

# Whit Catrup

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serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-  
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### POETRY.

#### THE THIEF.

I tell, with equal truth and grief,  
That little C——'s an anan thief.  
Before the urchin well could go,  
She stole the whiteness of the snow;  
And more—the whiteness to adorn,  
She stole the blushes of the morn;  
Stole all the softness ether pours  
On primrose buds in vernal showers.  
There's no repeating all her wiles,  
She stole the Graces' winning smiles:  
'Twas quickly seen she robb'd the sky,  
She pilfer'd orient pearl for eyes;  
She stole the ovals' ambrosial breath:  
The cherry steep'd in morning dew  
Gave moisture to her lips, and hue.  
These were her infant spoils; a store  
To which, in time, she added more.  
At twelve, she stole from Cyrus' queen  
Her hair, and love-commanding mien,  
Stole Juno's dignity, and stole  
From Pallas sense to charm the soul.  
She sung—amazed the Syrens heard,  
And to assert her voice appear'd;  
She play'd—the Muses from their hill  
Wonder'd who thus had stole their skill.  
Apollo's wit was next her prey,  
And then, the beam that lights the day:  
While Jove, her piferings to crown,  
Pronounced these beauties all her own;  
Pardon'd her crimes and praised her art;  
And, father'd day, she stole my heart!  
Cupid, if lovers are his care,  
Revenge thy votary on the fair;  
Do justice on her stolen charms,  
And let her prison be—my arms.

FROM THE EDINBURGH CHAMBERS'S JOURN.

#### THE INVISIBLE ANIMAL WORLD.

In whatever direction we turn our eyes, we  
everywhere see around us the most surprising  
indications of the universality of life. The  
principle of vitality seems to be scattered with  
the utmost profusion over and throughout the  
whole of the inanimate creation. On the earth,  
in the air, in the rivers and seas, in all places  
and in all times, we find life. And in what an  
astonishing variety of forms and combinations!  
Rocked up all the varieties of animal crea-  
tures from a man to a mite, from a whale to  
herring, from an alligator to a humming bird;  
the human, the brute, the bird, the rep-  
tile, the fish, and the insect creation, and com-  
pute the supposable number of individuals in  
each; after all that we can count, all that we  
can allow to be in existence, we are yet but be-  
ginning to begin to sum up the amount of crea-  
tures whom the Creator in his almighty power  
has endowed with that incomprehensible prin-  
ciple—life. The deeper we examine, the more  
lofty are our conceptions of this infinitude of  
living creatures. Astronomers, by means of  
their telescopes, have told us of the bodies  
which dot the firmament, and given us reason  
to believe that there exist millions of worlds in-  
habited by beings which must vary in their  
forms and properties according to the charac-  
teristics of the spheres they inhabit. But to  
bring down our imaginations from the contempla-  
tion of so vast a field for conjecture, we are  
attracted by the discoveries of the microscope,  
and find, by the attestation of our senses, that  
in a single drop of water there are myriads of  
animals—atoms—creatures, of which it would  
require nearly a thousand millions to form a  
cubic inch, all recreating and executing their  
various functions and evolutions with as much  
rapidity and apparent facility as if the range  
afforded them were as boundless as the ocean.  
Where is the man who can contemplate this  
scene of busy enjoyment, and not be overawed  
by the majesty of the works of nature, and not  
adore the hand that has, in such lavish bene-  
ficence, scattered the principle of life throughout  
every department of creation.

Until within the last fifty years, hardly any  
was aware of the existence of animals; that  
tiny, small animals invisible to the naked eye,  
living in water, and in matter of various kinds.  
It was only within a recent period that this  
branch of natural history has assumed a  
regular form; and though a classification has  
been in some measure effected, from what we  
can learn, the science is still in a very imper-  
fect state. When we are made aware of the  
characteristics of the animal world—for it  
seems entitled to this term—it does not appear  
astonishing that even the most patient investi-  
gators, assisted by the most powerful magnify-  
ing glasses, should be at a loss to average in  
distinct orders the apparently innumerable  
and ever-changing classes. Animals bear no  
resemblance whatever to animals which we  
can see with the naked eye. They are of all  
imaginable shapes; their figures resemble  
round balls, ovals, eels, snakes, corkscrews,  
funnels, tops, cylinders, pitchers, wheels, flasks,  
purses, semicircles, kidneys, dots with tails,  
tobacco pipes, flowers, branches of trees, egg-  
cups, and some have the appearance of a tulip  
with a flowery bulb and stalk. But their fig-  
ures are so extraordinary, so fine, that it  
would be quite impossible to give the least idea  
of them by description. One thing is tolera-  
bly obvious; they all possess forms suitable  
to their peculiar mode of living. If they have  
to seize their food by darting, they are given a  
shape in consequence with that object. If they  
live by creeping, or swimming slowly, they are  
of a more inert figure. In these respects,  
therefore, nature has paid the same degree of  
attention to the construction of animals as it  
has done with larger animals.

The apparently incalculable number of forms  
of animals is not more puzzling to the in-  
vestigator than their assumption of new forms.  
Most creatures that we know of produce young  
after their kind, either at once bringing forth  
their progeny in life, or through the medium of  
eggs, but always producing young resembling  
themselves in figure. Animals, however, have  
generally a different way of coming into  
existence. One class propagate by spontane-  
ous scissure, or division of their bodies into two  
or more portions, each one forming a new crea-  
ture, which on its arrival to maturity, pursues  
the same course. In this cutting themselves  
in pieces, they are very cautious in their fan-  
cy. Sometimes a dragonfly, and what forms  
the chief difficulty in understanding them, the  
pieces so separated do not resemble the original;  
an animalcule resembling a ball will give  
birth—if this world can be properly applied—to  
a number of triangles. Another class of ani-  
malcules propagate by the distribution of the  
internal substance of the parent, of which noth-  
ing is left but the envelope, soon to be dissolv-  
ed; a third class are produced from germs;  
shooting out from the sides of the parent; and  
most likely there are many other ways by  
which they come into life, of which naturalists  
have yet no knowledge. In some instances,  
animalcules appear to live in shells, which are  
bivalve, and open and shut at pleasure.

Notwithstanding the searching power of cer-  
tain kinds of microscopes, it would have been  
difficult to ascertain the functions of animal-  
cules without the aid of coloring matter. Into  
the water in which they abound, coloring  
vegetable matter, which supplies them with  
food, is introduced; and being taken up by the  
internal structure, now transparent with color,  
is discerned. By this contrivance, it has been  
discovered that animalcules possess distinct  
viscera or digestive organs, and which are of  
various kinds. Most descriptions of these  
creatures are furnished with a species of hairs  
bristling out from parts of their bodies; these  
bristles seem to serve the purpose of fins to  
give locomotion, and they also act the part of  
arms to agitate the water, and cause a current  
to flow towards their mouths. They are also  
provided with hooks, by which they can attach  
themselves to any object. Independently of  
these peculiarities, some animalcules possess  
the extraordinary faculty of thrusting out or  
elongating portions of their bodies at various  
points, which, assuming the appearance either  
of legs or fins, are termed variable processes,  
and enable the creature to walk or swim.

To those who wish to be informed of the al-  
ready known orders of this wonderful depart-  
ment of Nature's handiwork, we would recom-  
mend a manual of the recently published work  
of Andrew Pritchard, Esq., entitled "The Nat-  
ural History of Animals." In this interest-  
ing production, which has afforded us matter  
for some of our present observations, the au-  
thor describes the following as the best method  
of procuring animalcules whereon to make  
examinations: "In the selection of vegetable  
substances for infusions such as stalks, flowers,  
seeds of plants, &c. care must be taken that  
there be no admixture of quinine in them, or  
the intention will be frustrated. Immerse  
these, whatever they may be, for a few days  
in some clear water, when, if the vessels which  
contain them are not agitated, a thin pellicle of  
film will be discerned on the surface, which,  
under the microscope, will be seen to be in-  
habited by several descriptions of animalcules:  
the first produce are commonly those of the  
simplest kind, such as the Monads. In a few  
days more, their numbers will increase to such  
an amazing extent, that it would be utterly  
impossible to compute them in a single drop of  
the fluid. After this, again, they will begin  
to diminish in numbers, and I have generally  
observed them supplanted by others of a larger  
species and more perfect organization; such as  
the Cyclops, Paramoecia, Kolpoda, &c. It is  
worthy of remark here, however, that in their  
production they do not pursue any regular or-  
der, and even insinuate infusions. If the vessel be large,  
and the circumstances under which it is placed  
sufficiently favorable, a still higher description  
of animalcules will succeed, viz. the Vorticella,  
and, lastly, the Brachionia; and thus a single  
infusion will repay for the little trouble of  
making it, with a great variety of species.  
Water in which flour has been steeped will be  
found to abound also with animalcules; and it  
is remarked by G. Leach, Esq. that the lead-  
en troughs constantly appropriated for birds to  
drink out of, contain several descriptions of  
them, and more especially those of the wheel  
genus. In ponds, too, especially in the shallow  
parts, near their edges, and in the immediate  
vicinity of water plants, prodigious numbers  
of all kinds may be easily procured; so that,  
possessing as we do such myriads of them  
around us, that they impregnate almost every  
thing that we eat and drink, touch and breathe,  
and the effects they produce, cannot but be regarded as  
rational and laudable."

It appears, also, by the investigations of  
other inquirers, that animalcules may be pro-  
duced by any species of decomposition, whether  
of vegetable or animal substances. It would  
almost seem, from what is related, that the  
whole of the vegetable and animal kingdoms  
are but compounds of matter resolvable into  
these extraordinary minute creatures. An idea  
of this kind is by no means new, and it  
will perhaps be remembered that Buffon tried  
experiments to prove its accuracy. "To dis-  
cover," says he, "whether all the parts of  
animals, and all the seeds of plants, contained  
moving organic particles, I made infusions of  
the flesh of different animals, and of the seeds  
of more than twenty different species of vegeta-  
bles; and after remaining some days in close  
glasses, I had the pleasure of seeing organic  
moving particles in all of them. In some they  
appeared sooner, in others later; some preserv-  
ed their motion for months, and others soon  
lost it. Some at first produced large moving  
globules resembling animals, which changed  
their figure, split, and became gradually smaller;  
others produced only small globules, whose  
motions were extremely rapid, and others pro-  
duced filaments which grew larger, seemed to  
vegetate, and then swelled and poured forth  
torrents of moving globules." The subsequent  
examinations of physiologists have, in a great  
measure, determined that those moving glob-  
ules of Buffon, or molecules, as they are  
scientifically termed, are the primary atoms  
of which plants and animals are composed, al-  
though, at the same time, we are not yet be-  
yond the regions of conjecture with respect to  
how these molecules, or animalcules, are either  
brought into substantial consistency, or how  
they are developed by the reproductive process.  
So intimately does the vegetable, in its earliest rudiments,  
sometimes bear an analogy to animal life,  
that it is occasionally difficult to separate them;  
it is at least certain that the commencement of  
the vegetable process is some way connected  
with the existence and operations of molecules.  
"Having at the request of Dr. Linnæus (says

Mr. Ellis, a writer in the Philosophical Trans-  
actions) made several experiments on the in-  
fusion of mushrooms in water, in order to prove  
the theory that these seeds are first animals,  
and then plants; it appeared evidently that the  
seeds were put in motion by very minute ani-  
malcules, which proceeded from the putrefac-  
tion of the mushroom; for by pecking at these  
seeds, which are reddish, light, round bodies,  
they moved them about with great agility in a  
variety of directions; while the little animals  
themselves were scarcely visible, till the food  
they had eaten discovered them. The satisfac-  
tion I received from clearing up this point, led  
me into many other curious and interesting  
experiments."

The ingenious Mr. Neelham supposes these  
little transparent ramified filaments and jointed  
or coralloid bodies (strung like coral beads)  
which the microscope discovers to us on the  
surface of inert animal and vegetable infusions  
when they become putrid, to be zoophytes, or  
branched animals; but to me they appear, after  
a careful scrutiny with the best glasses, to be  
that genus of long called mucus, or mouldiness.  
Their vegetation is so amazingly quick,  
that they may be perceived in the microscope  
even to grow and feed under the eye of the ob-  
server. Mr. Neelham has pointed out to us  
a species that is very remarkable for its parts  
of fructification. This, he says, proceeds from  
an infusion of bruised wheat. I have seen the  
same species proceed from the body of a dead  
fly, which has become putrid from lying float-  
ing some time in a glass of water where  
some flowers had been. This species of mucus  
seems to be a mass of transparent filamentous  
roots, from whence arise hollow stems, that  
support little oblong vesicles, with a hole on  
top of each. From these I could plainly see  
minute globules of seeds issue forth in great  
abundance, with an elastic force, and turn about  
in the water as if they were animals! Continu-  
ing to view them with some attention, I  
could just discover that the putrid water which  
surrounded them was full of the minutest ani-  
malcules; and that these little creatures began  
to attack the seeds of the mucus for food. This  
new motion continued the appearance of their  
being alive for some time longer; but soon after,  
many of them arose to the surface of the  
water, remaining there without motion; and a  
succession of them afterwards coming up,  
they united together in little thin masses, and  
floated to the edge of the water, remaining  
there quite inactive during the time of observa-  
tion."

The celebrated botanist Dr. Robert Brown,  
also entered into experiments of this nature,  
with the view of identifying the rudiments of  
vegetable with animal life, which he success-  
fully accomplished. He found that the pollen  
and tissue of plants were the compound of ele-  
mentary molecules or organic bodies. "On  
examining," says he, "the various animal and  
vegetable tissues, whether living or dead, they  
were always found to exist; and merely by  
bruising these substances in water, I never  
failed to disengage the molecules in sufficient  
numbers to ascertain their apparent identity in  
size, form, and motion with the smaller par-  
ticles of the grains of the pollen. I examined  
also various products of organic bodies, particu-  
larly the gum resins, and substances of a res-  
table origin, extending my enquiry even to pit  
coal, and in all these bodies molecules were  
found in abundance."

Of late, very considerable improvements  
have been made upon microscopes, by which  
much interesting information regarding the  
habits and character of animalcules has been  
afforded. These microscopes are of immense  
power in magnifying; and by contrivance for  
throwing the light of a bright lamp, on the  
sun's rays, or of oxy-hydrogen gas, upon the  
object to be investigated, most astonishing dis-  
coveries are made. Mr. Pritchard recom-  
mends his Achromatic Engscope as having  
certain decided advantages over any other de-  
scription of the microscope. To the student of  
nature there could not be presented a more  
boundless and luxuriant field for useful inquiry  
than is held out by these powerful instruments;  
and it will be allowed that in no other depart-  
ment of science is there to be found such a de-  
lightful source of leisurely recreation. To the  
man of humble means we can recommend no  
better or more rational amusement than a visit  
to one of the many microscopic exhibitions  
now to be seen occasionally in every large  
town, and which cannot be too sufficiently  
pressed upon public attention.

The Southern Literary Messenger, Rich-  
mond, Va.—The second number of this  
promising journal, published by Mr. T. W.  
White, has been issued. It contains an agree-  
able variety of matter in prose and verse. We  
like particularly the notice of Bulwer's Pil-  
grims of the Rhine. But the most valuable ar-  
ticle in the number is a letter of Mr. Wirt  
to a law student. It was written only a short  
time before his death, and in style and sub-  
stance is of first rate excellence. The origin  
of the letter is thus described by the editor of  
the Messenger: "A young gentleman who is  
about to leave the walls of a University, and  
looks to the law as his profession, who is not  
related to or connected with Mr. Wirt, nor  
even acquainted with him, and knows him only  
as an ornament to his profession and his country,  
is induced by the high estimate he has formed of  
his character, and the great confidence that  
might be reposed in any advice that he would  
give, to ask at his hands some instruction as  
to the course of study best to be pursued."  
We give the letter entire.

My dear Sir, BALTIMORE, December 20, 1833.

Your letter, dated "University of—Decem-  
ber 12," was received on yesterday morn-  
ing—and although it finds me extremely busy  
in preparing for the Supreme Court of the U-  
nited States, I am so much pleased with its  
spirit, that I cannot reconcile it to myself to  
let it pass unanswered. If I were ever so well  
qualified to advise you, to which I do not pre-  
tend, but little good could be done by a single  
letter, and I have not time for more. Know-  
ing nothing of the peculiarities of your mental  
character, I can give no advice adapted to your  
peculiar case. I am persuaded that education  
may be so directed by a sagacious and skillful  
teacher, as to prune and repress those faculties  
of the pupil which are too prone to luxuri-  
ance, and to train and invigorate those which  
are disproportionately weak or slow; so as to create  
a just balance among the powers, and enable the  
mind to act with the highest effect of which it  
is capable. But it requires a previous ac-  
quaintance with the student, to ascertain the nat-  
ural condition of his various powers, in order  
to know which requires the spur and which  
the rein. In some minds, imagination over-  
powers and smother all the other faculties; in  
others reason, like a sturdy oak, throws all  
rest into a sickly shade. Some men have a  
morbid passion for the study of poetry—others,  
of mathematics, &c. &c. All this may be cor-  
rected by discipline; so far as it may be judi-

cious to correct it. But the physician must  
understand the disease, and become acquainted  
with all the idiosyncrasies of the patient, before  
he can prescribe. I have no advantage of this  
kind with regard to you; and to prescribe by  
conjecture, would require me to conjecture every  
possible case that may be yours, and pre-  
scribe for each, which would call for a ponder-  
ous volume instead of a letter. I believe that  
in all sound minds the germ of all the faculties  
exists, and may, by skillful management be  
wood into expansion; but they exist naturally,  
in different degrees of health and strength, and  
as this matter is generally left to the impulse  
of nature in each individual, the healthiest  
and strongest germs get the start—give im-  
pulsus to the efforts of each mind  
—stamp its character and shape its destiny.  
An education, therefore, now stands among us,  
each man must be his own preceptor in this  
respect, and by turning his eyes upon himself,  
and desecrating the comparative action of his  
own powers, discover which of them re-  
quires more tone—which, if any, less. We  
must take care, however, not to make an erro-  
neous estimate of the relative value of the fac-  
ulties, and thus commit the sad mistake of cul-  
tivating the showy at the expense of the solid.  
With these preliminary remarks, by way ex-  
plaining why I cannot be more particular in re-  
gard to your case, permit me, instead of chalking  
out a course of study by furnishing you with  
lists of books and the order in which they  
should be read, (and no list of books and course  
of study would be equally proper for all  
minds), to close this letter with a few general  
remarks.

If your spirit be as stout and pure as your  
letter indicates, you require little advice be-  
tween that which you will find within the walls  
of your University. A brave and pure spirit  
is more than half the battle, not only in pre-  
paring for life, but in all its conflicts. Take  
it for granted, that there is no excellence with-  
out great labor. No mere aspirations for em-  
ulation, however ardent, will do the business.  
Wishing, and sighing, and imagining, and  
dreaming of greatness, will never make you  
great. If you would get to the mountain's top,  
which the temple of fame stands, it will not  
be to stand still, looking, admiring, and wish-  
ing you were there. You must get up your  
own, and go to work with all the indomitable  
energy of Hannibal scaling the Alps. Labor-  
ious study, and diligent observation of the  
world, are both indispensable to the attainment  
of eminence. By the former, you must make  
yourself master of all that is known of science  
and letters; by the latter, you must know man,  
and particularly the character and genius of  
your own countrymen. You must cul-  
tivate assiduously the habits of reading, think-  
ing, and observing. Understand your own  
language grammatically, critically, thoroughly;  
learn its origin, or rather its various origins,  
in this, you may learn from Johnson's and  
Webster's prefixes to their large dictionaries,  
learn all that is delicate and beautiful, as well  
as strong, in the language, and master all its  
sources of euphuism. You will find a rich mine  
of instruction in the splendid language of  
Shakespeare. His diction is frequently magnifi-  
cent; sometimes too gorgeous, I think, for a clas-  
sical taste; but he will show you all the  
wealth of your language. You must, by arduous  
study and practice, acquire for yourself a mas-  
tery of the language, and be able both to speak  
and to write it, promptly, easily, elegantly,  
and with that variety of style which different  
subjects, different hearers, and different readers  
are continually requiring. You must have  
such a command of it as to be able to adapt  
yourself, with intuitive quickness and ease, to  
every situation in which you may chance to be  
placed;—and you will find no difficulty in  
this, if you have the copia verborum and a  
correct taste. With this study of the lan-  
guage you must take care to unite the habits  
already mentioned—the diligent observation,  
of all that is passing around you; and active,  
close and useful thinking. If you have access to  
Franklin's works, read them carefully, par-  
ticularly his third volume, and you will know  
what I mean by the habits of observing and think-  
ing. We cannot all be Franklins; it is true; but  
by imitating his mental habits and unwearied  
industry we may reach an eminence we should  
never otherwise attain. Nor would he have  
been the Franklin he was, if he had permitted  
himself to be discouraged by the reflection  
that we cannot all be Newtons. It is our busi-  
ness to make the most of our own talents  
and opportunities, and instead of discouraging  
ourselves by comparisons and impossibilities,  
to believe all things imaginable possible, as in-  
deed almost all things are, to a spirit bravely  
and firmly resolved. Franklin was a fine in-  
stance of a practical man, as contradistinguished  
from a visionary theorist, as men of genius are  
very apt to be. He was great in that greatest  
of all good qualities, sound, strong, common  
sense. A more book-worm is a miserable  
driveller; and a mere genius, a thing of gossamer  
fit only for the winds to sport with. Direct  
your intellectual efforts, principally to the  
cultivation of the strong masculine qualities of  
the mind. Learn (I repeat it) to think—think  
deeply, comprehensively, powerfully—and learn  
the simple nervous language which is ap-  
propriate to that kind of thinking. Read the  
legal and political arguments of Chief Justice  
Marshall, and those of Alexander Hamilton,  
which are coming out. Read them, study them,  
and observe with what an omnipotent sweep  
of thought they range over the whole field of  
every subject they take in hand—and that with  
as easy a smile, and so keen, that not a  
straw is left standing behind them. Brace  
yourself up to these great efforts—Strike for  
the grand character of mind, and leave prettiness  
and frivolity for triflers.

There is nothing in your letter that suggests  
the necessity of this admonition; I make it  
merely with reference to that tendency to  
effluence which I have occasionally heard  
charged to southern genius. It is perfectly  
consistent with these herculean habits of think-  
ing to be a laborious student, and to know all  
that books can teach.—This extensive acqui-  
sition is necessary, not only to teach you how far  
science has advanced in every direction, and  
where the terra incognita begins, into which  
genius is to direct its future discoveries, but to  
teach you also the strength and the weakness  
of the human intellect—how far it is permitted  
us to go, and where the penetration of man is  
forced, by its own impotence and the nature of  
the subject, to give up the pursuit;—and when  
you have mastered all the past conquests of  
science, you will understand what Socrates  
meant by saying, that he knew only enough  
to be sure that he knew nothing, compared with  
that illimitable tract that lies beyond the reach  
of our faculties. You must never be satisfied  
with the surface of things; probe them to the  
bottom, and let nothing go, till you understand  
it as thoroughly as your powers will enable  
you. Seize the moment of excited curiosity  
on any subject to solve your doubts; for if you  
let it pass, the desire may never return, and

you may remain in ignorance.—The habits  
which I have been recommending are not  
nearly for college, but for life. Franklin's ha-  
bits of constant and deep excoigation cling to  
him to his latest hour. Form these habits  
now; learn all that may be learned at your  
University, and bring all your acquisitions  
and your habits to the study of the law, which  
you say is to be your profession;—and when  
you come to this study, come resolved to mas-  
ter it—not to play in its hallows, but to sound  
all its depths. There is no knowing what a  
mind greatly and firmly resolved, may achieve  
in this department of science, as well as every  
other. Resolve to be the first lawyer of your  
age, in the depth, extent, variety and accuracy  
of your legal learning. Master the science of  
pleading—master Coke upon Littleton—and  
Coke's and Plowden's Reports—master—  
Carne on Contingent Remainders and Ex-  
ecutory Devices, till you can sport and play  
familiarly with its most subtle distinctions.  
Lay your foundation deep, and broad, and  
strong, and you will find the superstructure  
comparatively light work. It is not by dreading  
from the difficult parts of the science, but by  
courting them, grappling with them, and  
overcoming them, that a man rises to profes-  
sional greatness. There is a great deal of law  
learning that is dry, dark, cold, revolting—  
but it is an old feudal castle, in perfect per-  
secution, which the legal architect, who as-  
pires to the first honors of his profession, will  
delight to explore, and learn all the uses to  
which its various parts used to be put; and he  
will the better understand, enjoy and relish  
the progressive improvements of the science in  
modern times. You must be a master in every  
branch of the science that belongs to your pro-  
fession—the law of nature and of nations, the  
civil law, the law merchant, the maritime law,  
&c. the chart and outline of all which you will  
find in Blackstone's Commentaries. Thus  
covered with the panoply of professional learn-  
ing, a master of the pleadings, practice and  
cases, and at the same time a great constitu-  
tional and philosophic lawyer you must keep  
you also, with the march of general science.  
Do you think this requiring too much?—Look  
at Brougham, and see what man can do if well  
armed and well resolved. With a load of pro-  
fessional duties that would, of themselves, have  
been appalling to the most of our countrymen,  
he stood nevertheless, at the head of his party in  
the House of Commons, and, at the same time  
sat in motion and superintended various pri-  
mary schools and various periodical works, the  
most instructive and useful that ever issued  
from the British press, to which he furnished,  
with his own pen, some of the most masterly  
contributions, and yet found time not only to  
keep pace with the progress of the arts and  
sciences, but to keep at the head of those whose  
peculiar and exclusive occupations these arts  
and sciences were. There is a model of indus-  
try and usefulness worthy of all your emulation.  
You must, indeed, be a great lawyer; but it  
will not do to be a mere lawyer—more espe-  
cially as you are very properly turning your  
mind, also, to the political service of your  
country, and to the study and practice of elo-  
quence. You must, therefore, be a political  
lawyer and historian; thoroughly versed in the  
constitution and laws of your country, and fully  
acquainted with all its statistics, and the history  
of all the leading measures which have  
distinguished the several administrations.  
You must study the debates in congress, and  
observe what have been the actual effects upon  
the country of the various measures that have  
been the most strenuously contested in their  
origin. You must be a master of the science  
of political economy, and especially of finan-  
ce, of which so few of our young  
countrymen know any thing. The habit of  
observing all that is passing, and thinking  
closely and deeply upon them, demands pre-  
eminently an attention to the political course  
of your country. But it is time to close this  
letter. You ask for instructions adapted to  
improvement in eloquence. This is a subject  
for a treatise, not for a letter. Cicero, however,  
has summed up the whole art in a few words  
it is—*apte—distincte—ornate—digne*—to  
speak to the purpose—to speak clearly and dis-  
tinctly—to speak gracefully—to be able to  
speak to the purpose, you must understand your  
subject and all that belongs to it—and then  
your thoughts and method must be clear in them-  
selves and clearly and distinctly enunciated—  
and lastly, your voice, style, delivery and ges-  
ture, must be graceful and delightfully impres-  
sive. In relation to this subject, I would strenu-  
ously advise you to do two things—*Oppose  
music, and often, and carefully, with reference  
to this same rule of apte, distincte, ornate, and  
let your conversation have reference to the  
same objects. I do not mean that you should  
be elaborate and formal in your ordinary con-  
versation. Let it be perfectly simple and nat-  
ural, but always in good time, (to speak as  
the musician) and well enunciated.*

With regard to the style of eloquence that  
you shall adopt, that must depend very much  
upon your own taste and genius. You are not  
disposed, I presume to be an humble imitator  
of any man. If you are, you may bid farewell  
to the hope of eminence in this walk.—None  
are mere imitators to whom nature has given  
original powers. The apt alone is content  
with mere imitations. If nature has bestowed  
such a portion of the spirit of oratory as can ad-  
vance you to a high rank in this walk, your  
manner will be your own. In what style of  
eloquence you are best fitted to excel, you  
yourself, if destined to excellence, are the best  
judge. I can only tell you that the florid and  
Asianic style is not the taste of the age. The  
strong, and even the rugged and abrupt, are  
far more successful. Bold propositions, boldly  
and briefly expressed—pithy sentences—  
nervous common sense—strong phrases—the  
felicitous *audax* both in language and conception  
—well compacted periods—sudden and strong  
masses of light—an apt adage in English or  
Latin—a keen sarcasm—a merciless persua-  
sion—a mortal thrust—these are the beauties  
and deformities that now make a speaker the  
most interesting. A gentleman and a christian  
will conform to the reigning taste so far only  
as his principles and habits of decorum will  
permit. The florid and Asiatic was never a  
good style either for a European or an Ameri-  
can. We require that a man should speak  
to the purpose and come to the point—that he  
should instruct and convince. To do this, his  
reason should be manifestly his master  
faculty—argument should predominate through-  
out; but these great points secured, wit and  
genius may cast their lights around his path,  
provided the wit be courteous as well as bril-  
liant, and the fancy chaste and modest. But  
they must be kept well in the back ground,  
for they are dangerous allies; and a man had  
better be without them, than to show them in  
front, or to show them too often.

But I am wearying you, my dear sir, and  
as subjects so extended and diversified, can be  
of any service to you, I shall be gratified. They  
may, at least convince you that your letter  
has interested me in your behalf, and that I  
shall be happy to hear of your future fame and  
prosperity. I offer you my respects, and  
tender the compliments of the season.  
WM. WIRT.

### GERMAN LEGENDS

We have before drawn copiously from the  
European correspondence of the Albany Even-  
ing Journal, which is known to proceed from  
the pen of the Hon. William A. Seward, the  
whig candidate for governor of New York.—  
The following legend, illustrative of the Ger-  
man love of the marvellous, is contained in his  
last published letter.

#### LEGEND OF THE DRACHENFELS

"In old times, says the tradition, the cavern  
which is seen on the summit of this mountain,  
was the retreat of a monstrous dragon to  
whom the neighboring inhabitants rendered  
divine honors and paid human sacrifices. For  
victims they selected prisoners of war.

One day found among the captives a  
young lady of one of the best families of the  
country and who had been educated in the  
christian religion. So great was her beauty  
that the two rival chiefs of the victorious army  
disputed their claims to her as the reward of  
their valor. The seniors of the council decid-  
ed that she should be offered to the dragon,  
to the end that her beauty might no longer  
produce dissension among the chiefs. The in-  
tended victim was clothed in white, crown'd  
with flowers and conducted to the side of the  
mountain and bound to a tree, before which  
a stone served for an altar. A great multitude  
assembled to witness the terrible spectacle of  
the damsel devoured by the dragon. But a-  
mong them all there were very few so insens-  
ible as not to compassionate the hard fate of the  
maiden who remained calm and collected, with  
her eyes steadfastly fixed on high. At the  
dawn of day the animal left the cavern and ex-  
tended his claws towards the altar where he  
was accustomed to find his horrible sacrifice.—  
The young christian was unmoved, she drew  
from her bosom the image of her Saviour upon  
the cross and presented it at the first approach  
of the beast. The animal fled affrighted and ut-  
tering dreadful cries threw himself into the  
most profound retreat of the woods whence he  
never returned.

The people astonished by the miraculous de-  
liverance, pressed around the young Christian,  
broke her bonds and regarded with admiration  
the crucifix. The captive instructed them in  
her firm reliance upon the cross and the power  
of God whom she adored. They prostrated  
themselves at her feet and prayed her to return  
to her own people, and send them a priest who  
could instruct and baptize them in her miracu-  
lous faith. Thus, (adds the tradition) the  
Drachenfels (or cave of the dragon) became  
the first receptacle of the true faith in these  
Cantons, and a chapel was erected in the place  
where had stood the stone which served as al-  
tar to the Demon."

This tradition, if genuine, is one among a  
thousand evidences that the early preachers of  
christianity availed themselves of the superstitious  
credulity of the Pagans, and relied upon  
other miracles besides those well authenticated  
in the holy gospels. The Legend of the Stromberg  
is less improbable if not equally instructive.

#### Legend of the Stromberg.

"Dulder de Schwarzenock was a cavalier of  
the olden times, who resided not far from the  
seven Mountains.—He set out for the crusades  
in the Holy Land, and went to Spira, where  
he met St. Bernard. In passing he entered  
the Argensfels, and was well received by its  
Lord, an old Knight, who had two daughters.  
Bertha the youngest, immediately won his  
heart by her beauty, grace and sweetness of  
temper. She appeared by no means insens-  
ible to the mien and person of Dulder, and it  
was early discovered that she was melancholy when  
he had left the Argensfels. Dulder's heart was  
no longer as light as when he entered the Cas-  
tle. He carried engraved upon his memory  
the traits of his young beloved, and under the  
palm trees of Asia thought only of the oaks  
of the Rhine, and the fair Bertha of Argensfels.  
At length he was taken prisoner, and during  
his captivity he made a vow that he would  
build a church if ever he should regain his lib-  
erty and see again his native land. The town  
of the Saracens was at length taken after a long  
siege, and Dulder was delivered from his chains.

Then he desired nothing so much as to fulfil  
his vow and see once more the fair Bertha. His  
happiness was at its height when he landed at  
Venice and retraced his way along the Bank of  
the Rhine, measuring without delay the road to  
the Argensfels. But he saw at a distance only  
mouldering ruins in the place of the high towers  
and walls of the castle. His heart beat as his  
eyes rested only upon those melancholy traces  
of the castle. Grass was already growing up  
on the ruins and birds of prey had built their  
nests in the crevices of the half fallen walls.—  
An old peasant emerged from the neighboring  
grove and recounted to him how the enemies of  
the old knight had surprised and burnt the cha-  
teau, whilst its superannuated lord, all bravely  
defending it; but the peasant could tell him  
nothing of the fate of his young lady, and he  
whether they had gone, and no person knew  
what Dulder returned to his own castle, which  
now seemed to him even more gloomy than the  
ruins of the Argensfels. He regretted that he  
had not found death in the holy wars of Palest-  
ine.

At length he resolved to search out the most  
glorious retreat in the whole country, and here  
to build the church which he had made a vow  
to erect, and then to construct a cell in which  
he would end his days as a hermit. Bent on  
this purpose, he traversed the thickest recesses  
of the forest, and reached, without knowing  
how, the Stromberg, crowned with trees to its  
very summit. In the deepest recess he  
discovered a small cell. Near it was a cross  
of stone, and before the cross a recl

and a small church, where yet rest the ashes of the pious reclus.

I omit with much regret other legends of the Seven Mountains and proceed with my slow voyage up the Rhine. But you must be content to give me time. Adieu.

From the Washington Telegraph.

#### WILD BILL.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

It was the lot of that wonderful person, Casper Hauser, to be emancipated and tamed among a people every way disposed to note all the peculiarities of a mind permitted almost to reach maturity, before it had received the impress of a single effort at training. This training was then undertaken by instructors, excited by an enthusiasm of curiosity to trace the first manifestations of his mind under its new series of impulses. Of course, we have in his case most impressive chapters upon the influence of the magnificent universe—the green earth, the sun and the moon in the blue heavens, and the grandeur of the starry hosts when first shown to him. We have novel and most striking history of mind under the first impression of external nature, and the first lights of instruction.

The annexed brief and unpretending narrative lays no claim to virtue of this sort. Wild Bill, it is true, was thrown among a people humane and civilized; but they were pressed by numbers and imperious necessities, incident to a new settlement in the wilderness. Their condition was too full of labor, and danger, to admit of the exercise of curiosity. Thus they were less disposed to mark the first movements of his mind, after he had been brought, and the process of the training of society was commenced upon him. In a forest full of Indians and wild animals, Wild Bill was an object of very little higher interest than a tamed bear or panther. Of course no documents remain to show how he was impressed by the new views which society presented to his mind. I have often been unable to ascertain whether any efforts were made to place him at school, or under the influence of any other instruction or training, than that of the new circumstances in which he was placed.

Although his story may not claim parallel interest with the eloquent history of mind in the case of Casper Hauser, it may, nevertheless, fearlessly present one claim to attraction: it is literally matter of fact, without the slightest admixture of coloring of any sort—and within the knowledge of citizens of the highest standing in Mississippi and Louisiana. Judge Butler, of the latter State, is capable of furnishing many more details than I have been enabled to obtain. Although I have heard the oral statements of many persons who have seen the subject of the narrative, I am indebted mainly for the facts to one source—the statements referred to uniformly agree to one of the planters in the parish of Rapides, in Louisiana. He became a temporary resident at Woodville, a considerable village in the interior of Mississippi, in 1811. Here he first saw the boy called Wild Bill, who then resided with a Mr. Benjamin Rollins. He had at that time made such progress in learning to converse, that he was quite intelligible. It is believed that he had then been taken about eighteen months or two years.

He was secured in the Mississippi swamp, but far from the present site of Pineville. The circumstances that led to his being taken, were these: Some settlers, who had recently settled in that vicinity, saw on the margin of the swamp the prints of the naked foot of a boy. This led them to closer observation; which soon discovered to them a naked boy, walking with the gait and in the manner of a hunting animal, on the shore of one of the lakes that abound in that region. His object was to catch frogs, a species of hunting that he seemed very expert. When he had caught them, he descended them raw. The discoverer attempted to approach him; but so soon as the wild lad saw him, he fled with the usual terror of an untamed creature at the sight of a man, towards a lake, into which he plunged—diving and swimming with the ease of an amphibious animal.

These occurrences naturally excited much interest among the settlers; and they collected in a body to make an united effort to take him. After hunting for him for some time, they discovered him under a persimmon tree, eating the fruit. As soon as he observed his pursuers, he fled as before, doubling the bush like a fox, and making for the water. Excusing themselves by the motive, the hunters adopted their usual expedient for catching animals; they put their dogs on the trail of the strange creature. They soon tired him down, and brought him to bay. Though no metaphysicians to form mental theories out of the case of their new conquest, they discovered that the two-legged, unfeathered creature, had the natural animal instinct of fight—for he made battle upon dogs and men with the full amount of courage and ferocity that might be expected to result from his age and physical strength.

But although he fought like any other animal, he was compelled to yield to numbers, and was fairly caught and bound. He was then, it is supposed, not far from nine years old—naked, and perfectly speechless. His form was slender, but well proportioned, and capable of extreme agility. His eyes were brilliant; his hair sandy, and his complexion florid; a circumstance which may be accounted for, from his having lived almost entirely in the deep shades of the forest. Woodville was the nearest considerable settlement, and thither he was carried, for the experiment of domestication.

Eighteen months, or two years after his capture—the period, as I have said, when my informant first saw him—he had still a look perfectly indicative of his name. He was wild, although he could now make himself understood. It was more difficult to overcome his appetite for raw flesh, than to learn him to speak.

The love of the excitement of alcohol seems to be another common appetite of the man of nature, for he soon manifested an unconquerable longing for spirits in any form, especially when rendered very sweet—upon which he became intoxicated whenever he had an opportunity. Whether he discovered the usual development of the other animal propensities my informant does not know; but he always remained a wild animal in the fierceness of his temper. When playing with lads of his age, the moment his passions were roused in any way, his first movement was to strike them with whatever instrument was nearest at hand. After his domestication, they attempted to put him at work; but he showed a truly savage disinclination for labor. He was more immediately to run away; generally making for the woods, where his amusement was to mount on horseback whenever he was allowed the opportunity. Riding was his passion; and he would mount every horse in a livery stable in succession, merely for the pleasure of riding them to water. In other respects he was quick and intelligent. His appearance was rather agreeable, and in his favour.

The training which he received was either unfavorable to good moral development, or it had been originally denied him by nature; for he became quarrelsome, addicted to drunkenness, and not at all lover of the truth.

Consequently a great deal of doubt and uncertainty must rest upon the history of his early recollections; though they were so often repeated, and so nearly in the same form, as to have gained credence with the people among whom he lived. He stated that he had a dim remembrance of coming down the Mississippi with his father's family in a flat boat—that the boat landed—that his father killed his mother—and that he fled in terror into the swamps, expecting that his father would kill him also; and that from that time he had subsisted on frogs, animals and berries—living in waru weather among the cane, and in cold weather in a hollow tree.

It is extremely unfortunate that so few details remain of the domestication and character of Wild Bill; though it is hoped that this imperfect account may call forth from the persons with whom he lived and died, ampler and more satisfactory information respecting him. It is believed that he died when at the age of 18 or 19, near the year 1815; after a domestication of about 9 years. Alas! the domesticated and tamed Man of the Woods is but a kind of forked, straddling animal, very little superior to what we call the lower animals, and in many respects, far below them. And, viewing the mass, even in the highest state of freedom and civilization, seeing them so readily and willfully the victims of their ignorance, their prejudices, &c., more than all their own supposed knowledge and illumination, seeing, too, how easily and universally they become the stupid instruments of unprincipled and ambitious demagogues, one is almost driven to adopt the painful and humiliating axiom of Dean Swift, that man is not a reasonable animal, but a very capable, under certain circumstances, of becoming such.

The following observations on the education of the horse are admirable. They are from *Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau*. The writer is facetious in the beginning at the expense of the Germans; but they know how to take a joke, and there is no people that can better bear one, for none excels them in strength of head and soundness of heart.

**Treatment of Horses.**—In England there is no surer recipe known for making a pair of horses suddenly run away with one's carriage, than by taking off their blinkers to allow them to see; but though our method is decidedly superior to the best yet in Germany the whole system of managing horses, from beginning to end, is completely different from ours. Whether there is most of the horse in a German, or of the German in a horse, is a nice point on which people might argue a great deal; but the broad fact really is, that Germans live on more amicable terms with their horses, and understand their dispositions infinitely better than the English: in short, they treat them as horses, while we treat them as brutes, and drill them, as if they were men; and in case any one should doubt that Germans are better horsemen than we are, I beg to remind them of what is perfectly well known in the British army—namely, that in the Peninsular war, the cavalry horses of the German legion were absolutely fat, while those of our regiments were skin and bone. In a former chapter I have already endeavored to explain, that instead of reining a horse's head up, as we do, for draught, the Germans encourage the animal to keep it down; but besides this, in all their other arrangements they invariably attend to the temper, character, and instinct of the beast. For instance, in harness they instruct these sensible animals (who are never known to forget what they have once seen) with the free use of their eyes. Their horses see the wheel strike a stone, and they avoid the next one; if they drag the carriage against a post, they again observe the effect; and against at all times what is behind them, they know that by kicking they would hurt themselves: when passengers and position dismount, from attentive observation, they are as sensible as we are that the draught will suddenly become less, and consequently, rejoicing at being thus left to themselves, instead of wishing to run away, they invariably are disposed to stand still. As soon as a trotting horse, as we are often too apt to term it, "lazes," they see the position threaten them with his whip, they know perfectly well the limits of his patience, and that after eight, ten, or twelve threats, there will come a blow; as they travel along, one eye is always shrewdly watching the driver—the moment he begins the heavy operation of lighting his pipe, they immediately slacken their pace, knowing, as well as Archimedes could have proved, that he cannot strike fire and them at the same time; every movement of the carriage they remark, and any accurate observer who meets a German vehicle, it must often be perfectly evident that the poor horses know and feel, even better than themselves, that they are drawing a coachman and three heavy baronesses with their maid, and that to do that on a hot summer's day, is no joke. When their driver urges them to proceed, he does it by degrees; and they are stepped, not as lizards, but in the manner quadrupeds would stop themselves. Now, though we all like our own way the best, let us for a moment (merely while the horses are feeding) contrast with the above description our English mode of treating a horse, and we shall break in the animal to the draught, we put a collar round his neck, a crupper under his tail, a pad on his back, a strap round his belly, with traces at his sides, and let he should see that, though these things tickle and pinch, they have not power to do more, the poor intelligent creature is blinded with blinkers; and in this fearful state of ignorance, with a groom or two at his head and another at his side, he is, without his knowledge, fixed to the pole and splinter-bar of a carriage. If he kicks, even at a fly, he suddenly receives a heavy punishment which he does not comprehend, yet the "under-derviser" of the sensation he cannot explain, he neither knows when it is coming, nor where it comes from. If any trifling accident, or even irregularity, occurs—if any little harmless strap, which ought to rest upon his back, happens to fall to the ground—the poor, noble, intelligent animal, deprived of his instantly alarmed; and though, from constant heavy draught, he may literally, without metaphor, be on his last legs, yet if his blinkers should happen to fall off, the sight of his own master, and of his own pimple-faced mistress, and of his own fine yellow carriage in motion, would scare him so dreadfully, that of all he would probably start, and the more they all pursued him the faster would he fly!

**GAMBLING.**—It is generally known that, during the session of the Kentucky Legislature of 1832-3, a severe law was enacted against the odious and demoralizing vice of

**GAMBLING.** This law is generally known as "Wickliffe's Law," having been introduced into the Legislature by Robert Wickliffe, Esq. of Lexington, then a Senator from Fayette county.

At the present term of the Fayette circuit court Judge Hickey presiding, the laws against gaming were particularly adverted to in the charge to the Grand Jury, and the duty of enquiring into all cases of private as well as public gaming, was strictly enjoined.

In pursuing the enquiries which they deemed necessary, in order to effect the object contemplated by the Legislature, the Grand Jury had various persons summoned before them, in order to give testimony—among them, Charles Hunt, Esq. Mayor of Lexington, A. K. Woodley, Esq. and G. L. Postlethwaite, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Phoenix Hotel. These gentlemen, refusing to answer the interrogatories propounded to them, were fined in the sum of \$30 each, and ordered to jail for contempt of court.

In the interim between the summons of Messrs Hunt and Postlethwaite, before the Grand Jury, and the imposition of the fine and imprisonment, the Grand Jury had been dismissed for a week.—On re-assembling, the charge of the Judge in relation to gaming was so modified, as to make it discretionary, instead of obligatory, on the Grand Jury to prosecute the enquiries enjoined in the original charge. Under the impression from the altered tone or what they conceived to be the altered tone of the Judge, that witnesses could not be compelled to give testimony in cases of private as well as public gaming, the Grand Jury unanimously resolved that they could not effectually pursue their enquiries regarding violations of the laws against unlawful gaming, and requested to be discharged.

The Judge explained—and the witnesses having been brought before the Grand Jury, and refusing to answer, were fined, &c. as above stated.

The Grand Jury subsequently presented another communication to the court, imputing delinquency on the part of the court in the discharge of its duties. The Judge alleged this to be a contempt, and seven of the Grand Jurors, refusing to purge themselves on oath, and a specimen of the whole report, were fined in the sum of \$40 each, and imprisoned 24 hours, for contempt.

We have been compelled, for want of room, to give this hasty and imperfect summary of a procedure which has created considerable excitement in Lexington and Fayette county. The Intelligence of the 10th, contains a full report of the whole matter.—*Mayville (Ky.) Eagle.*

**Almost incredible.**—It is known to most of our readers that some of the most philanthropic members of the British house of Commons are and have for a long time been engaged in an effort to promote the cause of temperance. A committee was sometime since appointed for collecting facts in relation to the subject. A partial report was submitted just at the close of the last session, and if we mistake not the committee was continued. The report alluded to contains a number of startling facts in relation to the cause of drunkenness—many of them of a nature so revolting as to be beyond belief. We intend as soon as we find leisure and space, to give a synopsis of the whole report, and a specimen of the following: the substance of the testimony of a respectable individual who was summoned before the committee.

"This woman, now a widow, and the aunt of a most distinguished vocalist, is an irreclaimable gin drinker; she has four sons and two daughters transported; after making away with her substance, and being without means to procure intoxicating drink, she agreed to sell the teeth out of her head, to supply herself with her favorite beverage; she had every tooth actually taken out of her head, with the exception of two, and sold them for gin; the last tooth she took out, an individual in Long Acre, the same dentist, who bought the others, gave her for it only fourpence, and she then made up her mind that the pain and trouble were worth more than fourpence. She has now only two teeth in her head. To raise the supplies for her favorite liquid, she next applied to a medical man to take her body when she died, but he said he would engage to purchase her as a specimen, provided she would take a certain medicine so many times a week: she was apprehensive the medicine was intended to bring her quicker to her end, and she declined the bargain."—*Pitts. Inq.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

#### PLAGUE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

We learn from late London papers that the Plague has broken out in Constantinople.—Among the victims, Osman Nooruddin Pasha, the Egyptian Admiral, had perished. His loss is deeply lamented, especially by the Sultan, who is reported to have said, "sooner would I have lost ten battles than such a man."

The fatal disease was on the increase at the last dates. Seventy-seven new patients were received in one week in the Greek Hospital. A correspondent of the London Times writes: Of the attack of the plague, recovering, it is at its height from the influence of this disaster, it is satisfactory to observe that hitherto the epidemic has not in general exhibited the infectious character which at times renders it so disorder the most awful of scourges. Its origin and diffusion have decidedly appeared rather an effect of the endemic causes which exist in this city and throughout the Levant, favour its re-production, the disorder in most cases manifesting itself without exposure to contagious sources having taken place, whilst, on the other hand, most of the families in which the disease occurred, though in constant communication with the patient, remained to this day exempt from the complaint. Recurrences have been principally observed in kennels or inns, in the small houses, where a number of workmen inhabit the same dirty, unventilated, crowded room, where the patient was allowed to lay during the greater part, and often the whole of the disease.

The disorder is chiefly confined to the city of Constantinople, several quarters of the town and villages on the Bosphorus, though in contact with the infected, are to this day free from it. At Scutari, for example, not a single case has presented itself, but its streets are broader, better ventilated, and more cleanly than those of Stambul. Since the breaking out of this epidemic, 100 cases have not yet appeared in Pera, none at Bejeddere, or Therapia.

These facts have led several of the Europeans here to consider the notions generally entertained as to the infectious nature of the plague, highly inapplicable to the present epidemic. While Europeans are modifying their opinions on contagion, strange enough to observe the Turks are adopting the ideas generally entertained by us on the subject, & their government demanding sanitary regulations no longer criminal and absurd opposition to Providence's inevitable decrees, has actually ordered disinfecting means to be employed in the houses where an accident of plague has occurred.

No one is received at Court, or admitted to the presence of the Porte's officers, without having previously undergone at the gate a regular fumigation. Certainly the disinfecting

processes, hitherto employed by the Turks are highly imperfect, and are, besides, so negligently, and often so absurdly, employed, that little indeed is the advantage to be obtained from them.

It is evident however from their country employment, that a revolution is about to take place in the ideas of this nation of predestinarians with respect to contagion; and this change once operated, will naturally tend to the adoption of measures which if not capable of eradicating a disorder which appears epidemic, may at least impede its progress, when the disease assumes an infectious character. The adoption of proper quarantine regulations in Turkey will, by calming the apprehensions entertained by other nations, dispose them to introduce some modifications in their own sanitary laws, and thus materially relieve commerce with the east from the oppressive yoke under which they have placed it.

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

**STRUGGLES OF GENIUS.**—An example of persevering effort in the pursuit of a favorite object by a man of genius, under the greatest discouragements, will be found in the following history:

The celebrated Bernard Palissy, to whom France was indebted in the 16th century, for the introduction of the manufacture of enamelled pottery, had his attention first attracted to this (his improvement in the art of painting in tile) the glory of his name among his countrymen, by having one day seen by chance, a beautiful enamelled cup, which had been brought from Italy. He was then struggling to support his family by his attempts in the art of painting, in which he was self-taught, and it immediately occurred to him that if he could find the secret of making these cups, his joys and difficulties would be at an end. From that moment his whole thoughts were directed to this object; and in one of his works he has himself given us such an account of the unquenchable zeal with which he prosecuted his experiments, as it is impossible to read without the deepest interest. For some time he had little or nothing to spend upon the pursuit which he had so much at heart, but at last he happened to receive a considerable sum of money for a work which he had finished, and this enabled him to commence his researches. He spent the whole of his money, however, without meeting with any success; and he was now poorer than ever. Yet it was in vain that his wife and friends besought him to relinquish what they deemed his chimerical and ruinous project. He borrowed more money, with which he repeated his experiments; and when he had no more fuel, wherewith to feed his furnace, he cut down his chairs and tables for that purpose. Still his success was unobtainable. He was now actually obliged to give a person who had assisted him, part of his clothes by way of remuneration, having nothing else left, and with his wife and children starving before his eyes, and by their appearance silently reproaching him as the cause of all their sufferings, he was at heart miserable enough. But he neither despaired nor suffered his friends to know what he felt; preserving, in the midst of all his misery, a gay demeanor, and losing no opportunity of renewing his pursuit of the object which he all the while felt confident he should one day accomplish. At last, after sixteen years of persevering exertion, his efforts were crowned with complete success, and his fortune was made. Palissy was, in all respects, one of the most extraordinary men of his time; in his moral character displaying a high-mindedness and commanding energy, altogether in harmony with the reach and originality of conception, by which his understanding was distinguished. Although a protestant, he had escaped, through the royal favor, from the massacre of St Bartholomew; but, having been soon after shut up in the Bastille, he told him that he did not comply with the established religion, he should be forced, however unwillingly, to leave him in the hands of his enemies. "Forced!" replied Palissy, "this is not to speak like a king; but they who force you cannot force me—I can die." He never regained his liberty, but ended his life in the Bastille, in the nineteenth year of his age.

Several of the chief London papers, of the Liberal party, extol Louis Philippe, of France. The London Globe styles him "one of the most prudent and able men of the country over which he presides"; and the Chronicle describes him thus: "It is no more than justice to Louis Philippe to observe, that he is the ablest, perhaps, with the exception of Lafayette and Guizot, the only able Minister which France has had since the demise of Louis XVIII. His firmness of mind, his perfect knowledge of the French people, his ignorance of the feeling of personal fear, and the keen discretion which induces him to avail himself of every possible opportunity of surrounding himself with personal friends, whether by keeping 'open house' for the Deputies, or by attracting the rising generation, through the gentle and charitable offices of the Queen, the Princess, the Princesses, and the juvenile members of his numerous and beautiful family, all indicate a man of no common order—a man fit to govern France; and in that respect, so far as civil glory is concerned, not second even to Napoleon. But his talents for government run beyond the Charter, he must find out the means of keeping them within it,—if he means to preserve his dynasty, and guard the kingdom intrusted to his care from the trials of another revolution, and the horrors of a French Republic."

**The Spanish Navy.**—When we look back to those epochs, when Spain was the greatest maritime nation of the earth—beginning with the time of the Romans, when she laid the foundation of the city of Hannibal, (the modern Tunis) and colonized Ireland, and more recently under the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella, when new worlds were discovered by her navigators, both in Asia and America, and when the formidable Armada carried terror into the heart of the English Queen Elizabeth, a melancholy emotion involuntarily arises to behold the maritime degradation to which she is now reduced. Indeed, if we reflect what Spain was so late as the time of Napoleon, when her well appointed fleets made, in union with those of France such desperate resistance against the power of England, and when so many of her proud ships, one of them the *Santa Thoma Trinidad*, the largest in the world, struck with numerous others to the victorious flag of Nelson; we can scarcely credit the degradation to which she is now reduced, and should now have become the most important and insignificant. By the late report of the minister of the Marine to the Cortes, we learn the Spanish navy at present is reduced down to 29 Spanish ships, one built in 1765, the other in 1761, four frigates, three corvettes, seven brigantines, eight schooners, and one three-decker of 88 guns, unfit for service; and a debt of 300 millions of reales owing to the establishment.—*Star.*

From the Baltimore American.

**TEXAS.**—Bordering on our southwest frontier and separated from the State of Louisiana by the river Sabine, is a region of the Conti-

ent of America which, under the name of Texas, includes a territory equal in extent to France, and watered by five rivers, possesses a soil unsurpassed for fertility, which, according to its latitude, yields the various great American staples of agriculture. From the Gulf of Mexico to an average distance of seventy miles, the country is level and forms the sugar district. At about latitude 30, the surface becomes undulating, and wheat, rye and oats can be raised; and one degree further north produce abundant harvests; and cotton can be cultivated over the whole extent from the Gulf to the Red river, the northern boundary. That raised near the coast is of very fine quality. Tobacco grows luxuriantly, and the grape flourishes in great variety and plenty. The climate is represented as mild and healthy, there being no marshes and swamps. Insalubrity, where it exists, is confined to the neighborhood of the rivers which overflow occasionally in the spring.

This region, thus favored by nature, enjoys peculiar political advantages. According to a correspondent of the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer, and a statement in the New York American, made by agents of the Texas land company, the Mexican government encourages emigration. Texas has been formed into a separate judicial district, with a native of the United States at the head of it, and an organization of courts similar to our own. The proceedings are required to be in the English language, and the right of trial by jury is secured. Religious freedom is also enjoyed by law. The province is not affected by the political changes and commotions in Mexico; and the centre of it is fifteen hundred miles distant from the city Mexico. It is stated that at present there is not a Mexican soldier in it. A regular land law was enacted last year, which gives additional facilities for obtaining land for a mere nominal price. A tract of one hundred and seventy seven acres can be obtained for ten dollars, the purchaser paying surveyor's fees. In regard to the society of the interior of Texas, Mr. J. W. Fannin Jr. the correspondent of the Columbus Enquirer, declares "he has never seen as good a new and frontier settlement in the United States. It is true many bad men have fled from justice to this country, and have found a safe asylum in that of Texas. The same objection may be and was raised against Georgia and Alabama in their early settlements, and indeed every State in the West."

He concludes by urgently recommending his friends to abandon the gullies of Georgia and emigrate to Texas; and in the account by the trustees of the Texas Land Company, this region is called the paradise of brute animals, and the land of promise to man.

**A New Engine of War.**—A new instrument or machine has been invented by Mr. Toplis, of the Museum of National Manufactures in London, which he considers calculated to put an end to wars, and to prevent civilized nations from engaging hereafter in the work of mutual destruction.

Mr. Toplis has constructed an engine, which according to his views, will render armed multitudes powerless against any people disposed to defend themselves; a score of men, with this auxiliary power, being competent to annihilate the largest army which could be collected. The engine is portable, and without its casing, might be carried by two men; mounted on its proper carriage, it can be moved with celerity into any situation where horses or men can go; it is ready for action in a moment, and can be made, at will, to pour out, for any desired time, a continuous stream of bullets, which can be directed towards any point or object, with the same facility as the stream of water from a fire engine and with perfect precision; whilst the men who direct it are sheltered in entire security. Mr. Toplis looks forward with much confidence to the moral influence which this new and mighty power must exercise upon the world, that he denounces his engine the Pacificator.

#### THE GOLD CURRENCY OF FRANCE.

It is somewhat remarkably, that the same inequality between the Mint value and the actual value of Gold Coins, formerly existed in France, as until lately, existed in the United States; and it is equally remarkable that the consequences of this disproportion of value, was the same in each country; and that the process of correcting the evils arising from it, have been the same in each.

From the CYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, we find that:

"In France, the Louis d'or, which, previously to the recoinage, in 1785, was rated in the Mint valuation, at 24 livres, was really worth 25 livres 10 sols. Those, therefore, who chose to discharge the obligations they had contracted, by payments of gold coin in preference to silver, plainly lost 1 livre 10 sols, on every sum of 24 livres! The consequence was, that very few such payments were made, that gold was entirely banished from circulation, and that the currency of France consisted almost exclusively of silver. In 1785 a sixteenth part was deducted from the weight of the Louis d'or, and since that period the proportion of the French Mint, has been nearly corresponded with the proportion they bear to each other in the market."

The beneficial consequences to the French nation growing out of the reform in the Mint value of gold in that country, have been immense. It has introduced into extensive & general circulation that description of metallic currency which had previously been "almost entirely banished from circulation."

In 1833, according to the most accurate estimates the whole metallic circulating medium of France, was about five hundred & twenty-five millions of dollars. Of this sum, one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars was GOLD, and three hundred and fifty millions silver.

By the act of last congress, we did precisely what was done in France in 1785. We deducted one sixteenth part of the eagle. The beneficial effects are already seen, felt, and acknowledged in almost every part of the Union—although three months have not elapsed, since the new gold coin was struck off at the Mint. A currency which had for years previously been banished from circulation, has again appeared, and is already extensively circulated. So far, the effect of the change in the Mint value, has been the same in this country as in France.

It has been predicted by some of the friends of the Bank, and of course enemies to the success of the measure, that the introduction of the new gold coin as a part of our metallic circulating medium, will drive from circulation the silver, which now forms a portion of it. It has not had that effect in France—two thirds of their metallic circulation is silver now. It will not have that effect in this country—we shall always have a full proportion of silver circulating with the gold. But we can tell those gentlemen, who profess so much alarm, and predict such evils to flow from the introduction of gold into our circulating medium, one effect of which it will have. It will banish from circulation all small notes, whether issued by Banks or city corporations.

In France, there are no bank notes of a less denomination than five hundred francs, or about ninety-three dollars. More than three-

fourths of their whole circulating medium is metallic.

In this country the work of reform began some time since; many of the States prohibited the circulating of notes of a denomination less than five dollars. All the other States will have to follow the example. The introduction of gold, we have no doubt, will hasten it. We believe that the work of reform will not stop short of driving from circulation all notes under the denomination of twenty dollars. This will secure the metallic circulation to such extent throughout the whole country, as to secure the products of the labor of the industrious classes from those shocks and variations in value, arising from the fluctuations in the small paper medium in which they were formerly paid. This should be secured to them; and when accomplished they will have good cause to bless the Jackson currency.—*Globe.*

There never were men so absurd, and at war with the very purposes which they pursue, as the Federalists of this time—the same this day as thirty years ago;—what is the object of all their actions? It is simply, to possess power with the view to their emolument, aggrandizement, and to hold a rank of pre-eminence over their fellow citizens—to live in luxurious idleness, at the expense of the labor and the degradation of the people of these free and independent States. There is no evading, no qualifying of these truths. They wish to seize on the powers of the Government! The means they use are slander, lying, corruption, bribery, bank oppression and proscription!

This is the very demonstration of their absurdity—it is the proof of their want of understanding—it is the very counterpart of attempting to regulate the tides by a squirt, or to empty the Atlantic with a tea spoon! The criminal vulgar sense of men, would repulse the notion of a recommendation to favor and confidence by exercise of every kind of contumely for those who are to be governed.

Yet, such is the course pursued by the Federalist and their proxies.

They pretend to be devoted to the Constitution—and display their devotion by violating it.

They are friends of popular government—and allege that not population, but property, should be the foundation of government.

They profess exclusive veneration for General Washington, and prove it by using his name as a mask for calumny.

The intercourse of mankind is promoted by gold and silver; they denounce gold and silver.

They spout about reform—and all their artifices have been directed to prevent measures of reform.

They affect religion, virtue and integrity, as money obtained by them—but they violate charity, make cunning, pass for virtue, and their integrity is hostility to all that is just and noble.—*Aurora.*

#### THE ELECTION.

The Federalists are crying out that there has been a great gain to their party since last year. In the Legislature then, they say, we had but nine or ten members, and now we have twenty-seven. The spirit which can draw consolation from the smallest of things, is a very comfortable one, and we commend it in their careful majority; and in 1832 elected out of their sinking hope this last straw to which it has clung. We will not explain to them, therefore, the difference between a contested election, and one not contested. If, when they come to their wiser senses, they have the smallest desire to find their gain, let them compare the present returns with those of '32—the last Congressional election.

They will find that in this election, nearly eight thousand more votes were polled than at any preceding contest in the State; and that while in '32 we were beaten by rising one thousand majority; and in 1832 elected out of the meagre majority of less than one hundred, this year we have swept through the State, in defiance of every exertion against us, with a clear official majority of twelve hundred and eight.—*Trenton Emporium.*

#### LOSS AND GAIN.

As we have seen the result of most of the elections which were to take place after the adjournment of the session of Congress, at which time that of the Bank was alleged that almost the whole country was opposed to the measure of the government, and would show it by the elections, it may be well to review the ground and notice what we have gained and what we lose. We begin, therefore, where we have gained a member of Congress; in Louisiana we have gained one representative; in Indiana, we have gained one; in Maine we have lost one, but gained a Senator; in Vermont the Bank men have failed to elect two, and there is a probability of our gaining one at least; in Maryland we stand as we were; in Connecticut we stand as we were; in New Jersey the Representatives will stand as they were, and we have gained a Senator; in Rhode Island, the case is doubtful; we have certainly not lost one, and may have gained a Senator; in Pennsylvania we have gained six members; in Ohio we stand as we were; in Georgia we have gained six members, and South Carolina we have gained two. The matter therefore stands in point of gain, in the House of Representatives, Louisiana one, Indiana one, Pennsylvania six, Georgia six, South Carolina two, and probably one in Vermont, making together 17, from which deducting the loss of one in Maine, leaves us a gain of sixteen members, which makes a difference in the vote of the House, of thirty-two in favor of the administration. In the Senate our gains are in Maine, one, in New Hampshire, one, in New Jersey, one, in Rhode Island, one, in New York, one, in Virginia and one in Mississippi, in all amounting to six, and giving us twenty-six members of that body, to twenty-two for the opposition. Such are the fruits of the panic speeches and distress documents of last winter and spring, and such are the grounds upon which the Bank men have boasted so loudly of their victories. If they are satisfied with such victories, we wish them many more of the same kind.—*Balt. Repub.*

#### PATENT EAGLE BALANCE.

We have been presented with one of Moore's Patent Eagle Balances, to weigh and gauge half and quarter eagles. It is warranted so correct, that no counterfeit is sufficient weight to turn the balance, can possibly go through the gauge. It is a very simple and ingenious contrivance, and is a complete preventive against deception by counterfeit coins; and one which should be in the possession of every one who may have occasion to deal largely in the article. The dish of the balance is so formed as just to receive a coin of the proper size, and has a gauge through which the coin passes, and as gold is heavier than any other metal, no coin can possibly be formed which will enter the dish and through the gauge, and turn the balance. A gentleman is now at Mr. Jamar's Hotel in this city who has them for sale, where those who may desire, may be enabled to supply themselves with the article. They are also for sale at the office of Moore's Price Current, 12 Merchants Exchange, Philadelphia.—*Balt. Rep.*

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1834.

We publish in this morning's Whig the letter of Mr. Poindexter, the president pro. tem. of the U. S. Senate, to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot. We could have wished that this letter had not been made public; not that we think it can injure the President or his friends, but because we consider it discreditable to the country. The President may have spoken imprudently, and in a manner which may merit censure; but as yet the charge rests on the vague rumor of his enemies. Mr. Poindexter, in the low and vulgar character of his letter, has disgraced the station he occupies, and in the intimation of his intention to call on the Chief Magistrate for satisfaction, by an appeal to the sword, he offers an insult to the American people. The evidence of his guilt is under his own sign manual. The President, we apprehend, will neither notice the vain boaster, nor his anonymous slanderers.

The general election for Governor and members of Congress, in the great state of New York (which has a representation in Congress five times as large as that of Maryland) commenced yesterday, and continues three days. The result is looked to with great anxiety by both parties. If it should prove to be in favor of the administration, our opponents may hang up their fiddles, or change their tunes; the old songs of corruption, usurpation, kitchen cabinet, &c. will fall heavily on the ears of their friends.

The subjoined article from the Globe of Saturday, will give our readers the most accurate view of the result of the Ohio Election which we have seen. The State elects 19 members of Congress, 10 of that number are opposed to the administration and 9 in favor of it. The Federal party claim also a majority in the State Legislature.

The election has undoubtedly been very close; the opposition have managed to array the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. McLean against each other, without first ascertaining that either of these gentlemen will be a candidate for the next Presidency. If it turn out that Mr. McLean is not run for the Presidency, and Mr. Van Buren should be, it is not likely that Mr. Clay, or any other candidate of the Federal or National Republican party, will be able to carry the entire strength of Mr. McLean against the democratic nomination. In the event therefore of Mr. McLean's declining, we think there can be but little doubt of the triumphant success of the Democratic party in Ohio, at the next Presidential election.

### OHIO ELECTIONS.

It will be seen from our returns, that the election of Gov. Lucas, by a majority exceeding three thousand, is now perfectly ascertained. The county to be heard from will not vary the result a hundred votes.

The disunion of Gov. Lucas's majority, comparing the vote of 1832 and 1834, is, in our opinion, to be described by the expression, taken in Ohio at the late election. The friends of Gov. Lucas considered his election absolutely certain, (many of them estimating his majority at 23,000) and there was consequently, no effort at organization, to bring his friends to the polls. In Hamilton's District, in Lytle's District, in Spangler's District, and in Webster's District, great numbers of the friends of the administration did not attend the polls. And it will be found that although the population of the State is greatly increased within the last two years—yet that its vote has decreased. The result of the election will show, however, that the opposition brought out their full strength. We have no doubt that when we shall be able to give their aggregate vote, it will be equal to that given in any previous year. The efforts of the partisans of Messrs. Clay and McLean, hostile as they are to each other, were exerted to the utmost. Both Mr. Clay and Mr. McLean were deeply impressed with the conviction, that the hopeless loss of Ohio would extinguish their Presidential prospects forever. They, and all their friends, and their great ally, the Bank, were anxious, eager, and on the alert. They have been beaten in the Governor's election, almost without effort.

In three of the Congressional Districts in which Governor Lucas obtained majorities, the Democratic candidates for Congress have been defeated, viz. in Crane's—in Lytle's—and in Spangler's. No man at all conversant with the State of parties in those districts, can doubt that the result was brought about by local and personal considerations, and not by a hostility on the part of the voters giving Lucas a majority in each, to the general administration, of which the Governor is a most decided and declared friend.

### RHODE ISLAND.

The Legislature met on Monday last, at Providence, to select a U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Knight, whose term of service expires on the 31st March next.—The result is doubtful.—One of the Democratic papers throws out the idea, that Mr. Francis, the present Governor, Anti-Masonic, but disposed to be friendly to the Administration, may succeed.

### U. S. Frigate United States.

VOYAGE, August 9, 1834. SIR:—I returned to the honor to inform you, that I returned to this anchorage a few days since, from a cruise in the Gulf of Salonica and its neighborhood—all well.

Every thing is quiet in this quarter, and I am happy to have it in my power to state, that the Plague has ceased its ravages in Smyrna. I have had no communication with the city, however, nor shall I have.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) HENRY E. BALLARD, Capt. The Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

A duel took place on Wednesday, which was attended by singular circumstances. One of the combatants having had the first place placed himself in an attitude to receive that of his adversary, who took a long and deliberate aim. The ball passed through his skull, and he died instantly. A few seconds afterwards his adversary also fell and expired, for he had received a ball which traversed his lungs; he nevertheless retained sufficient strength to execute the deadly purpose of his deliberate aim.—*Globe's Messenger.*

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 26, 1834.

SIR:—I have this moment read in the Richmond Whig, a letter addressed to you, dated Montpelier, Va. August 25, 1834, which concerns myself and claims my attention. It is true I did not leave the stage at Gordonsville, and it is also true that I knew the President of the U. S. to be at the hotel at which the stage stopped to change horses, but the inference, that the presence of the President, or of any other person, influenced my conduct on that occasion, is utterly false. I felt indisposed from fatigue and loss of sleep, and preferred to remain quiet, while the other passengers were refreshing themselves. It may have flattered the vanity of President Jackson, and doubtless did, to imagine himself would tremble in his majesty's presence. I rejoice that in any manner I may have been the cause of imparting happiness to this august personage, in the midst of his afflictions, public and private. I had the satisfaction (or rather the mortification, to look upon him surrounded by stage drivers and ostlers, in the portico of the hotel, but I confess the scene did not constitute any particular inducement with me to form one of the coterie. Of his liberal offer to pay the landlady for my breakfast, and the language which he used on the occasion, it may be proper for me at this time to say only a few words, reserving further developments until I shall arrive at the city of Washington. So long as General Jackson made the columns of his prostituted organ ("the Globe"), the medium of fulminating his vile calumnies against me, I have thought it due to my own dignity and self respect, to remain silent, but since he has disrobed himself of his cunning, and forgetful of the high station which unhappily for the country he occupies, has made himself the founder of personal slanders of myself and family on his own "responsibility," I shall treat him as becomes a man whose sensibility has been thus wantonly assailed. If the assertion made by Mr. Jackson was as true as it is ridiculous, false, that I had induced my wife to marry me by promise of twenty thousand dollars as her dower—I have at least the consolation to know that I did not steal her from the lawful owner! perhaps Mr. Jackson may understand the allusion. As to the dower of which he speaks, I think it would be more difficult for him to purchase it, at five times the sum he has imagined, of the lady, who has attracted his sympathy, than he has found it to speculate on the choice cotton lands of Mississippi, at the minimum price of the Government. But his cup of malicious vituperation, it would seem, could not be filled by any thing short of the foul calumny that I was paying off this dower by stripes daily inflicted on the wife whom I had thus purchased. This infamous libel on me, as a private gentleman, calls for a reply which cannot be made in this communication. Mr. Jackson has entered the arena with me, not in his character as President of the United States, but as plain Andrew Jackson—robbed of all hands unfettered. He is well aware of the real "responsibility" which he incurred, and must meet it, unless he is as recalcitrant in chivalry, as he is in veracity. The word of a Prince has been said to be sacred and inviolable; that of a President of a great nation ought to be equally so. Will not every high minded, honorable man in the community hang his head in shame and sorrow, when he is obliged to confess that the highest public functionary of the Republic, has sunk to the level of an ale-house slanderer? On my country, under the misrule of a military tyrant, whose undisciplined passions led him into excesses, which violate all the decencies of social life! I know full well that Andrew Jackson has always a trained band of witnesses at his command, by whom he can prove almost any fact he may desire to establish; but yet with all these, and the Treasury to boot, I defy him to adduce, from any source worthy of credit, the slightest evidence of any act of mine, bearing the most remote resemblance to the puerile and ridiculous imputation which he has attempted to cast on me. He is at liberty to put in requisition, under the solemn obligations of an oath, every member of the highly respectable family of my wife, may appeal to the lady herself; to every individual who has at any time been an inmate in my house; to all my intimate friends, and they will all respond to him "you have basely lied." History gives us no account of a bold cavalier who possessed the qualities of Baron Munchausen.

I am Sir, respectfully,  
Your most obt. servt.  
GEORGE POINDEXTER.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GENERAL JACKSON at Gordonsville.

Warren, Va. Sept. 17, 1834.

GENTLEMEN: I notice in the Richmond Whig of the 31st inst some incorrect statements about the departure of my venerable man at that place, when on his way from Washington to the Hermitage—particularly the gross misrepresentation of an extract of a letter, dated at Montpelier, which is the residence of the venerable Madison. No one, at all acquainted with the character of Mr. Madison, can suppose, for a moment, that he would countenance the propagation of such partisan slanders from his domicile. This anonymous letter—writer of the Richmond Whig does not write any thing of his own knowledge on the subject; but only repeats the gossip from hearsay. They speak of an attack made by the President on the character of Mr. Poindexter, of the Senate, which they represent as being most violent.—They also mention a conversation which the President had with a merchant in this place, in which the President is represented as saying, that "by the substitution of gold for rags, the gain is precisely 40 per cent."

I will mention here, that I was present at the time referred to, and my silence might be construed into an acquiescence of these ridiculous statements. Far from it. I never heard the President utter one sentence about Mr. Poindexter, unless particular inquiry was made of him, and then with some reluctance. As to the conversation with the merchant, I heard nothing of it, and do not believe that any such took place.

I met with the President, Maj. Donelson and his family, at Orange Court-house, on the 12th of July, and travelled with them as far as Gordonsville, it being on my way home. We still all night. When I got up in the morning about eight, I found the President up, walking all out, enjoying the fine mountain breeze, looking very cheerful, and do doubt feeling so, after having fought one of the hardest battles, and achieved one of the greatest political victories ever known or heard of before. We took our seats in the portico of the tavern, and in a few moments, two Northern stages, filled with passengers, drove up to the door. The most of them got out, it being the usual breakfasting place. Mr. Poindexter of the Senate of the U. S. did not get out but was driven down to the stable yard. After being detained there until the horses were exchanged, he was again driven up to the tavern door, where the President and myself were sitting, as we were when the stage drove up in the first instance. Breakfast being announced, the most of us went to the table. The President inquired of the landlady

whether Maj. Donelson and family had come down. He replied in the negative, and it being understood the evening before, that he was unwilling, the President intimated, as there would not be room for all, he would wait a few moments for the Major's family, and he then walked into the passage.—When I got up from the table, he was standing in the door alone, and within a few steps of the stage containing Mr. Poindexter & one or two others who declined breakfasting. Neither the inside of the stage nor its inmates could now be seen, as the curtain had been regularly drawn down on the side next the tavern while I was at breakfast.

After the stage had left Gordonsville, the President and three or four other persons being in the portico, the landlady, Mr. Baker, entered, who had not found out that Mr. P. had been there; he having been busily engaged at the breakfast table—and, to his credit, putting the best foot foremost for the accommodation of the President of the United States, who commands respect from political enemies as well as friends. I mentioned to him, the landlady, that he ought to have paid Mr. P. more attention, and invited him out of the stage to breakfast, &c. "What," says he, "has Mr. P. from Mississippi, been here? I am astonished he did not get out, as this is his usual calling and resting place. When he passed here before, he stopped here some three or four hours." Turning to the President, and insisting to know what could have been the reason Mr. P. did not get out, &c. the President replied, "it was here." The President appeared to be in fine spirits, and not the least ruffled in temper, and the conversation would have ended, but for the inquiries of others. The President is open, candid, and high-minded, and when asked, will give his opinion about men as well as measures. To enter into a detail of the desultory inquiries and conversations, would be uninteresting to the public. I have no inclination, nor motive to do Mr. P. injustice.—He was raised in this country. He was once a member of the Baptist Church here. He has relatives in this part of Virginia, who are as honorable and as chivalrous as any people in the State. I therefore suppose this explanation of what had passed under my own eye, will be satisfactory to the opposition prints, which are requested to publish my statement.

I will now say to my fellow-citizens, that so far as I was able to judge, on the occasion referred to, the President acted with the discretion of a philosopher. His conversations were generally directed to the subjects of the Bank, Internal Improvement, and Nullification, in which he exhibited the skill of a logician, and profundity of a statesman. This partisan and slanderous vituperation is all a piece with the panic speeches sent out by the Bank and its partisans, not only to immolate the hoary-headed veteran for doing his duty, but to humble the democracy of the land at the footstool of the Bank, to establish on their ruin a moneyed corner, and to arrogate, claiming privilege over which the authorities of Congress, the law and constitution, are set at defiance. And but for having a patriot who never flinches from his duty, however arduous, on the watch-tower of public liberty, ere long our elections, our free institutions, and all that is dear, would have been submerged in the vortex of the Bank.

My letter, already too long, must be brought to a close. As reluctant as I am to appear in the newspapers, and as you see this communication was forced on me by the false & slanderous anonymous letters about the deportment of the President, at the time I was with him, I have thought it my duty, not only to the President of the United States, but to myself, and all whom it may concern, to lay these plain, simple matters of fact, before the public.

Yours, respectfully,  
HUGH GOODWIN, Jr.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Republican.

My attention has been directed to an editorial paragraph in your journal of yesterday, commenting in language not altogether complimentary to the writer of a letter dated Montpelier, Va. Sept. 17, 1834, on the character of the President of the United States, but to myself, and all whom it may concern, to lay these plain, simple matters of fact, before the public.

The obnoxious paragraphs alluded to are as follows: "Having read various accounts of President Jackson's deportment and language on his route to Tennessee, I inquired of a highly respectable gentleman what were the facts in regard to Senator Poindexter. He stated that when the stage drove up to the tavern door, Mr. P. declined getting out, on ascertaining that the President was an inmate. The General on being informed of it, said to the landlady, I will immediately pay for the loss, and pay you better than he has lost his wife, whom he induced to marry him by a promise of twenty thousand dollars, and her dower has been stripes."

His authenticity having been questioned, I have taken measures to sustain my own verity. Should the Chief Magistrate of the Republic authorize any respectable person to say, this was not his language, I will freely admit my informant must have misunderstood him; he is incapable of wilful misrepresentation. You are pleased to allude to my personal intercourse with the President—it has ever been of the most respectful character. Twice since his elevation to the Chief Magistracy have I seen him—they were visits of ceremony, and however I may have differed in opinion on some of the acts of his administration, there are others in which he has received my cordial approval. The ability with which he has conducted the duties of the constitution, gave meridian splendor to his administration, and I am the last in the community that would disturb the tranquility of his setting sun.

His Proclamation stamped the seal of reprobation on Nullification in indelible letters.—Disunion, like parricide should never be named; and I would cheerfully record my vote to burn every dictionary, extant, and hang any Lexicographer on gallows high as Haman's, who should republish one containing the word. Would that I could express my approbation in terms equally unqualified of all his measures; those which I condemn might occupy more space than you would be willing to appropriate. It is just to Mr. Madison to state that in regard to the present administration he uniformly observes the most dignified silence, and no inference can be drawn from his remarks other than their general bearing on what he considers the true policy and best interests of the Republic.

You assert that I have two nephews and am holding appointments under the Government—it is true in part.—My nephew and my son, grand-children of Judge Chase and Commodore Barney, have been permitted to devote their lives to their country, in the lowest grade known to the Naval service.

You also wish to know if I do not hold a profitable contract derived from the present administration. I do. I have for the last 20 years various periods when not representing this city in the State or National Councils, been interested in extensive contracts, which have caused upwards of a million of dollars to be disbursed in Baltimore from the Public Treasury, instead of being expended elsewhere. I have obtained these contracts on the same terms that every other citizen might have done, viz.—being the lowest bidder. If they have been profitable this year, it has grown out of the embarrassments in the currency of the country—that they are not always so, my experience in 1831 affords painful conviction, for I not only expended my last dollar in feeding our gallant Tars, but incurred debts, which I am now thank heaven, cheerfully extinguishing. When asked admits, I ask an insertion of this communication in your columns.

Your obt. servant,  
JOHN BARNEY.

We learn that the President of the U. S. States has appointed HENRY D. GILPIN, Esq. (at present District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania) Governor of the Territory of Michigan—in the stead of Geo. Porter, Esq. deceased.

We understand that Mr. MARTINE, the estimable representative of the king of the Netherlands, near this Government, has received from his Sovereign a flattering mark of his approbation, in being appointed a Knight of the distinguished Dutch order of merit—that of the Belge Lion.—*Nat. Intell.*

In the last Havre packet at New York came passenger Mr. Edward Wier, the bearer of despatches from our Ministers at Paris and Madrid. A treaty has been made with the Spanish Government, and signed by the Cortes and Queen, allowing our claims of six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Wier has been absent from the U. S. about a hundred days, and in that time has travelled upwards of 10,000 miles.

JUDICIAL.—We regret to learn that Judge Duval, of the supreme court of the United States has determined to resign his office, and will probably not take his seat on the bench again. The reason is the growing infirmity of age, which, though, they do not finally him, in the opinion of others, do in the discharge of the duties of his high office, do in his own opinion, render the determination proper, to which he has arrived. The Hon. Judge is a very aged man, having been Secretary of the First Committee of Safety in Maryland, sixty years ago. The great patriarch of the Court is, however, of equal or greater age, and still retains his physical and mental energies in full vigor.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Boston Central of Monday.

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. John Adams, son of John Q. Adams. He died last Thursday at Washington, where he has resided for the last ten years. He had been for some time ill, of bilious fever, and his father, apprised of his melancholy condition, and had the melancholy satisfaction of attending him in his last moments. The deceased was the second of three sons of the ex-President, the elder of whom died a few years ago, and the surviving one resides in this city.—John Adams was of the class that graduated at Cambridge, in 1823. During the administration of his father, he was the President's private secretary. He was a young gentleman of superior talents and accomplishments, distinguished for his domestic and social virtues and universally beloved by those who knew him best. Some years ago he married Miss Helen of Maryland, an amiable and accomplished young lady, and a relative of Mrs. Adams. His premature death will be severely herewithment to his parents and to his own domestic circle.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.

GEN. RIPLEY.

We clip the following article from the Louisiana Courier of the 6th inst. It puts to rest the fabrications of the Bankites in relation to the course Gen. Ripley pursued in the canvass preceding his election to Congress. We shall, we presume, hear no more of the circular, in which it was said he disapproved the removal of the deposits and declared himself in favor of the Bank.

GENERAL RIPLEY.—The following extract from an article in the Clinton Democrat, most silently further speculation as to the principles of this brave and talented man. The Democrat was established for the express purpose of advocating his election, and the editor is his personal friend.

The Bulletin and Advertiser stated that Gen. Ripley had secured his election by denouncing the late measures of the Federal Administration, and we perceive from the Washington papers, that such is the belief there. This assertion made by the Bulletin and Advertiser, no doubt for political effect elsewhere, is entirely without foundation; it is destitute even of the semblance of truth. The very reference to principles: General Ripley was the favorite of the democratic party, and Chinn of the federal. Bank or no Bank was the point on which the contest turned. Ripley denounced the Bank as the most uncompromising manner as an unconstitutional monopoly and moneyed aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the People, and subversive of our free institutions. Chinn and his party supported the Bank, and exerted themselves to make converts; but all would not do, the minds of the People are made up, that the Bank ought to go down, and they could neither be dragged nor king-bidde or deceived by the cunning devices of his partisans.

Gen. Ripley, in his administration, he could not have obtained ten votes from the democratic party, so strong are the People in favor of the administration.

From a late English Paper.

JACKSON MONEY.

The Americans have lowered the standard of gold, to that of silver. They did not find the gold mine, and this was the way to bring it. This is the way to demolish the infernal machine of paper money. Well does Jackson! Well does Jonathan, only keep on, and you are saved from an insolent moneyed aristocracy.

America (in which there never was before, a gold circulation) must (if she keep on) now have a large share of the gold of the world, and the greater part of that share must go to England. Numerous have been the acts of hostility open and secret, that we have committed against the liberties of America—(the "National Bank" scheme was the last—a dead deadly effort. The People of America have seen through the scheme; they are defending themselves and taking their revenge. If you, my friend ALGERIA! have resolution adequate to the emergency, we are safe; but if you continue to endeavor to make us pay fifty millions a year in gold, with wheat at the present prices, (and it must be lower)—if you continue to attempt to do this, (and I fear you will), then this nation, and especially this aristocracy, and the land owners, will suffer indeed, for all our unjust hostility to the liberties of the American People! Then, indeed, will the town of Hampton and the town of Frenchtown, be avenged! Then will the plots and conspiracies of Sir J. Craig and Captain Henry—then will the manifesto of John Wilson Croker—then will the deeds of Cockburn and Cockburn—then will the putting to death of the American seamen in the horrid prison in Dartmouth—then will all these receive their just and appropriate reward.

MORE DISTRESS AT BOSTON.

A building spot, opposite Bird's Hotel, was sold last week in Boston, for about one dollar and an eighth per square foot, or something like \$40,000 per acre!—*Charleston Patriot.*

"Will Southard resign?" is now an oft repeated interrogatory. We answer, if he has one spark of honor and principle, he cannot do otherwise. We understand that in his famous speech at our Court House last summer, he distinctly avowed that he should resign if the state declared against him this fall. We shall see.—*Mount Holly Herald.*

Mr. Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor in Ohio, is a Methodist. His opponent, Mr. Findlay, is a Presbyterian.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Negro Banditti. It appears by a statement in the North Carolina Watchman, that the insurrection in Virginia was never thoroughly extinguished. The Watchman says, that a company of negroes have occupied caves in the neighborhood of Petersburg, ever since the insurrection. Efforts are making for their capture.

Rifle Match for One Thousand Guineas, between Capt. Horatio Ross and Count D'Orsay.—This event, which has caused such excitement in the fashionable and sporting circles, took place on Saturday last in Purdy's shooting ground, Norfolk. The Count was accompanied by the Earl of Erroll, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord A. Conyngham, Lord Ossington, Hon. Capt. Ross, and the Hon. Col. Anson; and several other friends. The distance, 150 yards, at 80 inch targets, without a rest, being regularly adjusted, the Hon. Capt. Ross was appointed umpire for the Count, and W. H. Dowling, Esq. umpire for the Captain. The Hon. G. Vernon, referee. The match terminated at five o'clock in favor of the Captain. The total measurement of the 50 shots of the Captain from the centre of the target counting only 399 inches, whilst those of the Count amounted to 698 inches. Large sums must have changed hands upon the event, as from the Count's well known celebrity as a first-rate shot, his friends were very eager to back him; and, as this mode of target shooting was totally novel to Capt. Ross, the Captain's rifle being usually employed at the red deer in the highlands of Scotland, where, we believe, his skill is unrivalled.—*London paper.*

The early frosts of the last spring, and the excessive drought of the summer, have cut off the usual sustenance of the bears, and driven them from the recesses of the forests for food.—A letter from Petersburg, Pa. states that several had been killed near that town; that they are often seen crossing the turnpike road, and that a small boy, sent out in search of cows, had been devoured by them.—*Balt. Amr.*

When the cholera first appeared in this country, the opinion was expressed by several experienced medical men that it would become a permanent disease in a milder form. There are indications now throughout the country that this opinion will be verified; the cholera is said to be more or less all over England, and in London is regarded as a regular disease.—*Balt. Amr.*

The mean depth of the Pacific Ocean is supposed to be about four miles, that of the Atlantic only three.

Rituelle is said to be a French woman's pocket pistol, on the trigger of which she always has her fingers.

A new sect have made their appearance in Connecticut, calling themselves Perfectionists, and established a paper at New Haven called the "Perfectionist."

Liberty.—Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin has constituted the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston his trustees for the distribution of the annual interest of £3333 6s 8d. sterling, among five boys and five girls who may be recommended by the trustees of the Coffin School at Nantucket as most deserving. This sum he has invested in perpetuity in the British funds, for this object.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—At the beginning of the week there was something like a moderate supply of wheat at market, and sales were made of fair prime reds at \$1.00 a \$1.05 per bushel, and a parcel of extra prime red at \$1.06. Since then the supplies have again fallen off, and but little wheat of any sort has appeared at market. Prices to-day are about the same as those reported above, and parcels would meet with ready sale at those rates.—There has been no fancy flour white wheat at market; a parcel of good white was sold at \$1.10 per bushel.

Corn.—In the early part of the week, sales of old white for shipment were made at 70 a 71 cents, and of yellow at 72 cents. The supplies being short and equal to the demand; prices have since advanced, and to-day we quote old white and yellow, for shipment, at 72 a 74 cents. Considerable sales of new Corn have been made at 60 a 65 cts., according to dryness. New white, suitable for shipment, would, it is believed, bring 67 cents to-day.

Rye.—We quote, as in quality, at 67 a 68 cts.—sales.

Oats.—There has been a full supply at market—we quote the range of prices at \$1 a 33 cents.

Shipstuffs.—27 a 29 cents per bushel.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. DAVID KERN, of this county, to Miss HENRIETTA E., youngest daughter of Col. Thomas Emory, of Queen Ann's county.

DIED.

In this town on Sunday, 26th ult., William Edward, infant son, aged 3 weeks, of Dr. S. M. and Henrietta Jenkins.

In this town on Tuesday the 21st ult. Mr. Henry Townsend, after a protracted illness.

At Washington, on Thursday morning, the 23d ult., JOHN ADAMS, Esq., son of ex-President Adams.

HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of the present month (November) between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., several valuable YOUNG HORSES. A credit of six months will be given, by the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

HOWELL BOWERS.

A House-keeper Wanted.

A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, can secure a good situation by applying immediately to MATTHEW SPENCER, Paragon, Talbot-st. Nov 4

## Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE

## CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price. Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

TERMS.

1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00  
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any Specie-paying Bank will be received.  
No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.  
Nov 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against Robert G. Lloyd, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 22nd day of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit:—part Marshall and Grundy's Discovery, and part of Brantley's Marsh, containing 522 Acres, more or less; also the following negroes to wit:—one negro named Jacob, one do named Daniel, one do named Washington, one do named Ezekiel, one do named Sophia, and one do named Emma, taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Lloyd, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ, and the interest and cost due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM, SM.

Nov. 4

Boot & Shoe making & repairing

DONE BY

—K—

SOLOMON MERRICK.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally, that he has taken a shop in Court-st. between the doors of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON MERRICK.

Nov 4

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two valuable tracts of land, situated in Banbury hundred of Talbot county, comprising together 500 acres of woodland, and 299 acres of cleared land; the whole lying immediately on navigable water.

The wood and timber, alone would be greatly more than sufficient to pay the sum that is asked for it; and to any industrious enterprising man it would certainly prove an excellent speculation. Ill health, which prevents the subscriber from giving his personal attention to the business, alone induces him to offer it for sale.

One thousand dollars of the purchase money will be required in cash, the balance can be paid in installments of one, two and three years. Letters to the subscriber on

# THE VINE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We are happy to see the attention which has been paid to the culture of the grape in the vicinity of Richmond. We have already noticed the exertions of Mr. John Carter—the various grapes which he has cultivated, and the wines he has made.

We have also been much gratified lately by a visit to Mr. Wm. Anderson's vineyard. It is enriched by a variety of vines—foreign and domestic. The Catawba, the Isabella, and the Schuykill, particularly flourish in great perfection—and the vines are this season loaded with the most delicious fruit. He will probably make 3 or 4 pipes of wine.

We have been happy to visit the Vineyard of Dr. Norton, and to taste his wines. Among the various specimens of the vine to which he has directed his attention, we saw the Catawba, the Isabella, the N. Carolina Scuppernon, but especially the Norton's Virginia Seedling, which seems to us to possess some very fine qualities. We understand it has been produced by his impregnating the Bland grape flower with the pollen of the genuine Burgundy grape. The new fruit has the advantage of uniting the abundant saccharine character of the Burgundy with the never-failing productiveness of the Bland. This vine is a great bearer, and when the fruits are pressed, it produces a rich, luscious wine, which resembles the Burgundy Madeira. The Doctor was also kind enough to show us his wines that had been extracted from the Catawba and the Isabella—both of which are very agreeable. But, as the three varieties are the produce of the late vintage, they of course want the benefit of age to impart to them all their excellence. These wines are the pure juice of the grape, undiluted with any foreign spirit. The fermentation which they have passed through, has produced alcohol enough to preserve them in their strength and purity.

The Doctor has also in his vineyard, a fine reddish grape, a native of Prince Edward, which he has brought into notice. It promises to do well.

The experiment of Dr. Norton, of impregnating one grape with the pollen of another, and of raising a new vine from the seed, and then engraving the slips on the wild vine, opens a field of discovery to the vine dresser, to which no perceptible bounds can be assigned. It may lead to some of the finest varieties, both for the use of the table, and for the making of wine.

We are so long, and we congratulate our enterprising neighbors on the results which their experiments are calculated to produce.

**Optical Experiment.**—Place on white paper, a circular piece of blue silk, about four inches in diameter; place on this a circular piece of yellow three inches in diameter, on this a circle of green one inch in diameter, on this a circle of indigo half an inch in diameter, making a small speck with ink in the centre—look on this central spot steadily for a minute; and then, closing your eyes, and applying your hand at about one inch distance before them, so as to prevent too much light passing through the eyelids, you will see the most beautiful circles of colors the imagination can conceive, not only different from the colors of the silk above mentioned, but the colors will be perpetually changing in kaleidoscope variety as long as they exist.—London Courier.

In a tremendous storm at sea, when the ship's crew were all on their knees at prayer, a fellow suddenly burst into a violent roar of laughter! Being reproved for his ill-mannered mirth, and asked the reason of it, "Why," said he, "I was laughing, to think what a deal of a fussing the boat-swain's fiery nose will make, when it comes in contact with the water!"

**Atouch above wooden Hams and Nutmegs.**—We have seen the North Carolina Watchman, in our office, a specimen of Yankee soap, the constituent of which is yellow clay; it looks well; smells well; but will not wash at all; at least it washes any other way than clean.

**Cashmere Shaws.**—It is computed that upwards of 50,000 persons are now engaged in Scotland, in manufacturing shaws, from the hair of the Cashmere and Thibet goat. The yarn for this purpose is principally obtained from France.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, A very handsome and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are,

A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

sept 30

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

JOHN STEVENS.

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House, A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glass, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

oct 21

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## NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their fall supply of goods, comprising a very

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Goidar Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Fenerille Wines, Fresh Tea, Java Coffee Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.

oct 21

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## Bill in Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery

OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

Jacob Charles, Adm'r. of Brannock Smith, vs. 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, leaving 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 said William Smith was duly proved as the said William Smith, in and by the said will, devised to his son, one William Smith, all his, the 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 reason whereof the 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 of some part thereof. The said complainant therefore prays the Court to decree such sale. The bill further states that Devereux Smith, one of the defendants, resides out of the State of Maryland, and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ordered, adjudged and decreed by Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, (sundry former orders of this Court in this cause 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 Devereux Smith, of the filing and objects of this Bill, and that he be and appear in this Court on the second Monday of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why the said decree should not be passed as prayed for; otherwise the said bill will, as to the said Devereux Smith, be taken pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True copy.

Test—JO. RICHARDSON, Ck.

oct 21

3w

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next Court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and directed by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.  
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.  
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.  
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.  
April 22

## 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 10th of November, either by the subscriber, or Mr. W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer at the Poor House.

By order of the Board,

WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.

oct 21

3t

## TO BE RENTED

THE UNION TAVERN

IN EASTON.

A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

1t

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot County, for the sale of

RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,

of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason, Gerald Courney, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esq's, Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardestade and Robert Hardestade, Esq's of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esq's of Kent county Md.

THOMAS R. PERKINS.

Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md.

Oct. 13m

## WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,

South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. Baltimore, April 12, 1834—may 6

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thomas Henrich, at the suits of the following persons viz: One at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also a fieri facias against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, Wm. H. Dawson, and Wrightson Jones, at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Wm. Townsend, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of November next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz. All that Farm or tract of land situate on the waters of Broad Creek, where said Jones lately resided, near St. Michaels, and known by the name of Beverly, containing about two hundred acres of land more or less, two unimproved Lots in the town of St. Michaels, and a large two story Brick House and Lot in said town, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

oct 21

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court by the Clerk thereof and to me directed, three at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Wm. H. Groome, against Jno. D. Green, William Jenkinson and Wm. Ferguson, and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Wm. H. Groome Executor of Samuel Groome deceased, against the said John D. Green, Wm. Jenkinson, and Wm. Ferguson, will be sold for cash at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 18th November next, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day all the right, title, interest and claim both in law or equity of the said Will: & Jenkinson, of in and to the farm where he did lately reside be the quantity of acres what there may or known by whatever name or names it may be called, situate near Easton, and adjoining the Lands of Bennett Tomlinson Esq. also one Side board, 1 dozen chairs 2 beds, bedsteads, and furniture 2 mahogany tables and all the balance of his household and kitchen furniture; also 2 head of horses, 2 head of cattle, the crop of corn then growing on the farm, and one horse cart, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforesaid William Jenkinson, to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, late Sh'ff.

oct 28

## MARYLAND.

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
24th October, Anno Domini 1834.  
ON application of Nicholas Martin, Adm'r of the estate of Bartlett, 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, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Test, 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 personal estate of Joseph Bartlett, 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 31st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

NICHOLAS MARTIN, Adm'r. of Joseph Bartlett, dec'd.

oct 28

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will hold their next meeting on THURSDAY, 6th of November, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Myrtle Grove, the seat of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. A punctual attendance is requested.

Per order,

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

oct 28

## TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him a trial. He is combined with neatness, he is desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.

D. M. SMITH.

sept 30

## TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches and in the most fashionable style—having made arrangements to receive the fashions every season as soon as they come out. He flatters himself from his experience in business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to any who may favor him with a call. However, to render every thing satisfactory, he would say, if at any time he should make a mis-step, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage.

The Public's humble servant,

THOMAS J. ECKERSON.

sept 23

6w

## PROSPECTUS

For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of much interest and usefulness to the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both a nuisance and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give it a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

RICHARD SPENCER.

Oct. 28, 1834.

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

### AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine of the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings. Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unending source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court st. Boston July 17.

Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a few in sections in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

## Valuable Property for sale.

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to

JAMES C. WHEELER, Easton Point.

oct 14

## Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 6

## Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting; that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library" the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "Companion" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense; and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library" fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazine essays attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the one distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided sum for 100 eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

## To Rent for 1835

THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Emmals Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, sept. 30.

eo3w

## OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy

# EASTON-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 19.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 366.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-  
idue of the year—BY

**RICHARD SPENCER,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

## THE TERMS

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

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, in-  
serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-  
five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger  
advertisements in proportion.

## POETRY.

### OCTOBER.

SOLEMN, yet beautiful to view,  
Month of my heart! thou dawnest here,  
With sad and faded leaves to strew  
The Summer's melancholy bier.  
The moaning of thy winds I hear,  
As the red sunset dies afar,  
And bars of purple clouds appear  
Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice—  
It tells my soul of other days,  
When but to live was to rejoice—  
When earth was lovely to my gaze!  
Oh, visions bright—oh, blessed hours,  
Where are thy loving raptures now?  
I ask my spirit's wearied powers—  
I ask my pale and fevered brow!

I look to Nature, and behold  
My life's dim emblems, rustling round,  
In hues of crimson and of gold—  
The year's dead honors on the ground:  
And sighing with the winds, I feel,  
While their low pinions murmur by,  
How much their sweeping tones reveal  
Of life and human destiny.

When Spring's delightful moments shone,  
They came in zephyrs from the West—  
They bore the wood-lark's melting tone,  
They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast:  
Through Summer fainting in the heat,  
They lingered in the forest shade;  
But changed and strengthened now, they beat  
In storm o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like those transports of the breast  
When life is fresh and joy is new—  
Soft as the zephyr's downy nest,  
And transient all as they are true!  
They stir the leaves in that bright wreath,  
Which hope about her forehead twines,  
Till Grief's hot sighs around it breathe—  
Then Pleasure's lip its smile releases.

Alas, for Time, and Death, and care—  
What gloom about our way they fling!  
Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,  
The burial pageant of the spring,  
The dreams of each successive year  
Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride,  
At last like withered leaves appear,  
And sleep in darkness, side by side.

### FOR THE CHRONICLE. LINES

On the death of Archbishop Whitfield.  
Where yonder taper's lonely glare  
Lights up the cheerless midnight air,  
'Tis told that all were blithe and gay,  
And joyful as the taper's ray.

But no—within yon chamber's walls  
Disease's voice for solace calls;  
And human anguish rolls in vain,  
Upon the couch of dying pain.

Now mournful anthems slowly rise,  
And wildly ring the mourner's cries.  
And sadly peals the funeral toll,  
A requiem for the passing soul.

And now, within the chancel's breast,  
The good man's sainted relics rest:  
And freely drops the orphan's tear,  
Around his friend and father's bier.

The crosier lies by that cold hand,  
'In whose firm grasp 'twas wont to stand;  
And see upon the soulless breast  
The cross of love and duty rest.

The thin grey locks of life's last day,  
Beneath the gorgeous mitre stray—  
And hope's last look is smiling now,  
Around the pale but placid brow.

How sweet is virtue's living scene,  
So still, and humble, and serene!  
But seek we virtue's sacred power,  
Behold the good man's dying hour.

And when from that dark world at last,  
The brightly tranquil soul has past,  
Joy lingers round each marble lie,  
And clay seems lit with bliss divine.

October 23, 1834.

### THE HEAD-STONE.

By PROFESSOR WILSON.

The coffin was let down to the bottom of  
the grave, the planks were removed from the  
headed-up bricks, the first rattling clods had  
struck their knell, the quick shovelling was over  
and the long broad, skillfully cut pieces of  
turf were aptly joined together, and trimly  
laid by the beating spade, so that the newest  
mound in the church yard was scarcely distin-  
guishable from those that were grown over by  
the undisturbed grass and daisies of a luxuri-  
ant spring. The burial was soon over, and the  
party, with one consenting motion, having un-  
covered their heads in decent reverence of the  
place and occasion, were beginning to separate,  
and about to leave the church-yard. Here

some acquaintances, from distant parts of the  
parish, who had not had an opportunity of ad-  
dressing each other in the house that had be-  
longed to the deceased, nor in course of the few  
hundred yards that the little procession had to  
move over from his bed to his grave, were shak-  
ing hands quietly but cheerfully, and inquir-  
ing after the welfare of each other's families.  
There, a small knot of neighbors were speak-  
ing, without exaggeration, of the respectable  
character which the deceased had borne, and  
mentioned to one another little incidents of his  
life, some of them so remote as to be known  
only to the gray-headed persons of the group.  
While a few yards farther removed from the  
spot, were standing together parties who dis-  
cussed ordinary concerns altogether unconnect-  
ed with the funeral, such as the state of the  
markets, the promise of the season, or change  
of tenants; but still with a sobriety of manner  
and voice, that was insensibly produced by the  
influence of the simple ceremony now closing,  
by the quiet graves around, and the shadow of  
the spire and grey walls of the house of God.

Two men yet stood together at the head of  
the grave, with countenances of sincere but  
unimpassioned grief. They were brothers, the  
only sons of him who had been buried. And  
there was something in their situation that natu-  
rally kept the eyes of many directed upon them  
for a long time, and more intently than  
would have been the case, had there been noth-  
ing more observable about them than the com-  
mon symptoms of a common sorrow. It is  
these two brothers, who were now standing at  
the head of their father's grave, had for some  
years been totally estranged from each other,  
and the only words that had passed between  
them, during all that time, had been uttered  
within a few days past, during the necessary  
preparations for the old man's funeral.

No deep and deadly quarrel was between  
these brothers, and neither of them could dis-  
tinctly tell the cause of this unnatural estrangem-  
ent. Perhaps dim jealousies of their father's  
favour, selfish thoughts that will sometimes  
force themselves into poor men's hearts, respect-  
ing temporal expectations—unaccommodating  
manners on both sides—taunting words that  
mean little when uttered, but which rankle and  
fester in remembrance—imagined opposition  
of interests, that, duly considered, would have  
been found one and the same; these, and many  
other causes, slight when single, but strong  
when rising up together in one baneful band,  
gradually but fatally infected their hearts, till at  
last, they, who in youth had been seldom sepa-  
rate, and truly attached, now met at market,  
and, miserable to say, at church, with dark  
and averted faces, like different clansmen dur-  
ing a feud.

Surely if any thing could have softened their  
hearts towards each other, it must have been  
to stand silently, side by side, while the earth,  
stones, and clouds, were falling down upon their  
father's coffin. And doubtless their hearts  
were so softened. But pride, though it cannot  
prevent the holy affections of nature from be-  
ing felt, may prevent them from being shown;  
and these two brothers stood here together,  
determined not to let each other know the mu-  
tual tenderness, that, in spite of them, was  
rushing up in their hearts, and teaching them  
the unconfessed folly and wickedness of their  
caustic quarrel.

A head-stone had been prepared, and a per-  
son came forward to plant it. The elder bro-  
ther directed him to place it—a plain stone,  
with a sand glass, skull, and cross bones, in-  
scribed not rudely, and few words inscribed—  
The younger brother regarded the operation  
with a troubled eye, and said, loudly enough to  
be heard by several of the bystanders, "Will  
iam this was not kind in you—should have  
told me of this. I loved my father as well as  
you could love him. You were the elder, and,  
it may be, the favorite son; but I had a right  
in nature to have joined you in ordering this head  
stone, had I not?"

During these words, the stone was sinking  
into the earth, and many persons who were  
on their way from the grave, returned—  
For a while the elder brother said nothing, for  
he had a consciousness in his heart that he  
ought to have consulted his father's son in de-  
signing this last becoming mark of affection  
and respect to his memory; so the stone was  
planted in silence, and now stood erect, decen-  
tly and simply among the other unostentatious  
monuments of the humble dead.

The inscription merely gave the name and  
age of the deceased, and told that the stone had  
been erected "by his affectionate son." The  
sight of these words seemed to soften the dis-  
pleasure of the angry man, and he said, some-  
what more mildly, "yes, we were his affection-  
ate sons, and since my name is on the stone, I  
am satisfied, brother. We have not drawn to-  
gether kindly of late years, and perhaps never  
may; but I acknowledge and respect your  
worth; and here, before our own friends and  
before the friends of our father, with my foot  
above his head, I express my willingness to be  
on better and other terms with you, and if we  
cannot command love in our hearts, let us at  
least, brother, bar out all unkindness."

The minister, who had attended the funeral,  
and had something intrusted to him to say pub-  
licly before he left the church yard, now came  
forward and asked the elder brother, why he  
spoke not regarding this matter. He saw that  
there was something of a cold and sullen pride  
rising up in his heart, for not easily may any  
man hope to dismiss from the chamber of his  
heart even the vilest guest, if once cherished  
there. With a solemn and almost severe air,  
he looked upon the relating man, and then,  
changing his countenance into serenity, said  
gently,

him for the last time, you were both absent,  
nor was it your fault that you were not beside  
the old man when he died. As long as sense  
continued with him here, did he think of you  
two, and of you two alone.—Tears were in  
his eyes; I saw them there, and on his cheek  
too, when no breath came from his lips. But  
of this no more. He died with this paper in  
his hand; and he made me know that I  
was to read it to you over his grave. I now  
obey him."

"My sons, if you will let my bones lie quiet  
in the grave, near the dust of your mother, de-  
part not from my burial till in the name of  
God and Christ, you promise to love one an-  
other as you used to do. Dear boys, receive  
my blessing."

Some turned their heads away to hide the  
tears that needed not to be hidden, and when  
the brothers had released each other from a  
long and sobbing embrace, many went up to  
them, and in a single word or two expressed  
their joy at this perfect reconciliation. The  
brothers themselves walked away from the  
churchyard, arm in arm with the minister to  
the house. On the following Sabbath, they  
were seen sitting with their families in the  
same pew, and it was observed that they read  
together, out of the same Bible when the minister  
gave out the text, and that they sang together,  
taking hold of the same psalm book. The  
same psalm was sung, (given out at their own  
request,) of which one verse had been repeated  
at their father's grave; a larger sum than usual  
was on that Sabbath found in the plate for the  
poor for Love and Charity are sisters. And ever  
after, both during the peace and the troubles of  
this life, the hearts of the brothers were one, and  
in nothing were they divided.

### GERTRUDE.

"Do you know, Gertrude, the opinion  
prevailing in the neighborhood, in regard to  
your young friend Wilton?"

"Mother said Gertrude with a forced com-  
posure. 'I know of nothing to his disadvan-  
tage. I know he has enemies here—bitter,  
implacable enemies, who would gladly sacri-  
fice him. I know, too, that their tongues have  
not been idle—that defamation in its foulest  
nature has been plentifully bestowed upon a  
virtuous and a high minded gentleman.'"

"Gertrude said her mother, 'I know that  
the world sometimes condemns unjustly. I  
know that defamation has sometimes hunted  
the pure and virtuous, and blackened the fair  
face of the upright and praiseworthy. But,  
when so much is averred respecting Wilton,  
when friends and foes acknowledge his aberra-  
tions, the one by open attacks upon his reputa-  
tion, the other by doubtful whispers, and ex-  
pressions of real regret, and an evident with-  
drawal of their former warm and cordial  
friendship, we may justly fear that there is in-  
deed some cause for such a change—that our  
young and ingenious friend is yielding to the  
fascinations of vice—gliding gradually and al-  
most imperceptibly down that fearful path  
which leads from the perfect light of virtue  
and holiness.' 'I will not, never believe it—  
never!' replied Gertrude, her clear blue eye  
lighted up with an unusual energy. 'Mother,  
you are deceived alike by the avowed enemies  
and the false and envious friends of Wilton.  
Believe me, I have not repudiated my confidence  
in a stranger. I know Wilton to be virtuous  
and honorable. And who, let me ask, are the  
travellers of his character?' Her beautiful lip  
curled into an expression of infinite scorn, as  
she replied to her own interrogatory: 'False  
as his enemies are—creatures of envy and malice  
who would as soon dare the falling thunder-  
bolts confront the indignant glance of the  
man they have so foully injured.'"

Gertrude spoke from the impulse of her  
heart. She could not believe that such a man  
as Charles Wilton could degrade himself to the  
sin of drunkenness; that he whose nature was  
so noble—so elevated—a passionate lover of  
the beauty of the natural universe, and of the  
godlike manifestations of human virtue, the  
outbreakings of the immortal spirit from the  
darkness of its prison house, could, by any pos-  
sible temptations, yield to the baleful entice-  
ments of the destroyer—and humble the god-  
like image of manhood, lower than that of the  
brutes that perish.

And why was it, that when all her friends  
saw, and warned her of the danger, she drew  
yet closer to the object of her fears? Why  
was it when the bosom friends of Wilton  
avoided him as if there were contamination in  
his very presence, that the beautiful and intel-  
lectual Gertrude welcomed his approach with  
a smile of the deepest fondness? She loved him  
and the love of a heart like hers changes with  
the changes of the beloved—it turns  
brighter and warmer as the shades of evil close  
around its object.

And Gertrude became the wife of Charles  
Wilton—and his victim also.—She died early  
—but not before every beautiful blossom of  
her affection had perished—not before a death-  
like withering had gone over her heart, until  
it became as dust, and all its warm and holy  
feelings gave place to bitterness, loathing and  
abhorrence. Oh, there is nothing in human  
suffering like wrong and scorn from those  
whom we love and would die for—not a thing  
which so changes and chills the comforting lo-  
sion. And all this Gertrude felt—and her high  
spirit sank under the trial—she perished—but  
the last moments of her existence were un-  
clouded by the voice of affection. At times,  
indeed, a bloated and leathery form bent over  
her pillow—the wreck of all which gives beauty  
and manhood—and a voice which gives beauty  
and manhood, murmured in her ear the disgust-  
ing words of an idiot's fondness, to be succeed-  
ed by the rude oath, the unfeeling jest—the  
savage indifference to moral suffering which  
characterizes the lost and shameless drunkard.

Let WOMAN beware of the interpenetrat-  
ing her shun their presence as the accursed of  
heaven—the sunlight with that moral leprosy  
which is alike immediate. Let her remember  
that in uniting her destiny with that of the  
drunkard, she is drawing down upon her head  
the heaviest curses. It were better to embrace  
the spectre, whose cold halls are haunted  
only by the spectre of decay. It is the wedlock  
of beauty and pollution—the purity and pos-  
sibility—the binding of a breathing form of life  
to the loathsomeness of death.

TRANSMY.—Addison says, that the dog has  
been the companion of man 6000 years, and  
has only learned one of his vices, that is to  
worry his species when he finds him in trouble.  
Tie a saucy pup to a dog's tail and another  
dog will fall on him—Put a man in prison  
for debt, and another will lodge a detainer  
against him.

A young fellow eating some cheese full of  
miles, boasted that he had slain his thousands,  
and tens of thousands. "That you have," said an  
old man, "with no other weapon than the jaw  
bone of an ass."

In an article on the subject of Indian affairs,  
the Milford Journal furnishes some inter-  
esting items of information in reference to  
the numbers of the several Indian tribes in the  
United States, and their location in the West-  
ern Territory allotted for their future resi-  
dence. This territory is stated to be a tract  
of country about 300 miles wide, west of, and  
adjacent to the Arkansas territory and the State  
of Missouri. Its southern end is based on Red  
River, which there divides the United States  
from Mexico, and the territory is to extend  
north as far as may be wanted; to the River  
Platte, as at present contemplated, or still far-  
ther up, should it be necessary, till the eastern  
side of it, extending beyond Missouri, may  
meet the Mississippi, as it tends westwardly,  
in latitude 40. If this contemplated Western  
territory should stop at the River Platte, it will  
be about as large as Georgia was when her  
limits reached the Mississippi. Should it ex-  
tend up to the 40th degree of latitude, it will  
be about 750 miles long, north and south, by  
300 miles wide, as before mentioned.

The allotments already laid out, commence  
at the south end on Red River. First and  
last of all, is that of the Choctaws. Next the  
Creeks and Seminoles.—Next the Chickasaws;  
and north of those the Osages. These occupy  
a nearly equal portion of the territory, forming  
nearly a square, that lies between the Arkansas  
territory and the Mexican line. Each portion  
extending quite across the whole from east to  
west.

Northward of these allotments, and after an  
appropriated interval of 70 or 80 miles, there  
is an irregular location of a territory about as  
large as the Cherokee lands in Georgia, among  
the Kansas, Shawnees, Kickapoo, Delaware  
and other tribes, in proportion to the lands  
ceded by them east of the Mississippi, and situ-  
ated so as best to consult their several wants.  
North of these, the aboriginal title is extin-  
guished to part of the land up to the Platte,  
and as much north of that river as covers a  
country larger than the present area of the  
State of Georgia.

The following are all the tribes now located  
in this Western territory, and the number of  
persons assigned to each.

Names of the tribes.	Quantity for each.
1. Osages,	7,564,000
2. Kansas,	6,400,000
3. Ottos and Missourians,	1,536,000
4. Half breeds, Ottos, Omahas, and Ioways,	128,000
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>15,628,000</b>
Assigned to the emigrant, Indians, viz:	
1. Choctaws,	15,000,000
2. Creeks and Seminoles,	12,140,000
3. Chickasaws,	13,000,000
4. Senecas from Shawnee,	103,000
5. Senecas and Shawnees,	96,000
6. Quapaws,	31,000
7. Ottawas,	31,000
8. Kickapoo and Peorias,	96,000
9. Wabes and Piankeshaws,	160,000
10. Shawnees,	1,600,000
11. Delawares,	2,238,000
12. Kickapoo,	768,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,202,000</b>

The tribes East of the Mississippi, who have  
agreed to emigrate, and the number of each  
tribe, are as follows:

Names of tribes.	Numbers.
1. Seminoles,	5,000
2. Creeks,	22,240
3. Chickasaws,	9,000
4. Chickasaws, Ottawas, & Pottawatis,	7,100
5. Chickasaws,	5,600
6. Ottawas of Ohio,	298
7. Appalachesians,	330
8. Pottawatis of Indiana & the Wabash	3,000

The tribes East of the Mississippi, who have  
not yet agreed to emigrate, are stated to be as  
follows:

Names of Tribes.	Numbers.
1 In the State of New York, viz:	
Senecas,	2,242
Cayugas,	128
Onondagas,	490
Delawares,	73
Oneidas,	1,153
Tuscaroras,	278
St. Regis,	298
Conneawagus,	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,176</b>

2 At Green Bay, viz.	
Oneidas,	400
Stockbridge,	320
Senecas,	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>725</b>

3 Wyandots in Ohio,	575
4 Miami's,	1,100
5 Menomonees,	3,170
6 Chippewas & Ottawas of Lake Michi- gon,	5,900
7 Chippewas,	6,800
8 Cherokees,	9,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,846</b>

There are thirty different tribes west of the  
Mississippi, with whom the United States  
have treaties, embracing an aggregate popula-  
tion of 166,310 souls.

There are also forty-nine other tribes west  
of the Mississippi, with whom the United  
States have no treaties. Their numbers a-  
mount to about 156,000.

**The Aborigines of Van Diemen's Land.**—Of  
all the beings wearing the human form, these  
are perhaps the most degraded and barbarous.  
Their complexion is jet black, their hair coarse  
and woolly, their features flat, disagreeable  
and hideous. They go perfectly naked,  
and live entirely in the woods, with no other  
habitation than a hollow tree, or cave, or at  
best a miserable hut rudely constructed of  
sticks and bark. Their mind is as dark and  
degraded as their bodies. Their manners and  
habits are characterized by the low instinctive  
craftiness and cunning, the exercise of which  
is alone adapted to their precarious and pre-  
datory mode of existence.—With the cunning  
of the fox, they combine the active ferocity of  
the tiger; and as the wild animals of their  
country resemble none other in the known  
world, so do they differ from all human beings  
hitherto discovered by the restless spirit of  
enterprise. In a word, they possess in a re-  
markable degree the highest attributes of  
brute instinct, rendered more powerful and  
more pernicious by the perverted glimmering  
of reason with which even the lowest in the  
scale of humanity are to a certain extent en-  
dowed.—*Westminster Review.*

**A Modest Hibernian.**—An Irishman, solicit-  
ing alms from a lady, and being too modest to  
make three requests at once, addressed her thus:  
"Dear Madam, would you be either giving me  
a drink of water, for I am so hungry I don't  
know where to sleep to-night."

A correspondent of a Southern paper speaks  
in the following terms of the Public School  
system of New England—of which, above all  
her other admirable institutions, her people  
have just cause to be proud:

The school houses of New England have  
been called the fortresses of New England.  
You see them in the country every two miles  
or less, on almost every important road—and  
every body knows or ought to know that New  
England is cut up with roads—half roads—I  
was going to say. These Free Schools, where  
the poor are educated at the expense of the rich,  
I verily believe, give that peculiarity of which  
I have spoken, to the whole Yankee nation.  
They arouse and stimulate whatever of intellect  
there is in a man. They foster enterprise and  
emulation. They educate to a certain extent  
all the people. Hence New England men  
have the benefit that education always gives—  
the ardent thirst for knowledge and for intel-  
lectual and moral advancement. They aim  
high and reach high. Work, they must or  
starve, for the soil is not the bountiful giver of  
the fruits of a soil under a Southern sun,—the  
climate is cold,—the summers are short,—and  
then comes growing November, and fiercely  
raging winter, with its ice and its storms, so  
that one man then eats up from October to  
May what may be gathered there of the time.  
This necessity demands the exercise of every  
faculty, and our free schools teach all, how to  
use them to the best advantage.

In the large towns and cities, every thing is  
done that can be done to stimulate and arouse  
the boy. The most perfect equality exists in  
all schools. The poorest boy in the free school  
feels as high and as proud as the son of the rich-  
est. "You do not mean," said Gov. Barlow  
of Virginia, after visiting the superb free  
schools of Boston, which he admired very much,  
"that these schools are free?" "Indeed I do,"  
said the school committee man. "You remem-  
ber the boy that got the medal in the class we  
have just examined, and the boy that lost it?  
The first is the son of that wood-sawyer there  
(pointing to a man who was sawing wood in  
the street), and the second is the son of John  
Quincy Adams, the President of the United  
States." The Virginian stared in astonishment  
at a spectacle like this, and no longer wondered  
at the prosperity of New England. But the  
other day I was at the school dinner in Boston  
—a dinner given to the boys who have won  
the medals for superior scholarship—and a long  
table, extending the whole length of Faneuil  
Hall, was filled up with—as bright and spiri-  
ted boys as can be found on the face of the earth  
—two-thirds of whom, I was told, were from  
the poorer or middle classes of the city.—The  
Mayor addressed them, and toasted them as  
the "jewels of Boston." Old Faneuil Hall rang  
with thunders of applause. The Lieut. Govern-  
or of the Commonwealth boasted that he was  
educated in the same schools. The tables were  
filled with distinguished men, educated in the  
same manner, among whom was DANIEL  
WEBSTER, the boy of a free school, and a school-  
master himself. The stimulus these boys then  
received, they will never forget to the day of  
their death. It is an era in their lives—it is an  
impulse which will move them in every thing  
—it is a pledge that they will never be false to  
themselves nor their country.

These free schools do a double duty—they  
not only educate the poor, but they open to the  
ambitious and enterprising young man, the  
avenue upon which he can advance still further  
in the pursuit of knowledge. The pay which he  
receives for instructing in them enables him to  
obtain a collegiate education; and yet that pay  
is not much, sometimes as low as ten dollars  
per month, seldom over twenty. But upon  
this he advances, and thus gradually obtains an  
education.

At this season of the year, the academies are  
crowded with young men fitting themselves to  
keep school.—A few months study makes an  
instructor of a man! And the business of school  
keeping is so pleasant, that many rush into it.  
The school master in New England is the  
great man of his district—all look up to him,  
all attend to him—kindness exhausts his efforts  
upon him. Is a social party to be given, who  
is so quick thought of as the school master?  
Is a grave question to be settled, who so good as  
the school master? All eyes are upon him—  
all hearts—heart disengaged at least—are his  
if he chooses to win them. The best food is up-  
on his table; the welcome hand is ever stretched  
to cheer him. Enter, he can, wherever he  
pleases, and all are proud of his company. This  
license to the school master makes his vocation  
a delightful one, and arouses him to perform  
his duty. This, too, is what makes New En-  
gland schools so excellent. All you see there  
are nurseries of talent, of enterprise, of skill,  
of industry; and they, it is, which make the  
people of New England a peculiar people. But  
more anon.

**Magnanimity of a Scottish Prince.**—Mal-  
colm the Third having received information  
that one of his Nobles had conceived a design  
against his life, he enjoined the strictest silence  
to the informer, and took no notice of himself,  
till the person accused of this execrable trea-  
son came to his Court in order to execute his  
intention. The next morning he went to hunt,  
with all the train of his Courtiers, and when  
they were got into the deepest woods of the  
forest, drew that Nobleman away from the  
rest of the company, and spoke to him thus:  
"Behold! we are here alone, armed and mount-  
ed alike. Nobody sees or hears us, or can give  
either of us aid against the other. If, then,  
you are a brave man, if you have courage and  
spirit, perform your purpose, accomplish the  
promise you have made to my enemies. If  
you think I ought to be killed by you, when  
I have done you no harm, when more opportu-  
nity for me? That is a womanish treason.  
Or would you murder me in my bed? An ad-  
ultery could do that. Or have you hid a dag-  
ger to stab me secretly? That is the deed of a  
villain.—Rather act like a soldier; act like a  
man, and fight with me hand to hand, that  
your treason may at least be free from base-  
ness."

At these words, the traitor, as if he had been  
struck with a thunderbolt, fell at the Prince's  
feet, and implored his pardon.—"Fear nothing  
(replied the Prince), you shall suffer no evil  
from me," and he kept his word.

**Anecdote.**—A few days since a little rag-  
ged urchin was sent by a mechanic to collect  
a small bill which had just become due. He  
began in the usual way but becoming more  
and more importunate, at length the gentle-  
man's patience being exhausted, he said to him,  
"You need not dun me so sharply. I am not  
going to run away at present." "I don't sup-  
pose you are," said the lad, scratching his head,  
"but my master is, and he wants the money."

## CONVERSION OF SALT WATER IN- TO FRESH.

From the London Literary Gazette.

On Monday week we witnessed a completely  
successful, and a very important experiment,  
made by Mr. Wells, the patentee, in the con-  
version of salt sea water into a perfectly fresh  
and pure liquid, fit for every purpose of domes-  
tic use and economy. A barge was moored in  
the Thames near Westminster bridge, and a  
number of naval officers and scientific gentle-  
men were invited to inspect the process. The  
sea-water was brought from off Ramage, and  
fully impregnated with the same principles as  
it was in very impure and dirty condition—  
"The apparatus invented by Mr. Wells consist-  
ed of a cast iron cooking-machine, a cube on a  
comparatively small scale, especially when we  
looked to the extraordinary utility of its opera-  
tion. It seemed about four feet in height and  
the same in width; and contained ovens, 'roast-  
ing-fire,' pots, pans, kettles, &c. &c. &c. suf-  
ficient to dress a dinner for seventy or eighty  
men. The consumption of fuel is very small—  
about two bushels, we are told, in 24 hours; and  
yet, by the internal application of the heated  
air by means of spiral and circular tubes sur-  
rounding the various parts of the machine, roast-  
ing, boiling, and baking were carried on with  
the utmost regularity and precision. Here a-  
lone would be a valuable addition to the conveni-  
encies and comforts of life, whether ashore or  
afloat; and, even without the far greater im-  
provement yet remaining to be described, it  
would entitle Mr. Wells's invention to high  
economy and general adoption. While the  
cooking is proceeding, the sea-water is gradu-  
ally supplied from a cask or tank, as may be most  
ready & passing into the interior of the machine,  
is there submitted to distillation. In its distilla-  
tion it then flows into a pipe of cast iron, or of  
copper tinned, which pipe is led over the bow  
of the vessel and along the cut-water into the  
sea; and thence along the bottom of the ship till  
it returns into the hold with a common stop cock  
to draw off the water. The grand improvement  
in this, is the making the element in which the  
vessel floats the condenser of the altered liquid,  
which runs off at the rate of about a quart a  
minute, perfectly fit for drinking, for washing,  
and for every other purpose for which fresh  
water is employed.

We tasted it both before and after undergo-  
ing the process, and we used soap in washing  
our hands with it; and we can truly declare,  
that in the first instance it was sweet and palat-  
able, and in the second soft and pleasing. The  
patentee, however, proceeds to filter it through  
charcoal, in order to restore the carbon which  
is lost in the distilling, and you have the pure  
and sparkling element, equal in every respect  
to spring water. We have thus minutely  
stated what we saw and tested; and we do so  
with great satisfaction, since it is hardly pos-  
sible to imagine any economic discovery of  
such vast importance to the navy and to the  
nation. All the watering of ships rendered  
unnecessary, and the ocean itself

From the Oriental-Suaveur.  
We extract from an account of the Seraglio of an Eastern Prince, the following description of his favourite:—

"The favourite, however, while she continues her ascendancy over the heart of her lord, is treated with sovereign respect throughout the harem. She smokes her golden tulak, looks the mouth piece studded with gems, and enjoys the fresh morning breeze under a verandah that overlooks the gardens of the palace, attended by her damsels, only second to herself in attractions of person and splendor of attire.

"Her smiling countenance resplendent shines With youth and loveliness,—her lips disclose Teeth white as jessamine blossoms,—silk curls Luxuriant shade her cheeks, and every limb Of alabaster texture, moves with natural grace Like moonbeams gliding through the yielding air."

Here she reclines in obvious repose, upon a rich embroidered carpet, from the most celebrated looms of Persia; through an atmosphere of the richest incense, she breathes the choicest perfumes of Arabia the happy, and has every thing around her that can administer to sensual delight; still she is generally an unhappy being—she dwells in the midst of splendour and misery and ungratifying profusion, while all within herself is desolation and hopelessness—her sympathies are either warped or stifled—her heart is blighted and her mind diseased—she cannot join in the enthusiasm of the inmates of the harem—the breath of the Western breeze breathes not upon her either the freshness of freedom or of joy."

"As a proof that even the Brahmins are not invariably, as is supposed, averse to the destruction of human life, I may mention that there exists a sect called Kanara Brahmins, who are said to be under the influence of a demon, to propagate whom they administer poison to their guests and friends, by which the protection of their evil patron is secured.

A story is current in Guzerat that the wife of one of the Brahmins having besought a boon from the demon whom she served, which was granted, as the token of her gratitude vowed to offer him the acceptable sacrifice of a human victim, and as this was not otherwise to be safely procured, resolved to select for the sacrifice one about to be endeared to her by ties of the nearest alliance. She therefore fixed upon the destined husband of her only daughter, to whom, however, she was obliged to reveal the horrible secret. On the day before their marriage, the bridegroom was, according to the custom of this sect, invited to a nuptial banquet, at the house of the old Brahmin, his bride's father. He came with the bloom of joy upon his countenance, and the fragrance of love in his heart, and while the revelry was going on, the mother mixed poison with that portion of the food which was intended for him. This was set apart with a similar portion, at not once, for the bride, and she was commanded by her mother to direct her affianced husband to the fatal mess. The girl, horror-struck at the idea of being made the instrument of destroying one whom she tenderly loved, directed him to another share that had been set apart for the father, who ate of the poisoned dish and perished. Thus the wife became a widow, and was obliged to undergo the penalty of all Brahmins widows by expiating her crime upon the funeral pile, while the young couple married and were happy."

"Hafiz the Anacreon of Persia.

From the New York Mirror.  
FIRST IMPRESSIONS, OR NOTES BY THE WAY.  
BY S. P. WILLYS.

Bring all the shops of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, together around the City Hall, remove their fronts, pile up all their goods on shelves facing the street, cover the whole with a roof, and metamorphose your trim clerks into bearded, turbaned, and solemn muselmans, smooth Jews, and calicoped and row Armenians, and you will have something like the grand bazaar of Constantinople. You can scarcely get an idea of it, without having been there. It is a city under cover. You walk all day, and day after day, from one street to another, winding and turning, and trudging up hill and down, and never go out of doors. The roof is as high as those of our three-story houses, and the light so favorable to shopkeepers comes, struggling down through skylights, never or cleaned except by the rains of heaven.

Strolling through the bazaar, a dress of amusement, the shopkeepers, who are as crowded as a church aisle after service, and pushed aside one moment by a bevy of Turkish ladies, shuffling along in their yellow slippers, muffled to the eyes, the next by a fat slave carrying a child, again by a kiosk armed to the teeth, and clearing the way for some comely dignitary, you find your only policy is to draw in your elbows, and suffer the motley crowd to shove you about at their pleasure.

Each shop in this world of traffic may be two yards wide. The owner sits cross-legged on the broad counter, the height of a chair from the ground, and hands you all you want without stirring from his seat. One broad bench or counter runs the length of the street, and the different shops are only divided by the slight partition of the shelves. The purchaser, seated himself on the counter, to be out of the way of the crowd, and the shopman spreads out his goods on his knees, never condescending to open his lips except to tell you the price. He exclaims "bana" or "cadda," (the only word a real Turk ever knows of another language), he is stared at by his neighbors as a man who is out of his mind, and should break out into an Italian *bravura*. Ten to one, while you are examining his goods, the bearded trader creeps through the hole leading to his kennel of a dormitory in the rear, washes himself and returns to his counter, where, spreading his sacred carpet in the direction of Mecca, he goes through his prayers and prostrations perfectly unconscious of your presence, or that of the passing crowd. No vociferous interferences with his religious duty. Five times a day, if he were running from the plague, the muselman would find time for prayers.

The Frank purchaser attracts a great deal of curiosity. As he points to an embroidered handkerchief, or a rich shawl, or a pair of gold-worked slippers, Turkish ladies of the first rank, gathering their *yashmaks* securely over their faces, stop close to his side, not minding if they push him a little to get nearer the desired article. Feeling not the least timidity except for their faces, these true children of Eve examine the goods in bawdy, rather the stranger's countenance, and if he takes off his glove, or pulls out his purse, take it up and look at it, without ever saying by your leave. Their curiosity often extends to your dress, and they put out their little henna-stained fingers and push them over the sleeve of your coat, with a gurgling expression of admiration at its fineness, or if you have rings or a watch-guard, they lift your hand or pull out your watch with no kind of scruple. I have met with several instances of this in the course of my rambles. But a day or two ago I found myself rather more than usual a subject of curiosity. I was alone in the street of embroidered handkerchiefs every minute article has its peculiar bazaar, and wishing to look at some of uncom-

mon beauty, I called one of the many Jews always near a stranger, to turn a penny by interpreting for him, and was soon up to the elbow in goods that would tempt a female angel out of Paradise. As I was selecting one for a purchase, a woman plumped down upon the seat beside me, and fixed her great, black, unwinking eyes upon my face, while an Abyssinian slave and another white woman, both apparently her dependants, stood respectfully at her back. A small turquoise ring, the favorite color in Turkey, first attracted her attention. She took up my hand, and turned it over in her soft, fat fingers, and dropped it again without saying a word. I looked at my interpreter, but he seemed to think it nothing extraordinary, and I went on with my bargain. Presently my fine-eyed friend pulled me by the sleeve, and as I leaned toward her, rubbed her forehead very quickly over my cheek, looking at me intently all the while. I was a little disturbed by the lady's familiarity, and asked my Jew what she wanted. I found that my rubric complexion was something uncommon among these dark-skinned orientals, and she wished to satisfy herself that I was not painted. I concluded my purchase, and putting the parcel into my pocket, did my prettiest at an oriental salaam, but to my mortification, the lady only gathered up her *yashmak*, and looked surprised out of her great eyes at my freedom. My Constantinople friends inform me that I am to lay no unctious to my soul from her notice, such liberties being not at all particular. The husband exacts from his half dozen wives only the concealment of their faces, and they have no other idea of impropriety in public.

In the centre of the bazaar, occupying about as much space as the body of the City Hall in New York, is what is called the *bazaar*. You descend into it from four directions, by massive gates, which are shut, and all persons excluded, except between 7 and 12 of the forenoon. This is the core of Constantinople—the soul and citadel of orientalism. It is devoted to the sale of arms and to costly articles only. The roof is loftier and the light more dim than in the outer bazaars, and the merchants who occupy its stalls, are old and of established credit. Here are subjects for the pencil! If you can take your eye from those Damascus sabres, with their jewelled hilts and costly scabbards, or from those gemmed daggers and gold-inlaid scabbards, and cast a glance along that dim avenue and see what a range there is, of glorious old gray beards, with their snowy turbans; these are the Turks of the old regime, before Sultan Mahmoud disgraced himself with a coat like a dog of a christian, and broke in upon the customs of the orient. These are your opium eaters, who smoke even in their sleep, and would not touch wine if it were handed them by Houris! These are your fatalists, who would scarce take the trouble to get out of the way of a lion, and who are as certain of the miracle of Mahomet's coffin as of the length of the pipe, or of the quality of the soap of Shiraz.

I have spent many an hour in the bazaar, steeping my fancy in its rich orientalism, and sometimes trying to make a purchase for myself or others. It is curious to see what perfect indifference these old cross legs attend to the wishes of a Christian. I was killing round one day with an English traveller, whom I knew in Italy, when a Persian robe of singular beauty hanging on one of the stalls arrested my companion's attention. He had with him his Turkish dragoman, and as the old merchant was soaking and looking right at us, we pointed to the dress over his head, and the interpreter asked to see it. The muselman snatched calmly on, taking no more notice of us than of the white clouds curling through his beard. He might have sat for Michael Angelo's Moses. Thin, pale, calm, and of a stately repose of countenance and posture, with a large old fashioned turban, and a curling beard half mingled with gray, his neck bare, and his fine bust enveloped in the flowing and bright colored drapery of the east—I had never seen a more majestic figure. He evidently did not wish to have any thing to do with us. At last I took out my snuff-box, and addressing him with "effendi" the Turkish word of courtesy, laid my hand on my forehead and offered him a pinch. Tobacco in this unaccustomed shape is a luxury here, and the amber-mouthpiece emerged from his mustache, and putting his three fingers into my box, he said "pekiche!" the Turkish ejaculation of approval. He then made room for us on his carpet, and with a cloth measure took the robe from its nail, and spread it before us. My friend bought it unhesitatingly for a dressing gown, and we spent an hour in looking at shawls, of prices perfectly startling, arms, chalices for incense, spotless amber for pipes, pearls, bracelets, and a host of other things, and a less variety of "things rich and rare." The closing of the bazaar gates interrupted our agreeable employment, and our old friend gave us the parting salaam very gallantly for a Turk. I have been there frequently since, and never pass without offering my snuff box, and taking a whiff or two from his pipe, which I cannot refuse, though it is not out of his mouth, except when offered to a friend, from sun rise till midnight.

THE STEALING PROPENSITY.  
"Acquisitiveness" is the name given by the Phenologists, not to the propensity to steal, which, if we understand them, they do not believe to be in any case constitutional—but to the propensity to acquire or accumulate, for the mere sake of acquisition or accumulation, and not for the sake of any benefit beyond. This they suppose to be one of the innate human faculties existing in various degrees and different stages of development, in every man's mind. The faculty in itself is considered not only innocent, but indispensable. As George Combe says, in his System of Phenology, "It prompts the husbandman, the artist, the manufacturer, the merchant, to activity in their several vocations; and, instead of being necessarily the parent only of a miserable and degraded appetite, it is one of the sources, when properly directed, of the comforts and elegancies of life. Its regular activity distinguishes civilized man from the savage. Its regular, or merely instinctive and reckless use of it, is the abuse or neglect of it—it is quite another thing—and upon that we justly have a right to offer some comment, suggested as our readers will perceive, by a transaction of a remarkable character, which has recently taken place in a Southern city."

A lady, in highly respectable standing, has it seems, been convicted, or is likely to be, of stealing from the dwelling of a female acquaintance, probably of the same respectability as to reputation with herself—the offender having been heretofore esteemed, by all who knew her, as an exemplary character. How can such an affair be explained? Does it imply a radical and universally degraded mind? or does it indicate insanity, and would a plea of insanity be received by any Court of Justice, or ought it to be, as a sufficient answer to the accusation of theft—supposing either that there is not, and that there can or cannot be proved, an apparent propensity and an actual habit, in the individual, under the same circumstances, to do the thing? Or is it not legal insanity, is it moral? And what allowance in reason

ought charity to make for such a habit? There are queries of some interest, if not of some importance; and perhaps there is no better way of throwing light over the subject to which they relate, than by furnishing other well authenticated facts of a similar description, attended in some cases with circumstances which may answer in some sort the purpose of an explanation.

A gentleman, rather advanced in life, of highly respectable character and good family, was in the custom of frequenting a grocery in the neighborhood of his dwelling house—being a man of large property—sometimes ostensibly only for social purposes. The trader, after some time, accidentally discovered that his oranges, which occupied a certain retired portion of his shop, were disappearing beyond the means of accounting for. This put him at length on the alert, and the result was, that his wealthy and respectable customer, whom the trader had never before suspected, was the author of the loss; he was in the habit, as it turned out, of regularly taking a certain number of them every day, unless accident prevented; and on the last day of the week, double the usual number (with the view of a supply for the Sabbath). The owner deeply shocked, but disposed to make the best of the case, went privately to a relative of the offender and communicated these facts.

"Well, Sir," said the gentleman, having patiently heard the statement, "that isn't the worst of it; he is in the habit of stealing his bread which he eats every day for his living."

The result was, that the grocer concluded to say nothing of the circumstance to any other person than the relative, and that the latter pledged his honor to pay all the expenses of the offender's habit, both for the past and the future.

We might mention numerous other instances of this kind, but do not wish to incur the hazard of wounding the feelings of those who might, however unwisely, suppose themselves or their friends to be gratuitously brought into notice. But our readers must all have met with such cases and both the medical and moral authorities are full of them.

Combe says that Drs. Gall and Spurzheim saw, in the prison at Breme, a rickety child, twelve years old, who "could not refrain from stealing," and who, with his pockets full of bread, "gloried that of others." That this boy "could not refrain" by the way, is much more likely than the other case cited above, where the child is explicitly stated to have been not only rickety, but "badly organized," and perhaps was in consequence of this propensity—we do not mean the habit—would seem to be the more naturally attributed to original constitution, according to the theory of the Phenologists, and according to the theory also, we should observe, of Lord Kames, and several other distinguished philosophers who never lost sight of the fact.

The same propensity, observed in some persons only during intervals of insanity would lead to the same conclusion. The celebrated Pinel, so highly esteemed as a medical authority in France, says—"I could mention several instances of insane persons, of known integrity and honesty during their intervals of sanity, who had an irresistible propensity to cheat or to steal, upon the accession of maniacal paroxysms." Spurzheim had in his own possession the skull of such a person, who died at Prague in Bohemia. Gall was acquainted with a citizen of Vienna, who having led irreproachable lives in their sanity, were in madness disposed to steal for an extraordinary, and no doubt in their case, irresistible inclination to steal. They wandered over the hospital continually, when permitted, picking up whatever they could lay their hands upon—raw, ragged, clothes, wool, &c.—a striking explication of what is meant by acquisitiveness in its naked state, and without that direction of reason, or that counteraction of other propensities, which, in sane men, very generally prove sufficient, as they are intrinsically sane, in all cases, to prevent the excess or abuse of the disposition of which we speak. Spurzheim's illustrations are furnished by the stealing propensity which has been generally observed in respectable females, during certain periods of physical and mental diseases, or uncommon excitement.

From the Boston Transcript.  
MR. MADISON.

A friend writes from Virginia, "On my way to the seat of the late President, the seat of James Madison. The entrance to the estate, from the main road, is through an avenue in the forest, of only the width of a carriage track, in length about three quarters of a mile. While passing through this place, my mind naturally reverted back to the thousands who had trod the same ground before me, in by gone days—some, bearers of important information relating to state affairs, others to sue for places; and many, like myself, impelled hither merely by curiosity, and a desire to take by the hand a man who has occupied so conspicuous a situation in our country's history. After emerging from the wood, in the midst of a beautiful lawn, I discovered the mansion of the venerable Ex-President. It is a very large house; the portico in front of the main building is supported by four plain columns, with wings on either side. The drawing room is in the centre, into which I was ushered, and for a few moments had an opportunity to observe the thousands of objects with which it was literally crowded. The furniture was rather of ancient date, but in a style of perfect neatness—the walls completely covered with paintings, some of which, Scripture pieces, were of considerable value, and others of the portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Lady Lafayette, and others were also there, besides an innumerable number of busts, among them I observed those of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, and Franklin. A full length figure of Napoleon occupied a conspicuous place on the mantel-piece. An electrical apparatus, several philosophical instruments, and a piano, had places in the room. In a short time I was waited upon by Mrs. Madison, who bade me welcome, and conducted me to her husband, who was seated in an adjoining room, apparently in his study. He received me very cordially, and I past a couple of hours in the most delightful manner. His health is very feeble, and he suffers occasionally from severe rheumatic attacks. Madison is now eighty-four years of age, and I was much astonished at his vivacity, and the brilliancy of his language. In conversation he reminded me of our Mr. Otis.

"I was not aware that Mr. Madison had ever visited New England; but he informed me that he travelled as far as Northampton once, in company with Mr. Jefferson. This was in the year that the Congress was removed from New York to Philadelphia. In the course of my visit, he remarked that he had lately read an article in the North American Review, on the origin of political parties—he supposed it to be the production of Mr. E. Everett. Speaking of politics, he observed that we had one party in the North which was not at all understood in this section of the country—the Anti-masonic—and he expressed much surprise that political antismasonry could exist.

"The estate of Montpelier is situated in the centre of an amphitheatre of mountains, and is one of the most romantic spots I ever beheld—such as an one as a philosopher might choose, there to close his earthly career. Mr. Madison's plantation comprises several thousand acres, the whole under the superintendence of a son of Mrs. Madison, by a former husband. "I took leave of the venerable man, fully impressed with the belief that he is at this time much the happiest man I ever saw."

The Journal of Paris, of the 29th of March 1816, stated the following fact:—"An ex-Commissary of Police, Beau Condell, has just been condemned to eight years imprisonment for hard labor, and to the pillory, for having, when in office, stolen some pieces of plate from an inn. The accused persisted to the last, in an odd enough species of defence. He did not deny the crime, but attributed it to mental aberrations, occasioned by wounds which he had received at Marseilles in 1815." As this man is not accused of any other offence than that for which he is condemned, it would seem somewhat singular that his advocate did not prove and insist upon, to his acquaintance, the defence which is here suggested. Perhaps the testimony was not legally sufficient, or could not be furnished at all.

In another instance in Paris, a young man was imprisoned for several larcenies, and would have been subjected to severe punishment, but for the intercession and testimony of the physician who had trepanned him in consequence of a severe wound on the temple—Phrenologists say in the region of the organ of acquisitiveness—and who declared that his propensity to steal, which seemed now irresistible, had supervened wholly since his dismissal from the hospital, and in a word, that he was insane. No doubt he was.

The same habit was observed by the celebrated Esquirol, at the Salpêtrière in Paris; in a Knight of Malta, who, from disappointed love, had become "weak in intellect," violent tempered, and finally a thief.—On his way to the asylum just named, he contrived to steal some corn, and other things from the inn which he lodged in. He afterwards frequented different cafes in the city, (attended by a servant) and was in the habit of putting cups, saucers, spoons, and all into his pockets, and carrying them off. In other respects his conduct was sane, and the stealing propensity was finally cured, probably by medical treatment, though it does not appear that he entirely recovered the strength of his mind.

The Governor of the Prison at Prague communicated to both Gall and Spurzheim the history of the wife of a rich merchant in that city, who was continually stealing from her husband. She practised with great adroitness, till they were compelled to send her to confine her in a House of correction for several times. Here she renewed her operations, stealing every thing she could find, till finally she seems to have been frightened out of the habit by the discharge of a spring gun, which was set to a strong box kept by her in the stove that heated the room.

These writers, (whose veracity at least may be relied on) learned also the career of a man at Munster, who was twice imprisoned for stealing, the second time for life—seventeen years after which he escaped, betook himself immediately to his old vice, and was again arrested, when he furnished those particulars, which we have just mentioned. We were him ten years in prison, and during that time, though remarkable for his attention to divine service, and for other good traits, it was ascertained that he had been in the habit of stealing continually.

Spurzheim in his Phenology, (re-published at Boston,) speaks of a well bred individual who was given to thieving from his infancy.—He entered the military service in the hope of correcting the habit, but continued stealing and narrowly escaped being hung. He then studied theology, and became a catechist; but he could not resist the temptation to steal, and his inclination even in the convent, where he embezzled candles, snuff, scissors, glasses, &c. It is observable however, that he did not conceal these goods, and that he intended that he had no wish to appropriate them to any use. The same was the case with a person employed by the Austrian government, at Piesburgh, who filed two rooms with stolen articles, which were never used.

Cases of this kind—of the indulgence of the propensity, with no apparent view to the result, beyond the act itself—are very numerous. "Lovers meet," a physician who never left the rooms of his patients, without putting keys, knives, scissors, buckles, or something else into his pocket, but invariably sent them back again to the owner.

We have the history also of a chaplain in a Prussian regiment, a very intelligent man, and much esteemed by his commander; but the latter, whenever he saw his reverend friend approaching, scrupulously locked up his desk cupboards, &c. for nothing which the chaplain could lay his hands on was safe from his grasp. Spurzheim says—"He seemed almost to act by a natural motive, for he restored with pleasure the stolen goods." Spurzheim himself, a convict who distributed among the poor the profits of his fishing; and there was another who, after being imprisoned seven times, petitioned that he might be detained there, (since he could not cure himself,) and furnished with the means of getting his living.

Combe and other respectable writers, speak of a young Calmuck, who came to Vienna in the suite of the Austrian Ambassador to Russia, and who fell sick on being denied by his commander the privilege of stealing, and was cured by a permission to resume his practice, with the understanding that the property taken should always be returned. He began by stealing the watch of the holy father himself, during the consecrating mass, and restored it when the service was over, "leaving with joy." The thieving habits of the Calmucks generally are proverbial among travellers.

The miserly habit is well known, is carried to great excess by individuals who nevertheless carefully keep within the bounds of the law, but who, as it seems to us, deserve scarcely more respect than those who steal for stealing sake alone. Both vices indicate a disordered degree of acquisitiveness, but the miser is more commonly the advantage arising from vigorous exercise of some of his controlling and calculating powers, which serve at least to preserve him from the clutches of justice. When both habits, excessive acquisitiveness and avarice are combined as they often are in one man, a more despicable character can hardly be conceived. We have heard, within our own sphere of experience, of a wealthy gentleman, who secreted some thousand bricks in a retired corner of the yard of his boarding house, by dint of industriously putting one or more at a time into his capacious pockets, in the course of his walks—but whether for the pleasure of taking, or of using, or of both we have never been able to learn.

Projected Escape of Bonaparte.—It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Battersea, by the renowned Johnson the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the island of St. Helena. The vessel was about ninety feet long, and of the

burthen of one hundred tons. It was built of half inch plank, the grain of two such planks was placed in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together, that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered to a level with the deck, and the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water with the crew on board without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air. The plan was, to sail up at night, within a short distance from St. Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened, however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was quite finished, and it is a curious coincidence that the vessel was to be completed the very day the news of his death arrived. Johnson was to receive £40,000 as soon as the vessel got into blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprise succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty and affirmed that he could blow up any ship without doing him any hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames accompanied by a boatswain of one of his Majesty's ships who had been married only a week before, in a boat of similar construction to the one before described, to a barge moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk their boat, made fast the torpedoes to the bottom of the barge, and lighted the match. Johnson then perceived that his vessel remained fast, having got (as the sailors express it) "stuck in the mud." Upon which he pulled out his watch, and having looked at it attentively, told the boatswain that he had only two minutes to live. Upon this the boatswain began to make lamentations: "Oh my poor Nancy!" said he, "What will she say? 'Avast blubbering,' said Johnson. 'Doff your jacket, and be ready to stuff it into the bawse hole, while I cut the cable.' Upon saying this, Johnson cut the cable, and the boatswain was left to the mercy of the tide, and they got out of the torpedoes, which blew up the barge.

NAPOLEON.  
The following is the most complete description of the person of Napoleon that we ever read. It is extracted from the British Captain Maitland's "Narrative of the surrender of Bonaparte in 1815."

"He was then a remarkably strong, well built man, above five feet seven inches high, his limbs particularly well formed, with a fine and very small foot, of which he seemed rather vain, as he always wore, while on board the ship, silk stockings and shoes. His hands were also very small, and had the plumpness of a woman's, rather than the robustness of a man's. His eyes light gray, teeth good, and when he smiled, like expression of his countenance was highly pleasing—when under the influence of disappointment, however, it assumed a dark and gloomy cast. His hair was a very dark brown, nearly approaching to black, and the a little thin on the top and front, had not a gray hair amongst it. His complexion was a very uncommon one, being of a light salmon color, different from all other I ever met with. From his having become corpulent, he lost much of his personal activity, and if we are to give credit to those who attended him, a very considerable portion of his mental energy was gone."

A French paper gives the following epitome of the career of King Louis Philippe: Louis Philippe, born the 6th October 1773, at first Duke of Valois, then Duke of Orleans, then General Egalite, then Duke of Chartres, thinking of the French. The life of this Prince is filled with contrasts: he is one of the most striking examples of the vicissitudes of human thought. In 1793, he signed himself Louis Philippe Egalite, to his misfortune a French Prince in 1810 he reclaimed this title at Tarragona; he was proud of it in 1814; he made use of it in 1830 to seat himself on the throne of the world. In 1788 he destroyed the iron cage of Mount St. Michel; in 1833 he had the cells of this abbey rebuilt and erected into a State prison; in 1792 he saved in Vendôme a soldier who was drowning; in 1834 his constables fire at and kill a man who is swimming for his life; in 1830 he declares himself more a republican than Lafayette, and is offended at the insolence of Duport, and is a republican than he is; in 1832, his government establishes the condition of siege and the rule of the sword to defend the monarchical system. A republican soldier under the iron crown of the Emperor, and then he swears allegiance and bows to his lord, king, and master, Louis the eighteenth, and bedecks himself with the white fleur de lis, up to the day when he again takes an oath to live and die for the honor and in defence of the colors for which he had fought in his youth. Verily, when historians shall have recorded all the acts and movements of Louis Philippe, the record will be an enigma to posterity, who will have difficulty in believing that the last forty years have been enriched with but one Louis Philippe of Orleans.

The French writer concludes with the following ominous announcement:— On the 6th of October 1834 this Prince will be sixty one years of age, the greatest age ever attained by any member of his race and name.

From the Portland Courier.  
We give below the sentence of the Court pronounced by Chief Justice Weston upon Sager, for the murder of his wife by poison. The August papers publish the report of the trial at considerable length. The trial was held in a large meeting house, which was crowded with an eloquent solemnity which deeply affected all present except the criminal himself, who exhibited a hardened and reckless indifference.

JOSEPH J. SAGER.  
After a full and impartial trial, defended by able counsel, assigned at your request, a jury of your own selection have pronounced you guilty of the murder of Phebe Sager, your wife. It was not perpetrated in an unguarded moment, under the influence of excited feelings. The means resorted to are evidence of a deliberate and settled purpose of death.

She had recovered from recent sickness and had resumed her usual avocations. And there is reason to believe that you had violated the marriage vows; and that you witnessed with pain every indication in her of returning health. In the morning, you left the side of your unsuspecting victim, bent upon her destruction. It was holy time. A day consecrated by God to his more immediate service. You mingled for her the poison you had long prepared. You presented the deadly portion to her lips; and you urged her to drink it to the dregs. You sweetened the fatal cup to render it palatable; and you allured her to accept it, in terms of conjugal endearment and kindness. That life which she had received from God, and which no other being had a right to take away; that life, which you had solemnly promised to cherish, you wantonly and wickedly destroyed.

You allowed her no time for preparation. The portion you administered speedily did its office. You guarded against possible failure, by infusing elsewhere the poisonous ingredients of which she was expected to partake. And if you did not intend that another victim should perish at your hands, you were at least reckless and indifferent to her fate.

After suffering excruciating agonies, your murdered wife, in a few hours, entered a day of probation is ended.

And is there mercy for you, who showed no mercy? I dare not encourage you to hope, that any earthly power will interpose for your relief. The claims of human justice must be satisfied. The land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it.

But upon sincere and unfeigned repentance there is mercy, even for the chief of sinners, through Jesus Christ. Will awakened conscience do its office before it is too late? Will your heart harden be softened? Will the tears of penitence flow? God knows. It greatly behooves you to be sensible, deeply sensible of your guilt. Look back upon your past life. Call to remembrance the long catalogue of unrepented sins. It may awaken you to a sense of your condition. It may bring you to true repentance. Jesus Christ has power to forgive sins.—With deep humiliation, you seek forgiveness through him, there is yet hope for you. The fountain of his blood is sufficient to cleanse from sin, though it be of a crimson dye.

I conjure you, let the span of life, that is yet left to you, be devoted to preparation for another world; upon the terms of which you stand. It remains to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law; which is,

That you be returned to the place from which you came; that you be thence carried to the place of execution; and that you be there hanged by the neck, until you are dead; and may God Almighty have mercy upon your soul.

From the Globe.  
THE SOUTHERN BANKERS' ROBBERY OF THEIR PRETEXT.  
Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, and the Southern Aristocracy, have long sought to impose upon the Democracy of the anti-monopoly States, the belief that there was no alternative but to choose between a Bank in Chesnut street and one in Wall street. The following written pledge voluntarily signed by all the Democratic candidates in the City of New York, and received with acclamation by the assembled Democracy of that city, shows with how little truth Mr. Leigh, and other Bank partisans, have ascribed the opposition of the Republicans of New York to the Bank of the United States, the sinister design of putting it down and putting up a National Bank, to be located in Wall street. Nothing, however, will satisfy Mr. Leigh. He must have his *awful alternative* to justify him in voting against his declared opinion of constitutional right with the American aristocracy, in establishing a Bank Government, to assimilate our institutions to his beloved English institutions. The following pledge was published in last Friday's New York Evening Post:

The following voluntary pledges, given by the candidates in nomination, were, at the suggestion of G. Gilbert, Esq., read, and received with acclamation:

The portion you administered speedily did its office. You guarded against possible failure, by infusing elsewhere the poisonous ingredients of which she was expected to partake. And if you did not intend that another victim should perish at your hands, you were at least reckless and indifferent to her fate.

After suffering excruciating agonies, your murdered wife, in a few hours, entered a day of probation is ended.

And is there mercy for you, who showed no mercy? I dare not encourage you to hope, that any earthly power will interpose for your relief. The claims of human justice must be satisfied. The land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it.

But upon sincere and unfeigned repentance there is mercy, even for the chief of sinners, through Jesus Christ. Will awakened conscience do its office before it is too late? Will your heart harden be softened? Will the tears of penitence flow? God knows. It greatly behooves you to be sensible, deeply sensible of your guilt. Look back upon your past life. Call to remembrance the long catalogue of unrepented sins. It may awaken you to a sense of your condition. It may bring you to true repentance. Jesus Christ has power to forgive sins.—With deep humiliation, you seek forgiveness through him, there is yet hope for you. The fountain of his blood is sufficient to cleanse from sin, though it be of a crimson dye.

I conjure you, let the span of life, that is yet left to you, be devoted to preparation for another world; upon the terms of which you stand. It remains to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law; which is,

That you be returned to the place from which you came; that you be thence carried to the place of execution; and that you be there hanged by the neck, until you are dead; and may God Almighty have mercy upon your soul.

From the Globe.

THE SOUTHERN BANKERS' ROBBERY OF THEIR PRETEXT.

Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, and the Southern Aristocracy, have long sought to impose upon the Democracy of the anti-monopoly States, the belief that there was no alternative but to choose between a Bank in Chesnut street and one in Wall street. The following written pledge voluntarily signed by all the Democratic candidates in the City of New York, and received with acclamation by the assembled Democracy of that city, shows with how little truth Mr. Leigh, and other Bank partisans, have ascribed the opposition of the Republicans of New York to the Bank of the United States, the sinister design of putting it down and putting up a National Bank, to be located in Wall street. Nothing, however, will satisfy Mr. Leigh. He must have his *awful alternative* to justify him in voting against his declared opinion of constitutional right with the American aristocracy, in establishing a Bank Government, to assimilate our institutions to his beloved English institutions. The following pledge was published in last Friday's New York Evening Post:

The following voluntary pledges, given by the candidates in nomination, were, at the suggestion of G. Gilbert, Esq., read, and received with acclamation:

(Copy.)  
The undersigned, selected by the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee, for members to represent this Congressional District, are uncompromisingly opposed to any Bank of the United States, in any shape or form, or upon any conditions whatever, and to any Bank charter, or other exclusive privileges for the District of Columbia. They are in favor of gradually suppressing the issue and circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, and of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

New York, 25th October, 1834.  
C. C. Campbell, Campbell P. White, E. J. Moore, John McKim, Charles G. Ferris, John I. Morgan.

Poulson, some short time ago, spoke of the proceedings which have characterized the late election, as adapted to put down Jacksonism. The measure pursued by his patrons and friends were in keeping—armed corps secretly collected, and placed in ambuscade—Perry was assassinated, and Ward and Lamb frustrated in Maymensing, and a lingering death in the city hospital—all this is called putting down Jacksonism.

Mr. Clay said we were in the midst of a revolution—Mr. Binney said blood was not shed yet—and this revolution was to put down Jacksonism. The revolution has been going on indeed, but it is a counter-revolution, which besides throwing off much bad matter, has resolved upon the revolutionists; blood has been shed too, and the assassins have somehow escaped. But this putting down has notwithstanding the loss of life by which it has been covered in mourning, proved abortive. Jacksonism has not been put down, but Democracy put up—Aurora.

From the American Sentinel.

NEW JERSEY.—The legislature of New Jersey convened at Trenton on Tuesday last, the Council was organized by the appointment of John Patterson Esq. of Monmouth as Vice President, and James D. Westcott, Esq. of Hunterdon, Secretary; and the House of Assembly, by the election of Daniel B. Ruhl, Esq. of Monmouth, as Speaker, and Richard P. Thompson, Esq. of Salem, as Clerk. Mr. Ruhl was chosen by the unanimous vote of the House. In the Council, Mr. Zabriskie the member elected from Bergen, having replied in the affirmative to the question, whether he had been a freeholder a year, was sworn in and took his seat without further objection.

On Friday, the two houses went into joint meeting and made the following appointments: Peter D. Proum was unanimously re-elected Governor.

Gabriel H. Ford was unanimously re-elected Judge of the Supreme Court. Garrett D. Wall, of the United States Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the room of Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. Wall has been for some years United States District Attorney for the State of New Jersey. He is a man of great ability and high attainments, and distinguished as one of the early and zealous friends of the President.

Cheap and durable paint.—It has long been a desideratum to save the great expense of oil and lead in outside painting, but hitherto it has not been obtained. Last summer while travelling in company with an intelligent lady from New Haven, we obtained from her the following recipe: She said she left it her duty to spread the information, having seen it tested. We have tried it; and those who feel interested may satisfy themselves by examining a piece of fence on our premises, painted with the composition. It is of a cream color, but bleaches and is now (five weeks) nearly as white as lead paint. Others appear to be an adhesive, solid body, which has been unaffected by storms. How it may appear a year hence, we of course cannot say—but have strong confidence in it. The expense of the materials is about one fifth of oil and lead



## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

**JOHN STEVENS,**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,  
A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
oct 21 3wco3t

## NEW FALL GOODS.

**WM. H. & P. GROOME,**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising a very  
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**  
Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are: varieties of Cloths, Cassimere, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Goford Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee, Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.  
oct 21 6t

## NEW FALL GOODS.

**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton,  
A very handsome and general assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
Among which are,  
A HANDSOME VARIETY OF  
**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTES.**  
He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.  
sept 30 6t

## Bill in Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

**OCTOBER TERM, 1834.**  
Jacob Charles, Adm'r. of Brannock Smith, vs. Algernon Smith and others, children and heirs of Wm. 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 to his son, one William Smith, all his, the 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 reason whereof the 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 of some part thereof. The said complainant therefore prays the Court to decree such sale. The bill further states that Devereaux Smith, one of the defendants, resides out of the State of Maryland, and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ordered, adjudged and decreed by Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, (sundry former orders of this Court in this cause 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 Devereaux Smith, of the filing and objects of this Bill, and that he be and appear in this Court on the second Monday of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why the said decree should not be passed as prayed for; otherwise the said bill will, as to the said Devereaux Smith, be taken pro confesso.  
True copy,  
Test—J. Richardson, Clk.  
oct 21 3w

## TO BE RENTED

**THE UNION TAVERN**  
IN EASTON.  
A commodious new dining room, having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.  
**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**  
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834 6t

## WOOL.

**LYMAN REED & Co.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,  
South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.  
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.  
Baltimore, April 29, 1834—may 6

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and directed at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against Robert G. Lloyd, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 22nd day of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit:—part of Marshland Gravelly's Discovery, and part of Brannock Smith's, containing 522 Acres, more or less; also the following negroes to wit:—one negro named Jacob, one named Daniel, one named Washington, one named Ezekiel, one named Sophia, and one named Emma, taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Lloyd, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ, and the interest and cost due, and to become due thereon.  
Attendance given by  
**JO. GRAHAM, Shff.**  
Nov. 4

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and directed against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thomas Harris, at the suits of the following persons viz: One at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also a fieri facias against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, Wm. H. Dawson, and Wrightson Jones, at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance & use of Wm. Townsend, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of November next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz. All that Farm or tract of land situate on the waters of Broad Creek, where said Jones lately resided, near St. Michaels, and known by the name of Beverly, containing about two hundred acres of land more or less, two unimproved Lots in the town of St. Michaels, and a large two story Brick House and Lot in said town, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.  
Attendance given by  
**JO. GRAHAM, Shff.**  
oct 21

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court by the Clerk thereof and to me directed, three at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Wm. H. Groome, against Jno. D. Green, William Jenkinson and Wm. Ferguson, and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Wm. H. Groome Executor of Samuel Groome deceased, against the said John D. Green, Wm. Jenkinson, and Wm. Ferguson, will be sold for cash at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 18th November next, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day all the right, title, interest and claim both in law or equity of the said William Jenkinson, of in and to the farm where he did lately reside be the quantity of acres what there may or known by whatever name or names it may be called, situate near Easton, and adjoining the Lands of Bennett Tomlinson Esq. also one Side road, 1 dozen chairs 2 beds, bedsteads, and furniture 2 mahogany tables and all the balance of his household and kitchen furniture; also 2 head of horses, 2 head of cattle, the crop of corn then growing on the farm, and one horse cart, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforesaid William Jenkinson, to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.  
**J. M. FAULKNER, late Shff.**  
oct 25 6t

## MARYLAND.

**Talbot County Orphans' Court.**  
24th October, Anno Domini 1834.  
ON petition of Joseph Bartlett, 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 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
Test,  
**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 personal estate of Joseph Bartlett, 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 31 day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 24th day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
**NICHOLAS MARTIN, Adm'r.**  
of Joseph Bartlett, dec'd.  
oct 28 3w

## TAILORING.

**THE undersigned** having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. Friends combined with neatness, he deems it, the undersigned feels confident he can please.  
**D. M. SMITH.**  
sept 30 6t

## Lumber for Sale.

**FOR SALE,** at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.  
**GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.**  
Easton, July 8

## Supplement to the Globe.

## PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.  
We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.  
Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.  
**TERMS.**  
1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00  
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.  
No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.  
nov 4

## HORSES FOR SALE.

**THE** Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of the present month (November) between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., several valuable YOUNG HORSES. A credit of six months will be given, by the purchaser giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.  
**HOWELL BOWEN.**  
nov 4 3w

## Boot & Shoe making & repairing DONE BY



## SOLOMON MERRICK.

**THE** Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.  
The public's obedient servant,  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
nov 4 6t

## Valuable Land for Sale.

**THE** subscriber offers for sale two Valuable tracts of land, situate in Barbours hundred of Talbot county, comprising together 500 acres of woodland, and 280 acres of cleared land; the whole lying immediately on navigable water.  
The wood and timber, alone would be greatly more than sufficient to pay the sum that is asked for it; and to any industrious enterprising man it would certainly prove an excellent speculation. All which, which prevent the subscriber from giving his personal attention to the business, alone induces him to offer it for sale.  
One thousand dollars of the purchase money will be required in cash, the balance can be paid in installments of one, two and three years. Letters to the subscriber on this subject, addressed to No. 162 Market street, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to.  
**P. R. McNeill.**  
The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above to the amount of one dollar and charge the Whig office.  
nov 4 3t

## FOR SALE.

**THE** subscriber has appointed Lambert RICE, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of  
**RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,** of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.  
**References,** Perry Wilmer W. Grason, Corral Cove; John H. Clayton, Esq., Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county; Md. William M. Harcastle and Robert Harcastle, Esq's of Caroline county, Md. James Galt, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esq's. of Kent county Md.  
**THOMAS R. PERKINS.**  
Centerville, Queens Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 14 3m

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next Court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.  
**JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 1.**  
**J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 2.**  
**EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.**  
april 22

## A House-keeper Wanted.

A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to  
**MATTHEW SPENCER.**  
Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov 4

## PROSPECTUS

## FOR publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum. It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.  
All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.  
The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.  
The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the latter paper, are requested to communicate to the editor, by the paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.  
It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.  
**RICHARD SPENCER.**  
Oct. 28, 1834.

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

**AMERICAN MAGAZINE,**  
Of useful and entertaining knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Engraving Company.  
**THE** success which has attended the publication of the best of Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.  
Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.  
The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—  
Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings. Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.  
**FREEMAN HUNT, Agent**  
of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court st. Boston July 17.  
\*Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a full set in sections in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

## To Rent for 1835

**THAT** framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Romelle Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.  
Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.  
And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.  
All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to  
**WM. H. GROOME.**  
Easton, sept. 30. 6t

## Valuable Property for sale.

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
Easton, Sept. 30. 6t

## Companion to Waldie's Library.

## The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was observed that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.  
More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too; will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.  
The following plan is respectfully submitted.  
1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.  
2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—four every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.  
3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.  
4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.  
The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library" fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.  
It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others if we were less here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value and cheapness; how far it is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.  
Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.  
Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library."  
The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library" will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.  
**ADAM WALDIE.**

## TO RENT.

**TO RENT,** for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.  
Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.  
Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.  
Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crocker's Ferry.  
To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to  
**JACOB C. WILLSON.**  
sept 2 6t

## Collector's Notice.

**ALL** persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.  
**JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector**  
of Talbot county.  
sept 9

## THE STEAM BOAT

## MARYLAND

**WILL** as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.  
All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.  
By order,  
**L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.**  
april 15

## STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

## THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

**WILL** leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Calisica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Calisica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.  
**WM. OWEN, Agent**  
march

## Easton and Baltimore Packet Sloop Thomas Hayward,

## GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

**THIS** splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour. This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.  
Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.  
**SAMUEL H. BENNY.**  
Easton Point, may 6

## OFFICERS' FEES.

**ALL** persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please be reminded that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT!  
**JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.**  
July 22 6t

## Cash for Negroes.

**INCLUDING** both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having lively servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.  
**OVERLEY & SANDERS.**  
All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to.  
sept 30 8t

## WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 18th day of October, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself MARY MCINTIRE alias SMITH—says she is free, but did belong to Major Jones in Annapolis, Md. Said negro is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a large scar on the left side of her face from near the corner of the eye down. Had on when committed a blue calico frock, blue bonnet, red handkerchief on her head, blue shawl on her neck, white cotton stockings, and black stuff shoes.  
The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.  
**D. W. HUDSON, Warden**  
Baltimore City and County Jail  
nov 4

## WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 12th day of October, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JAMES YOUNG—says he is free, but did belong to Mr. James Smith, of York county. Said negro is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar on his under lip caused by the kick of a horse, a scar on his neck caused by a burn, and a scar on his left hand caused by a cut. Had on when committed a linen roundabout, cotton shirt, pair drab cord pantaloons, coarse shoes, and old straw hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above described negro 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 4

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 20.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 369.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, (the residue  
of the year)—BY

**RICHARD SPENCER,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

## THE TERMS

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half yearly in advance.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, in-  
serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-  
five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger  
advertisements in proportion.

## POETRY.

### From the Providence Journal. THE AUTUMN LEAF.

Lone trembling one!  
Last of a summer's race, withered and sear,  
And shivering—wherefore dost thou linger here?  
Thy work is done!  
Thou hast seen all  
The summer flowers reposing in their tomb,  
And the green leaves that knew thee in their bloom,  
Wither and fall!  
Why dost thou cling  
So fondly to the rough and sapless tree?  
Hath then existence aught like charms for thee,  
Thou faded thing!  
The voice of Spring,  
Which waked thee into being, ne'er again  
Will greet thee, nor the gentle summer's rain  
New verdure bring.  
The zephyr's breath  
No more will waft for thee its melody—  
But the lone sighing of the blast shall be  
The hymn of death.  
Yet a few days,  
A few faint struggles with the Autumn storm,  
And the strained eye to catch thy trembling form,  
In vain may gaze.  
Pale autumn leaf!  
Thou art an emblem of mortality;  
The broken heart once young and fresh like thee  
Withers by grief—  
Whose hopes are fled,  
Whose loved ones all have dropped and died away  
Still clings to life—and lingering, loves to stay  
About the dead!  
But list—'tis now  
I hear the gathering of the Autumn blast,  
It comes—thy frail form trembles—it is past!  
And thou art low!

### From the New Edition of Crabbe's Poems. THE NEWSPAPER.

Lo! where it comes before the cheerful day,  
Damp from the press its smoky curls arise  
(As from the earth the sun exhales the dew.)  
Ere we can read the wonders that ensue;  
Then eager every eye surveys the part,  
That brings its favorite subject to the heart;  
Grave politicians look for facts alone;  
And gravely add conjectures of their own;  
The sprightly nymph who never broke her rest,  
For tottering crowns, or mighty lands oppress'd,  
Finds broils and battles, but neglects them all  
For songs and suits, a birth day or a ball.  
The keen warm man o'erlooks each idle tale  
For 'Monies Wanted,' and 'Estates on Sale';  
Whilesome with equal minds to all attend,  
Pleased with each part, and grieved to find an  
end.  
To this all readers turn, and they can look,  
Pleased on a paper, who abhor a book,  
Those who ne'er deign'd their bible to peruse,  
Would think it hard to be denied their News;  
Sinners and Saints, the wisest with the weak,  
Here mingle tastes, and one amusement seek;  
This like a public inn, provides a treat  
Where each promiscuous guest sits down to eat,  
And such this mental food, as we may call  
Something to all men, and to some men all.

### [Translated from the French, expressly for the Washington Literary Gazette, by the edi- tor.] THE FETE OF SAINT CECILIA.

OR, HOW TO BE HAPPY.  
"Qu'est qui me vendrait beureuse?"

It was the 21st of November last the sun  
had risen, and dissipating a thick autumnal  
mist, dard its bright rays through the white  
curtains of the bed-chamber of a young man;  
who joyously rising, sought her mother,  
to give her the wonted morning kiss.  
"To-day is your birthday, and the fete of  
your patron saint, my Cecilia," said Madame  
Marcey, clasping her daughter in her arms. "I  
wish you joy my angel. See! there are twenty  
francs, which I give you to dispose of as you  
please. Be good, be modest, be economical—  
be happy!—for that is the object of all my  
prayers to God, when I retire to bed at night,  
and in the morning, when I arise. Be happy!"  
After breakfast, Cecilia proceeded to attire  
herself for the day; her *femme-de-chambre*  
brought her *pantalettes*, ornamented with a  
simple line; *guêtres* of black casimir; a robe  
of green merino; and a hat of plush of the same  
color. Her toilet was indeed very simple, but  
the mother of Cecilia wisely thought that sim-  
plicity should be the aim of young females, and  
that, of all others, it becomes them to use econ-  
omy, so that they may have the richer dower  
to receive on their wedding day.  
When ready to go forth on her excursion,  
Cecilia put the twenty francs in a little bag,  
and then went to ask her mother's permission  
to depart.  
"Willingly, my daughter," said Madame  
Marcey, "you are free to do as you  
will; I am myself somewhat anxious, and  
shall therefore remain at home; but your  
angel, and enjoy the beauty of your brilliant sun,  
at this season such beautiful days are so rare,  
that it would be ungrateful towards Heaven  
not to enjoy them. Return home in good time,  
now; you know I shall long to see you."  
Cecilia kissed the hand of her mother and set  
out for the Tuilleries, the usual rendezvous of  
young persons. All was gaiety. Whilst some  
were engaged in the sprightly dance, others  
were nimbly playing the skipping rope; here,  
some were frolicsomenly chasing each other; and  
there, others more grave, were promenading,  
and pursuing their studies. Cecilia experienc-  
ed little desire to mingle with the latter, and  
continued her walk. The twenty francs,  
which she heard sound at the bottom of her bag,  
gave her far other ideas. She walked on med-  
itatively absorbed in the thought how she should  
expend her money. "Be happy!" was the ad-  
vice of her mother; and Cecilia asked of her-  
self, as she traversed the walk, known as that of  
Diana the Huntress, "what is it that will make  
me happy?"  
"Who is that young lady, with an air and  
manner so becoming and modest?" inquired the  
young man, as she passed along.  
Cecilia reddened, as she heard.  
"I should like such a one to be the choice of  
my son. Her dress is so simple, and in such  
good taste!" remarked the matrons.  
Cecilia felt her heart beat with a mingled  
feeling of joy and bashfulness.  
After having taken a second turn along the  
walk, she said to herself: "Now I know what it  
is that will render me happy. It is to be taken  
notice of—to be admired! To this end I  
should have an elegant toilet and have I not  
twenty francs to spend? Of fortunate idea!"  
And the little coquette hastened to leave the  
Tuilleries, that she might go and make her  
bargains in the Palais Royal.  
From amongst all the hats, gaudy and of  
bad taste, with which the gallery of fancy stores  
was furnished, Cecilia chose a rose-colored one,  
decked with ribbons in *ailes de moulin*, sur-  
mounted by an enormous *dahlia*. But, alas!  
the twenty francs were insufficient for its pur-  
chase. That which Cecilia regretted, above  
all however, was the enormous *dahlia*. The  
obliging milliner offered to take it off from the  
rose-colored hat, and place it on Cecilia's  
green one. Quite enchanted with the offer, she  
concluded the bargain, and the *dahlia* was  
transplanted to her hat.  
At some distance was seen a display of  
gauze scarfs, brilliant in colors, and hanging  
down in elegant draperies. Cecilia inquired  
their price. "Twenty francs. What was to  
be done?" She had only fifteen left. The shop  
keeper, (with whom Madame Marcey usually  
dealt) offered to sell it on credit. Cecilia re-  
mained undecided. She felt humiliated at  
the thought of incurring a debt, but the trades-  
man having, with much address, passed the  
rose scarf round the neck of the maiden, she  
caught a glimpse of herself in a looking glass.  
All her scruples were removed—she paid six  
francs on account, and gave a note for the other  
ten which were left due; promising to herself  
to pay the debt out of the usual allowance  
made her kind by mother.  
"But see! my purse is very much dimini-  
shed," she thought, as she looked into the store.  
By the bye, I talk of a purse; but I have not got  
one. And it looks very elegant to carry a  
purse. Yet I must have a purse! She  
bought one accordingly, for which she paid  
four francs and seventy-five sous; which only  
left twenty-five sous to put in the purse; and  
passing by the store of a seller of bouquets, she  
completed the ruin of her little fortune by pur-  
chasing a bouquet of violets. No, I am  
wrong, the bouquet of violets cost but twenty  
four sous—so that one poor sou was left by it-  
self at the bottom of the purse. It was scarce-  
ly worth while to have bought a purse—  
Cecilia had, however, this time felt herself un-  
happy, and affrighted at the thought of having  
spent so much money.  
"Will you return, Miss?" inquired her *fem-  
me-de-chambre*, who could perceive no further  
reason for remaining at the Palais Royal.  
"Not yet," answered Cecilia, "I ought—in-  
deed I must pass through the Tuilleries; for a-  
mongst other things, I have something to com-  
municate to one of my friends; and as she said  
she would come even to the house of her  
eyes; for she had uttered a falsehood; she had  
nothing to say to any person; she wished merely  
to repossess in the walk of *la Diane Chas-  
seresse*, for the purpose of receiving as much  
more compliment, as she believed herself now  
to be more beautiful than before.  
Behold her, then, with twenty francs less  
in her bag; but with a *dahlia*, which she  
balanced on her head; as decorated horses not  
their feathery plumes—smelling her bouquet af-  
fectedly; and shifting and resifting her rose  
colored scarf; like our dancers at the opera.  
But Cecilia was not at her ease; that debt of ten  
francs haunted her in the midst of her  
coquetry; her ears were soon reached by sounds  
which made these words uttered by persons  
passing.  
"See you that demoiselle! with the rose-col-  
ored scarf? She owes for it—it is not her's."  
To disguise her embarrassment, Cecilia  
walked faster, and with an air hardi-  
hood and boldness, which, by the bye, is nearly  
always the sign of a disturbed conscience.  
She was still much noticed—but, was she ad-  
mired? Oh no! and judge of her disappoint-  
ment, when, in place of those compliments to  
which she believed herself entitled, she heard  
nothing but insults.  
"How ridiculous is that young person yonder!  
What an air of boldness! Indeed!" said the  
men.  
Cecilia turned pale.  
"Heaven preserve a son of mine from such a  
choice as that! How affected is her dress!  
In what bad taste!" exclaimed the females.  
The heart of Cecilia was filled with grief  
and shame. Not knowing what to do, she  
sought to mingle amongst the young folks,  
whose sports she had previously disdained; but  
these, jealous of her *dahlia*, of her bouquet of  
violets, and of her rose-colored scarf, turned  
their backs on her; whilst others, more sensi-  
tive, almost repelling her with their elbows,  
and with looks of indignation, gave utterance  
aloud to the word, "Caricature!" Cecilia felt  
that she was about to cry; but pride prevented  
this. She sunk down into a seat, beneath one  
of the trees, holding down her head; and thus  
did not perceive that the garden was becoming  
deserted. The sun had disappeared, and the  
dark clouds loomed menacing. She now hesi-  
tated to return home; but it was too late. The  
rain descended, and fell in torrents. Not a  
coach was to be had. The clock struck five,  
and the night had closed in. Cecilia and her  
servant, wet through, and bespattered with mud,  
could not go any further, but betook them-  
selves to shelter under the portal of a church.  
"Madame, your mother will be very uneasy,  
said the servant-girl, out of breath.  
"Coachman! coachman!" Alas! every coach-  
man was engaged.  
"Will you wait here, Miss? I will go home  
and fetch an umbrella!"  
Cecilia had now neither will nor word of her  
own; a fit of shivering seized her as she thought  
of her mother. She made a sign of affirma-  
tion, and the girl took to running anew, keep-  
ing close to the door posts to avoid the water  
spouts, and skipping over the kennels, at the risk  
of being twenty times crushed by the coaches,  
which were driving about in all directions.  
Behold, then, poor Cecilia alone, under the  
portal; the night cold, as well as wet, and she  
exposed both to the wind and rain. When I  
say she was alone, I am wrong. A poor wo-  
man, holding a child by the hand, was there  
also.  
"For the love of God, my young lady," said  
she, "bestow your charity."  
Cecilia opened her purse, with a pang, now  
empty, and gave them her last sou. "I have  
no more than this," she said; and the colour  
rose to her cheek.  
"May God bless you," was the reply of the  
beggar.  
These simple words penetrated to the depth  
of Cecilia's heart; and as a holy halm soothed  
her griefs. She looked with contempt upon  
her broken bouquet, now fallen in the street;  
her pretty scarf, spotted and discoloured; and  
her *dahlia*, now hanging over her ear, and re-  
sembling a water spout.  
The little pauper repeated in a low tone  
the words of his mother: "May God bless you!"  
and then began to cry.  
"Alas!" said Cecilia, "I have deceived myself;  
that which makes me happy, is not to be taken  
notice of; nor to be admired; that only makes  
fools of us; that which makes happy, is a soul  
given for the love of God. I am guilty! I am  
punished. Oh, mother, mother!" For, the  
good feelings which were now returning to the  
heart of Cecilia brought with them the image  
of her mother.  
Constrained by feelings of repentance, the  
young maiden entered the church; where she  
perceived a picture representing Saint Cecilia,  
her patron saint; and she bent her knees in  
prayer.  
The saint, with her eyes uplifted to heaven,  
appeared to be singing, accompanying herself  
on an instrument.  
Fear, the solitude of the place, the remorse  
she felt, and the dubious light which shined  
through the painted windows—all these causes  
united, acted on the imagination of Cecilia;  
it seemed to her that the saint cast down her eyes  
on her with anger, that she menaced her, and  
addressed to her these words in a voice slow  
and severe:  
"Cecilia! at thy birth I gave thee my name;  
I have bestowed on thee a tender mother, who  
advised thee, even this morning, to be good,  
modest, and economical. This evening thou art  
a rickulous coquette; and thou hast no more  
than a single sou to give the poor. Selfishness  
fly hence from my presence!"  
Cecilia endeavored to fly, but her knees  
were as though they were fastened to the flag-  
stone floor.  
She might no more behold the figure of the ir-  
ritated saint, or her menacing gesture; but  
believing she heard her reproaches still ad-  
dressed to her; and unable to subdue her terrors,  
the poor girl, crying aloud, "Pardon me! have  
pity! faint on the spot."  
A coach now drew up at the door of the  
church. The mendicant conducted Madame  
Marcey towards Cecilia, who, returning to life,  
exclaimed, on seeing her mother weeping: "Oh,  
mother! I promise you now to be happy!" W.

### From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. PEEPS FROM A WINDOW.

When I was a student at the college of Ed-  
inburgh I occupied an apartment in the south-  
ern division of the city, where many individ-  
uals in the same circumstances with myself, and  
many families in the lower walks of life, are  
accustomed to reside. My accommodations  
were humble, but they were suited to my for-  
tune; and with the world opening and bright-  
ening before me, I did not then regard the want  
of those comforts which are afterwards found so  
necessary. Nor was the place without some  
real charms. From my window I commanded  
a view of one of the most august natural  
scenes any where to be met with—the rocky  
front of Salisbury Crags, at the bottom of  
which reposed a deserted palace, the seat of the  
most endeared historical recollections, and be-  
side which I have often walked for yours with  
inexpressible pleasure, as if to be merely be-  
neath the walls of Holyrood were the enjoyment  
of a romance.

Then, on the fair spring evenings when I  
could sit with my windows open, it was deli-  
cious to hear the troops of little girls playing at  
their metrical games in some of the neighbor-  
ing courts, sent off by the first bursts of the  
fair weather, like so many ephemera, to enjoy  
a brief space of what is always so precious  
thing in the midst of a large city, the open air,  
and causing the lofty walls around them to re-  
sound with their sweet voices, as they lifted up  
"Janet Jo," or the Merrymanzoni, or "We  
are three brethren come from Spain," which  
last I have always deemed to be the final pu-  
rified form of some antique lai, that once was  
sung in halls before the noble and the fair.

In the course of one particular winter, I  
found a strange and hardly proper source of a-  
musement for occasional leisure minutes, in  
inspecting the proceedings of a family, whose  
windows, owing to an irregularity in two streets,  
approached near to mine, and whose rooms I  
could survey from my own somewhat elevated  
situation, without their being able to see mine,  
or likely to observe what I was about. Had  
the case been an ordinary one, I do not think I  
would have spent a minute on such a business  
as this; but there was something in the family,  
which little as I saw of it, very speedily in-  
terested me. The man seemed merely a com-  
mon artisan.—I should not wonder that he be-  
longed to that trade which mankind have so  
foolishly agreed to laugh at, the tailors, or per-  
haps he was a shoemaker. No matter. It was  
evident from the hours he kept, that he was a  
man who won weekly wages at some ordinary  
employment. His wife was a neat, decent,  
looking woman, apparently from the country,  
and they had one lovely infant, which even the  
confined air of the city had not deprived of its  
radiant cheeks and sunny smiles. It was de-  
lightful to observe the honest artisan, when-  
ever he came home, immediately get hold of his  
darling child, and coo and prattle with it on  
his knee. His habits seemed all to be of a laud-  
able and even interesting description. It was  
evident he spent none of his leisure time any

where out in the society—and what more fit-  
ting—of his wife and infant.

On the outside of his windows, which had a  
pretty clear exposure to the south, he had boxes  
containing a small mimic garden, and was  
waxenly engaged in dressing these little  
spots and training the flowers, as if in so doing,  
he found there was still a link between him-  
self and physical nature. He had also a black-  
bird, which hung in a cage on the outside, and  
in the evenings made all the neighborhood voc-  
iferous with "Over the water to Charlie."—These  
things were but trivial fragments of the coun-  
try, its scenes, and sounds; but they were all, I  
doubt not, that could be had in the present state  
of its circumstances; and to a mind of any reach  
of idea, they would be sufficient to awaken  
associations of the more extensive ranges of na-  
tural objects, to which he had been perhaps ac-  
customed in other years, and which he looked  
back with the ceaseless regret of a city-ban-  
ished lover of nature.

He had also a German flute, which on some  
evenings he would play at an open window;  
and I am free to confess that I have rarely  
seen been so truly touched by melody, as his  
favorite tunes were the gentle pastoral move-  
dies of Scotland, Tweedside, Cowdounknowes,  
the Buthobon Traquair, and so forth, all of  
which and no less the charm of association to  
me than they could have to the performer, for  
I too, was an exile from the scenes which those  
airs so effectually consecrate to the hearts of all  
connected with them. What, however, was  
the most pleasing trait of this evidently amia-  
ble and right-spirited man, was, that, at a cer-  
tain hour, he invariably opened a large Bible  
on his table, and appeared to give himself and  
his household up for a time to religious medi-  
tation. There was altogether in this man ex-  
actly that range of tastes and habits that in  
the rural districts of a city population, I was  
fortunate to find so many more rarely amidst  
the huge masses of the city population, who  
so pleased with the man, his modest, frugal,  
his fondness for his child, his music, his  
gardening, and his sobriety, that from an  
idle and impertinent gaze, I became mentally  
his zealous friend, and there was nothing in my  
power I would not have done to testify that  
friendship.

A deep gloom at length came over my hap-  
py picture. My worthy friend, I saw had con-  
sidered ill—his infant was no more dandled on  
his knee at the window. His flute was no  
more heard in the court. The blackbird was  
taken in and silenced in some manner. His  
windows were deeply screened, and I could see  
no more. For a considerable time this con-  
tinued, till, getting somewhat anxious, I re-  
quested my landlady, decent Mrs. Nichol, to  
make some inquiries among the neighbors re-  
specting my unknown friend. I learned that  
he had been seized by a lingering and dan-  
gerous distemper, which prevented him from  
working any, and was likely to be attended  
with great embarrassment in more ways than  
one. Mrs. Nichol amply confirmed the good  
impression I had taken of the man. He was  
an active and sober tradesman, and a perfect  
example in the neighborhood, though no one  
could be farther than he from all interference  
with those around him.

By and by, he became a little better, as it  
was thought, and began to appear in the habi-  
tation of a sick chamber at the window, where

I saw him smiling upon the infant which  
he held in his knee, but evidently unable to  
give it the customary sport. Sometimes he  
would have the Bible open on the table, and  
his wife sitting fondly and reverently at his  
feet; a group to my feelings the most lov-  
ely, the most tender and melancholy—  
nearly every pleasing—that I thought I had  
ever seen: It was truly astonishing what a  
poor man could be—how amiable and noble a  
being!—how near, I might almost say, to the  
angelic! The grosser elements of life seemed  
here refined away; and this humble and dis-  
tressed tradesman shone out in my eyes as  
something far above even the more elevated  
classes of his fellow-mortals.

The end of the college session soon after  
arrived, when I had to return to my native home  
at a considerable distance—in—shire. I could  
not leave my feelings without a feeling of deep  
anxiety respecting the excellent man, and the  
life of the sick man was declared to be in great  
danger; and one long, I reflected, the virtue of  
this humble scene may be swept from their  
place, and be heard of no more. The interest  
I took in the sick man and his concerns was  
not declared by many persons to be a mere  
freak of fancy; but I would fain hope that  
it was only the impression which goodness is  
naturally calculated to make upon a heart of  
the medium correctness of feeling, when truly  
studied and observed.

During the ensuing summer, though deeply  
engaged with my books, and diverted by other  
objects and amusements, I cast many a thought  
of kindness back to the amiable household in  
Edinburgh, but had no opportunity of learn-  
ing the fate of its master. It was therefore  
with a burst of joyful feeling, such as has at-  
tended few events in my life, that, in returning  
in my native city, I was enabled to see that  
the life of the sick man was declared to be in great  
danger; and one long, I reflected, the virtue of  
this humble scene may be swept from their  
place, and be heard of no more. The interest  
I took in the sick man and his concerns was  
not declared by many persons to be a mere  
freak of fancy; but I would fain hope that  
it was only the impression which goodness is  
naturally calculated to make upon a heart of  
the medium correctness of feeling, when truly  
studied and observed.

The two consultations.—Lord Egerton, who  
possessed and resided in the Hotel de Noailles,  
Rue de Rivoli, united to singular original hab-  
its an immense fortune, by which he was en-  
abled to gratify them at any price whatever. The  
Hotel de Noailles had inhabited it a considera-  
ble portion of his life, for the purpose of making  
way for the new improvements in that part of  
the city, projected, and in process of execution  
by the municipal authorities. The magistrates  
accordingly sent an intimation to the noble oc-  
cupant, to that effect; but they had never taken  
into account the possibility of his disagreeing  
with them. He was old, infirm, and consequently  
did not wish to have his household economy  
deranged. He was, moreover, one of the most  
obstinate English peers in existence; and to in-  
crease the difficulty, he was enormously  
wealthy. He received the city architects very  
politely, but he assured them he had neither  
time nor inclination to overturn his domestic  
arrangements, for the sake of embellishing the  
capital.

The magistrates then decided to eject him,  
and accordingly a legal process was instituted.  
He was not slow on deciding on the course he  
meant to pursue. He sent for his physician.  
"How many years," said he with the utmost  
gravity, "is it possible for all the efforts of the  
faculty to prolong my existence?" "Five years,"  
replied the astounded physician. "Without  
flattery and without false hope," again asked  
the noble Earl; "without either," responded the

physician. "Well, you may go." He then sent for  
his solicitor, and showing him the legal process  
served on him by the city authorities, said,  
"How long can you undertake to protect the  
defence of the suit? Tell me nothing but the  
strict truth. Consult all your strength, review  
all your resources before you reply." "I prom-  
ised the lawyer, that it shall be continued  
through five clear years, if not longer." "That  
will do you very well now," Lord Egerton  
despatched a certificate of these two consulta-  
tions to the Hotel de Ville, where the magis-  
tracy sat, with his compliments to them, and  
a request that they would give them due con-  
sideration. They did consider them, and  
stayed the suit accordingly. Lord Egerton  
died in 1823, and the Hotel de Noailles was  
then demolished.—Camelion.

Crown-Prince of Sweden.—At this review  
I saw Prince Oscar, whom I had known as an  
infant. This young prince is distinguished as by  
merit and personal qualities; his figure is noble  
and prepossessing—his manners graceful, el-  
egant, and full of dignity. He is much beloved  
by the Swedes, who are proud of him; he is  
our child, say they; it is we who have formed  
him to reign one day in Sweden. And, in  
fact, he is a true Swede, he speaks their lan-  
guage; he has entirely adopted their habits and  
customs; his table is served in the Swedish  
style, and nothing but Swedish is spoken there;  
while at his father's French is the language us-  
ed. Prince Oscar has received a most brilli-  
ant education under the direction of M. Le-  
moine, formerly head of an institution at Paris.  
He is skilled in ancient and modern languages,  
in history and the literature of almost all  
the nations of Europe, he cultivates the sciences  
with success, more particularly mathematics  
and chemistry; he understands the fine arts,  
with taste, and is enthusiastically fond of mu-  
sic. His usual society is that of men of learn-  
ing and letters; he is not unfrequently mounts his  
drosky in the morning, to go and spend entire  
days with the celebrated chemist Berzelius or  
some other savant. He is now about thirty-four  
years of age, having happily passed that period  
at which our passions bear so much sway over  
our future destiny; his inclinations, his desires  
—all simple and modest—have gained him uni-  
versal esteem and everything seems to forebode  
that he will consolidate a dynasty—the only  
one, which issuing from the storms of our revo-  
lution still remains in existence.—Daumont's  
Travels in Sweden.

A distinguished American, travelling in  
Switzerland for his health, writes thus to his  
friend in this city. "A little storm in a tea-  
pot, somewhat similar in miniature to the  
one which you have raised, has lately agitated  
the Swiss republic. The canton of Neuchâtel,  
which you know formerly depended on Prussia,  
and was added to the confederation by the  
Congress of Vienna, lately attempted to quit  
the Union; but the Diet with great energy de-  
clared, in the language of our President, 'The  
Union must be preserved,' and the refractory  
Canton submitted. Yet the Diet has fewer  
powers than our old congress under the con-  
federation; Neuchâtel entered the Swiss U-  
nion not by compact, but by force." This may  
not be regarded as a practical European com-  
mentary, on the right of secession.

## SINCERITY REWARDED.

Heggie was a celebrated Arabian warrior,  
but ferocious and cruel. Among a number of  
prisoners whom he had condemned to death,  
was one, who having obtained a moment's  
audience, said, "You ought, Sir, to pardon me,  
because one day, when Abdurrahman was  
cursing you, I presented to him that I was  
wrong; and ever since that time I have been  
friendly." Heggie asked him if he had any  
witness of his having done this; and the soldier  
mentioned another prisoner, who was likewise  
about to suffer death. The prisoner was called  
and interrogated, and having confirmed the  
fact, Heggie, granted the first his pardon.—  
He then asked the witness, "if he had likewise  
taken his part against Abdurrahman." But  
he still respecting truth, answered "that he had  
not, because he believed it was not his duty to  
do so. Heggie, notwithstanding his ferocity,  
was struck with the prisoner's greatness of  
spirit. We I, said he after a moment's pause,  
suppose I were to grant you your life and lib-  
erty, should you still be my enemy? No, said  
the prisoner. That's enough, said Heggie  
your bare word is sufficient; you have given  
undoubted proof of your love for truth. Go  
now; and let that life be less dear to you than  
honour and sincerity. Your liberty is the just  
reward of your virtue.

Polite Fellows.—In the morning of the 21st  
ult. three prisoners, charged with felony, at  
Middlebury, Vermont, contrived to pick the  
main lock of their door, the bolt of which they  
drew back, & then broke 3 pallocks on the out-  
side. They then stepped out into a small space  
between the cell and the jailor's room, into  
which the person goes to hand them their food.  
In the door, at the entrance of this space, is a  
sort of a peep-hole. The jailor's wife, going to  
hand them their breakfast, looked in to see that  
the door and bolts of the cell were all regular,  
and perceiving that they were, as the prisoner,  
and not all in their places again, and they  
standing close in a corner next the door, so as  
not to be seen by the jailor's wife—she opened  
the door as usual, thinking all safe, and was  
met by the trio, with the salutation, "Good  
morning, madam—we cannot stop to breakfast,"  
and passed out by her.—They took the Wind-  
sor road, but being headed upon a bridge about  
four miles from the village, they tackled about,  
and took Salisbury road, and have not been seen  
since.

Cheap and durable paint.—It has long been  
a desideratum to save the great expense of oil  
and lead in outside painting, but hitherto it has  
not been obtained. Last summer while trav-  
elling in company with an intelligent lady from  
New Haven, we obtained from her the follow-  
ing recipe: She said she left it her duty to spread  
the information, having seen it tested. We  
have tried it, and those who feel interested  
may satisfy themselves by examining a piece  
of fence on our premises, painted with the com-  
position. It is of a cream color, but bleaches  
and is now (five weeks) nearly as white as  
lead paint. There appears to be an adhesive  
solid body, which has been unaffected by storms,  
how it may appear a year hence, we of course  
cannot say—but have strong confidence in it.—  
The expense of the materials is about one fifth  
of oil and lead.

Keen Sentinel.—To one gallon of good milk, add two dozen  
eggs, and 1½ pounds of loaf sugar—then add  
sifted slacked lime, white, to bring it to a pro-  
per consistency. To be put on the same day.  
It will be well to run the whole through a  
pint mill, or otherwise to see that the coarser  
particles of the lime are well dissolved.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. ASTRONOMY.—NEBULÆ—BINARY SYSTEMS.

THE study of Astronomy, sublime as it is  
when applied to any part of the vast science  
expressed by this generic term, has been with-  
in the last century greatly advanced; for, since  
the discovery of the telescope, and the almost  
superhuman power of analysis, have been  
brought to bear upon the heavens; astronomy  
admits of order, genera, and species. When the  
whole universe, as now scanned by the artifi-  
cial organ of sight, the telescope, is brought in-  
to view, we find incalculably extensive groups  
of suns, each may at once say with its at-  
tendant opaque planets, scattered in space.

In any clear evening, if we turn our eye up-  
on the great vault above, and indeed all around  
us, the stars seem to twinkle confusedly, and  
to be of very great diversity of size, and bright-  
ness; but if we examine those of the greatest  
brightness, or, in the language of astronomy,  
"stars of the first magnitude," we find them  
distributed at distances of remarkable relative  
equality. Taking those of the second magni-  
tude, the number is found much increased, and  
of course, their equal distribution much more  
difficult to observe; but it only demands atten-  
tion to the phenomena presented to us, to dis-  
cover again a regularity, far beyond what a  
casual glance would induce us to expect.—  
Carrying on this system of observation for some  
time, it is matter of intense interest what can  
be learned from the volume spread before us;  
and that interest is heightened by the fact, that  
such was the observatory, and the human head  
the instrument, by which the Chinese, Hindoo,  
Chaldean, and Arabian astronomy, was com-  
menced, and productive of results truly hono-  
rable to human reason. Indeed, such is yet, at  
this moment, the astronomical knowledge of the  
Mexicans of North America, and Peruvians of  
South America, in both of which nations the  
true length of the solar year was known to a  
very near approach to exactness.

By aid, therefore, of our physical faculties  
and reasons, we are enabled to discover, that  
we occupy a dark opaque body, moving round  
and regulated by another greatly superior  
mass, and by which our planet is enlightened;  
and we also, by the same means, find that our  
earth is only one of several similar bodies, all  
in or very near the globular form, revolving  
round the same central mass, and receiving  
light (and heat, also, we must suppose,) from  
the same vast source of motion. When we  
further examine the heavens, and discover how  
very small a portion of light we receive, and  
no ascertainable portion of heat, from all the  
stars, we are led involuntarily to conclude that  
those bodies were placed in the universe for a  
very different and much more important pur-  
pose than any assignable benefit to us. We  
behold these sparkling bodies (the planets ex-  
cepted) maintaining their relative positions,  
with very slight deviation, and suggesting to  
us, that they are self enlightened, and finally  
we come to the conclusion that they are suns to  
other systems.

As the vault revolves round us, we discover  
amongst the stars an immense zone of a faint  
or milky light. From its appearance to the  
naked eye, comes the name Galaxy or milky  
way. Here, without the telescope, it is not  
probable that every man could have surmised  
the real nature of this truly remarkable belt.

THE FATE OF SAINT CECILIA.  
OR, HOW TO BE HAPPY.  
"Qu'est qui me vendrait beureuse?"  
It was the 21st of November last the sun  
had risen, and dissipating a thick autumnal  
mist, dard its bright rays through the white  
curtains of the bed-chamber of a young man;  
who joyously rising, sought her mother,  
to give her the wonted morning kiss.  
"To-day is your birthday, and the fete of  
your patron saint, my Cecilia," said Madame  
Marcey, clasping her daughter in her arms. "I  
wish you joy my angel. See! there are twenty  
francs, which I give you to dispose of as you  
please. Be good, be modest, be economical—  
be happy!—for that is the object of all my  
prayers to God, when I retire to bed at night,  
and in the morning, when I arise. Be happy!"  
After breakfast, Cecilia proceeded to attire  
herself for the day; her *femme-de-chambre*  
brought her *pantalettes*, ornamented with a  
simple line; *guêtres* of black casimir; a robe  
of green merino; and a hat of plush of the same  
color. Her toilet was indeed very simple, but  
the mother of Cecilia wisely thought that sim-  
plicity should be the aim of young females, and  
that, of all others, it becomes them to use econ-  
omy, so that they may have the richer dower  
to receive on their wedding day.  
When ready to go forth on her excursion,  
Cecilia put the twenty francs in a little bag,  
and then went to ask her mother's permission  
to depart.  
"Willingly, my daughter," said Madame  
Marcey, "you are free to do as you  
will; I am myself somewhat anxious, and  
shall therefore remain at home; but your  
angel, and enjoy the beauty of your brilliant sun,  
at this season such beautiful days are so rare,  
that it would be ungrateful towards Heaven  
not to enjoy them. Return home in good time,  
now; you know I shall long to see you."  
Cecilia kissed the hand of her mother and set  
out for the Tuilleries, the usual rendezvous of  
young persons. All was gaiety. Whilst some  
were engaged in the sprightly dance, others  
were nimbly playing the skipping rope; here,  
some were frolicsomenly chasing each other; and  
there, others more grave, were promenading,  
and pursuing their studies. Cecilia experienc-  
ed little desire to mingle with the latter, and  
continued her walk. The twenty francs,  
which she heard sound at the bottom of her bag,  
gave her far other ideas. She walked on med-  
itatively absorbed in the thought how she should  
expend her money. "Be happy!" was the ad-  
vice of her mother; and Cecilia asked of her-  
self, as she traversed the walk, known as that of  
Diana the Huntress, "what is it that will make  
me happy?"  
"Who is that young lady, with an air and  
manner so becoming and modest?" inquired the  
young man, as she passed along.  
Cecilia reddened, as she heard.  
"I should like such a one to be the choice of  
my son. Her dress is so simple, and in such  
good taste!" remarked the matrons.  
Cecilia felt her heart beat with a mingled  
feeling of joy and bashfulness.  
After having taken a second turn along the  
walk, she said to herself: "Now I know what it  
is that will render me happy. It is to be taken  
notice of—to be admired!

the Nebulae, but not expected to be such when Mr. Ferguson wrote.

As far as the real structure of the universe is concerned, it would appear that the stars or suns are formed into these wonderful strata, between which are spaces to which our solar system is a point, in which there exists no body emitting or reflecting light, giving support to the reasonable supposition that these immediate spaces are void.

In themselves, independent of their form, the Nebulae present great diversity of phenomena. In some a powerful brightness exists near the centre, which gradually lessens towards the outer parts or circumference. Some again have directly the reverse appearance, and are designated annular or ring Nebulae. The solar Nebulae are supposed to belong to this species.

Dr. Herschel and his son, both with many other astronomers, do not regard the Nebulae as resolvable into stellar masses; but seem to think that immense spaces in the universe are filled with phosphorescent light, or a light similar to that of the sun, but not condensed into one definable body. This theory, if it can be called one, I would humbly suggest is at complete variance with discovery, which, as it advanced with the improvements of the telescope, separated, if the expression can be admitted, the stars of the Nebulae. Are we not therefore justified in concluding, that a further improvement of glasses may resolve into distinct stars many of these milky spots, which, from the great distance remained hitherto unnumbered in the immensity of space?

We may however, pause here to make one remark; and that is, that to whatever perfection these optical aids may be brought, yet the back grounds of the heavens will forever present Nebulae so remote as to appear as if those more near our own system to the naked unaided vision. We may indeed proceed still farther, and suppose we were removed as far beyond the most distant Nebulae visible to the best telescope, as we are already placed from the object, that continuing our line of vision in the same direction and in a similar manner, aided by optic glasses, will would the heavens present Nebulae sinking into mere milky clouds.

Amongst these facts that mathematical reasoning alone can establish, is the distance from the sun to the nearest fixed star. The diameter of the earth's orbit, or 190 million miles, affords a base of vast length, and yet, upon this base the parallax of the nearest fixed star amounts to no more, if as much as one second of a degree; or, in plainer terms, if a globe as comparatively brilliant as the sun, and so large as to fill the whole orbit of the earth, if seen from the nearest fixed star, would at most only fill one second of a degree, or the 1,296,000 part of a great circle. Radius to the size of one second, in a ratio of 300,000 to 1 very nearly, and at that proportion, at least, must be the distance of the sun and fixed stars, however the apparent distance between the two points may differ as seen from the earth. A slight knowledge of mathematics is necessary to teach the difference between determining the distance to an inaccessible object, and determining that such object is removed farther than a given distance. Again, it can hardly be necessary to observe, that it is only by means of a base of ascertained length, and angles also determined, that we can obtain inaccessible distances. If, therefore, we are unable, from the shortness of our base, to obtain the opposing angle, we are at least decided that the object must be beyond a known distance.

To apply this to the subject before us, the distance from the earth to the sun is, in round numbers, about 24,000 radii; 12,000 diameters of the earth; and of course as the nearest fixed star must in distance from the earth exceed that to the sun as 300,000 to 1, assuming as it may appear, it is a mathematically determined fact that upwards of 19 millions of millions miles intervene between the sun and any star in the same Nebulae. It demands eight and a half minutes for light to come from the sun to the earth, and, at the same rate, one million, one million seven hundred thousand minutes, or nearly three and a third years to come from the nearest fixed star.

Sir William Herschel suggested that the faint milky spots of Nebulae, which were only merely visible in the most powerful telescopes, were 500 or 600 times more remote than Sirius, Lyrae, and other stars of the first magnitude. Such distances would require 1,600 or 1,700 years for the passage of light.

The mind is at the same time overpowered and delighted with such extended views. If we are made to feel how small is the space we physically occupy, we are recompensed by the consciousness of power to scan spaces only less than infinity.

If we must resign all pretension to even conjecture the nature of bodies revolving round the countless millions of suns, which shine in space, the telescope has enabled us to bring forward irrefragable proofs from the far distant regions of the stars, that the laws of attraction and gravitation are common to all bodies, of whatever nature, or however remote from each other. "Wherever we can trace the law of periodicity—the regular recurrence of the same phenomena in the same times, we are strongly impressed with the idea of rotatory or orbital motion." This substantial motion does exist, and on a scale of immense extent, stands now as one of the great established facts in astronomical science. The binary systems, or two stars revolving in space round a common centre of gravity, could never have been suspected had not the telescope exposed them to view. As the improvements on glass progressed, one wonder after another presented, amongst others, stars which to the naked eye, or to ordinary telescopes, appeared single, were found double, and in some instances treble. Further observation led to the discovery that these binary and ternary stars revolved round each other, or more correctly, round their common centre of gravity. If such phenomena rested on a single example, or on the evidence of any one astronomer, however respectable, we might doubt; but, Sir William Herschel, as states his son "has enumerated upwards of five hundred double stars, in which the individuals are within half a minute of each other; and to this list Professor Struve, of Dorpat, prosecuting the inquiry by the aid of instruments more conveniently mounted for the purpose, has recently added nearly five times that number. Other observers have still farther extended the catalogue, already so large, without exhausting the fertility of the heavens."

We may now regard as discovered upwards of three thousand binary systems, or in fact upwards of six thousand suns revolving in this astonishing manner. This presents the binary as amongst the common phenomena of solar existence. So careful was Herschel the elder to advance nothing on slight evidence, which depended so far from the commencement of the inquiry, did he attempt a positive conclusion respecting the orbital character of the binary systems? He satisfied his own mind, and those

immediately connected with him, and then announced one of the greatest of all human discoveries. The attention of other astronomers was at once drawn towards phenomena as astonishing, and the whole vault of heaven was found to present binary systems. Solitary suns, with their train of planets and comets respectively, were found to constitute only a part of the great systems of the universe.

The periodic time of those bodies became a subject of interest as soon as the fact of their revolution was proven, and the following is given by Herschel the younger, section 605, as a summary of the most remarkable:

	1,200 years.
Leonis,	620
Cygni,	452
Coronae,	267
Castor,	253
Orionis,	801
Uris,	661
Cancri,	65
Coronae, (minor)	43-410

Well might we here pause, and contemplate the sublime wonders, spreading around us; and so far beyond our system as to demand centuries for the passage of light, but another class of bodies comes forward to claim our astonishment, and to present, if possible, still more wonderful properties than either of those we have noticed: these are the Planetary Nebulae. These bodies, though placed amongst or beyond the fixed stars, have, as their name imports, exactly the appearance of planets.

Their disks round, or slightly oval: in some instances very sharply defined, and in others rather hazy, as if enveloped in a dense atmosphere. The lighter portions of their surfaces exactly resemble, or only very slightly mottled, and which, in some of them, approach the vividness of actual planets. Whatever be their nature, they must be of enormous magnitude. One in Aquarii has an apparent diameter of 20", and another, in Andromeda has an apparent magnitude of 12". If these two objects are as far removed from us as the region of the fixed stars, they must have a real diameter of about 3,600 millions of miles. As globes are to each other as the cubes of their diameter, a body filling the orbit of Uranus would be but little under 50 millions, or 56 millions of times the size of the sun. Such a body would have a circumference of nearly eleven thousand three hundred and ten million miles, or a degree on it would amount to 31,416,000 miles.

It had been suggested, before the discovery of Planetary Nebulae, that bodies might exist in the universe so excessively large and dense, that even light could not escape from their surfaces, and the supposition seems to receive force from the Planetary Nebulae. These bodies, at the distance of fixed stars have suffered light to render them visible in our telescopes, but their appearance is very distinct from that of stars.

It is not difficult to see that the distance from the sun to the nearest fixed star, affords a base of vast length, and yet, upon this base the parallax of the nearest fixed star amounts to no more, if as much as one second of a degree; or, in plainer terms, if a globe as comparatively brilliant as the sun, and so large as to fill the whole orbit of the earth, if seen from the nearest fixed star, would at most only fill one second of a degree, or the 1,296,000 part of a great circle. Radius to the size of one second, in a ratio of 300,000 to 1 very nearly, and at that proportion, at least, must be the distance of the sun and fixed stars, however the apparent distance between the two points may differ as seen from the earth. A slight knowledge of mathematics is necessary to teach the difference between determining the distance to an inaccessible object, and determining that such object is removed farther than a given distance. Again, it can hardly be necessary to observe, that it is only by means of a base of ascertained length, and angles also determined, that we can obtain inaccessible distances. If, therefore, we are unable, from the shortness of our base, to obtain the opposing angle, we are at least decided that the object must be beyond a known distance.

To apply this to the subject before us, the distance from the earth to the sun is, in round numbers, about 24,000 radii; 12,000 diameters of the earth; and of course as the nearest fixed star must in distance from the earth exceed that to the sun as 300,000 to 1, assuming as it may appear, it is a mathematically determined fact that upwards of 19 millions of millions miles intervene between the sun and any star in the same Nebulae. It demands eight and a half minutes for light to come from the sun to the earth, and, at the same rate, one million, one million seven hundred thousand minutes, or nearly three and a third years to come from the nearest fixed star.

Sir William Herschel suggested that the faint milky spots of Nebulae, which were only merely visible in the most powerful telescopes, were 500 or 600 times more remote than Sirius, Lyrae, and other stars of the first magnitude. Such distances would require 1,600 or 1,700 years for the passage of light.

The mind is at the same time overpowered and delighted with such extended views. If we are made to feel how small is the space we physically occupy, we are recompensed by the consciousness of power to scan spaces only less than infinity.

If we must resign all pretension to even conjecture the nature of bodies revolving round the countless millions of suns, which shine in space, the telescope has enabled us to bring forward irrefragable proofs from the far distant regions of the stars, that the laws of attraction and gravitation are common to all bodies, of whatever nature, or however remote from each other. "Wherever we can trace the law of periodicity—the regular recurrence of the same phenomena in the same times, we are strongly impressed with the idea of rotatory or orbital motion." This substantial motion does exist, and on a scale of immense extent, stands now as one of the great established facts in astronomical science. The binary systems, or two stars revolving in space round a common centre of gravity, could never have been suspected had not the telescope exposed them to view. As the improvements on glass progressed, one wonder after another presented, amongst others, stars which to the naked eye, or to ordinary telescopes, appeared single, were found double, and in some instances treble. Further observation led to the discovery that these binary and ternary stars revolved round each other, or more correctly, round their common centre of gravity. If such phenomena rested on a single example, or on the evidence of any one astronomer, however respectable, we might doubt; but, Sir William Herschel, as states his son "has enumerated upwards of five hundred double stars, in which the individuals are within half a minute of each other; and to this list Professor Struve, of Dorpat, prosecuting the inquiry by the aid of instruments more conveniently mounted for the purpose, has recently added nearly five times that number. Other observers have still farther extended the catalogue, already so large, without exhausting the fertility of the heavens."

We may now regard as discovered upwards of three thousand binary systems, or in fact upwards of six thousand suns revolving in this astonishing manner. This presents the binary as amongst the common phenomena of solar existence. So careful was Herschel the elder to advance nothing on slight evidence, which depended so far from the commencement of the inquiry, did he attempt a positive conclusion respecting the orbital character of the binary systems? He satisfied his own mind, and those

immediately connected with him, and then announced one of the greatest of all human discoveries. The attention of other astronomers was at once drawn towards phenomena as astonishing, and the whole vault of heaven was found to present binary systems. Solitary suns, with their train of planets and comets respectively, were found to constitute only a part of the great systems of the universe.

The periodic time of those bodies became a subject of interest as soon as the fact of their revolution was proven, and the following is given by Herschel the younger, section 605, as a summary of the most remarkable:

	1,200 years.
Leonis,	620
Cygni,	452
Coronae,	267
Castor,	253
Orionis,	801
Uris,	661
Cancri,	65
Coronae, (minor)	43-410

Well might we here pause, and contemplate the sublime wonders, spreading around us; and so far beyond our system as to demand centuries for the passage of light, but another class of bodies comes forward to claim our astonishment, and to present, if possible, still more wonderful properties than either of those we have noticed: these are the Planetary Nebulae. These bodies, though placed amongst or beyond the fixed stars, have, as their name imports, exactly the appearance of planets.

Their disks round, or slightly oval: in some instances very sharply defined, and in others rather hazy, as if enveloped in a dense atmosphere. The lighter portions of their surfaces exactly resemble, or only very slightly mottled, and which, in some of them, approach the vividness of actual planets. Whatever be their nature, they must be of enormous magnitude. One in Aquarii has an apparent diameter of 20", and another, in Andromeda has an apparent magnitude of 12". If these two objects are as far removed from us as the region of the fixed stars, they must have a real diameter of about 3,600 millions of miles. As globes are to each other as the cubes of their diameter, a body filling the orbit of Uranus would be but little under 50 millions, or 56 millions of times the size of the sun. Such a body would have a circumference of nearly eleven thousand three hundred and ten million miles, or a degree on it would amount to 31,416,000 miles.

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Uris,	661
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Coronae, (minor)	43-410

tenaries have signed these articles, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in Triplicate at Madrid, this seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

[Seal.] C. P. VAN NESS.  
[Seal.] JOSE DE HEREDIA.

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Madrid, on the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, by Cornelius P. Van Ness on the part of the United States, and His Excellency Don Francisco Martinez de la Rosa, on the part of Her Catholic Majesty—Now THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty ninth.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
JOHN FORSYTH,  
Secretary of State.

The following is a translation of the form or model of the inscription:

No. 1.	Perpetual rent of Spain.
Coupon of dollars of rent payable in Paris on the day of 1833 Coupon No. 1.	Payable in Paris at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Inscribed in the great book of the consolidated debt.

This inscription is given in pursuance of a convention concluded at Madrid on the day of 1833 between Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, and the United States of America, for the payment of the claims of citizens of said States.

INSCRIPTION No. 1.  
Capital. Rent.  
Dollars or Francs. Dollars or Francs.

The bearer of this is entitled to an annual rent of dollars or francs, payable at Paris every six months, on the day of 1833, by the bank of Spain in that city, raising each dollar at 5 francs ad valorem, in conformity with the royal decree of December 15th, 1825.

Agreeably to said royal decree, an appropriation of one per cent. on the principal value of this rent is made annually at some pound interest for the extinction of the same, which amount shall be employed by the above-mentioned bankers in such extinction periodically at the current rate.

Madrid, of 1833  
The Secretary of State and of the Department of Finance,  
The Director of the Royal Caisse d'Amortisation.

In witness whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain and of the United States of America, have signed this model and have affixed thereto our seals.

Done at Madrid this day of [Seal] JOSE DE HEREDIA.  
[Seal] C. P. VAN NESS.

OFFICIAL.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
November 3d, 1834.

By the fourth article of the Convention concluded with Spain on the 17th of February, 1834, a copy of which is published with the President's Proclamation of the 1st instant, it is stipulated that the Government of the United States will deliver to the Spanish Minister at Washington, in six months after the exchange of the ratifications, a note or list of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Spain, specifying their amounts respectively.

The ratifications having been exchanged at Madrid on the 14th of August last, the term within which this list is to be furnished to the Minister will expire on the 14th day of February next. It is therefore requested that all persons having claims against the Spanish Government, which have originated since the 29th of February 1831, and before the time of signing the Convention, and which are supposed to be included in the terms of the said Convention, will send to this Department, without delay, a note thereof, specifying the nature and amount of each claim, and the name of the claimant.

JOHN FORSYTH,  
Secretary of State.

CIRCULAR.  
To the Collectors of the Customs and all Receivers of Public Money.

Whereas, by the act of Congress passed 31st July, 1789, it is provided "that the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act, shall be received in gold and silver coin only, and by a usage under that act and a similar one, no to the payment for public lands, it was customary to receive only specie and the notes or bills of Banks redeemable in specie, until 1814; and after a different practice, adopted in 1814, Congress, on the 30th April, 1816, resolved, "That from and after the 20th day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or in notes of the Bank of the United States, or notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States."

And whereas, the practice under that resolution, conforming to its provisions, till January 21st, 1828, when permission by that department, under certain assurances from the Bank of the United States, was given that drafts or checks of that Bank and its branches, should be received for the public dues; though said drafts or checks were not notes of the Bank, not being, therefore, originally made payable to bearer; nor, according to the subsequent decision of the Supreme Court, coming within the description of a note or bill. And whereas Congress have never authorized the issuing of such drafts for the purpose of circulation as currency, and have refused, though urged and repeatedly requested, to permit the issuing even of notes of the Bank of the smaller denominations so viewed, and the great extent to which the said drafts of small denominations have been put in circulation, as currency, seeming to be directly repugnant to the spirit of the act incorporating the Bank and of the subsequent proceedings of Congress; and doubts having arisen as to the legal liability of the Bank, to redeem the said drafts in specie, under the penalty provided in the charter for the nonpayment of "its bills, notes, or obligations;" and those who sell or utter them, being likely to escape punishment, in consequence of questions which arise in prosecuting them under the said charter, it is, therefore, deemed proper, in order that the clearly-expressed views of Congress should be enforced, and the agents of the Department protected from risks and losses by said drafts, to revoke the permission granted in 1828; but, with a view to give due notice to the community and bank of the contemplated change, not to allow the revocation to take effect till the period hereafter mentioned.

Hence in conformity to the requirements of the aforesaid acts and joint resolution of Congress, all Collectors of the Customs, and all Receivers of Public Money, are hereby enjoined, that, after the 1st day of January next, they shall not receive in payment of duties or of public lands, any coin or paper except such as is described in said resolution, viz: "the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or notes of Banks which are payable & paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States."

LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
November 5th, 1834.

From the Globe.  
BRANCH DRAFTS.

It will be perceived, by the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, that after the first day of January next, the Drafts of the Branches of the U. S. Bank will not be received in payment of public dues.

This subject, we understand, long since engaged the attention of the Government. But however illegal their issue for currency was considered, and however great the injury to the public by the extensive circulation of counterfeit bills, it was deemed proper to delay action in relation to it, until a period should arrive when the Government might discredit them without endangering the Bank in their redemption or furnishing it a plea for incommencing the community.

The period, it is considered, has now fully arrived. By the returns of the Bank, it appears that it had on hand the 1st of this month—

Specie,	\$15,910,045 31
Specie funds in Europe,	2,628,646 79
Bills of other Banks,	1,311,094 38
	19,879,786 48

The entire circulation was 15,938,731 90

at Mobile, 6 descriptions of 5s, 5 of 10s, and 1 of 100,  
at Nashville, 4 descriptions of 5s, 7 of 10s, and 2 of 20s,  
at New Orleans, 3 descriptions of 5s, 2 of 10s, 3 of 20s, and 3 of 100,  
at Lexington, 1 description of 5s, 7 of 10s, and 3 of 20s,  
at Louisville, 3 descriptions of 5s, and 3 of 10s,  
at St. Louis, 2 descriptions of 5s, 1 of 10, and 1 of 20.

Making in all ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE descriptions of counterfeits; and making for one note only, of each denomination, the sum of FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS!

A pretty fair contrast this, we think, to set off against a single counterfeit gold piece of five dollars.

Will the Intelligencer, and the other Bank papers, publish it? We are sure it will be very useful information for their patrons; at least as much so as that of the spurious half Eagle, which was probably executed by one of their brother Wigs, and made like that political experiment at Cincinnati, by gilding a silver twenty-five cent piece.—Globe.

From the New Haven (Conn.) Register.  
TACTICS OF THE TORY WIGS.

Since the election of Lucas, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, can no longer be concealed, the tory-wigs pretend that his election is no test. But they say the true test is the vote for Congress, and that the aggregate of their vote for Congress in the different Congress districts, counts up more than the democratic votes in the same districts. This is an old trick now revived in hopes of keeping up the spirits of their friends in New York. It was just so two years ago, when Lucas was first chosen Governor—that was no test, and they then said just as they now say, that their Congress votes showed they were five or six thousand the strongest. Whoever will turn back to the National Intelligencer of the 25th October, 1832, (it is now before us) will see the same story word for word. The figures are even all footed in the different Congress districts, and it was shown as clear as figures could make it, that there was then (though Lucas had been chosen Governor as he now is,) a National Republican majority in the aggregate of 5,395 exactly!! They then cried out, "Hail, Ohio—all hail, Ohio!" Figures, they then said, could not lie, but the result showed that they did lie abominably; time, and many a man who made bets, relying upon them, had his purse made lighter by the deception. In less than one month from the time that the deceptive statement appeared in the National Intelligencer in 1832, the electoral election took place, and the Jackson ticket in Ohio succeeded by 4,700 majority, though the National Republican arithmetic had all along demonstrated that there was a clear anti-Jackson majority of 5,398 on the Congress tickets!! No reliance can be placed on the statements in the federal papers, while we have such an important election as is to take place in a few days in New York. Every thing with them is manufactured for the N. Y. market just now. When the returns first began to come in from Ohio, their later-writer proclaimed ten thousand majority for Findlay; then six thousand—then 1200—then 1000 certainly—then doubtful—then perhaps they were beaten—and forced at last to admit that Lucas, the democratic candidate, was chosen, they turn about on the Congress votes, and figure up their pretended votes there, just as they did two years ago, and almost in the very same words and figures. The democrats have lost one of their districts in Ohio by running two candidates—which enabled the opposition man to get in between the split, though the district at large last given Lucas a heavy majority, and a large majority on the other democratic tickets. As a set off of this, the democrats have gained another district (Bell's) where they were defeated before, which balances that account. The United States Bank has two branches in Ohio, one in Cincinnati and one in Chillicothe. The latter district was carried by one vote against the Bank two years ago, but the influence of the branch there, has enabled the whigs to carry in their man this time by a small majority. In the Cincinnati district, the focus of Bank power in the western country, by the most unprecedented exertions, they have carried their man by about one hundred majority. There will however be another election there on the 8th of November, to fill a vacancy in the present Congress, and the tory-wigs themselves admit that the district will then be carried by a large majority. The power of the bank cannot conquer a second time. Giving the tory-wigs the two Bank districts, and they may have ten members of the next Congress—their present number is eight—Bank gain two in two years.

NEW DRAMA.  
A new plot is getting up, with new scenery, machinery, and decorations, for the amusement of the next Congress. The Bank panic was played off at the last session of the Senate; and those capital actors, Messrs. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, & Co. exerted their best talents on the occasion. They drew down a few claps from the galleries, and received many a cheering puff from the slang-whangers of the party—but the thing would not exactly take the vaticinations of the Orators have been so much falsified by the events of the year & the eyes of the people are now so completely purged of the dust which they attempted to throw into them, that it is scarcely believed the piece will bear a repetition during the next winter. It is, in fact, nearly damned, as the Dramatists say, and not even the labors of the whitewashing committee of the Senate will be able to contribute to save it.

Managers will have to look out for some other plot to amuse the audience, and keep up their interest with the people.—They expect to find this in the Post Office Department, and accordingly, a committee of the Senate was organized to sit during the recess, and investigate the mysteries of its operations. If they should find any abuses there, we shall thank them for the development. If they should devise any plan for increasing the responsibility of the Post Office, reducing its power, already so large, and preventing its abuses, we shall be the first to hail their success, and second their exertions. But, to give success to their inquiries, they should carry into it rather a different spirit from that which pervades the last report of the Senate's Committee. We must have the facts more clearly set forth, and fewer misrepresentations produced, which, whether they proceeded from careless or design, detracted very essentially from the force and value of their investigation.

It seems, that the Post Office Committee of the Senate have some time since adjourned from Washington, to convene again at New York, Providence, Boston—and Heaven knows where else! Mr. Ewing pushed then on to Ohio, and Mr. Knight to Providence; and the last N. York Commercial says, that they were to assemble on Tuesday last at N. York; and that Mr. Ewing had already arrived. Whether these migrations were intended to operate on the Eastern Elections, as the Nashville Banner hints, or on any other Elections

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## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1834.

We have never before witnessed such weather at this season of the year. On Saturday (the 15th) it began to rain, which, before night, turned to snow. Sunday morning the sleighs were out, and the weather continued very cold through the day. Yesterday we had a heavy North East wind and rain.

Yesterday, the third Monday in November, was the day appointed for the Session of our County Court. From the inclemency of the weather, Judges Hopper and Eccleston, with many of the jurors, were prevented from attending. Judge Chambers was present but adjourned the Court over, until to-day, without having organized it.

We publish in this morning's Whig the correspondence between Saml. J. Peters, in behalf of a large meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, and the President of the U. S., together with the communication of the Postmaster General, in relation to the discontinuance of the daily steamboat mail between Mobile and that city. This is one of the *extras* of Mr. Barry, pointedly and especially denounced by the majority of the Post Office Committee, yet a large meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, have considered the discontinuance of it so great a grievance as to call for a public remonstrance, & a direct appeal to the President. The lopping off of these *extras*, so much harped upon by the majority of the Senate, is likely to bring both the people and their Senators to a right understanding of their value. We trust the affairs of the Post Office Department will be subjected to the most minute investigation, and, if favoritism or corruption have crept in, that the authors of it will receive merited punishment; if, however, the majority of the Senate have aimed a blow at the administration, by circulating throughout the Union an unmerited attack upon the head of that Department; if they have sought to deceive and delude the people, by the publication of charges as false as they were cruel, we trust that the members of that majority will be held up to the execrations of an insulted and indignant people.

### NEW YORK ELECTION.

In the election for Governor the Democratic majority is 18,669; in 1832 the majority was 10,869. Democratic gain since 1832—2,800. Such are the reactions in New York.

Of the forty members of Congress, to which this State is entitled, only nine are opposed to the present Administration.

The following is the list of members of Congress elected.

CONGRESS—COMPLETED.		
1st District—Abel Huntington.		
2d, Samuel Barton.		
3d, C. C. Cambreleng.		
4th, Campbell P. White.		
5th, John M. Keon.		
6th, Eli Moore.		
7th, Aaron Ward.		
8th, Abraham Beckee.		
9th, John W. Brown.		
10th, Nicholas Sickles.		
11th, Aaron Vanderpool.		
12th, Valentine Effner.		
13th, Hiram P. Hunt.		
14th, Gerrit V. Lansing.		
15th, John Cramer.		
16th, David Russell.		
17th, Dudley Farlin.		
18th, Ransom H. Gillet.		
19th, Mathias J. Boyce.		
20th, Abijah Mann, jr.		
21st, Samuel Beardsley.		
22d, Joel Turritt.		
23d, Daniel Wardwell.		
24th, Sherman Page.		
25th, William Seymour.		
26th, William Mason.		
27th, Joseph Reynolds.		
28th, Stephen B. Leonard.		
29th, William Taylor.		
30th, William C. Fuller.		
31st, U. F. Doubleday.		
32d, Graham H. Chapin.		
33d, Francis Granger.		
34th, Joshua Lee.		
35th, Timothy Childs.		
36th, George W. Lay.		
37th, Phil C. Fuller.		
38th, Oliver Hazeltine.		
39th, Thomas C. Love.		
40th, Gideon Hard.		

Those in *Italics* are opposition members.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The following shows the strength of the respective parties in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, where the Federalists (or opposition) claim to have such a triumphant majority:—

For the State Senate.	House of Rep's.	
Democratic.	18	Democratic.
Federal.	14	Federal.
Anti-Masonic.	3	Anti-Masonic.
Nullifier.	1	Nullifiers.
Total.	36	Total.
On joint ballot—Federal.	45	
Anti-Masonic.	12	
Nullifiers.	3	
Amalgamated opposition.	60	
Democratic.	48	
Amalgamation majority.	12	

The Democratic majority for Governor is now ascertained to be 3,329 votes.

### DELAWARE ELECTION

According to the Wilmington State Journal, the election for a member of Congress has resulted in the choice of Mr. Milligan by a majority of 115 votes. In Newcastle Co. Bayard's (Jackson) majority was 196. In Kent Co. Milligan's (Whig) majority was 49; and in Sussex Co. 302—making Milligan's net majority—155.

In New Castle county, it is reported, the Jackson candidate for Sheriff, has a majority of 26 votes.

The Legislature will, therefore, be composed of—Senate, 6 Whigs, 3 Jackson. The House of Representatives—14 Whigs, 7 Jackson.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have postponed the election of a Senator until their next session.—*Republican Herald.*

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE POST OFFICE.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25th, 1834.

SIR: In the execution of the duty that devolved on me, as a Chairman of a large meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent decision of the Post Office Department, by which the Eastern mail is to arrive here but three times a week, and by a new route that it is believed will increase the time of communication between this city and the Atlantic States, I have the honor to address you, and to enclose certain resolutions, adopted with great unanimity, to which I respectfully solicit your attention.

Your fellow-citizens of New Orleans indulge the hope, that, upon due examination, you will be convinced that the new arrangement proposed is fraught with injury to the most important interests of all the States bordering on the Mississippi river and its tributaries; and that, with confidence rely, sir, on your sense of justice, for a remedy to evils of such magnitude, and so much to be apprehended.

The meeting over which I had the honor to preside, was well aware that the more regular course in such cases is to address the Postmaster General. In explanation of the course adopted, I deem it proper to state, that a few months only have elapsed since Mr. Barry was most respectfully called upon, by a large meeting of our citizens, to remedy the great irregularity in the arrival & departure of the daily mail that was not satisfactorily responded to; and that so soon after the daily mail should be abolished and a tri-weekly mail be deemed sufficient, indicated clearly, in the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that no redress could reasonably be expected from any further application to the Postmaster General.

With the assurance, sir, of my high consideration, I am your most obedient servant, SAMUEL J. PETERS.

To the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 7, 1834.

SIR: On the receipt of the memorial of the citizens of New Orleans, respecting the reduction of the daily to a tri-weekly mail, between Mobile and that city, it was referred to the Postmaster General, whose report on the subject I have now the pleasure to enclose.

You will perceive that the Postmaster General cannot be justly blamed for this reduction. His plan of retrenchment would have brought the expenditures of the Department within its revenues, in the course of a short period, without touching the arrangements then existing for the transportation of the mail, if Congress had granted the moderate loan applied for at the last session. This application having been refused by the majority of the Senate, the Department was of course obliged to take the steps which were in its power, from its own resources, to meet the demands against it.

If in the discharge of this duty there has been a necessary reduction in the accommodations to the city of New Orleans, it would seem that no blame therefore can be properly ascribed to him, but to the majority of the Senate, among whom is found the Senators of your State, who withheld the appropriation which would have prevented the reduction.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Esq.

POST OFFICE DEPT., October 3d, 1834.

To the President of the U. S.

Washington City, D. C.

SIR: I had the honor to receive from you the reported proceedings of a public meeting held at New Orleans on the 25th of July last, at which Samuel J. Peters, Esq. was chairman, on the subject of the reduction of the daily to a tri-weekly mail in steamboats between Mobile and that city.

The views presented by the meeting of the vast importance of a regular and frequent mail communication between New Orleans and the cities of the North, have been more than anticipated by me; when, in April 1833, the Senate of the United States, among other subjects of inquiry into the condition of the Post Office Department, made the propriety of my contract for the first regular tri-weekly mail between those cities at \$25,000 per annum, an object of investigation. The Senate's resolution of inquiry and my answer of the 4th May 1833, were as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate whether any change has been made by him in the mode of conveying the mail between Mobile and New Orleans, and if so, what time has been gained, and what is the additional expense; and also, in what other cases he has made additional compensation to contractors, how much, and what reason in each case.

In answer to this resolution I have the honor to state that no essential change has been made by me in the mode which was partially introduced by my predecessor, of carrying the mail between Mobile and New Orleans.

A contract was made by him with George Suckley, to carry the mail in steamboats between those places, three times in each week, from January 1st, 1827, to December 31st, 1829, for \$9,900 per year. The performance, however, did not commence till March 1st, 1827, when the experiment demonstrated the impracticability of performing three trips a week without incurring an expense which his contract price would never repay. He therefore carried the mail but twice a week during the continuance of his service, which was from the 1st of March 1827, to the 21st of December of the same year, when the steamboat was burnt. The inadequacy of the compensation, and the great loss which he had already sustained, subjected the contractor to the necessity of abandoning the contract, and in the month of February following, it was annulled.

My predecessor appears justly to have regarded that route as too important to be abandoned. He therefore entered into another contract with Rhodes & Antill, to transport the mail three times a week, between those two points for \$14,000 a year. They commenced the service on the 15th December, 1829, but the heavy expense incident to the undertaking very soon involved them in complete pecuniary ruin, and under circumstances calling for commiseration rather than censure, they were compelled to abandon the contract, and in the beginning of June, 1829, their contract was annulled.

It was while these, then faithful to their undertaking, so far as their ability extended, were seeking under the burden of their contract that I came into the Department.

Upon the failure of Rhodes & Antill, temporary arrangements were made to have the mail transported in packets between those two places, at \$40 per trip each way, and as often as convenience, depending on wind and weather, would admit. This mode, necessarily irregular and uncertain, cost the Department at the rate of \$12,400 a year, for three trips per week, each way.

The mercantile interests of the country required a regular and prompt communication between New Orleans and the commercial cities of the Atlantic States. It was of vital interest to the whole of the western States and Ter-

ritories, and to the great mercantile establishments of every maritime State in the Union.—The interests of agriculture, of commerce, and of manufactures, all conspired to demand it. Two unsuccessful efforts had been made for its accomplishment, which had excited high expectations, to be followed only with disappointment to the public, and ruin to the contractors. The most important correspondence began to be diverted from the mail to the hazardous elements of the ocean, as less precarious than the only mode which now remained; and the consequence was, that the revenue of the Department, so far as it depended upon that source, was rapidly declining.

The only remedy was perseverance in the mode which my predecessor had wisely introduced, that of transporting the mail between Mobile and New Orleans by steamboats. I therefore issued an advertisement, according to law, for proposals to carry it that way. Several propositions were made; but most of them by persons of whose competency and efficiency there was no satisfactory evidence. The highest bid was for \$30,000 a year. The lowest bid, in which full confidence was warranted for a faithful performance, was \$25,000 a year. This was accepted, and the contract was made for four years, beginning in December last, with a company whose long connexion with the Department as contractors had proved them competent to any undertaking—men whose energies and perseverance are seldom equalled and never surpassed. They have already invested nearly \$50,000 in that service. They have two steamboats in operation, and are performing to the entire satisfaction of the Department and of the public.

Before this route was established, the communication between the commercial cities and New Orleans was by way of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, by which route communications from that place could not reach New Orleans in less than twenty-two days.

By means of the present connexion between Mobile and N. Orleans, communications from this city reach that place in fifteen days; making a difference of seven days earlier than without this arrangement. [Subsequently to the year 1831, the communication between this city and New Orleans has been made within twelve days, which expedition is still preserved.] While the commercial interests of the country are highly benefited by this improvement, the celerity with which communications are now conveyed, give to the mail such decided advantages over the transmission by packets and other vessels, that correspondence between New Orleans and the Atlantic States is now carried on principally by this route; the revenue from that quarter is rapidly increasing, and it is believed that its increase, in consequence of this contract, will fully meet the whole expenses of the contract. (See Sen. Doc. No. 136, 21st C. N. G. 1st session.)

These reasons were presented in favour of my contract of 1829, for a tri-weekly mail. But, in the fall of 1831, I directed an improvement to a daily mail communication on this route, at the price of \$40,000 per annum, and the late report of the minority of the Senate's committee on the Post Office affairs, still more cogently sustains the policy of the department in these measures, as follows:

It has been suggested that this (the existing) contract was liable to exception. It should be remembered that the Postmaster General is expressly authorized by the act of 1825, to cause the mail to be transported by water from the city of Mobile to the city of New Orleans. It was put into operation before the present Postmaster General came into office, was advertised, and regularly let to contract, in July, 1829, the transportation being at the price of \$25,000 per annum. The additional \$15,000, for the additional four trips a week, so as to make the service daily at \$40,000 per annum, was clearly less than the pro rata allowance which the Postmaster General is authorized by the law to grant.

It is alleged, however, that this route cost the large sum of \$40,000, while the net amount received for postages in the year ending on the 31st of March, 1833, in the whole State of Louisiana, was only \$46,718 43 cents, and at this time cannot greatly exceed that sum; and in the State of Alabama the net amount of postages, in the same period, was only \$37,612 53 cents. Were these two States alone interested in this route, it would be readily admitted that the expense incurred by it, would be unreasonable; but, what is directed by the law is not to be questioned. The whole surplus of agricultural products of the nine western States, and the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia are transported to market, and the purchasers, in a great measure, are the merchants and traders of the eastern cities, it will be seen that the whole western States, and a great portion of the eastern trading community, have an interest in securing a certain, frequent, and speedy transmission of intelligence by this route.

At first view it may seem—exceptionable that the Postmaster General has granted such important mail facilities in the Southern and Western States, and has not, to a greater extent, discontinued unproductive routes in those sections, inasmuch as the postages received in those States, in no instance equals the expense of the transportation of them. It is true, that by the act of 1825, he is directed, however, within the term of three successive years, a route shall fail to yield one-fourth of the expense incident to its establishment, to discontinue the same, unless in cases where it may be necessary, as a connexion or continuance of a route or routes, and provided he shall not deprive a seat of justice in any county of one mail going to and from it. We are not aware that this injunction of the law has been disregarded, nor have we had time minutely to investigate this subject, our attention having been directed to objects deemed more important.

One general fact, is however, apparent, that the southern and western States do not, through the offices in them, contribute to the department an amount equal to the expense of transportation. This arises from several causes. A commercial and manufacturing community have more correspondence, and, of course, contribute a greater proportion of the revenues of the Department, than an agricultural people. A dense well cultivated country, where the roads are well improved, and where many passengers travel in mail stages, will be much cheaper than in a quarter of the country thinly inhabited, and where the roads are not in so high a state of improvement.

But it should be observed, that the postages returned to the General Post Office from the States in the southern and western States, do not contribute the whole amount that mail facilities in those sections contribute to the revenue. Much of the postages received in the large eastern cities, arise from correspondence received from the citizens of the southern and western States. But suppose the fact in this particular to be, that the southern and western States have some advantage; it may be safely affirmed, that this is the only department of the Government in which they are on a footing of equality with other sections of the United States, in the benefits accruing from the disbursements of public moneys. To say nothing of the unequal operations of the revenue laws,

upon the different parts of the country, it is apparent that the public moneys are principally expended on the eastern sea board; as instances, light-houses, breakwaters, harbors, fortifications, and many other objects of corresponding disbursements in the western States. We therefore think that the circumstance of less money being collected by the department in the southern and western States, than the cost of transportation of the mails therein, constitutes no solid objection, either to the legislation of Congress on this subject, for the objection would equally apply to it, or the administration of the Department. (See Sen. Doc. No. 422, pages 272, 3.)

In the retrenchment of the expenditures of the department, made in December, 1833, by the reduction of mail facilities throughout the Union, this daily route between Mobile and N. Orleans was considered of too great importance to the public to be reduced or curtailed; though the reduction then ordered amounted to \$203,166 per annum.

The loans which the Department had been compelled to obtain of the banks, (on the credit of its own resources,) could not, from their nature, be of long continuance. A provision, for the speedy repayment of these loans, became necessary. The committee of the Senate had, from motives of their own, addressed an inquiry to me, desiring me "to inform them what money advanced to the Department would enable me, with the aid of its present means, to discharge the debts, and comply punctually with the existing engagements of the Department." I replied to the inquiry on the 1st of May, 1834, although it was in the power of the Department, without aid from the Treasury, by means of farther retrenchments, to pay off its debts, and bring its expenditures within its revenues; and I stated the periods within three years at which the amount advanced could be returned to the Treasury, without the reduction of any existing engagement for transportation. But as the Congress closed its session without extending to the Department any aid from the funds lying in the Treasury, a farther and immediate reduction of expenditures for transportation, became unavoidable.

Near the close of the session, the report of the majority of the Senate's committee on post offices and post roads was made by Mr. Ewing, and the Senate ordered the printing of an extraordinary number of copies for distribution. The views presented in the whole of this report appear to have received the approbation of the majority of the Senate; and the Senators from Louisiana were, understood to concur with the majority. Among the multifarious subjects of animadversion by the committee, from the numerous improvements in mail facilities granted by the department, they seem to have selected the improvement on this route to New Orleans, for special reprehension; regarding the contract as not only wasteful in expenditure, but illegal and inexpedient in its object, as follows:

"It seems that a person by the name of Rhodes, undertook to carry the mail from N. Orleans to Mobile, but failed and gave up the contract. Afterwards Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, James Rossie, and Avery & Porter, undertook to carry the mail on the same route, three times a week in steamboats, for \$25,000 a year. They also failed to comply, and their contract was also given up. Edwin Porter then undertook, by private agreement with the department, to carry the daily mail on that route, in steamboats, for four years, at \$40,000 a year; which arrangement is still subsisting. "The waste of money on this contract is enormous. The net proceeds of all the postages in the city of New Orleans and the town of Mobile, are hardly sufficient to sustain it. The law has been violated by entering into a contract to get up a steamboat line for the transportation of the mail, without any regard to legal restrictions. It was violated by the department, when it entered into a contract for the transportation of the mail without an advertisement inviting public competition." (See Sen. Doc. No. 422, p. 19—20.)

And in the conclusion of their report, the committee expressed themselves as follows: "Should Congress advance out of the treasury for the support of the department, the sum of money asked for by the Postmaster General, or even the whole amount of its debts, it is not probable, while under the management of its present officers, with no other means than now exist to control and restrain them, that its debts would be liquidated, or its efficiency restored. Under this impression and belief, your committee cannot recommend the appropriation of any money to relieve the wants of the department, until there be some further guarantee for its proper and judicious application." (See Sen. Doc. No. 422, p. 31.)

In making the further retrenchment of expenditures thus rendered a matter of necessity, from among the improvements of mail facilities which had been adopted by me, that of the daily mail to New Orleans seemed now to present itself for reduction, without an alternative; and, indeed, it must appear to the public, as a compulsory measure. The Senators from Louisiana, during the debate of three days, which embraced the merits of the report, were understood to have expressed the least dissent from the disjunction conveyed in the passages quoted. It should also be mentioned in reference to the assistance which the department was desirous of obtaining to sustain its improvements, that a loan negotiated with the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New Orleans, and fully agreed to by its Directors, was violated by that bank, without available notice, and the checks of the Department to the amount of \$27,000, protested and sent back; to the injury of the friendly banks which had cashed them, and to the greater injury of the credit of the Department.

The order of reduction, however, to a tri-weekly mail on this route, reserves to the department the privilege of restoring the daily mail, at the price originally stipulated, whenever it should be required by the exigencies of the public service, consistently with the circumstances of the Department.

Respectfully submitted, by your friend and obedient servant, W. T. BARRY.

From the Baltimore Republican.

### TRIAL OF RICHMOND.

The United States Circuit Court U. S.

Joseph Richmond, Nor. Term, 1834.

Judges DUVALL and GLENN.

N. WILLIAMS, Dist. Attorney.

RICHMOND was the Deputy Postmaster at Middletown, in Frederick county, where his father was the Principal. He was arrested in April last, at the instance of GEORGE PLATT, Esq., an active and energetic agent of the Post Office Department, upon a discovery effected by the agent, that he had taken money out of letters passing through that office.

It had been ascertained that money, transmitted by letters coming on the routes which included this office, had been occasionally missing for some months. Proceedings to detect the guilty party had been instituted, as long ago as June last. But counterfeited notes having been chiefly relied on, he escaped for a few weeks. At length measures were so

skillfully contrived by the agent, that the discovery became certain and expeditious.

It is the course of nine months there were upwards of \$2000 missing. Richmond confessed that he had stolen about \$1500; and there is no doubt he had taken the whole, although he may have forgotten some of the parcels. He had learned the trade of a tailor, and was in the practice of quilting the bank notes into his coat. He was choice in the notes which he reserved; sometimes taking out what he estimated better, and replacing them with such as he thought were less current. He also moderated his plundering at times, by taking part of the money in a letter; then altering the contents, so as to correspond with the residue, which was forwarded in the letter to its appropriate address.

Between the time of Richmond's first arrest and his surrender by his bail, which was two or three days, he states that he burnt all the money in his possession, which was about \$1100. The money which has been saved is only \$190, that he had lent or deposited.

The indictment preferred against him contained seven counts, and described separate sums, which had been abstracted at different times. On being arraigned, he plead GUILTY to all the counts; and the Court sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Richmond is twenty-one years of age, of good appearance, had before acquired a fair character and standing, and was at the time of his arrest, engaged to be married to an estimable woman. But cupidity and seeming opportunity, tempted him to hazard all—and all has been lost.

No person connected with a Post Office can, for any length of time, perpetrate frauds and peculations upon the Office, without being detected by the Department. In every case which has occurred in Maryland, there has been a discovery, and that discovery has been followed by conviction and punishment.

### VERACITY OF THE INTELLIGENCER.

The Intelligencer, by way of softening down the debate in New York, has the following paragraph:

### "THE NEW YORK ELECTION."

"The last mail furnishes a few further returns from the upper counties of New York, in some of which there is a considerable Whig gain, but not such as to counterbalance the previous unfavorable accounts. Washington county, for example, gave 1600 Whig majority in Ontario 1833; Monroe 876, and Broome 400, whilst the regency majorities in some few other counties were reduced. A few days more will give us conclusive information."

Now mark the data upon which the Intelligencer asserts that there is "a considerable Whig gain" in Washington, Ontario, Monroe, and Broome, "the upper counties of N. York." The editor sets down the present vote as giving a majority in Washington of 1500, in Ontario 1833, in Monroe 876, in Broome 400, making the total majority in the four counties, 3509.

Williams's New York Annual Register gives the following majorities, obtained at the last gubernatorial election by Granger over Marcy:

Washington county.	2301
Ontario do	1900
Monroe do	1578
Broome do	561
In all.	6400

So it appears the Whigs have gained a loss of 2231 votes in the counties named by the Intelligencer as giving a "considerable Whig gain;" and this, taking his own account of the late vote in the counties named.—*Globe.*

The following preamble and resolutions have been introduced in the Legislature of New Jersey and have, no doubt, passed both branches.

Preamble.—Whereas, since the last adjournment of Congress, the question has been distinctly put to the People of New Jersey, upon the prominent measures of the present administration of the General Government, and more especially in relation to the United States Bank, and their opinions approving these measures, have been emphatically expressed, through the ballot boxes: Therefore,

1. Be it Resolved, by the Council & General Assembly of N. Jersey, that they concur in and adhere to the resolutions of the Legislature of this State, passed at their late session, relative to the removal of the deposits & re-charter of the U. S. Bank, which resolutions, they believe, truly express the opinions of the people of this State.

2. Resolved, that our Senators from this State be instructed to vote for expunging from the journals of the Senate of the United States, the resolution passed at their last Session, declaring "that the President, in the late Executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

3. Resolved, that the Governor be required to transmit copies of the above, to our Senators and members of Congress, at the opening of the next Session of Congress.

MR. LYTLE.—A meeting of the democratic citizens of Cincinnati, held on the 1st inst. unanimously nominated Mr. LYTLE as a candidate for re-election.—That gentleman attended the meeting, at the request of a committee, and consented to the nomination. Samuel J. Browne, formerly editor of the *Emporium and Crisis*, has announced himself as a Whig candidate.

Note.—The election to fill the above vacancy took place on the 8th inst. we may therefore expect to receive the returns in a few days. The question, whether we shall have a Bank of the U. S. under any form, may be considered the only point in issue, and the result, as declaratory of the voice of a majority of the voters of the Congressional District.

Mr. Webster's Speech.—Thursday evening, while delivering his speech in this city, some of the audience wished to see the face of the god like man, and sung out to hold the lights up higher. One of our democrats, not relishing it very well, sung out, "aye do—hold up a blue light, that we can have a fair view of him." The thing took, and caused a good deal of merriment.—*N. Y. Ec. Post.*

NOTE.—Who ever before heard of a candidate for the Presidency leaving his own State and visiting another, in the midst of an important election, to make tavern speeches in order to influence the result? What will even his own Blue lights at home say to this?—*Globe.*

In the last election the democrats had to contend against all sorts of political factions—against highbaiter Clayites, against free trade Calhoun men, against consolidation ultra federal Webster men, and quid nunc M'Lean men. In the Governor's election we have had the pleasure of thrashing them all.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

## From the Globe.

From the following extract of a letter from the Agents of Government at Paris to the Agents of the Government at New York for the Neapolitan claims, we are gratified to perceive that the Government of Naples has performed, with good faith, the stipulations of its treaty, and has proudly and honorably shown that it will allow no precedent to give sanction to a violation of the sacred principles of honor and integrity, which, among nations, constitutes the only peaceful obligation of compacts.

The American Agent in Paris writes: "Our last respects were of the 16th ult. We have now the pleasure to announce that we, four days since, received information that the bill was duly honored, and to-day, that it has been integrally paid; we shall accordingly, in a few days, receive here the amount thereof, which is \$1,383,868."

"By this first instalment being thus paid, with the gross interest, the principle which had been before acknowledged is now fully confirmed. The difference which we in our last mentioned that this makes in favor of the claimants, was calculated only at 4 per cent. per annum, simple interest; even at that rate, with the accumulating interest, which ought to be also calculated, this difference amounts to \$220,000."

"By the next packet, the Rhone, to sail on the 16th, we shall expedite to you \$500,000 in Napoleons, which is the extent of the amount which you have directed us to send by any one vessel. By the packet of the 24th, we shall expedite an equal sum; and the balance by the packet of the 1st November."

### PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro, Regent of Portugal, died on the 21th of September.

# AUTUMN.

"See the leaves around us falling,  
Dry and withered to the ground."  
This is the season of reflection—as often as it steals back to days of yore. The country village, the pedagogue, and the school room where we learnt the hymn of which we have quoted the two first lines, are all fresh in our mind—it was a Sunday's task; and we remember how well the solemnity of the day, and the subdued whispers of the boys within accorded with the melancholy that reigned over nature without.

Autumn is to man, what the chisel of the aged sculptor in Old Mortality was to the moss-covered tomb—it recalls those scenes whose outlines are dimly traced and fading from recollection, and stamps them anew upon the Tablet of Memory. We lose however, but it is not the great change which is going on in the natural world, and if there is a tree with its spread foliage before us, yet the eye rests upon it but momentarily, and we are hurried on to the transaction of business without even an opportunity to "take note of time by its passage."

The silken cords of Hope, which in the springtime bind us to the future, are now loosed to give free tension to the golden chain of Memory that links us with the past,—we may now dwell upon the bright and dark picture of time travelled, and review its chance and change—may think of buried friends, of bright expectations of resolutions made and broken, of the evil done and the good left unfinished; for such thoughts are in unison with the external world.

Autumn speaks its warning like to him who has just commenced the journey of life and to him who has travelled far into the vale of years; to the youth it says, your bounding march must soon be changed for the measured steps of age, and each heavy tread is slowly but certainly advancing you to the grave. Happy and wise then, will he be, who always lives as though in the autumn of life; contributing continually to the happiness of his fellow beings, he will never feel the reproaches which attend the last moments of the uncharitable man; living always uprightly, his last hours will be embittered by no unavailing solitude; but when, "like a shock of corn fully ripe, he is gathered into the garner," his end will be that of the righteous.—Bangor Whig.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

### WILLSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS; and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call. Feathers, Linens and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods.  
nov 11

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

### JOHN STEVENS.

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House, A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods, viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
oct 21 3wew3t

## NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising a very

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Godard Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Malaga, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Tenerife Wines, Fresh Tea, Java Coffee, Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.  
oct 21 6t

## NEW FALL GOODS.

### WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, A very handsome and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are, A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.  
sept 30 1f

## NEW HATTING

### Establishment.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S HATS & LADY'S BONNETS which they will sell very low for cash or trade, and hope from their own unremitting attention to business, to ensure a share of public patronage. Their shop is the one formerly occupied by Thos. Harper, and next door to McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store.

THOMAS BEASTON, THOMAS HARPER. N. B. Thomas Harper, (one of the above firm,) grateful for past favours, would be very much obliged to those whose accounts are of long standing, to come forward and liquidate them, as he is very much in want of the one thing needful.  
Easton, Nov 9th 1834—nov 11 3w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court by the Clerk thereof and to me directed, three at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Wm. H. Groome, against Jno. D. Green, William Jenkinson and Wm. Ferguson, and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Wm. H. Groome Executor of Samuel Groome deceased, against the said John D. Green, Wm. Jenkinson, and Wm. Ferguson, will be sold for cash at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 18th November next, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim both in law or equity of the said William Jenkinson, of in and to the farm where he did lately reside be the quantity of acres that there may or known by whatever name or names it may be called, situate near Easton, and adjoining the Lands of Bennett Tomlinson Esq. also one Side board, 1 dozen chairs 2 beds, bedsteads, and furniture 2 mahogany tables and all the balance of his household and kitchen furniture; also 2 head of horses, 2 head of cattle, the crop of corn then growing on the farm, and one horse cart, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforesaid William Jenkinson, to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.  
J. M. FAULKNER, late Sh'ff.  
oct 28

## MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 24th October, Anno Domini 1834. On application of Nicholas Martin, Adm'r of Joseph Bartlett, 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, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
Test, 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 personal estate of Joseph Bartlett, 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 31 day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 24th day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
NICHOLAS MARTIN, Adm'r. of Joseph Bartlett, dec'd.  
oct 28 3w

## TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. Ifeas combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.  
D. M. SMITH.  
sept 30 1f G

## Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut flooring and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, it taken away immediately.  
GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.  
Easton, July 8

## TO BE RENTED

THE UNION TAVERN IN EASTON. A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834 1f

## TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Talbot County Temperance Society will take place in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Easton, on Tuesday evening 18th inst., at 7 o'clock. A punctual and general attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as an important alteration in the Constitution is proposed to be considered on this occasion.

The regular quarterly meeting of the society will be held in the same place on Wednesday evening 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, to which the public generally are invited, and when an address may be expected.  
N. G. SINGLETON, Sec'y.  
nov 11 G

## WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.  
Baltimore, Apr 126, 1834—may 6

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINKERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.  
JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.  
may 29 Baltimore.

## Supplement to the Globe.

### PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may be said of affording the most important information at the cheapest price. Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those persons to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

TERMS. 1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00 11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00 Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received. No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.  
nov 4

## HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of the present month (November) between 8 and 4 o'clock, P. M., several valuable YOUNG HORSES. A credit of six months will be given, by the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.  
HOWELL BOWERS.  
nov 4 3w

## Boot & Shoe making & repairing DONE BY



## SOLOMON MERRICK.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John C. Goldsmith and the fuel shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.  
The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON MERRICK.  
nov 4 3t

## Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two Valuable tracts of land, situate in Banbury hundred of Talbot county, comprising together 500 acres of woodland, and 289 acres of cleared land; the whole lying immediately on navigable water.

The wood and timber, alone would be greatly more than sufficient to pay the sum that is asked for it; and to any industrious enterprising man it would certainly prove an excellent speculation. Ill health, which prevents the subscriber from giving his personal attention to the business, alone induces him to offer it for sale.

One thousand dollars of the purchase money will be required in cash, the balance can be paid in installments of one, two and three years. Letters to the subscriber on this subject, addressed to No. 162 Market street, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to.  
P. R. McNeill

The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above to the amount of one dollar and charge the Whig office.  
nov 4 3t

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS, of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

Referees, Perry Wilmer W. Grason, George C. Conroy, John Brown, Walter J. Clinton, W. Hensley, James Marney, Esq's. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardestine and Robert Hardestine, Esq's of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esq's. of Kent county Md.  
THOMAS R. PERKINS.  
Centerville, Queens Ann's co. Md. Oct. 14 3m

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.  
april 22

## A House-keeper Wanted.

A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to MATTHEW SPENCER.  
Parsonage, Talbot Co. Nov. 4

## PROSPECTUS

For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, and greater charges of postage, and profiting much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every citizen. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

RICHARD SPENCER.  
Oct. 28, 1834.

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE, Of useful and entertaining knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings. Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, we form an unending source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court st. Boston July 17.

"Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a few in sections in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

## To Rent for 1835

THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome. All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, sept. 30. 303w

## Valuable Property for sale.

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodated terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to JAMES C. WHEELER.  
oct 14 1f Easton Point.

## Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magazines*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quaterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books* entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion" such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quaterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent by post. These wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the case of American reprints of reviews and magazines in a uniform form would be eighteen dollars and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion' advisedly.

Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library" will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

## TO RENT.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crocher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to

JACOB C. WILLSON.  
sept 2 1f

## Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.  
sept 9

## THE STEAM BOAT



## MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 82.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owners or owners thereof.  
By order,  
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.  
sept 16

## STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



## THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Vrain, WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.  
WM. OWEN, Agent.

## Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,



GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master. THIS splendid new coppered and copper lashed sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
Easton Point, may 6

## OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the abovementioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT!  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sh'ff.  
july 22 1f (G)

best remedies known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his food, and it will effect a perfect cure." The seed should be given as soon as it is discovered that the horse is foundered.

According to our promise yesterday, we commence to-day the series of letters transmitted to us from Paris on the life, and character, and last years of LAFAYETTE. Of Professor Clouet we can speak from personal knowledge, as a gentleman of the highest standing in Paris, as an accomplished physician, a man of learning, and most estimable in private life. His intimacy and friendship with Lafayette are familiarly known to Americans who have visited Paris, and his letters will be read as authentic memorials of that great and good man—the tutelary divinity he may be called of our country—in depicting whose virtues, it were difficult even for the most glowing pencil, or the most enthusiastic imagination, to say aught that could be deemed exaggerated praise or fulsome panegyric. Universally and personally known as Lafayette was to most of the inhabitants of both hemispheres, for he was emphatically the man of the people, and never shunned their presence, and voluminous as are the works that have been written upon him, a subject so exhaustless, can never become irksome, at least to an American, and especially when conveying, as these letters do, matter that has never before been made public. We hope they will hereafter be collected and published for the benefit of the world at large.—*N. Y. Star.*

LETTERS ON THE LIFE AND LAST DAYS OF LAFAYETTE—No. 1.

SIR.—In requesting me to communicate to you the details of the last illness of General Lafayette, and whatever particulars of his private life, my intimacy with himself and his family may have enabled me to furnish you with a more complete and faithful picture of the man, and the associations it recalls, and which were too vast for me to cope with, did I aspire to place myself on a level with a subject that is now the property of history.

How extraordinary indeed was the existence of Lafayette! An infant of a feeble constitution, reared by a Jesuit in prejudices and aristocratic ideas of an epoch, when the science of heraldry was still considered the chief of human knowledge, he feels, while yet a youth, his heart beat of a sudden with a noble ardor, and awakens into manhood at the cry of distress, arising from a people who have raised the standard of independence to escape from the tyrannical tutelage of England. But nineteen years of age, he leaves a young and beautiful wife that he adores, and to whom he has just united his destiny; braves and surmounts every obstacle opposed to his generous purpose; crosses the ocean and has it at length in his power to offer to the oppressed Americans his counsel, his arm, and his fortune. After shedding his blood for them on the plains of Brandywine, and bringing back victory to their camp, he decides by his personal credit and the influence of his family, the Court of Versailles to recognize and sustain their independence, and thus secures the triumph of the holiest of causes.

Inaccessible to the degrading pleasures of the Court of Louis XV., and to the dissipation in which the youth of the succeeding reign were plunged, he traverses unstained an age of corruption, and witnesses the first commotions that announce reform; and precede by a very short interval the tempests of the Revolution. Opinions and interests are arranged in open hostility; all the bonds of society are loosed, and its elements thrown in confusion, are jarring in perpetual strife—the multitude rises in a mass, and with loud murmurs, threaten to exact entire submission to the brutal sway of their unbridled passions. From this general conflict results an act of confederation, on which for an instant promises happiness to France, but is soon shattered by the selfishness of every side, its too feeble her falls, notwithstanding the constitution which should protect him, and his throne trembles with a crash. Commandant of the National Guard—that guard of citizens that himself had founded—Lafayette calmly faces every danger, and repels with horror the early excesses of a revolution destined to become as fertile in crime as in deeds of heroism. His conscience is the star that guides his steps—his courage the ruler that directs his course in the midst of the frightful tempest, through which France is desolated. His passage through this disastrous epoch is marked by his patriotism, his civic courage, the useful reforms and liberal institutions he introduces into France, and by the purity of his sentiments which were to prove to him a title of proscription. At last no alternative is left him but to quit his country, or abuse his principles and violate his oath. His choice is made without hesitation—he goes into exile. Seized in a neutral territory, and thrown into irons by his perfidious enemies, who bode—if not to abridge at least to consign to oblivion a life over which a tutelary deity presided, he is treated with the most shameful indignity; and transferred during four years from prison to prison, at first in Russia and afterwards in Austria; he is finally by order of the emperor, cast into the dungeons of Olmutz, both to retain so much virtue, courage and resignation.

of a government restored by force of arms, and raises his voice whenever the honor, the glory, or the independence of his country is called in question.

The Americans loudly invite him to make them a visit: he sails for their shores to rekindle his zeal and retemper his strength among his old companions-in-arms, at whose head, on the plains of Yorktown, more than fifty years ago, he had plucked the palm of victory to shade the cradle of infant liberty. The children of free America, inheriting the gratitude of their fathers, decree to their liberator a triumph without a parallel in the annals of the world. On his return to France, a legal in-surrection of the people avenges the charter he overthrew, and prepared sovereign who has violated it. In the midst of this glorious revolution, whose echo reverberated like thunder throughout Europe that it menaces with a general conflagration, Lafayette, faithful to his principles—faithful to the mandate he has received from the people, strives to establish the liberty and happiness of his country on broader and more solid bases—and towards this end his efforts are constantly directed until the period of his death.

How grand the development of this rapid sketch will prove for the writer of talent who shall inscribe the life of Lafayette upon the page of history. Happily, sir, the obligation you impose upon me is less difficult, limited as it is to acquainting you with insalubrious facts relating to his person permitted me to observe him narrowly—to note the minutest circumstances of his private life, and to seize, I apprehend, the full meaning of his private thoughts on a great number of subjects upon which he was wont to converse. The sentiments of gratitude and veneration you express in your country, are to me an earnest of the interest you will take in the details I am about to give you; and I shall esteem myself happy if my simple narration possess for yourself and those of your countrymen to whom you shall communicate it, a portion of that charm which you would have had a right to expect from a more practiced pen than mine. Unable, moreover, to devote to writing to you but the few moments of leisure that public functions and the duties of my profession allow me, my letters will doubtless offer traces of the circumstances under which they are composed. I trust, therefore, you will have sufficient indulgence to excuse the form and style in favour of the subject.

Connected since the beginning of my medical career with General Lafayette, honored with his confidence and friendship, received into the intimacy of his family, I may, without revealing ought that I should conceal, publish whatever my memory may recall to me of his words and actions around the family hearth. He no longer lives: his ashes reclaim but the truth that is due to the dead; and in speaking of him I am without the least reserve say all that I know. There are few men indeed, in whose favor their friends can advance such an assertion without fear of being forced to retract it before the tribunal of public opinion, but in his life there was nothing but what was generous & grand—nothing but what had for its object the well being of the human race whose friend he sincerely was; and to whom his virtues and his invariable and irreproachable conduct offer so noble an example.

As an introduction permit me to trace to you the portrait of Lafayette, as well as my memory and my pen can supply the pencil of an able artist.

In person, Lafayette was tall and well proportioned, full but without fatness. His head was rather large; his face rather oval and regular; his forehead high and open. His eyes were of a deep hazel, somewhat prominent, and surrounded by faintly pencilled eyebrows, beamed with a mingled expression of goodness and intelligence. His nose was aquiline; his mouth good-sized and naturally smiling; was seldom opened but to utter kind and gracious things. His complexion was clear; his cheeks lightly colored; and at the age of seventy-seven not a wrinkle furrowed his countenance, remarkable for his general expression of frankness and candor.

Possessing a strong and vigorous constitution that had acquired but slowly its full development, Lafayette, notwithstanding his advanced age, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of a life passed in the midst of political commotions, and the privations and sufferings of a long captivity—enjoyed to a rare degree of intellectual faculties, and was gifted with a moral energy which elevated him above those circumstances that bend down or overwhelm most men. During the latter years of his life, his health may be said to have been good. He was seldom troubled by slight indisposition or by an access of gout, which first attacked him some years ago. Whenever he was forced to resort to the use of medicine, my friend, Professor —, attended him as physician, and myself as surgeon.

His sight remained excellent to the last; but his hearing had for some time lost a little of its acuteness, as was particularly apparent during indisposition. Lafayette was endowed both physically and morally with a lively sensibility, and usually gave free vent to his agreeable impressions. Over those, on the contrary, of a sad or painful character, he exercised great control, confining them to his own bosom, from the delicate wish to spare his friends the exhibition of his sorrows or his sufferings. His physiognomy was habitually calm, but his eyes faithfully reflected the affections of his soul, yielding to the sensations he experienced: hope and joy, pity or gratitude, tenderness or severity by turns, were depicted in his eyes, or enlivened the other features of his countenance.

In his latter years, Lafayette led a quiet and very regular life, giving to each instant its allotted employment. His recreation he sought in the bosom of his family, and in the intimacy of his friends; consecrating to them the moments that were not devoted to his legislative duties, or to his extensive correspondence. He considered time as the riches of which it is our duty to make the best use. We have no right, was he wont to say, to lose it ourselves, and still less to cause the loss of it to others; and if he were not always as exact in keeping his appointments as could have been wished, we should attribute his want of punctuality to the multiplicity of his engagements—to his mental pre-occupation, and to certain fits of abstraction, to which he was at times slightly subject.

I never saw him take part in any of the games which are restored to for amusement, or as is commonly said, to kill time. Of the country he was extremely fond; and he was in the habit, as soon as his duties or his business permitted him to quit Paris, of retiring to La-grange, where he truly led the life of a patriarch.

An instinctive sympathy in Lafayette for all that is great, or good, or generous in humanity, presided over and enlarged the development of his moral and intellectual faculties. His ardent imagination was tempered by the solidity of his reason and the coolness of his judgment; his enthusiasm was therefore never kindled but by subjects that his conscience, and his reason approved. According to him the standard of ideal excellence should comprehend what ever is useful, honorable and just; and contained within the limits of possibility.

His mind was highly cultivated, and his instruction extensive, especially in moral and political science. He read much, wrote little, dictated often, and he had been placed in very different social positions, and been connected with so many men and so many events, that no one ever enjoyed better opportunities of perfecting himself in the knowledge of the human heart, and in the study of the institutions which govern, or ought to govern, society, according to its stage of civilization.

He was great even in trifles, to which his attention seemed to be loaned importance. His sagacious vision embraced at a glance the general principles of morals and politics, with which he was thoroughly familiar; but when it was necessary for him to apply them to mankind, whom he knew not, I suspect, his reason was captivated by illusions that did honor to his heart. He judged others by his own sentiments; and if his judgments were sometimes partial, the error arose from his seeing his fellow men as they should be—from his believing them better than they really are: and from his being too virtuous for the present age. Having never entertained a thought but what was founded in good, he could not conceive nor consequently suspect evil in others: a noble and generous sentiment, that belongs not to elevated minds, and will be ill applied by those men, who looked on Lafayette only through the false prism of their passions or their prejudices.

This letter, I perceive, sir, is already very long. Pardon me, therefore, I will resume the subject in a succeeding letter, which I expect soon to send you.

Believe me,  
With most sincere esteem,  
J. C. CLOUET.

Paris, Aug 24th, 1834.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *Caledonia*, Captain Graham, arrived at New York from Liverpool, the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received London papers of October 20th.

It will be perceived that there was a very active demand in the Cotton Market at Liverpool.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The most interesting item of intelligence furnished by this arrival is the destruction of the House of Lords, and of the Chapel of St. Stephen, by fire, on the 16th of October. This event had naturally excited a great sensation in the British metropolis.

"It is not (the *London Courier* observes) that the buildings were valuable in an architectural sense, for a less slightly and more convenient place for business can scarcely be conceived; but because of that spot, in those halls, have passed some of the most memorable events in the history of our country. They were hallowed in our hearts by a long train of associations, and we could have better spared a more splendid work. In them had been tendered to victorious Generals the thanks of the assembled nation—and then had resounded those patriot words which hurried on the people indignantly to a national contest, or directed their energies to improve the national institutions. In them sprouted forth the germs of all our civil wisdom—and in them was cheered, when the peace-maker took his seat, the end of our wars. They may be said to have been themselves an epitome of our history by recalling all its striking features. They are now at an end, never, we presume, to be restored; for, interesting as they were, they had been one particularly the People's House, on longer fit for their intended purposes, and like the institutions framed or advocated in them during many centuries, they required to be adapted to the growth of the nation. What the demands of progress could not achieve, accident has accomplished, and there must now be a new, and, we hope, a convenient House of Commons."

The antiquity of the House of Lords we do not recollect—but the House of Commons was originally a chapel built by King Stephen and dedicated to St. Stephen the Martyr. It was rebuilt in 1374 by Edward III., and assigned by Edward VI. after the reformation for the Sessions of the Commons House of Parliament, to which purpose it has ever since been applied. Both these edifices which have thus stood for centuries, are now in ruins. As in most cases of conflagrations, rumour attributed it to incendiaries. The latest London papers, however, generally concur that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that its origin was other than accidental.

be unpromising in the northern provinces. Don Carlos had assumed the offensive and attacked Jaureguoy on the 3d at Villa Franca. A captain of the garrison at Echarrri, Aranzaz, had promised to betray that place to Zumalacarrregui, but as a body of Carlists were scaling it by night, a musket went off by chance, gave the alarm and the surprise failed.

The *Indicateur de Bordeaux* of the 14th ultimo, has the following:—"The health of Mina improves daily. His nomination has not only been received with joy by the army, but also by the entire population of every part of Navarre and Catalonia."

A Law had unanimously passed the Cortez, declaring Don Carlos and his descendants to have forfeited all right to the Crown of Spain, and forbidding him to re-enter the Spanish territory.

The *Indicateur de Bordeaux*, which first accredited the report of the capture of Bilbao, contradicts it, saying that a tricolor had arrived, which had left Bilbao on the 10th, and declared the rumor groundless. The town was said to have been taken on the 8th. The Carlists appear to have attacked it on the 5th, without success.

A telegraphic dispatch from Bayonne, dated the 15th Oct. announces, that on the 2th General Latorre assumed the chief command *ad interim*, of the army. Order prevails among all the troops of the Queen's forces. Corrovera is purging Zumalacarrregui in the direction of the Amescos, Oras is in Borunda to second his movement.

There is a great want of money at the Spanish Treasury. It is so great that Count Torreno is said to have declared it quite impossible to go on much longer without money, and to have formed the intention of resigning if the loan cannot be contracted for before the end of the month.

Original Population of the American Continent.

A very interesting work has recently (Principal) been published in London by Dr. Lutz, of the University of Australia Academy, Sydney. New Holland, on the population of the Polynesian territories of the Pacific ocean. He thinks the distinction of Blumenbach into *Mongolian* and *Malay* varieties of the human race unfounded, and that they have a common origin, which he terms *Indo-Chinese*. Herein we differ from him, for nothing, in our opinion, except the straight black hair and the swarthy skin of both, can be more characteristically and even anatomically dissimilar than the physiognomy of the *Mingol*, as distinguished from that of the *Malay*; the former of fair, small, straight features, square face, projecting high cheek bones, oblique angled eyes, sockets, &c.; the latter a beautiful oval face of much darker hue, long aquiline nose, curved lips, pointed chin, an expression spiritual and poetical, and the features of the face and the countenance of the *Mingol*, as seen in the Chinese, their immediate descendants, and in our Esquimaux, Labrador, and Chippeway Indians. Dr. Lutz is of opinion that America was settled through the Philippine Islands, in a direct line to Panama by tribes driven by war or accident, over the sea in their canoes. The island of Pampus, for example, is 1800 miles from the west coast of America, and has the same Asiatic races as the Philippines, which are 5000 miles west from Pampus. He supposes this event took place soon after the deluge, because the religious worship is the same, especially the religious edifices of Mexico and other parts of America are of the same pyramidal construction and noble architecture, and bearing on them similar inscriptions as those of the earliest temples of India, China, &c. The same is the case in America. He

dragged out and shot dead! Another of the Superintendents, Mr. — CALLOW, was also shot dead, his corpse having been found yesterday morning, at a short distance from the office. Several other persons were injured, but none we believe dangerously.

The miscreants, after the murders, proceeded to rob the premises, but we learn were defeated in their main purpose by the presence of mind of Mr. Surratt, the clerk, who secured all the money except a small sum in specie, and effected his escape.

Various causes have been assigned for this unparalleled outrage, but we forbear at present to mention them. A robbery was committed a few days ago on Mr. Gorman, and suspicion fell upon certain individuals, who very probably are connected with this bloody transaction.

Mr. Watson, we know, sustained an excellent reputation, and had but recently undertaken a contract for the construction of a considerable line of the Road within the limits of the District.

We trust we shall be able to announce tomorrow the arrest of the villains, or some of them at least, as prompt measures were taken yesterday for that end.

Antiquity of Carrier Pigeons.—Ovid in his *Metamorphoses*, assures us that Tamosthenes, by a carrier pigeon, which he had stained with purple, gave notice of his having been victorious at the Olympic games, the same day, to his father who resided at Aegina. Pliny, too, that wondrous-searching man, from whose philosophical observation and scrutiny nothing seems to have escaped, informs us, that during the siege of Modena, by Mark Anthony, pigeons were employed by Brutus to keep up a correspondence with the besieged. When the city of Ptolemais, in Syria, was invested by the French and Venetians, and on the point of falling, the soldiers observed a pigeon flying over, which they rightly conjectured was a bearer of despatches. A tremendous shout was instantly made by the whole army, which so frightened the little flying post, that it fell to the ground, near by. Under one of its wings was the following note from the Sultan: "I will be with you in three days, with an army sufficient to raise the siege." Another, of which the following is a copy, was substituted, and the pigeon permitted to go on: "The garrison must see to their own safety, for the Sultan has such other affairs pressing, that it is impossible to render assistance." The garrison gave up at once.—*Scientific Tracts.*

The chairman of the Ex. Com. of the New York State Temperance Society, on his return from the Temperance Convention recently held in Charlottesville, Virginia, called on the distinguished gentlemen whose names are attached to the following document; they all expressed the warmest wishes for the Temperance Reform.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit as a drink is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all YOUNG MEN, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their personal benefit, but the good of our country, and the world.

JAMES MADISON,  
ANDREW JACKSON,  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The three Wives.—A sister came to Copley, after the present Lord Lincolnton, and had himself, his wife, and some children, all included in a family piece. "It wants something," said he, "and that is the portrait of my first wife—for this one is my second." "But," said the artist, "she is dead, you know, sir: what can I do?" "She is only to be admitted as an angel," "Oh no, not at all," answered the other; "she must come in as a woman—no angels for me." The portrait was added, but seven time elapsed before the person came back. When he returned he had a stranger lady on his arm. "I must have another cast of your hand, Copley," he said; "an accident befel my second wife; this lady is my third, and she is come to have her likeness in the family picture." The painter complied—the likeness was introduced, and the husband looked with a glance of satisfaction on his three spouses; not so the lady—she remonstrated—never was such a thing heard of—out her predecessors must go. The artist pointed out her own accordingly, and had to bring an action at law to obtain payment for the portraits which he had obliterated.

New Alarm Clocks.—Not long since a chap from the land of wooden nutmegs visited our town with a load of alarm clocks, and invited a son of Erin to buy one. Troth said the man of the *Ebenezer* Isle I have now in my house two alarm clocks that wake me every hour every half hour in the night, and if you have got two as good I will give you fifty dollars a piece for them. "The Connecticut jock-tail looked surprised, and wished to see them, upon which he put to him into the house and showed him a pair of 'equaling twins.'—*New Bedford Gazette.*

Shes.—Dr. Howley Ashe, lately deceased, was nephew to Dr. Howley, who wrote the "Suspicious Husband."—I had the pleasure of sitting next to Dr. Ashe one day at dinner, when he began a story with "A dozen of my daughters and I were crossing Piccadilly." "Eleven of your daughters, doctor?" I rudely interrupted. "Yes sir," rejoined the doctor, "I have nineteen daughters all living—never had a son; and Mrs. Ashe, myself and nineteen female *Ashe* plants, sit down, one and twenty, to dinner, every day. Sir, I am smothered with petticoats." He probably meant *Ashe*.

Thunder and Lightning.—A fellow was lately swigging at the bung-hole of a gallon keg with all the aid of one who really loved its contents. The keg in reply to his draughts, went clug, clug, on which an anxious expectant standing by remarked, "Jim, you'd better stop, don't you hear the thunder?" "No," replied Jim, "but I see the keg begins to lighten."

From the American Almanack for 1834.

Great eclipse of the Sun.—The most remarkable of the phenomena that this year, 1834, will happen, is the eclipse of the Sun, on Sunday, the 30th of November, (Sunday next). This is the third of the very uncommon series of five large eclipses, visible to us in the short term of seven years; the fourth of this series will take place 15th May, 1836, and the last, Sept. 18, 1838.

THE TREASURY.

We understand that the receipts into the Treasury during the month of October, from duties and lands, have exceeded one million seven hundred thousand dollars—which, if an average for the other months in the year would be more than nineteen millions in 1834. That is a million over the estimates.—*Globe.*

From the Globe.

THE PRO TEM. PRESIDENT OF THE COALITION AT BOSTON.

Some wag, who visited the Senate Chamber, was struck with the strong caricature likeness which Pointexter bears in his visage to Mr. Clay. He said it was like the aggravated profile which Mr. Clay's own features would give to a wall shadowed forth by intercepting the light of a candle. This striking resemblance between the men, both good in all the traits of their private characters. The vicious points of Mr. Clay's life being all found in Pointexter's, but rendered in the shadow, most shockingly prominent. We leave those acquainted with the private lives of these individuals to pursue this parallel between them, and shall allude only their public career. Here Mr. Pointexter is resolved now to take the lead. He has recently ascertained his pre-eminence over his prototype, most conspicuously, "in one of the fields of his fame." Who has ever heard of any of Mr. Clay's feats of table oratory leading to the extravagance which is here recorded to the renown of Mr. Pointexter?

"We find the following communication in the Boston Morning Post, of Wednesday last:—"Mr. Editor—Myself and family were visited late on Monday night by a mob of the respectable Whig party, consisting of over two hundred persons, who had been intemperately harangued by the honorable George Pointexter, of Mississippi, a short time previous, and thereby instigated to commit acts of outrage and violence."

"They commenced by coming up the door steps and furiously ringing the house bell, at the same time uttering hideous groans and hisses, and calling for the occupant."

"No injury was sustained by me from this lawless mob—my wife, however, who was confined to a sick bed, was much alarmed; fearing the rioters might break into the house and commit further depredations."

"The same, or other whig mobs, made me two other visits in the course of the evening, but contented themselves with hissing and groaning as they passed. The visits of these mobs were the more unlooked for by me, as I have never entered the political arena, having merely cast my vote for candidates friendly to the present National Administration; and as to office, I never held or sought one of any description, either under the State or National Administrations."

"It is time for the people to awake, when noisy and unpunctured political renegades and desperados, from distant States, are permitted and encouraged to enter our peaceful city, and instigate by their intemperate harangues, the vicious and depraved to assault the firesides of its citizens, and to outrage the feelings, and endanger the lives of our inhabitants, by attacking here the recent whig exploits at Philadelphia and New York."

JOHN HENSHAW.

It gives us pleasure to see the Boston blades thus acknowledge the superiority of the President *pro tem.* of the coalition. He certainly deserves the distinction of being dined, and wine, and toasted, by the Boston aristocracy. As Mr. Webster has shown himself willing to return a public insult given him by Pointexter in the Senate, by lending his support to make him the Senate's presiding officer—as the whole whig fraternity seem gratified that he is raised to his pre-eminence over the leaders of the several divisions of the whig league—it is all right that he should everywhere receive the homage of the new Order of Wigs as its Superior. We ascribe the extraordinary honors recently paid to Boston to the individuals who have just been driven from his own State in disgrace, altogether to his rights as the elected head of the tripartite party. If it were not so, surely the blue-light Federalists of Boston would not reward the following notice taken of Mr. Webster and himself by Pointexter, little more than a year ago, with such lavish attentions:

Extract from Mr. Pointexter's reply to Mr. Webster's Speech on the Collection Bill.

"Where stood that honorable Senator and his constituents on the same memorable occasion; when the hostile fleets and armies of a foreign enemy enveloped the whole coast, and even occupied the soil of the State of which he is now a Representative on this floor? When the standard of the enemy waved over the Territory of Massachusetts, and her authorities were defied and contemned; when all that ought to be dear to the patriot's heart was staked on the issue of the conflict, was the honorable Senator found in the foremost ranks his country's defenders; and did he then exclaim, in sad despair, 'rescue, rescue, rescue!' No, sir. In that arduous, but glorious contest with the most powerful nation in Europe, we defend the honor of our flag, and gained among the nations of earth, a name of imperishable renown. We did not 'scramble' for plunder and bounties; and the voice of the Senator was not heard to animate his countrymen to the rescue. The arms of this invaded country had no charms for him, nor was he to be found in the front or the rear rank of the patriotic few who braved the storm in that hour of national peril. No, sir, there was then no need of rescue, and the gentleman's patriotism became torpid and lifeless, amidst the hostile army and desolation of the invaders."

[Here Mr. POINTEXTER read the proceedings of a meeting, held in Massachusetts, in September, 1814. The speech of Mr. Webster in the House of Representatives, and quoted the votes of the Senator, refusing supplies to carry on the war.]

"Foreign war—actual invasion—the national honor and independence—staked on the issue of physical force; and yet the Senator refused his sword to the necessary appropriations for carrying on the war, and taunted the constituted authorities, to whom the prosecution of the war had been confided, with the failure of our arms; while he, himself, devoted the means of more effectual operations, and a more vigorous resistance to the common enemy."

NOTE BY THE WHIG.—The above article from the *Globe* speaking of Mr. Pointexter's reception in Boston, & accounting for the distinction paid him, possesses, not only the merit of its application to Mr. Webster, but that equally pointed animadversion upon the conduct of the WOULD BE SENATOR FOR THIS COUNTRY. The honorable gentleman cannot certainly take exception to the publication of any part of the speech of a distinguished leader of the patriotic band as is the Hon. the President of the Senate.

Democratic Celebration.—The Pennsylvania of yesterday contains the following:—"It has been suggested, and with good reason, that the democracy of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, now that victory has perched on their banner, should hold a festival in celebration of their triumphs, at some convenient point, say Trenton, or any other place that may be pitched upon in conference. We second the suggestion most cheerfully. Let the battle ground of Trenton, where the tide of the first revolution was favorably turned, be the scene of rejoicing over the success of the second. Old Hunterdon, who accommodated our enemies the time of over one thousand majority, would be glad of an opportunity to tell her friends of the 'empire' and 'key-stone' face to face, over a bottle of champagne, exactly as they did it. So come along hearties!—*Trenton Eng.*"

EASTON, MD.  
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1834.

We have received the two first numbers of the American Magazine. It is emphatically a national work, displaying much taste and judgment in its selections, and neatness of execution. The low price at which it is offered to the public, places it within the reach of almost every man. Those who may feel disposed to see the work, may have an opportunity by calling at the Whig Office.

We had seen it stated in several of our exchange papers, on the authority of the Charleston Mercury, that the Hon. Wm. C. Preston had suffered a severe attack of paralysis, from which it was feared he would not recover; we are gratified to learn from our papers by the last mail, that his illness did not arise from paralysis, and was less serious than was at first apprehended.

In the Congressional District lately represented by the Hon. R. T. Lytle, the accounts of the late election are so contradictory that it is impossible to say what has been the result. The Globe, the Baltimore Chronicle, and Republican have all concurred in giving Lytle, a majority of 48 votes over his opponent Mason. Saturday's U. S. Telegraph, which contains the latest intelligence we have received, has the following article on the subject:

"BOBLYTE AND WASH MASON." The Cincinnati papers of the 11th inst., disagree in their statements of the returns of votes from one of the towns, for these candidates for Congress. The Intelligence, and Republican, of that city agree in all respects, except with regard to the vote of Syracuse, which the former puts down at 23 majority for Lytle. If this paper is correct, Mason is elected by a majority of 26. The Republican, however, states that Syracuse has given a majority to Mr. Lytle, who will thereby be elected by a majority of 7. Which of the papers is correct, it is impossible for us to say. The mail of to-day will probably inform us.

From the Chillicothe Whig of Nov. 12. We stop the press to announce the defeat of R. T. Lytle by John W. Mason. It is manifest that this election has not excited any interest with either party, the vote given to Lytle is only 2603, being 1623 votes less than he received at the general election in October; yet if, if defeated, it is by a few votes only.

FROM THE GLOBE.

"WHAT WILL WIGS DO?" We never notice the demonstrations of the enemy, made through the Courier & Enquirer, and Star, unless they afterwards receive the contents of the rest of the bank's corps of editors. Webb & Noah are frequently sent off on a false trail, to attract attention by their cry in a wrong direction, while the staid portion of the pack hunt their game in another quarter. We find, however, the National (Bank) Intelligence, and the other staid organs of the aristocracy, falling into Major Noah's and Lieutenant Webb's scheme with regard to what the Wigs must do next? We shall, therefore, lay before our readers the course pointed out by the Bank's lead-Star.

Noah opens the case thus: "What are the Wigs to do?—This question has been frequently put to us since the late election. What would Bonaparte have answered if it had been asked of him how an army of 170,000 men should be disposed of? Would he have said, 'disband them?' The great Whig party in the city of New York can poll the above vote—with all the power of the General and State Governments against them, can poll the above vote; six or seven thousand more votes would have been the control of the whole State. Shall we retreat in the face of victory? Shall we give ground and the strength of our position? But allowing that our force was weaker, and the enemy stronger, what is our aim, our object, our ultimate end?" Having consoled his friends under the recent defeat, by assuring them that "six or seven thousand more votes would have been the control of the whole State," which they have lost by an increased majority of more than thirteen thousand, he proceeds to give the plan for the conduct of the next campaign, as follows:

"Many deeply regret the issue, because it gives Van Buren the great vote of New York as a capital to trade upon. Let us ask ourselves this question—Is it the interest of the country to drive Van Buren out of the field? If the Wigs had carried the State, Mr. Van Buren's pretensions would have been withdrawn; but then we should have had candidates for the Presidency from the East, the West, the South, and the Middle States—each man bringing his individual claims, and one refusing to decline in favor of the other, and Van Buren probably holding the balance of power, deciding the contest, and pocketing the spoils. Now he takes the field himself, backed by New York, and is the President's candidate, and has all the influence of the Federal Government. He claims Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and some other States. He is a formidable candidate, and the danger which threatens the liberties of the country, should he succeed, induces all the other candidates to surrender their claims at once, and unite all their force and energies on a single candidate who may have a prospect of success. It is now no longer a question in favor of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, McLean, Leigh, or Louis McLane; it is, who can succeed against Van Buren—who can prevent the President from appointing his successor—who can save the country; the Constitution, and Laws, FOR HIS IS THE MAN."

"Now, we say, such a man can and will be found, and before the 4th of March next; but our whig friends agree to surrender prejudicially, and sacrifice opinions—to give up high expectations; the day of great men has gone by—at least, for the present. We must make up our minds to take an honest man, free from intrigue and duplicity; one who will renounce the constitution and the laws, not a great man, but a man. We must not think of the candidate we wish, but rather the candidate we CAN elect. We must bear in mind that we are in a whirlwind which carries with it in its force the leaves, the fashions, and the dust; those who ride this whirlwind and direct the storm, will never allow a great man to be President. They may, however, be reconciled to a plain republican; and such a one we must on to. We say, then, to all our Whig friends throughout the Union—Stand firm, for you stand on the ground of principle, and must succeed."

"It is now," says the Star, (and the other leading Bank press adopt the suggestion), "It is now no longer a question in favor of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, McLean, Leigh, or Louis McLane;—it is who can succeed against Van Buren." Here is the positive admission—an admission conceded and quoted by all the other leading Bank journals—that not an individual of all those distinguished men who have been held up by the opposition as constituting the array out of which the opposition were to select their candidate to encounter the candidate of the Democratic party—but not one, nor all, of these GREAT CHAMPIONS of the opposition's cause, "can succeed against Mr. Van Buren!" This certainly furnishes a strong recommendation to the Republicans—as strong as their enemies can give—to induce them to nominate Mr. Van Buren as the candidate of the Democracy.

But Major Noah says, "a man can and will be found, and before the 4th of March next," who can do what cannot be done by Webster, Clay, Calhoun, McLean, Leigh, or Louis McLane." In making this suggestion, however, the Wigs are told they must "surrender," "sacrifice opinions," "give up high expectations"—in a word, must give up all

(their predilections for such men as he has named. "We must," he says, "MAKE UP OUR MINDS TO TAKE AN HONEST MAN, FREE FROM INTRIGUE AND DUPLICITY." This is an honest confession on the part of Major Noah, and the rest of the opposition adopting his article, of the true reason why they are now obliged to look out for "an honest man," as a means of retrieving the cause of their party. "INTRIGUE AND DUPLICITY," have destroyed all the hopes of their great men. "We must not," (he tells his friends) "think of the candidates we wish," "those 'who direct the storm (the people) will never allow a great man to be President.'"

It is easy to perceive the drift of all this. The coalition mean to select some Democratic candidate, whom the People believe to be "an honest man." Some man who, seduced by the high prize of the Presidency, will consent to lend himself to the opposition; one who like Verplanck will make public pledges to the People, and private pledges to their enemies, and who, if he can divide the Democracy, and carry off such a force as will enable him to succeed with the aid of the opposition in defeating the wishes of the great mass of his party, will be as ready to betray the cause itself, as to defeat its great leading principle, by defeating the will of a majority of its supporters.

This is the sort of "honest men" who is to be found for the opposition, to rally their forces on by the 4th of March. This is "the sensible man" who must not be "a great man" because he must not be able to do as he pleases, but must be one ready to follow the arms of, and rely upon, those "great men" who can bring "intrigue and duplicity" to their aid, and thus govern the country through "THE PLAIN REPUBLICANS," to whom these great men "may be reconciled."

The following article copied from the Journal of Commerce, a decided Anti-Jackson paper of the City of N. York, will give a very correct view of the result of the late elections, contrasted with that of the elections in 1832, the last Presidential election. Being given by an Anti-Jackson paper of high standing the statement will hardly be suspected of having given to the Democratic party more than their proper strength.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THINGS AS THEY ARE. There being no more elections until spring, we can see no objection to taking an accurate observation of the state and position of the Whig party. It is not to be denied that very strong expectations have been entertained by many, of riding triumphantly over the ruins of Jacksonism, from and after the date of the elections which have been recently held. How far these expectations have been realized, will be seen from the following list of all the members elected to the 24th Congress. Those in Italics are Anti-Jackson:

- LOUISIANA. Rice Garland, Henry Jackson, Illinois. Zadok Casey, John Reynolds, Wm. L. May, Vermont. Highland Hall, Wm. Slade, [Three vacancies.] MAINE. F. O. J. Smith, George Evans, Moses Mason, Leonard Jarvis, Gorham Parks, Joseph Hall, Jeremiah Bailey, [One vacancy.] GEORGIA. John Coffee, Seaton Grant and Chas. E. Haynes, Geo. W. Owens, Wm. Schley, J. W. A. Saylor, James C. Terrell, Geo. W. B. Towns, James M. Wayne, S. CAROLINA. Henry Pinckney, Warren R. Davis, T. W. Pickens, R. B. Campbell, James Rogers, James H. Hammond, R. J. Manning, Wm. J. Grayson, John K. Griffin, N. JERSEY. Philmont Dickinson, James Parker, Samuel Fowler, Ferdinand S. Schenck, Wm. Massie, Thomas Lee, PENNSYLVANIA. Joel B. Sutherland, James Harper, J. R. Ingersoll, Michael W. Ash, Edward Darlington, David Potts, Jr., William Heister, Jacob Fry, Jr., Matthias Morris, D. D. Wagner, Edward B. Hubley, H. A. Muhlenberg, William Clark, Henry Logan, George Chambers, Jesse Miller, Joseph Henderson, Andrew Benmont, J. B. Anthony, John Laporio, John Mann, J. Klingensmith, Jr., Andrew Buchanan, H. M. T. McKennon, T. Harmer Denny, Samuel S. Harrison, John Banks, John Galbraith.

- OHIO. Bellamy Storer, Thomas Corwin, Wm. C. Bond, Eric Howell, Jonathan Spauld, Elisha Whittlesey, Samuel F. Vinton, Sampson Mason, Joseph H. Crane, David Spangler, William Kenyon, John Thompson, David Kilgore, John Chaney, Taylor Webster, Thomas L. Hamer, Wm. Patterson, Benjamin Jones, Jeremiah M'Leane, N. YORK. Abel Huntington, Samuel Barton, C. C. Cammreling, Campbell P. White, John M'Keon, Eli Moore, Aaron Ward, Abraham Booke, John W. Brown, Nicholas Sickles, Aaron Vanderpool, Valentine Effner, Hiram P. Hunt, Gerrit V. Lansing, John Cramer, David Russell, Dudley Farlin, Ransom H. Gillet, Matthias J. Gillet, Abijah Mann, Jr., Samuel Beardsley, Joel Turfill, Daniel Wardwell, Sherman Page, William Seymour, William Massie, Joseph Reynolds, Stephen B. Leonard, William Taylor, William K. Fuller, U. F. Doubleday, Graham H. Chapin, Francis Granger, Joshua Lee, Timothy Childs, George W. Lay, Philo C. Fuller, Amos Hazel's, Thomas C. Loe, Gideon Hard, MASSACHUSETTS. Abbott Lawrence, Stephen C. Phillips, Caleb Cushing, Levi Lincoln, George Grenell, George N. Briggs, William B. Calhoun, William Jackson, John Reed, John Quincy Adams, [Two vacancies.] DELAWARE. John J. Milligan.

\* Doubtful. The above list comprises 137 members, leaving 103 whose election is yet future. Ranging them in figures according to their politics, they stand thus:

Anti J.	Jackson.	Doubtful.
Louisiana,	2	1
Illinois,	2	1
Vermont,	2	1
Maine,	2	5
Georgia,	2	9
South Carolina,	7	2
New Jersey,	6	6
Pennsylvania,	11	17
Ohio,	10	9
New York,	9	31
Massachusetts,	10	
Delaware,	1	
	84	81
	54	64
	27	2

Jackson majority,

In the present Congress the representation from the same States and the same Districts, stands as follows:

	A. J.	J.
Louisiana,	3	
Illinois,	2	3
Vermont,	1	6
Maine,	1	4
Georgia,	5	6
South Carolina,	8	1
New Jersey,	1	6
Pennsylvania,	17	11
Ohio,	8	11
New York,	9	31
Massachusetts,	9	1
Delaware,	1	
	63	74
		63
		11

By a comparison of these tables, it will be seen, that leaving the two doubtful votes out of the question, the Jackson majority in the representation from the above States will be 16 greater in the next Congress than in the present. And it is 8 greater than it was in the representation to the present Congress from the same States and Districts, before any of the members had changed their politics. Now let us look at the Senate. The Anti-Jackson majority in that body, as at present constituted, is generally reckoned at 8; and a greater number cannot with any safety be counted on, especially since the fact is ascertained that Jacksonism is still in the ascendant. Of those whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next, one (Mr. Bell, a Whig) is from New Hampshire, and his place is already filled by Henry Hubbard, a Jackson man. One (Mr. Frelinghuysen, a Whig) is from New Jersey, and his place is filled by Garrett D. Wall, a Jackson man. One (Mr. Sprague, a Whig) is from Maine, and his place is sure to be filled by a Jackson man; the Jackson majority in the Legislature, in joint ballot, being at least 40. One (Mr. Poinsett, a Nullifier) is from Mississippi, and his place is almost certain to be filled by a Jackson man. In this case the Whig majority of 8 will be reduced to 0, and Mr. Van Buren having the casting vote, will turn the scale in favor of Jacksonism. It is true there is a chance in North Carolina of electing a Whig in place of Mr. Brown; but it is not so good now as it was two months ago. On the other hand, there is a possibility of losing a Senator in Virginia and Rhode Island. The presumption however is, that the parties in the next Senate will stand 24 and 24; which, with Mr. Van Buren presiding, is equivalent to a Jackson majority of 1.

A comparison of the votes polled this year in the above States, with those polled in the same States in 1832, would not materially change the aspect of things. In the annexed tables we have brought together votes, or majorities, in ten States out of the eighteen where elections have been held since June last, contrasted with the votes which they gave in 1832. The other eight States are Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Indiana, and Missouri. There are difficulties of one kind or another, which render it impracticable or useless to give a comparison of votes in these States. From Missouri and Rhode Island the votes of the present year have not been received. In South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, the elections in 1832 did not run, in all respects, according to the present party lines. In Louisiana, the gubernatorial election is held only once in four years, and it is impossible to draw a comparison, on account of the disputed politics of one of them, and the fact that in one of the districts in 1832, there was no candidate. In North Carolina, the political character of some 30 or 40 of the members of the Legislature is in dispute—besides which, the number of votes polled has not been published. In Indiana, the votes for Mr. Nolte are not considered an accurate test, and if they were, it would be difficult to make the comparison. In general, we may remark, that there has been a Whig gain in Louisiana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Indiana; and a Jackson gain in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Missouri. Perhaps they would about balance each other.

TABLE I.—Anti-Masonic votes included.

	1834.	1832.
(G.) New York	26,377	27,333
(C.) New Jersey	15,391	23,336
(C.) Pennsylvania	15,479	24,782
(C.) Delaware	153	121
(D.) Maryland	26,475	22,043
(G.) Ohio	3,109	5,986
(G.) Vermont	53,903	83,204
(C.) Connecticut	27,290	10,337
(C.) Massachusetts	18,291	16,207
(G.) Maine	20,414	16,433
(G.) Maine	34,952	37,352
*213 Towns	183,352	164,611
	19,311	22,676
	164,541	132,334

Jackson gain since 1832, reckoning the Anti-Masonic votes as Whig votes 13,325

TABLE II.—Anti-Masonic votes excluded.

	1834.	1832.
Six States as above	53,903	83,204
(G.) Vermont	10,139	10,498
(C.) Connecticut	16,944	7,337
(G.) Massachusetts	40,362	16,535
(G.) Maine	33,675	37,352
	154,645	130,276
	154,645	130,276

Jackson gain since 1832, leaving the Anti-Masonic votes out of the calculation 7,583

In the above tables, (G.) prefixed to any State, denotes that the gubernatorial votes in each year are the ground of comparison; (C.) Congressional votes; (D.) the votes for Delegates to the State Legislature. In every case the votes in 1834 are for the same class of candidates as in 1832. The whole number of votes polled in Pennsylvania at the late election, was 184,619, viz. 100,049 for Jacksonians, and 84,570 for Whigs. Difference, 15,479, as above. At the Congressional election in the same State in 1832, there was one district, the 19th, where but one candidate, Mr. Coulter, was run. In three other districts, the 6th, 8th, and 18th, represented by Messrs. King, Ramsey, and Burd, the politics of the candidates were not at that time so decided as to render the votes an accurate political test. In all these districts, therefore, we have taken the electoral vote of 1832, instead of the congressional.

Note by the Globe.—The two members marked doubtful in their politics are not in the least doubtful. Gov. Reynolds, when elected Governor of Illinois, was run as a Jackson democratic candidate. In the late contest for Congress, he avowed himself as a friend and supporter of the Administration. And from a gentleman now in this city, who holds a distinguished place in the confidence of Illinois, we are assured that Gov. Reynolds will give a firm and faithful and efficient support to the democratic party.

Of General Ripley we can speak with equal certainty. We have seen one of his letters upon the all-engrossing topics of the present political discussion, and it breathes the spirit of the man who so nobly vindicated the American cause during the late war with England. He is as hostile to the Bank now, as he was then to the British power, rallied on our shores under the flag of St. George.

MR. VAN BUREN IN HIS NATIVE COUNTY.

There is nothing in the recent contest more gratifying than the result in the native county of Mr. Van Buren. A more desperate struggle has never been witnessed at our polls. The anxiety to mark Mr. V. B. with a vote of condemnation in the county of his nativity, was manifested strongly here, but more strongly in other parts of the State, inasmuch that aid from abroad, of a peculiar character, was sent to the opposition here, and the most active efforts were used to wrest this county from us. But all in vain. Mr. V. B.'s native town, Kinderhook, has given more than 150 majority for our ticket, and this county—the scene of his early struggles, where he was best known, and where for years, he contended manfully, against the powerful manor influence of the Van Rensselaer and Livingston families, sustained as it ever was, by the aid of great talents and a concentrated power, and where for more than 30 years the democratic cause never triumphed, has given for our ticket, a majority larger than has been witnessed at any strongly contested election for nearly 40 years! We repeat that we have never known such an effort to carry this county against the democracy as has been made this year, both in and out of the county. The opposition counted largely upon the moral effect of their success in Columbia, and confidently expected a favorable result. They have been woefully disappointed. And if the judgment of the honest and incorruptible yeomanry of our country—if the unbiased decision of those who have known him longest and best, is of any value to Mr. Van Buren, he has those benefits in this, the county of his birth.—Hudson, N. Y. Gazette.

THE GREAT RESULT.

We have now actual and reported returns from all the counties in the State. And we give the result below. It is indeed a triumph worthy of the Democracy of the "great and patriotic State of New York."

Gov. MARCY is re-elected by upwards of THIRTEEN THOUSAND majority: showing a democratic gain in the majority since 1832 of more than three thousand, under the utmost efforts and lavish means of the opposition, organized and unscrupulous to a degree unparalleled in the history of our State politics.

The representation from this State in the next Congress, will be THIRTY-ONE democratic members of the administration, the firm advocates of the measures by which our patriotic PRINCE has rescued the country from the thralldom of an aristocratic moneyed power, and the uncompromising opponents of the Bank or of any Bank, to NINE federalists; being precisely the relative standing of parties in the present Congress. The only political changes are those of Mr. Pierson in the Rensselaer district, and the gain of a democratic member from the city of New York, in the place of Dudley Selden.

Of the State Senators, the success of the democratic candidates in seven of the eight districts, may be considered as certain. So that the next Senate will stand 23 democratic to 4 federal; being more strongly republican than ever before, and showing a republican gain of 3 from the present year.

The House of Assembly stands NINETEEN republicans and thirty-five federalists (conceding to the latter all of Rensselaer and Jefferson, and one in Ulster, and one in Albany).—Albany Argus.

FROM THE NEW HAVEN REGISTER.

MR. WEBSTER.

The federal wigs of New York, were so sure of carrying the city, that Mr. Webster came all the way from Boston to grace the anticipated triumph. He took lodgings near the Federal Hall, and he has been proclaimed candidate for President, with all the pomp and circumstance of a coronation. On the evening of the third day, if they had succeeded. And then bonfires were to have blazed—bells to have rung—cannon to have roared—and the black cockade would have been mounted on every whig hat the next morning, as the signal of return to the reign of terror. The friends of legitimacy in France had not more joy in store, when they were looking forward to the restoration of the Bourbons, than had the Federal wigs in anticipation of their glorious victory! But thanks to the free spirit of a free people—their visions are scattered into thin air. Mr. Webster must go home again, and leave his nomination speech undelivered. It is astonishing that a man of his sense and experience should not have known better, than to be thus humbugged and fooled by such men as Webb, Stone, Dwight, and Charles King—men whom he ought to have known are never right, except by mistake, and who seek the wrong side by instinct. But, as Bonaparte once said, "these Bourbons learn nothing by experience," and it is pretty much so with our federal Bourbons—they will be wrong, maugre all their wisdom. How must Calhoun chuckle to see his great rival in the whig ranks thus balked and check-mated in his first grand move towards stealing a march of his fellow whig candidates!

Calhoun has too much sagacity and keenness, with all his nullification, to be caught in such a trap as the Massachusetts idol has just fallen into—and he has too much knowledge of such political men as Webb and Co. to run any thing to their calculations. It is upon the whole the most short-sighted move that we have ever known Webster to make; and then, again, the impropriety of one in his situation, going into the election contests of another State in the steps of his hotel, and urging them on in the battle. What would have been said had Mr. Van Buren visited Boston during one of their election seasons, and taken a part in the political movements there? He would have been insulted and driven out of the city by the Bostonians, and we never should have heard the last of it.

The Star insists that the result of the Massachusetts election, is a subject for profound reflection. It is indeed. It proves that in the strong hold of the federal party, the democrats have little chance of success. It proves that federal Massachusetts is federal still. Her great men are federalists. Federal principles and doctrines are openly avowed, and supported within her borders. She is the least democratic of any State in the Union. Let the whig republic at such victories. Before long, they will find their triumphs narrowed down to those States alone, where federal doctrines prevail. It is indeed a subject worthy of their most profound reflection.—New York Times.

A correspondent of the Boston Gazette, alluding to the Hon. George Poinsett, says, "the Hon. gentleman is well, but he is evidently disconcerted by the recollection of what is yet to come." That is a "paulo post" future, with a witness—a recollection of future events.

TRIAL OF PIRATES.

The trial of the individuals charged with piracy, came on before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, on Tuesday, before Judges Story and Davis. The names of the persons accused, are Pedro Gilbert, captain of the Schooner Pinda; Bernardo de Soto, mate; Antonio Francisco Ruiz, Manuel Bozza, Jose Valasquez, Juan Antonio Paitona, Jose Perez, Nicholas Costa, Antonio Silveria, Jose D'Castro, and Manuel Castello.

The Court room was early crowded to excess, and after the jury had been expannelled, and some preliminary motions disposed of, the prosecuting Attorney Mr. Dunlap, addressed the jury and gave an outline of the commission of the act for which the prisoners stood indicted. He said that the brig Mexican, belonging to Salem, and owned by Mr. Peabody, one of the most eminent merchants of that place, having on board a valuable cargo and \$20,000 in specie, sailed from that port for Rio Janeiro on the 29th of August, 1832, under the command of Captain Butmon. While quietly pursuing her voyage, and having arrived in 33 deg. N. lat. and 34 deg. W. long. she fell in with a suspicious looking vessel, from which she made many efforts, but unsuccessfully, to escape.

This vessel having come up with the Mexican, fired a gun, and the captain of the latter, seeing that the former was armed with one long and two small guns, and that her decks were crowded with men, felt himself obliged to submit, and accordingly hoisted. He was ordered to come on board the strange vessel. On reaching the schooner, five men jumped into the boat, and ordered it to be rowed back to the brig, they directed the captain to accompany them into the cabin where, brandishing their knives, and beating him, they compelled him to acknowledge and give up the money which was in his possession. A communication was then made with their companions on board the schooner, who sent a launch, and carried away the treasure.

The party on board the Mexican then left, after confining the crew below, breaking the compasses and destroying the rigging and tackle. They also set fire to the cabin, in which they placed a tub of combustibles, and lowered the mainsail in such a way that it would speedily ignite. A short time afterwards, however, the captain contrived to get upon deck and extinguished the fire before it had caught the mainsail. They then repaired their damages as well as they were able, and returned to Salem, where they arrived on the 21st October.

Information of what had taken place was immediately published, and the coast of Africa, where Capt. Trotter, commanding the British brig of war Curlew, was then cruising. Circumstances led gentlemen to believe that the schooner Pinda, then lying in the river Naxareth, was the vessel which had captured the Mexican. He proceeded to take measures against her, which resulted in the capture of the Pinda, but the escape for the time of her crew. No ship's papers or log book were found on board, and owing to some accident she shortly afterwards blew up, thereby killing several of the Curlew's men.

Capt. Trotter then sailed to other ports, still making efforts to discover the crew of the Pinda, and at last succeeding in arresting six of the present prisoners at Fernando Po, and the remainder at Cape Lopez. One of these men, named Perez, had confessed, and would appear as a witness.

The only witnesses called on Tuesday, by the District Attorney were Mr. Peabody, the owner, and the captain and mate of the Mexican. The Boston Atlas, from which we have chiefly copied this account, says that the prisoners were all neatly and cleanly dressed in the usual garb of sailors. Among them are three or four men of colour (Peruvians) and one negro.—The face of the latter is curiously tattooed.

SOUTH AMERICAN COTTON.

Extract of a letter from Col. McAFEE, the attentive representative of his country at Bogota, to a friend in Baltimore. A sample of the Cotton accompanying the letter may be seen at the office of the Globe.

"BOGOTA, September 1, 1834.

"Meeting with a private opportunity, I have taken the liberty of enclosing to you some of the cotton, with seed, which grows wild in this country, on trees about fifteen feet high, with spreading branches. I gathered myself what I send you, in the vicinity of Anolaima, (a village about ten leagues west of this place,) where many of the trees are to be found. Two crops of it may be gathered every year; the first ripens about the last of June, and the second in December. I collected what I send you on the 14th July, at which time the tree was beginning to blossom for the second crop, which very much resembles, as do the leaves also, the cotton which grows in our country. It is said that each tree will bear from four to six pounds, if carefully collected. I send it to you, believing that you will give it to some of our members of Congress from Louisiana, Florida, or Georgia, that they may make the trial to naturalize it in that region. If this cotton tree could live through the winter in our country, it would be a source of wealth which would save much labor. From the appearance of the tree from which I pulled the cotton, it must be at least twenty years old; I cut a walking-cane from one of its branches. There are many vegetables in this country which I would like to introduce into ours, and for that purpose I intend to collect all I can previous to my return.

We have little news here. In the Equator, south of this, there are two Governments in operation; but President Flores having lately taken Rocha Forte prisoner, he is in a fair way to resume his supremacy. "The Ministers of Venezuela and New Granada are preparing for a conference, to settle the debts and claims of the former Colombian Government. It was to have taken place on the 15th ult, but has been delayed until now. I expect it will commence some time this week. I am well, and remain your friend."

"ROBT B. M'AFFE"

We see it stated that Louis XII. of France was wont to dine at 8 o'clock in the morning. We think the English people are about to imitate that worthy monarch's example, only that they will probably dine at 8 o'clock the next day.

Looking at the general results, the democratic party have gained in Congress six members in Pennsylvania, five in Georgia, one in Louisiana, one in South Carolina—making thirteen gained. They have lost but one in Maine, and two in Ohio—making three in all. Showing a net gain of ten members in these states, and none lost in any other states. The democrats have also gained one Senator in Maine, one in New Hampshire, one certain (probably two) in New Jersey, one in Missouri, and they have not lost a single member.

Let the Feds keep Massachusetts. It was there that the John Henry plot, and the Hartford Convention plot originated. In all the old triumphs of democracy she has been as she now is, arrayed against the democracy of the nation—there let her remain.—New Haven Register.

A YANKEE EDITOR.—One of our brethren of the type, down east, (how we pity his condition,) offers the following excuse for a lack of editorial matter. Read them, and say if they are not valid:—

The business of the editor has been too multifarious this week to admit his paying much attention to the editorial department of his paper. Our printer and devil have both been drunk, and we, (that is ourselves) have been compelled to set most of the types and press-work for the paper. It is known that we are a practising physician, and that our calls have been unusually prolific this week. Our sister's nurse has been sick and we have been compelled to spend a considerable portion of our time in rocking the cradle. This would be a sufficient excuse for any reasonable man, but it is not all. A beautiful black eyed girl came to town last Saturday, and we had no sooner seen her than we were half dead in love: we have during the week wooed and won the dame, and shall (if no lawful objection can be made) be married at the Methodist church to-morrow. Are our patrons satisfied? If not, we hope they may be doomed to a life of celibacy! Or if married, doomed to all the horrors of the hen-pecked husband!"

The Meteoric Phenomenon.—It having been predicted by several scientific gentlemen that the spectacle of the "shooting stars" would be observable at the same period this year that it was witnessed last year and other years, Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, and a large number of the Faculty and Students, set up during the night of the 13th inst., for the purpose of seeing whether the prophecy would be fulfilled. About one o'clock they were gratified by the blazing forth of a ball of fire of unusual splendor, and the commencement of the "shower," which continued with much uniformity until daylight was far advanced. It is said the presence of the moon permitted only the larger and more splendid meteors to be seen. Their directions were more remarkable than their number, and afforded more unequivocal evidence of the identity of the phenomenon with that of last year. They appeared as before, to radiate from a common centre and that centre was again in the Constellation of Leo.—Amer. Sent.

Princeton College.—The Alumni Association of Nassau Hall have undertaken to raise the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of extending and improving that college. We hope they may be as successful as their brethren of Yale, who undertook a similar object, and accomplished it.

Alas, the Whigs!—The New York Evening Star, whose editor first dubbed the Bank party "the Whigs" now gives up that appellation; and says "it is time to establish an American party."—It would be more honest, and would answer the purpose much better if the Bankers were to assume their old and true cognomen, the federal party.—Reading Chronicle.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF SATURDAY.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The unfavorable state of the weather during the greater part of the week has kept back supplies, and but a limited business has been done. One sale of very prime machined red was made yesterday at \$1.05, and another at \$1.04. It is only the scarcity which has kept up these prices, there being nothing in the state of the flour market to justify them. The sales of to-day show a shade of decline in price; we quote fair to good rye-flour at 98c; 100c; good to prime at 100c; and strictly prime at 103c; 104c per bushel. We know of no sales of family flour white wheats, sales of fair good at \$1.05 a 107.

Corn.—A parcel of old white Corn was sold yesterday at 67 cts. This, however, is an extreme price.—Old Corn is now not wanted, being considered out of season, and having given place to the new crop. Parcels of new either white or yellow, suitable for shipment, are worth 60c a 61 cts; sales to day, not fit for shipment, at 57 cts and under, as in condition. We hear of no recent sales of old yellow.

Rye.—There is no change in the market. Sales of good parcels at 68 cts.

Oats.—A sale of extra quality was made to day at 34 cts. We quote the fair range of the market at 30 c 33 cts.

Cloverseed.—The wagon price ranges from \$4 60 to 4 87c. Sales from stores

**A TALE OF MARVEL.**—Rumor with one of her ten thousand tongues, brought us a mysterious story yesterday of a "mysterious lady," which so far challenged credit that we were induced to send a competent witness in the afternoon to procure more particular information. Our agent, after the fullest opportunity of observation, has returned this morning, and communicates the following facts which we give without embellishment, as he relates them.

On Monday night of last week the family of Mr. Joseph Barron, living in the township of Woodbridge, about three miles from Railway in this county, were alarmed after they had retired, by a loud thumping against the house. Mr. B.'s first impression was that some one was attempting to break in, but further observation soon undeceived him. The thumping however continued at short intervals, until the family became so alarmed, that Mr. B. called in some of his neighbors, who remained up with the family until day-light when the thumping ceased.

The next evening, after night fall, the noise recommenced, when it was ascertained to be mysteriously connected with the movements of a servant girl in the family, a white girl about 14 years of age. While passing a window on the stairs for example, a sudden jar accompanied with an explosive sound broke a pane of glass; the girl at the same moment being seized with a violent spasm. This of course very much alarmed the physician (Dr. Drake) who was sent for, came, and bled her. The bleeding, however, produced no apparent effect; the noise still continued as before, at intervals, wherever the girl went, each sound, producing more or less of a spasm, and the physician with the family remained up again during the night. At day-light the thumping ceased again. On the third evening the same thing was repeated, commencing a little earlier than before, and so every evening since, continuing a little earlier than before, until yesterday, when the thumping began about 12 o'clock at noon.

The circumstances were soon generally spread through the neighborhood, and have produced so much excitement that the house has been filled and surrounded from sun-set to sun-rise every night for nearly a week. Every imaginable means have been resorted to in order to unravel the phenomenon. At one time the girl would be removed from one apartment to another, but without effect. Wherever she was placed, at uncertain intervals the sudden thumping noise would be heard in the room. She was taken to a neighbor's house; the same result followed. When carried out of doors, however, no noise is heard. Dr. Drake who has been constant in his attentions during the whole period, occasionally aided by other scientific observers, was with us last evening for two hours, when we were politely allowed to make a variety of experiments with the girl in addition to those heretofore tried, to satisfy ourselves that there is no imposition in the case, and if possible to discover the secret agents of the mystery.

The girl was in an upper room with a part of the family when we reached the house. The noise then resembled that which would be produced by a person violently thumping the upper floor with the head of an axe, five or six times in quick succession, jarring the house, causing a few minutes, and then resuming as before. We were soon introduced into the apartment, and permitted to observe for ourselves. The girl appeared to be in perfect health, cheerful, and free from the spasms felt at first, and entirely relieved from every thing like the fear or apprehension which she manifested for some days. The invisible noise, however, continued to occur as before, though somewhat diminished in frequency and sound while we were in the room. In order to ascertain more satisfactorily that she did not produce it voluntarily, a strong other experiments, we placed her on a blanket in the centre of the room; bandaged the chair with cloth, fastening her feet on the front round, and confining her hands together on her lap. No change, however, was produced; the thumping continued as before, except that it was not quite so loud; the noise resembling that which would be produced by stamping on the floor with a heavy heel. Yet she did not move a limb nor a muscle that we could discover. She remained in this position long enough to satisfy us in the room that the girl exercised voluntarily no sort of agency in producing the noise. It was observed that the noise became greater the further she was removed from any other person.

We placed her in the door-way of a closet in the room, the door being ajar to allow her to stand in the passage. In less than a minute the door flew open, as violently struck with a mallet, accompanied with precisely such a noise as a thump would produce. This was repeated several times with the same effect. In short, in whatever position she was placed, whether in or out of the room, similar results, varied a little, perhaps, by circumstances, were produced. There is certainly no deception in the case. And now for conjecture. For ourselves we offer none, but among other conjectures which have been suggested by Dr. D. and others is that the phenomenon is electrical.

This conjecture is supposed to be supported by the fact that the noise is prevented by the intervention of substances that are non-conductors; as for instance, when a pillow was placed between her person and the door in which she stood, no noise or effect whatever was discoverable. So when she gets upon a feather bed, and again if she lays flat on the floor, the thumping appears to be near her head, which is very much affected at the moment of the report, so that she screams; on one such occasion she said it appeared as if some one was "knocking her brains out."

The noise of the reports may be heard at least 100 yards from the house.—*Newark Daily Ad.*

In relation to the "Tale of Marvel" extracted by us some days ago from the Newark Daily Advertiser, that paper of Monday has this notice:

"Mr. Barron, of Woodbridge, wishes us to say, that the increase and constant succession of visitors to his house has become a serious inconvenience to his family, and that in future none but professional gentlemen, who come introduced by his family physician, will, under any circumstances, be admitted.

"We regret to add, that the family, besides being unceremoniously intruded upon at all hours of the day and night, have been treated with every undeserved and indecent rudeness. In relation to the girl, we will barely remark at present, that the case has engaged the attention of those who will be likely soon to decide whether it be a phenomenon or a juggler. It is at any rate a puzzle."

It is perhaps not generally known that a piece of blotting paper, crumpled together to make it firm and just wetted, will take ink out of mahogany. Rub the spot with the wetted paper, when it is instantly discolored, and the white mark from the operation may be immediately removed by rubbing the table with a cloth.

**THRONE OF PORTUGAL.**  
Who would have believed a few years since, that the throne of Portugal would have been shared by one of the Princes of the Bonaparte dynasty? Yet such is the fact. The Cortes has ordained that the Queen, DONNA MARIA II, be wedded to the son of EUGENE BEAUCHAMPEL, who was the only son of the Empress JOSEPHINE, by her first husband, who fell a victim to the Revolution, on the scaffold. Prince Eugene was the favorite, and almost the only one, among Bonaparte's general officers: all the others, even his own brothers, were made use of to suit his temporary purposes, and were cast aside when no longer wanted; but Beauchampel, in the confidence and enjoyment of the Emperor's confidence, and from the kingdom of Italy, in 1814 held its vice-royalty till the abdication at Fontainebleau. He was one of the most accomplished men and chivalric officers of his day. Of his son we have heard nothing; but, if he inherits a spark of his father's spirit, the ancient house of Brezganza will not be likely, during his reign, to be shaken.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

**Domestic Manners of Sir Walter Scott,** as given by James Hogg.—"How or when he composed his voluminous works, no man could tell. When in Edinburgh, he was bound to the Parliament House, all the forenoon. He was never denied to any one, neither lady nor gentleman, poor nor rich, and he never seemed disgraced when intruded on, but always good-humored and kind. Many a time I have been sorry for him; for I have remained in his study, in Castle street, in hopes to get a quiet word of him, and witnessed the admission of ten intruders, solely myself. Noblemen, gentlemen, painters, poets, and players, all crowded to Sir Walter, not to mention book-sellers and printers, who were never absent, but these spoke to him privately. When at Abbotsford, for a number of years his house was almost constantly filled with company; for there was a correspondence carried on, and always as one freight went away another came. It was impossible not to feel sorry for the time of such a man thus broken in upon. I felt it exceedingly, and once, when I went down by particular invitation to stay a fortnight, I had not the heart to stay any longer than three days, and that space was generally the length of my visits. But Sir Walter was never discontented; he was ready, as soon as breakfast was over, to accompany his guests wherever they chose to go, to stroll in the wood, or take a drive up to Yarrow, or down to Melrose or Dryburgh where his revered ashes now repose."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

**Honors to the dead.**—A writer in the National Intelligencer under this head relates the following anecdote.—When the body of Commodore DECATUR was placed in the vault of Mr. Barlow, (now Col. Bonifant's) at Kalorama, and when the multitude which accompanied the funeral had dispersed, he observed a solitary individual, in a sailor's dress, lingering near the place. He walked up to him, and asked him what he wanted: the sailor replied that he "only wished to look awhile at the place where they laid the mainmast of the Navy!" and walked off. Who could have spoken a better eulogy? It was the eloquence of nature and of truth.

**How to get a new Coat.**—Go into a store—be very polite—crack a joke—say something funny—try on a coat—fit you well—remarkably fine—cloth very good—examine it by the light—still more pleased when brought to the door—express yourself so to the shopkeeper—bid him a good morning and take to your heels—follows—but you outrun him, and so escape.—This is the exact plan adopted by a fellow in a store, in Chatham street, yesterday. Store keepers should therefore be on their guard.—*N. Y. Star.*

**SHERRY WINE.**—Notwithstanding the large quantities consumed, there are but 7000 acres in the Xeres vineyards; and 25,000 butts annually exported from there; so that the greater part must be fraudulent concoctions. The latest Sherry, called *Ananillo*, is added to lighten the color.—*N. Y. Star.*

**From the American Farmer.**  
**LONGEVITY.**  
A list of persons of seventy years of age and upwards, residing within five miles of the Royal Oak, Talbot county, in the year 1803.

Peter Brown,	94	William West,	71
Elizabeth Rigby,	71	John Seymour,	70
Thomas Townsend,	71	Rachel Seymour,	74
Mary Shawcross,	70	Hugh Owen,	76
Perry Benson,	75	William Hubbard,	76
Nicholas Benson,	73	Elizabeth Lury,	72
Archibald McNeal,	76	John Markland,	76
McNeal,	75	Edward Brownell,	70
John Robinson,	74	Mrs. Brownell,	70
Elizabeth Robinson,	71	Henry Banning,	72
Foster Maynard,	74	Mary Harris,	79
Margaret Maynard,	73	Mary Grace,	74
John Colton,	74	Jam. J. Jeffers,	71
Philip Rigby,	76	Dorothy Blades,	70
Mary Rigby,	86		

There are now living within five miles of the same place, four sisters and a brother, the youngest 62, the oldest 74.

**TO BE RENTED**  


**THE UNION TAVERN**  
IN EASTON.  
A commodious new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**  
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under execution to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

**WM. C. RIDGAWAY,** District No. 1.  
**JNO. HARRINGTON,** District No. 2.  
**D. BROMWELL,** District No. 3.  
**EDWARD ROE,** District No. 4.  
April 22

**Lumber for Sale.**  
**FOR SALE,** at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut flooring and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.  
**GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.**  
Easton, July 8

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton,  
A very handsome and general assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods.**

Among which are,  
A HANDSOME VARIETY OF  
**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS.**  
He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.  
sept 30

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
**JOHN STEVENS.**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,  
A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
oct 21

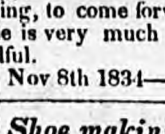
**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLSON & TAYLOR**  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS;**  
and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.  
Feathers, Linens and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods.  
nov 11

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WM. H. & P. GROOME.**  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising a very  
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**  
Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Goshaw Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Tenerife Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.  
oct 21

**TAILORING.**  
THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. He is combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.  
D. M. SMITH.  
sept 30

**NEW HATTING**  
  
**Establishment.**  
THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of  
**GENTLEMEN'S HATS & LADY'S BONNETS**  
which they will sell very low for cash or trade, and hope from their own unremitting attention to business, to ensure a share of public patronage. Their shop is the one formerly occupied by Thos. Harper, and next door to McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store.

**THOMAS BEASTON,**  
**THOMAS HARPER.**  
N. B. Thomas Harper, (one of the above firm,) grateful for past favours, would be very much obliged to those whose accounts are of long standing, to come forward and liquidate them, as he is very much in want of the one thing needful.  
Easton, Nov 8th 1834—nov 11

**Boot & Shoe making & repairing**  
**DONE BY**  
  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.  
The public's obedient servant,  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
nov 4

**FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of  
**RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,**  
of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.  
References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason, General Counsel, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hemley, James Massey, Esqrs., Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county Md.  
**THOMAS M. PERKINS.**  
Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 14 3m

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**THOMAS M. PERKINS.**  
Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 14 3m

**PROSPECTUS**  
For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this course. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the WHIG as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. The prompt payment of the subscription, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the WHIG, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them. It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

**RICHARD SPENCER.**  
Oct. 28, 1834.

**PROSPECTUS FOR THE**  
**CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.**

The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters, alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

**TERMS.**  
1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00  
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.  
nov 4

**To Rent for 1835**  
THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.  
Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.  
And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.  
All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to  
**WM. H. GROOME.**  
Easton, sept. 30.

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**THOMAS M. PERKINS.**  
Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 14 3m

**Companion to Waldie's Library.**  
The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library, induced the proprietor to give, that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library," a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magazines*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books*, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choice contributions to *Magazines*, &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.  
1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.  
2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.  
3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.  
**ADAM WALDIE.**

**TO RENT.**  
TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.


Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.  
Also, the two story Brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.  
Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crotcher's Ferry.


To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to  
**JACOB C. WILLSON.**  
sept 2

**Collector's Notice.**  
ALL the persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to do so. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.  
**JOHN HARRINGTON,** Collector of Talbot county.  
sept 9

**Cash for Negroes,**  
INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. DANDERSON'S Tavern, Princess Anne Md.  
**OVERLEY & SANDERS.**  
All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to.  
sept 30


**CASH** and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXTEEN'S HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.  
**JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.**  
Baltimore  
may 29

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
  
**MARYLAND**  
WILL, as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 32.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chesterdown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.  
All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.  
By order,  
**L. G. TAYLOR,** Commander.  
sept 15

**STEAM BOAT NOTICE.**  
  
**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,**  
Captain William Virdin,  
WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chesterdown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chesterdown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.  
**WM. OWEN,** Agent.  
march

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**  
**Sloop Thomas Hayward,**  
  
**GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.**  
THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with fine cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour. This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.  
Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.  
**SAMUEL H. BENNY.**  
Easton Point, may 6

**OFFICERS' FEES.**  
ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the abovementioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say AGAIN, LOOK OUT!  
**JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.**  
July 22

**Valuable Property for sale**  
  
The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodation terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
oct 14

**A House-keeper Wanted.**  
A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to  
**MATTHEW SPENCER.**  
Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov. 4

**WOOL.**  
**LYMAN REED & Co.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS** No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.  
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—No. 22.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

WHOLE No. 371.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
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sidue of the year—BY

**RICHARD SPENCER,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

## THE TERMS

ARE THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
half yearly in advance.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, in-  
serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-  
five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger  
advertisements in proportion.

## POETRY.

### MRS. HOOD'S REPLY

To Mr. Hood's Lamentation—"I'm not a single man."

I will not fret, though you regret  
You made me years for life;  
But yet I find that all the best  
Remember I'm a wife.  
Your winks and wiles, and wreathed smiles,  
From them I have set me free;  
But your winks, alas, good Mr. Hood,  
Have fairly hood-winked me.

You've changed my name, but I'm the same  
In face and disposition;  
But at the altar to my cost,  
I altered my condition.

To catch my eye, beauteous wouldst fly  
When they knew it shone,  
To watch its beams—but now it seems  
A beam is their own.

I at the parlor window sit  
To catch them unawares,  
But they won't even stare at one  
Who is not above stairs.  
My lovers trembled when they sung,  
Of "Love that weeps and wakes;"  
Their tremors all have ceased, and I  
Now find them no great shakes.

My veteran beau, old Mr. Stubbs,  
Though bald in rhyme would caper  
Both curls and wit o'er night for me  
Committed verse to paper.  
My regent is o'er and him no more  
Do wigs or rhymes employ;  
He's now abandoned, the old scratch,  
And looks like the Old Boy.

With billet doux of every hue,  
By seals with quaint expressions,  
Beaux strove both on the wax and mo  
At once to make impressions.  
But their epistles came no more  
The tale of love to tell,  
For letters now I know are joined  
For another syllabable.

Bouquets once came the ardent flame  
Of lovers to disclose,  
And many a tender line was sent  
All underneath the rose.  
But verse enclosed in roses now  
Appears not, though I ask it;  
And all the tender lines I get  
Come in the Dutchman's basket.

The fate of both of us is hard,  
Which hardest none can tell  
I can no longer tie a beau,  
You cannot ring a bell.  
But still I do not like to hear  
Forever from your lip,  
That from the hour you got a rib,  
You're always had the hyp.

You can't imagine, Mr. Hood,  
That when the knot was tied,  
Your heart was licensed, like the mail,  
To carry its inside.  
No wonder yet the fair forget  
The claims you bring to view;  
The reason's plain—they cannot see  
A likely hood in you.

To me, your dame, you are the same,  
Your wit and humor's free,  
For I've no fear, you'll ever prove,  
A false hood unto me.  
And since you taught me how to pun  
And took the marriage vow,  
I say, though I was singly blest,  
I'm doubly happy now.

### SAUL.

Thou whose spell can raise the dead,  
Bid the prophet's form appear,  
"Saul raise thy buried head!  
King, behold the phantom here!"

Earth yawn'd; he stood the centre of a cloud,  
Light changed its hue, retiring from his shroud.  
Death stood all glassy, in his fixed eye,  
His hand was wither'd, and his veins were dry;  
His foot, in bonny whiteness glittered there,  
Shrunk and sinewless, and ghastly bare;  
From lips that moved not on unbreathing frame,  
Like cavern'd winds, the hollow accents came,  
At once, and basted by the thunder stroke.

"Why is my sleep disquieted?  
Who is he that calls the dead?  
Is it thou, Oh King? Behold  
Bloodless are these limbs and cold;  
Such are mine; and such shall be,  
Thine, to-morrow, when with me  
Ere the coming day is done,  
Shall thou be such thy son,  
Fare the well, but for a day;  
Then we mix our mouldering clay;  
Thou, thy race, lie pale and low,  
Pierced by shafts of many a bow;  
And the falchion by thy side  
To thy heart the hand shall guide:  
Crowns, breathless, headless fall,  
Sons and sire, the house of Saul!"

### THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT. A TALE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF RICHTER.

Since the day when the town of Healsau first  
became the seat of a court, no man could re-

member that any one event in its annals (al-  
ways excepting the birth of the Hereditary  
prince) had been looked for with so anxious a  
curiosity as the opening of the last will and tes-  
tament left by Van der Kabel. Seven distant  
surviving relatives of seven distant rela-  
tives deceased, of the said Van der Kabel, en-  
tertained some little hopes of a place as amongst  
his legatees, grounded upon an insurance  
which he had made, "that, upon his oath, he  
would not fail to remember them in his will."  
These hopes, however, were but faint and  
weakly; for they could not repose any extraor-  
dinary confidence in his good faith—not only  
because, in all cases, he conducted his affairs in  
a disinterested spirit, and with a perverse ob-  
stinacy of moral principle; whereas his seven re-  
latives were mere novices, and young beginners  
in the trade of morality—but also because, in  
all these moral extravagances of his (so distress-  
ing to the feelings of the sincere moralist), he  
thought proper to be very satirical, and had  
his heart so full of old caprices, tricks, and  
snares, for unsuspecting scoundrels, that (as  
they all said) no man was so bad as he in the  
art of virtue could deal with him, or place  
any reliance upon his intentions. Indeed, the  
covert laughter which played about his temples,  
and the falsetto tones of his sneering voice;  
somehow weakened the advantageous impres-  
sion which was made by the noble composition  
of his face, and by a pair of large hands, from  
which were daily dropping favors little and  
great, beneficent, Christmas-boxes, and  
New Year's gifts; for this reason it was, that  
by the whole flock of birds who sought shelter  
in his boughs and who fed and built their nests  
on him, as on any wild service-tree, he was  
notwithstanding, reputed a secret magazine of  
springs; and they were scarce able to find eyes  
for the visible berries which fed them, in their  
scrutiny after the supposed gossamer snares.

In the interval between two apologetic fits,  
he had drawn up his will, and had deposited it  
with the magistrate. When he was just at  
the point of death, he transferred to the seven  
presumptive heirs the certificate of this deposit;  
and even then said, in his old tone, how far  
it was from his expectation, that by any  
such anticipation of his approaching decease  
he could at all depress the spirits of men so  
steadily and sedate, whom, for his own part,  
he would regard in the light of laughing  
than of weeping beings; to which remark  
only one of the whole number, namely, Mr.  
Harprecht, inspector of the police, replied as a  
conclusion to a bitter one; "that the total  
amount of interest, which might severally be-  
long to them in such a loss; was not (they  
were sincerely sorry it was not) in their power  
to determine."

At length the time came when the seven  
heirs have made their appearance at the town-  
hall, with their certificate of deposit; namely,  
the ecclesiastical councillor Glantz; Har-  
precht, the inspector of police; Neupeter, the  
court agent; the court-fiscal, Knoll; Pasvogel,  
the bookseller; the reader of the morning lec-  
ture, Flacks; and Monsieur Flitte, from Alsace.  
Solemnly, and in due form, they deman-  
ded of the magistrate the schedule of effects  
consigned to him by the late Kabel, and the  
opening of his will. The principal executor of  
this will was Mr. Mayor himself; the sub-ex-  
ecutors of this will were the rest of the town-  
council. Thereupon, without delay, the sched-  
ule and the will were fetched from the regis-  
try office of the council, to the council chamber;  
both were exhibited in rotation to the council  
and the heirs, in order that they might see the  
privy seal of the town impressed upon them;  
the registry of consignment, indorsed upon  
the schedule, was read aloud to the seven heirs  
by the town-clerk; and by that registry it was  
notified to them that the deceased had actually  
consigned the schedule to the magistrate, and  
entrusted it to the corporation chest; and that  
on the day of consignment, he was still of sound  
mind; finally, the seven seals, which he had  
himself affixed, to the instrument, were found  
unbroken. These preliminaries gone through,  
it was now (but not until a brief registry of all  
these forms had been drawn up by the town-  
clerk,) lawful in God's name that the will  
should be opened and read aloud by Mr. Mayor,  
or, word for word, as follows:—

"I, Van der Kabel, on this seventeenth day  
of May 1799, being in my house, at Healsau,  
situate in Dog street, deliver and make known  
this my last will; and without many mil-  
lions of words, notwithstanding I have been  
both a German notary and a Dutch schoolmas-  
ter. However I may disgrace my old pro-  
fession by this parsimony of words, I believe  
myself to be so far at home in the art and call-  
ing of a notary, that I am competent to act  
for myself as a testator in due form, and as a  
regular devisor of property."

"It is a custom with testators to premise the  
moving causes of their wills. These, in my  
case, as in most others, are, regard for my  
happy departure, and for the disposal of the suc-  
cession to my property—which, by the way,  
is the object of a tender passion in various  
quarters. To say any thing about my  
funeral, and all that, would be absurd and  
stupid. This, and what shape my remains  
shall take, let the eternal sun settle above, not  
in any gloomy winter, but in some of his most  
verdant springs."

"As to those charitable foundations and me-  
morial institutions of benevolence, about which  
notaries are so much occupied, in my case I  
appoint as follows:—To three thousand of my  
poor townsmen, of every class, I assign just  
the same number of florins, which sum I will,  
that on the anniversary of my death, they  
shall spend joyfully in feasting, upon the town  
common, where they are previously to pitch  
their camp, unless the military camp of his  
serene highness be already pitched there, in  
preparation for the reviews; & when the gala  
is ended, I would have them cut up the tents  
into clothes. Item, to all the school masters in  
our principality I bequeath one golden August-  
us. Item, to the Jews of this place I bequeath  
my pew in the high church. As I would wish  
that my will should be divided into classes,  
this is to be considered the first."

"Amongst the important offices of a will, it  
is universally agreed to be one, that from a  
monumental presumptive and presumptuous ex-  
pectations, I should name those who are, and  
those who are not, to succeed to the inheritance;  
that it should create heirs, and should destroy  
them. In conformity to this notion, I give and  
bequeath to Mr. Glantz, the councillor for  
ecclesiastical affairs; as also to Mr. Knoll, the  
exchequer officer; likewise to Mr. Peter Neu-  
peter, the court agent; item, to Mr. Harprecht,  
director of the police; furthermore to Mr. Flacks,  
the morning-lecturer; in like manner to the  
court-bookseller, Mr. Pasvogel; and finally, to  
Monsieur Flitte—nothing not so much because  
they have no just claims upon me—standing as  
they do, in the remotest possible degree of con-  
sanguinity—nor again because they are, for the  
most part, themselves rich enough to leave  
handmade inheritances; as because I am assured,  
indeed I have it from their own lips, that they

entertain a far stronger regard for my insigni-  
ficant person than for my splendid property;  
my body, therefore, or as large a share of it as  
they can get, I bequeath to them."

At this point, seven faces, like those of the  
seven sleepers, gradually elongated into pre-  
ternatural extent. The ecclesiastical councillor,  
a young man, but already famous through-  
out Germany for his sermons printed or preach-  
ed, was especially aggrieved by such offen-  
sive personality; Monsieur Flitte rapped out a  
curse that rattled even in the ears of magistra-  
cy; the chieftain of Flacks, the morning-lecturer,  
gravitated downwards into the dimensions of a  
distinguished assortment of audible remarks;  
the memory of Mr. Kabel, such as prig, ras-  
cal, profane wretch, &c. But the mayor  
motioned with his hand, and immediately the  
fiscal and the bookseller recomposed their fea-  
tures, and set their faces like so many traps,  
with springs, and triggers, all at full cock, that  
they might catch every syllable; and then, with  
a gravity that cost him some efforts, his wor-  
ship read as follows:—

"Excepting always, and be it excepted, my  
present house in Dog street; which house, by  
virtue of this third clause, is to descend and to  
pass in full property, just as it now stands to  
that one of my seven relatives above men-  
tioned, who shall, within the space of one half hour,  
(to be computed from the recital of this clause),  
shed, to the memory of his departed kinsman,  
sooner than the other six competitors, one of  
possible, a couple of tears, in the presence of a  
respectable magistrate, who is to make a pro-  
tocol thereof. Should, therefore, all remain  
dry, in that case the house must lapse to the  
heir general, whom I shall proceed to name."

Here Mr. Mayor closed the will: doubtless  
he observed the condition annexed to the be-  
quest was an unusual one, but yet in no respect  
contrary to law: to him that wept the first time  
the court was bound to adjudge the house; and  
then, placing his watch on the session ta-  
ble, the pointers of which indicated that it was  
just now half past eleven, he calmly sat down;  
that he might duly witness, in his official char-  
acter of executor, assisted by the whole court  
of aldermen, who should be the first to produce  
the requisite tear on behalf of the testator.

That since the terraqueous globe has moved  
or existed, there can never have meta more  
legitimate congress, or one more out of temper,  
enraged, than this of Seven United Provin-  
ces, as it were, all day and all night, conde-  
mned for the purpose of weeping; I suppose any impartial  
judge will believe. At first, no innumera-  
ble minutes were lost in pure confusion of mind,  
in astonishment, and in the merriest play of  
laughter. The congress found itself too sud-  
denly translated into the condition of the dog, to  
which, in the very moment of his keenest as-  
sault upon some object of his appetites, the  
fleecy cried out, Hail! whereupon, standing up,  
as he was, on his hind legs, his teeth grinning,  
and snarling with the fury of desire, he halted,  
and remained petrified.—From the grasping of  
hope, however distant, to the necessity of weep-  
ing for a wager, the congress found the transi-  
tion too abrupt and harsh.

One thing was evident to all, that for a show-  
er that was come down at such a full gallop,  
for a baptism of the eyes, to be performed at  
such a hunting pace, it was vain to think of  
raising up any pure water of grief; no hydrau-  
lics could effect this; yet, in twenty-six min-  
utes (four unfortunately were already gone), in  
one way or other, perhaps, some business  
might be done.

"Was there ever such a ridiculous act?"  
said the merchant Neupeter; "such a piece of  
buffoonery enjoyed by any man of sense and  
discretion." For my part, I can understand  
what it meant. However, he understood this  
much, that a house was by possibility floating  
in his pure upon a tear; and that was enough  
to cause a violent irritation in his lachrymal  
glands.

Knoll, the fiscal, was screwing up, twisting,  
and distorting his features pretty much in the  
style of a poor artisan on Saturday night, whom  
some fellow-workman is barbarously razor-  
ing and scraping by the light of a candle's  
candle; furious was his wrath at this abuse and  
profanation of the title Last will and testament;  
and, at one time, poor soul, he was near enough  
to tears—of vexation.

The wily bookseller, Pasvogel, without loss  
of time, sat down quietly to business; he ran  
through a cursory retrospect of all the works  
any ways moving or affecting, that he had  
himself either published or sold on commission;  
took a flying survey of the pathetic in general;  
and in this way of going to work he had fair  
expectations that in the end he should brow-  
beat something or other; as yet, however, he looked  
very much like a dog who is slowly licking off  
an emetic which the Parisian surgeon Donnet  
has administered, by snuffing it on his nose.  
Time, gentlemen, time was required for the op-  
eration.

Monsieur Flitte, from Alsace, fairly danced  
up and down the sessions Chamber; with bursts  
of laughter he surveyed the rueful faces around  
him; he confessed that he was not the richest  
among them; but, for the whole city of Stras-  
burg and Alsace to boot, he was not the man  
that would or could weep on such a merry oc-  
casion. He went on with his unseasonable  
laughter and indecent mirth, until Harprecht,  
the police inspector looked at him very signifi-  
cantly, and said, that perhaps Monsieur flatter-  
ed himself he might, by means of laughter,  
squeeze or express the tears required from the  
well-known Meibomian glands, the caruncula,  
&c. and might thus piratically provide himself  
with surreptitious rain; but in that case he must  
remind him that he could no more win the day  
with any such secretions, than he could carry  
to account a course of sneezes, or wilfully blow-  
ing his nose; a channel into which it was well  
known that very many tears, far more than  
were now wanted, flowed out of the eyes  
through the nasal duct; more indeed, by a good  
deal, than were ever known to flow down-  
wards to the bottom of most pews at a fune-  
ral sermon. Monsieur Flitte, of Alsace, how-  
ever, protested that he was laughing out of  
puerile fun, and for his own amusement, and, up-  
on his honor, with no ulterior views.

The inspector, on his side, being pretty well  
acquainted with the hopeless condition of his  
own deplorable heart, endeavored to force  
into his eyes something that might meet the oc-  
casion, by staring with them wide open, and  
in a state of rigid expansion.

The morning lecturer, Flacks, looked like a  
Jew beggar on a mounted stallion which is  
running away with him. Meantime, what by  
domestic tribulations, what by those he  
witnessed at his own lecture, his heart was  
furnished with such a promising bank of heavy  
laden clouds, that he could easily have deliv-  
ered upon the spot the main quantity of water  
required, had it not been for the house which  
floated on the top of the storm; and which, just  
as it was ready, came driving in with the tide,  
too gay and gladsome a spectacle not to banish

his gloom, and thus fairly dammed up the wa-  
ters.

The ecclesiastical councillor, who had be-  
come acquainted with his own nature by his  
long experience in preaching funeral sermons,  
and sermons on the new-year, and knew full  
well that he was himself always the first  
person and frequently the last, to be affected  
with the pathos of his own eloquence, now rose  
with dignified solemnity, on seeing himself and  
the others hanging so long by the dry rope,  
and addressed the chamber:—"No man," he  
said, "who had read his printed works, could  
fail to know that he carried a heart about him  
as well as other people; and a heart, he would  
add, that had occasion to repress such holy tes-  
timonies of its tenderness as tears—lest he  
should thereby draw too heavily on the sym-  
pathies and the pures of his fellowmen, rather  
than elaborately to provoke them by stimu-  
lants for any secondary views, or to serve an  
indirect purpose of his own. 'This heart,' said  
he, 'has already shed tears (but they were shed  
secretly), for Kabel was my friend,' and so  
saying, he paused for a moment, and looked  
about him."

With pleasure he observed that all were  
still sitting as dry as corks; in fact, at this par-  
ticular moment, when he himself, by interrupt-  
ing their several water-works, had made them  
furiously angry, it might as well have been  
expected that crocodiles, follow-deer, elephants,  
wolves, or ravens, should weep for Van der  
Kabel, as his presumptive heirs. Among  
them all, Flacks was the only one who contin-  
ued to make way; he kept steadily before his  
mind the following little extempore sermo-  
nial object:—Van der Kabel's eye and  
benignant act; the old petitions so worn and  
tattered, and the grey hair of his female con-  
gregation at morning service; Lazarus with  
his dog; his own long coffin; innumerable de-  
capitations; the Sorrows of Werter; a mini-  
ature field of battle; and finally, himself and  
his own melancholy condition at that moment, all  
self enough to melt any heart, condemned as  
he was in the bloom of youth, by the second  
clause of Van der Kabel's will, to tribulation  
and tears, and struggles: Well done, Flacks!  
—There strokes more with the pump-handle,  
and the water is pumped out—and the house  
also with it.

Monsieur Glantz, the ecclesiastical coun-  
sellor, proceeded in his pathetic haranguing  
style, to recite the will, and, as he did, and al-  
most wept with joy at the near approach of his  
tears, "the time shall come that by the side of  
his loving breast, covered with earth, mine  
also shall lie mouldering and in cor—ruption,"  
he would have said; but Flacks, starting  
up in trouble, and with eyes at that moment  
overflowing, threw a hasty glance around him,  
and said:—"With submission, gentlemen, to  
the best of my belief, I am weeping;" then sit-  
ting down with great satisfaction, he allowed  
the tears to stream down his face; that done,  
he soon recovered his cheerfulness and his ar-  
dent eye. Glantz, the councillor, thus saw  
the prize fished away before his eyes; this vexed  
him; and his mortification was the greater on  
observing the appetite for the prize which he had  
thus uttered in words as ineffectual as his own  
tears; and at this moment, he was ready to  
weep for spite—and "to weep the more because  
he wept in vain." As to Flacks, a protocol  
was immediately drawn up of his watery com-  
pliance with the will of Van der Kabel; and  
the message in Dog street was knocked down  
to him forever. The mayor adjudged it to the  
poor devil with all his heart; indeed, this was  
the first occasion ever known in the principality  
of Healsau, on which the tears of a schoolmas-  
ter and a curate had converted themselves—  
not into mere amber, that incloses only a  
worthless insect, like the tears of the Helades,  
but, like those of the goddess Friga, into heavy  
gold. Glantz congratulated Flacks very  
warmly, and observed, with a smiling air,  
that possibly he had himself lent him his help;  
hand by his pathetic address. As to the others,  
the separation between them and Flacks was  
too palpable, in the mortifying distinction of  
wet and dry, to allow of any cordiality between  
them; and they stood aloof; therefore, but they  
staid to hear the rest of the will, which they  
now awaited in a state of anxious agitation.—

### From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

#### CONDENSED HISTORY OF OHIO.

Extract from the "Ohio Annual Register," a  
work now in press at the Heinspore office  
Columbus, Ohio.

Ohio was organized as a State in the spring  
of 1802, and the present Constitution was ad-  
opted by a Convention, which met in Chillico-  
the, in November of the same year.

The first settlement was commenced at  
Marietta, in 1788, by a company of emigrants  
from New England. General Putnam, and  
sixty-four other hardy enterprising individuals,  
from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode  
Island, led the way into the western wilder-  
ness, and were the first adventurers who com-  
menced a permanent settlement northwest of  
the Ohio.

The river Ohio gave name to the State, and  
some historians have indulged in considerable  
speculation as to the true origin of the word.  
Its proper derivation is not yet settled, nor is  
it material whether it fact means, agreeably  
to the early French explorers of the Mississip-  
pi Valley, "Beautiful River," or takes its  
origin from the "Bloody River," as de-  
scribed by the Indians.

Whatever may have originated the term  
"Ohio," it must certainly be admitted that it  
is now the name of one of the most flourishing  
States in the Union.

Ohio is bounded north by Michigan and the  
Lake (Erie), east and south by Pennsylvania  
and the Ohio river, and west by the State of  
Indiana. The State is nearly 222 miles in ex-  
tent from north to south, and from east to west;  
containing an area of about 200 miles square,  
independent of the waters of Lake Erie. The  
climate is warm and salubrious; and the char-  
acter and manners of the people partake in no  
inconsiderable degree of those of the respective  
States and countries from which they emigrated.

Brought rapidly together from all parts of  
the world, it cannot be supposed that they will  
immediately assimilate in social habits; and  
that time and opportunity are alone required to  
produce that uniformity of opinion and feeling,  
so essential to all well-regulated communities.

The population of the State has been rapid,  
almost beyond example. By the census of  
1830 as returned from the several counties, it  
will be seen that Ohio contained 937,679 inha-  
bitants, which number has no doubt been since  
increased to something more than 1,200,000.

The number of legal voters, as taken by au-  
thority of the State in 1823, was 124,624. By  
the enumeration of 1827, the number was 147,  
745; and by a subsequent enumeration (1834)  
the number was elevated to 182,828. The re-  
turn of votes polled for electors of President  
and Vice President in 1823, was 158,234. This

increase of population and public suffrage must  
be considered as unparalleled in the history and  
settlement of this country. In 1800, the terri-  
tory northwest of the Ohio contained only 45-  
000 souls. Of free blacks under the census of  
1830, there were 9,550. Slavery being un-  
known to the constitution of the State, all  
known to all complexions of people, breathe  
the free air of Ohio. This fact forms no doubt  
a prominent argument why the settlement of  
this State has been so much more rapid than  
the States south of the Ohio river. It held  
forth inducements to early emigration and was  
one of the great leading causes of the rapid  
strides of Ohio in the march of wealth and im-  
provement.

The present state of literature in Ohio is en-  
couraging. Our schools and colleges are in a  
flourishing condition. There are no less than  
eight colleges in the State, some of which are  
liberally endowed and bear the name of Uni-  
versities. Each of these respective seminaries of  
learning, as well as the several academies and  
public schools scattered over the State, will be  
more particularly noticed in the subsequent  
pages of this work.

The principal towns of the State are Cin-  
cinnati, Columbus, and Sandusky (incorporated  
cities), Chillicothe, Cleveland, Zanesville,  
Dayton, Steubenville, Marietta, Portsmouth,  
Painesville, Lancaster, Springfield, Lebanon,  
St. Clairsville, Canton, Wooster, Massillon,  
Newark, Xenia, Hamilton, Warren, Circleville,  
Mount Vernon, New Lisbon, Norwalk,  
Wilmington, Piqua, Urbana, Delaware,  
Marion, Coshocton, Huron, and Ashland.

There are many other towns, of nearly equal  
size and importance with some of the above,  
which are rapidly increasing in wealth and  
business. The city of Cincinnati, from its  
position on the Ohio, its favorable situation and  
great local advantages, must continue to flour-  
ish, as it has done, for a long succession of  
years. It must remain, and perhaps forever,  
the great emporium and chief commercial city  
of the west, to which the other towns of Ohio  
are tributary.

The internal improvements of the State, by  
means of canals, important public roads, and  
objects of local enterprise, have been rapidly  
advancing, under the guidance of an enlight-  
ened public policy, within the few past years;  
and should the spirit of improvement and industry  
that has hitherto marked the conduct of the  
citizens of this State, continue to animate them  
in the successful prosecution of the great works  
now in progress, Ohio will soon exhibit to the  
world a glowing picture of her great internal  
resources, and furnish an example fit for the  
imitation of all her surrounding sisters.

The Ohio Canal, 108 miles in length, com-  
mencing at the flourishing town of Cleveland,  
on Lake Erie, and terminating at Portsmouth,  
on the Ohio, is one of the greatest works of the  
age, and secondly, in point of importance,  
to the grand Canal of New York. This  
splendid improvement is truly an ornament to  
the State, and reflects the highest credit on its  
projectors, and upon the gentlemen commis-  
sioners, through whose great skill and industry,  
faithfulness and perseverance, it has been car-  
ried successfully through to final completion.

At the inception stages of this great work,  
many opposing obstacles presented themselves  
—obstacles that nothing but foresight and un-  
shaken firmness and resolution could have sur-  
mounted. Ohio should not be easy to forget  
the services and exertions of those on whom  
the responsibility of this work was made to  
rest.

The Miami Canal is another important link  
in the chain of western enterprise. This canal  
is sixty-six miles in extent, commencing at  
Dayton, now among the most populous and  
flourishing of the inland towns of the State, and  
terminating at Cincinnati.

This also, is a work of magnitude, and of  
great public utility. It extends through the  
heart of one of the finest countries in the world,  
The Miami and Scioto Valleys are supplied  
with a large body of the richest bottom land  
in America, and abound with the richest and most  
fertile soil of any portion of the Union of equal  
extent.

In addition to these two great public works,  
there are several lateral canals extending  
from the main canals to the most prominent  
commercial and business points in the adjacent  
country. The lateral branch which terminates  
at Columbus, is 11 miles in length.—The  
Dresden side cut, and the slack water naviga-  
tion to Zanesville, is 17 miles in extent. The  
Lancaster lateral canal, and the one leading  
from the Miami canal to Lebanon, are in a  
state of forwardness, the former nearly or quite  
completed.

We have already more than 400 miles of  
finished canals in the State, and when the  
Miami canal shall be extended, agreeably to  
the act of the Legislature for that purpose, and  
that of the Western and Erie lines shall be com-  
pleted, we shall have nearly or quite 550 miles  
of Canal in Ohio. These indefatigable marks  
of western industry and enterprise, are flattering  
to the pride of all who love their country and  
rejoice in its prosperity.

Our public highways, too, are rapidly im-  
proving through the agency of a system of  
internal policy. A laudable public spirit has been  
infused among the people. Many important  
turnpikes have been constructed within the  
few past years, and that great national work,  
the Cumberland road, as it is familiarly called,  
extending through the centre and heart of the  
State, from east to west, affords incalculable  
advantages to the business of the State, and  
furnishes the finest facilities for travel of any  
work of its kind in the Union.

It is computed that Ohio enjoys upon her  
northern borders, about 290 miles of ship and  
steamboat navigation, and nearly 436 miles of  
steamboat navigation on the Ohio.

These great local advantages, united with  
a soil abounding in every production and luxury  
of life, must inevitably give Ohio, at no distant  
day, if not the first, at least the second rank  
among the States of this Union. She already  
holds a conspicuous place in the confederacy.  
Although in 1830, the fourth in point of popu-  
lation, she is now the third State, not only  
in number, but in wealth and resources, and  
for a rapid advancement in population and im-  
provement, she is mostly indebted to her ad-  
mirable form of government to the spirit of in-  
dustry that prevails her citizens, and to the  
mildness and freedom that mark her laws and  
institutions.

The form of the Government of Ohio, par-  
takes of the nature of the other members of  
the Republic, varying only in some unessential  
particulars.

The General Assembly of the State consists  
of a Senate and House of Representatives; the  
former of thirty-six, and the latter of seventy-  
two members. The members of the Senate  
are elected once in every two years, and those  
of the house are chosen annually. A Senator  
to be eligible to a seat in the Senate must be

30 years of age, and the members of the house  
of Representatives of the age 25.

The first territorial legislature met at Cin-  
cinnati, as early as 1799, when there assem-  
bled only five members of the Council, and  
about sixteen or eighteen Representatives. The  
names of these individuals may appear in  
some portion of the following pages. Judge  
Burnet, of Cincinnati, was one of the members  
of the Council, and Wm. H. Harrison the first  
delegate to Congress ever appointed in the ter-  
ritory. Allusion is here made to these minute  
particulars, with no other view than to show  
the rapidity with which the population and im-  
provements of the State have advanced, and to  
cite the reader to the first grand impulse given  
to the spirit of emigration and enterprise that  
has characterized the settlement of the west.

The organization of the territorial courts, as  
well as the other civil institutions of the coun-  
try, gave a sudden impetus to these changes  
and improvements which followed the tread of  
the early adventurer to western wilds, and the  
citizen of the world, whose observations and  
researches have led him to a general and  
comprehensive view of our present state of  
civilization and wealth, must look with no ordi-  
nary amazement and wonder on the mighty  
revolution effected in this important portion of  
the American Union.

By the latest news from Portugal to 15th  
October, it appears that the Queen Donna  
Maria, was lying dangerously ill at Lisbon, on  
the 13th of that month.—Should this disease  
terminate in her death, unhappy Portugal will  
again in all probability be involved in a civil  
war for the succession. By the charter grant-  
ed to Portugal by Don Pedro as the legitimate  
King and successor to his father Don John, on  
the 29th of April, 1826 the royal authority was  
vested in "Donna Maria the second," who was  
to reign forever "by the grace of God and the  
formal abdication and cession of Don Pedro  
the first Emperor of Brazil." In case of her  
decease leaving issue, "her legitimate descen-  
dants are to succeed to the throne, according to  
the regular order of primogeniture and repre-  
sentation, preferring always the anterior to the  
posterior line; in the same line, the nearest de-  
gree to the

## ST. PETERSBURGH.

From the *Journal of the French Traveler*.  
The city of St. Petersburg, the Empress of the North, developed in snow as in a mantle of crime, its majestic front on the two banks of the Neva. If the traveler has to choose between a visit to Moscow, or St. Petersburg, I recommend him by all means to decide in favor of the latter.

Those who arrive by the way of Narva, may take a peep en passant, at the castle of Strelna, which belonged to the Grand Duke Constantine. Not far from it stands a magnificent convent of monks. On the right, are visible numberless beautiful country houses, and on the left majestically extends the gulf of Cronstadt.

St. Petersburg is thickly studded with churches, which in their turn are studded with spires and steeples. The long gilt spire of the Admiralty glitters in the sun like the lance of an ancient knight. The buildings in St. Petersburg have all a reddish tinge, which at first sight has a very strange effect. The Neva intersects the city from one extremity to the other, and forms several little islands at its mouth. The quays as well as the basement walls of the Palaces on each side of the river, are of granite. Indeed in all the structures of St. Petersburg, granite is the prominent material—every thing seems to be marked by the strong hand of the founder. The equestrian statue of the Romanovs of the North, stands in the vast square which bears his name. It is represented in the attitude in which he stood when he blessed his people as he passed through the Imperial city. The bear-skin which serves as his horse cloth is the symbol of the barbarism in which Russia was plunged at the commencement of the great reign; and the rock which the horse is climbing is emblematic of the obstacle surmounted by the Czar. This statue is the work of Falconnet, but it is said that his mistress, Madame Collet, herself sculptured the head of Peter. It is admirably executed, and a perfect likeness.

The shade of Peter the Great seems to pursue one incessantly in St. Petersburg. It adorns every public building, every quay, and every square. A great monarch never forsakes his people or his dominions. The Parisians daily salute on the Pont-Neuf and the Place Vendôme, the figures of Henry IV and Bonaparte; and there are two names which the Russians never pronounce without a feeling of veneration—Peter and Catharine.

About the beginning of the last century, one cold night in January, a man wrapped in a large black shawl, seated himself beneath one of the bastions of the fortress, (plan building on the island of Petersburg.) With an air of melancholy abstraction, he gazed on the banks of the river. Flocks of rein deer were shaking their thirst in the cold waves of the Neva, vultures and black eagles were hovering in the air; and at intervals the sharp cry of the lynx mingled its discordant harmony with the deep howling of the wintry wind. The man sat on the stone of the bastion, absorbed in profound contemplation. Unconscious thoughts seemed to burthen his mind. He looked as if complaining to some genius of the North, or perhaps to the silent water, which diffused her rays through the forest of fir trees.

"What have I undertaken?" he exclaimed. "To drain these marshes, to drain up this river—to fertilize this desert! The rigour of the climate and the disorders incidental to it, are killing my companions; and I am myself ill and exhausted. Yesterday when felling some wood, I felt that I worked feebly and so I say—I shall never build my city unless St. Andrew or St. Michael come to my aid."

He ceased to speak, and despondently rested his head on his hand. At that moment several workmen stepped up to him, and said: "There is a great vessel of the Neva to-night, and all the piles which we had driven in at the point of the island, are washed away. The only answer was a deep sigh from him to whom this information was addressed.

In a short time two couriers arrived. They announced that some Swedish vessels had landed troops on the coast of the Gulf of Finland, and that Charles XII. was resuming hostilities. Then a venerable old man approached, and made this prediction:—"In the forest of fir trees, on the left bank of the river, there is a vast marsh, from whose bed such pestilential vapours are exhaled, that all perish who remain here hours near it. We shall all meet the same fate if we attempt to drain it."

The man enveloped in the bear's skin listened to all in silence. His eyes were cast down, and his arms crossed over his bosom. At that moment his persevering determination seemed about to yield to insurmountable obstacles, when suddenly a rich purple light appeared in the east, and spread their luminous reflection over the surface of the water; and yet the sun had set only two hours before.

"Ah!" exclaimed the Couriers, (for the man in the bear skin was other than Peter the Great) "God is for us!" He hastily summoned his companions and pointed to the brilliant meteor which was rising like the sun. "God is for us!" he said, "and we will build our northern capital!"

The message sent by St. Michael and St. Andrew was an Aurora Borealis. The Czar and his fellow labourers resumed their work, and the desert now contains a population of four hundred thousand souls.

The Russians in St. Petersburg may be said to be nearly as the French are in Paris:—that is they are distinguished by an elegance of language and a refinement of manners, as in no other country. In Russia, as in France, every thing is done in the most aristocratic manner. Between the noble and the poor, there is a wide class of recognizable, and the poor class may be compared to a beggar in the midst of the city. The splendid uniforms which grace the parties given at the winter palace are perfectly dazzling. They are worn, as the French say, *a la carte* of *l'Empire*. The autocrat Czar is the centre of the government; the sun which diffuses its influence on all. He is a colossal power in which every minor despotism is absorbed. The Emperor is very accessible to his subjects; this is universally acknowledged. He frequently goes out on foot unattended and without any badge of distinction.

The Emperor Nicholas is one of the finest looking men in his dominions. He has the character of being very magnanimous; and the following trait certainly indicates greatness of mind as well as benevolence of heart. When the cholera made its appearance in Moscow, the Czar was the first person in St. Petersburg who was made acquainted with the fact. He mentioned confidentially to one of his *chambres* his intention of departing for Moscow on the following night. At the appointed hour, a travelling carriage was in readiness for the Emperor, at a private gate of the palace. But unfortunately the *valet-de-chambre* had a mistress, a female in the service of the Empress. The secret was not kept, and when the Emperor was passing through one of the apartments of the palace, on his way to the carriage, his children and the Czarina threw themselves at his feet, and with tears and embraces implored him to suspend the intended journey.—The Emperor in his turn embraced them affectionately, and turning to the Empress said, in a kind and jesting tone, "Now let me pass on.—I have other children in Moscow whom I wish to see." He set off, and did not leave Moscow till the cholera had ceased its ravages.

The ladies of St. Petersburg, like those of Paris, are devout worshippers of fashion. They have a most decided taste for pleasure; but, with great vivacity of spirits, they combine a certain seriousness of mind, which imparts irresistible charms to their conversation. They are not under the influence of those powerful feelings which the influence of the females of the south. They are gentle and placid; they love with reflection, and if misfortune should intervene, with resignation. A Spanish or Italian female poisons a faithful lover; the fair Russian is content to suffer silently, and if possible to forget him. In all that regards elegance of manners and cultivation of mind, the Russian ladies are equal to those of any country in Europe.

Science and art have not hitherto flourished in the great northern capital, it has not been the fault of the Emperor. Few cities possess so many academies as St. Petersburg. Peter the Great founded these academies, and his successors have liberally supported them. They are open to receive and foster talent.—Russian genius, which has so long lain dormant, has been kindled into a flame, as Hecla burns beneath the snow. The genius of poetry already hovers over the city of the Czar, and it is gratifying to observe that the Emperor manifests a praiseworthy anxiety to encourage the cultivation of literature among his subjects.

SELF-EDUCATION.—By William Wirt.  
And this leads me, gentlemen, to another remark, to which I invite your attention. It is this: the Education, moral and intellectual, of every individual, must be chiefly his own work. There is a prevailing and a fatal mistake on this subject. It seems to be supposed that if a young man be sent first to a grammar school and then to college, he must of course become a scholar: the pupil himself is apt to imagine that he is to be the mere passive recipient of knowledge, to which I invite your attention. It is this: the Education, moral and intellectual, of every individual, must be chiefly his own work. There is a prevailing and a fatal mistake on this subject. It seems to be supposed that if a young man be sent first to a grammar school and then to college, he must of course become a scholar: the pupil himself is apt to imagine that he is to be the mere passive recipient of knowledge, to which I invite your attention.

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Persico, and are said to be splendid specimens of sculpture.  
As the work of the artist is exhibited in a back view of the figures as well as in front, it is expected that they will be placed in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on each side of the speaker's Chair, and not in the vacant niches of the Rotunda, as has been surmised. Mr. Jackson, which is also on board the Constellation, Mr. Persico himself accompanies these valuable memorials of his genius to Washington, whether the Constellation is ordered to convey them, or the olive branch, &c. War, a figure of Mars, copied from the best model of the ancients; they are cut in the Carrara marble, of the finest description.

The following information concerning the House of Rothschild, is given in the London Metropolitan for last month.  
"The financial business of the house of Rothschild began to assume importance, in consequence of its first loan of ten millions of florins, to the court of Denmark. In 1812, Mayer Anselmo Rothschild, the father, was attacked by a mortal illness. Aware of his approaching end, he had his ten children called to his bedside, gave them his dying benediction, and made them promise never to change their religion, and always to remain united amongst themselves on 'Change.' These promises have been religiously kept, and amply has the fable of the bundle of sticks been verified by the five brothers. Whenever they are about to undertake an affair of importance all the united brethren invoke the memory of their father, which is venerated by them in a manner highly honourable to their filial feelings. Their great political operations commenced in 1815, and up to the present time it is computed their business has negotiated, in loans, subsidies, &c. upwards of 140,000 millions sterling, principally for the different monarchs of Europe; their profits have, of course been immense. Their long and uninterrupted success was owing to their unanimity, and community of interests.

Every proposition is decided by mutual deliberation. Each operation, of major or minor importance, is conducted upon a concerted and common plan; and all their individual, and combined energies, are employed to command success. Although, for several years, they have resided at a distance from each other, that circumstance has by no means caused a distance to be amongst them; on the contrary, it has proved a great advantage, in contributing towards the prosperity of their immense undertakings, by thus making them *en courrant* of the state of the principal money-markets of Europe, through a continual exchange of couriers, which generally precede the government messengers; in this manner, each of the five brothers, from the point where he is placed, possesses a great facility for preparing and negotiating different affairs for the central establishment.

The *statistique* of the Wondrous Five is as follows:  
"A. Anselmo, resides at Frankfurt am Main. He is the senior, and chief of the family, aged sixty-one years. At his house the general inventory is made out, from the private inventories furnished by the other four banks. It is there, also, that the congresses of the fraternity are generally held.  
"Solomon, the second brother, born September ninth, 1774, has passed his professional time the last eighteen years, between Berlin and Vienna, chiefly at the latter.

"Nathan, the third brother, is in his 57th year. He is the London Rothschild.  
"Charles, the fourth of the five banks, is forty-six years old. He has been established at Naples since 1821.  
"Jacob the youngest in years, was born May 5th 1792. His consort, the baroness, is the daughter of his second brother, the Baron Solomon. Jacob has carried on his business since A. D. 1812, at Paris."

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*.  
SOME REASONS.  
WHY THINGS ARE AS THEY ARE.  
In our last, we published a statement from which it appeared that the Jackson majority in the representation elected, thus far, to the next Congress, (comprising 137 members,) is 16 greater than in the representation from the same States and districts in the present Congress; and that, so far as a comparison can be made, the returns of votes in the States where elections have been held since Midsummer last, exhibit a similar result.

Now the question arises, how does it happen that all the efforts which have been made for a year past to put down Jacksonism, have been utterly fruitless as to any accession of strength to the Whig party? There must be some solution to this phenomenon,—for effects upon public sentiment are as surely traceable to causes, as any other effects. We propose to state what, in our humble opinion, some of these causes are: or in other words, what are the obstacles which have prevented the success of the Whig party, and given the victory to their opponents. But in the first place we must state what they are not.

1. The want of success of the part of the Whigs, has not been occasioned by a lack of effort. For a year past, hundreds and thousands of efforts have been made, we had almost said, their principal business, to advance the cause of the Whigs. Public meetings without number have been held, money has been freely contributed, and personal services have been promptly rendered, beyond all previous elections.

2. It is not owing to a lack of diffusing information. On ten daily papers in this city, exclusive of penny papers, only two are Jacksonian; and so far as we are to judge, a considerable majority of all the papers in the State and Nation are in the interest of the Whigs.

3. It is not owing, in this city, to official influence, for at present, all the city officers hold their places by appointment, or at the control of the Whigs. The State and not local patronage does not equal that of the city.

4. It is not owing to any want of good faith on the part of the Anti-Masons. They have done better for the Whigs, than the Whigs have done for themselves. Ten of the Anti-Masonic counties gave at the late election a Whig majority of 14,200. In all the other counties in the State which gave Whig majorities at all, the aggregate is about 700.

5. It is not the unreasonableness of the time of making the effort. At the commencement of a presidential term and especially of the first; it is not to be expected that the people will be so ready to believe that the President had dishonestly and without reason removed \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 of government money from one bank to others, all the misery and ruin which could be created by unprincipled presses and infatuated politicians, and by every other instrumentality which could be put in operation, was deliberately invented by the tools of party for political effect. We need not go over with the details of the process,—for they are too vivid in the recollection of our readers to require repetition. Any one who will take the trouble to examine a file of the *Courier* & *Enquirer*, the *Star*, or the *Commercial Advertiser* during the period referred to, will be astonished at the utter recklessness of their assertions, the whole object and aim of which, so far as man can perceive, was to aggravate the distress in which the community was involved, and to excite the passions of the people, so as to lead them to believe that the President had dishonestly and without reason removed \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 of government money from one bank to others, all the misery and ruin which could be created by unprincipled presses and infatuated politicians, and by every other instrumentality which could be put in operation, was deliberately invented by the tools of party for political effect.

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National Bank was not unpopular with the people,—at least such was our opinion,—and such, we must suppose, was the opinion of the Whig party when they entered upon the contest: for at that time the Bank was their watch-word, and one of those bases on which they expected to rear their triumphs. They knew that a National Bank was important to the interests of trade, and favorable in its influence upon the general prosperity, and they naturally inferred that an institution with such properties to recommend it, would be sustained by the people. But the misery was, that they went not merely for a Bank, but for the Bank; and not merely for the Bank, but for the Bank with all its faults. That is, they were disposed to overlook the errors of the Bank and its President, or else to justify them. We need not remind our readers what a storm we raised about our ears, for the crime of condemning those errors, and recommending a course by which the friends of the Bank could relieve themselves and from them had consequences they were producing upon the public mind. Had the public been totally ignorant of them, then indeed it would have been a question of policy and ethics, whether the friends of the Bank were bound to reveal them. But seeing they were already known, there was no alternative for the Whig party, but either to denounce them, or bear the consequences of being understood as endorsing and approving them. That we may not be too indefinite, let us say that when we speak of the errors of the Bank and its President, we refer more especially to its tampering with the press: the full extent of which, even now, we do not believe is generally known. And as pre-eminence among the acts of extraordinary amount, on extraordinary times, persons whose credit at that time would not have commanded 52 cents from any Bank in Wall street. This, of itself, would have produced an impression decidedly unfavorable to the Bank and of course to the party which undertook to sustain it.—But as if all the facts were combined to do mischief, it so happened that these same Editors became not only the most zealous advocates of the Bank, but the great guns of the Whig party. One of them professes to have given the party its name; and at all times, in all circumstances, in print and in public, they have been as identical as the fingers of one hand. One could think of them without thinking of the \$52,000. The unreasonable prejudice which exists in the minds of the working classes against all monied institutions and monied men, here found ample scope for indulgence. Fortified by a tangible fact which every attempt to vanquish over made more glaring, this unreasonable prejudice gained strength and diffusion, so that the party found itself obliged, as the only chance of success, to abandon the Bank, and sustain itself on other principles. But the mischief was already done. The enemies of the Bank, now numerous and powerful, were able to persuade the people that the change of ground on the part of the Whigs, was only a ruse to effect its recharter. They considered the Whigs as much the Bank party as before.

2. The identification of the Whig party with the Bank and its errors, gave it a character, in the view of the multitude, which from the very constitution of society in this country is a bar to success,—a character associated with aristocracy, wealth, and personal distinction. He knows little of human nature, who does not understand the feelings of envy which exist in the minds of the poor towards the rich, and the secret desire which they feel, often this feeling, though wicked and unjustifiable, is rendered more keen by the overbearing and oppressive conduct of the rich. In the way to sympathy of many in affluent circumstances, towards those in the humbler walks of life,—in their indifference to their sufferings, privations and toils,—in their very imperfect exemplification of the law of kindness which requires them to do to others as in similar circumstances they could wish to be done by,—may be seen some of the grounds of this dislike, in addition to the natural depravity of the human heart, which even without reason, is too apt to cherish unfavourable feelings. However, it is not our business to moralize on the subject, but only to state the fact, as one of the causes which has operated to the injury of the Whig party. The impression indeed is but partially correct,—for among the Whigs are great numbers of the laboring classes,—but it is sufficiently countenanced by facts to give it an extensive prevalence, and a powerful effect. At the polls all stand on a level, and here it is that the poor man, who perhaps has made himself so by his vices, exults in the opportunity to balk the calculations and disappoint the wishes of his more affluent neighbor.

3. The panic.—Whatever doubt might have existed at the time, in our mind, as to the cause of the panic which existed last winter, we now believe that it was produced by the tools of party for political effect. We need not go over with the details of the process,—for they are too vivid in the recollection of our readers to require repetition. Any one who will take the trouble to examine a file of the *Courier* & *Enquirer*, the *Star*, or the *Commercial Advertiser* during the period referred to, will be astonished at the utter recklessness of their assertions, the whole object and aim of which, so far as man can perceive, was to aggravate the distress in which the community was involved, and to excite the passions of the people, so as to lead them to believe that the President had dishonestly and without reason removed \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 of government money from one bank to others, all the misery and ruin which could be created by unprincipled presses and infatuated politicians, and by every other instrumentality which could be put in operation, was deliberately invented by the tools of party for political effect.

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

**WALDIE'S LIBRARY.**—We invite the attention of our readers to the publication of the two volumes of Waldie's Circulating Library for the year 1835, inserted in this morning's paper. Our opinion of this periodical has been so often expressed that it is useless to repeat it. We have heard no individual say who has taken the work, that he has failed to receive in it a valuable consideration for the amount paid.

Yesterday being the day of the meeting of Congress, if a quorum of both Houses should be in attendance, the President's annual Message will be delivered this day at noon. We have taken steps to procure its early reception, and shall hasten to lay it before our readers.

On Saturday we shall commence our semi-weekly publication.

The Legislature of Georgia, says the Augusta Chronicle, have re-elected the Hon. John P. King to the Senate of the U. S. for six years from the 4th of March next, and have elected Col. Alfred Cuthbert to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Forsyth. The vote stood,

For J. P. King 154—Democratic.  
" G. R. Gilmer 80 } Opposition.  
Scattering 9 }  
" A. Cuthbert 127—Democratic.  
" H. Branch 61 }  
" O. H. Cannon 31 } Opposition.  
Scattering 20 }

We extract the three following articles from the last Centreville Times in the order in which they were published. To say the least of our neighbor's editorial labors, we cannot but think he was unfortunate in the location of his article on "Lying." We would ask our neighbor of the Times, if he really believes, of the National Administration, what he here asserts, viz: "that party subservency is the only test to office, HOWEVER BASE AND UNWORTHY THE APPLICANT," &c. It is sometimes said that a man does not believe a lie, even when he tells it himself. Possibly this may be the case with our neighbor. Again, we beg the favour of the Editor of the Times, to refer us to the speech, designating the page and line, in which Mr. Van Buren, has used the language imputed to him in the Times. The article is published without being credited to any other journal, we therefore must consider it original. The people are so silly, they will not always believe what we editors tell them, they sometimes require our author, or our proof. How foolish in them to be so particular, is it not?

"The extract published to-day from the Postmaster General's letter, to the Post Master at Portland, presents to the mind the humiliating fact, that the government of our country is sadly managed—party subservency is the only test to office, however base or unworthy the applicant; and the honest and liberal man must give place to the bragging, brawling partizan, who finds it better for him, the louder he bawls. Oh! my country!! how art thou fallen!!!!

"Lying—Lying is a scandalous sin, a crime of deep dye, of extensive nature, practised to deceive, to injure, to betray, to rob, to destroy, and to conceal innumerable sins, it is the sheep's clothing upon the wolf's back, the Pharisee's prayer, the harlot's blush, the hypocrite's paint, the murderer's smile, the thief's cloak, and Judas's kiss, it is mankind's darling sin, and the devil's characteristic.

"PRINCIPLES OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.—In the New York Convention Mr. Van Buren said—He observed that it was evident that the amendment proposed by the honorable gentleman from Delaware, contemplated nothing short of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. He could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon every one.

"The further power is removed from the people, the better."—Martin Van Buren.

The Hon. Peleg Sprague, Senator from Maine, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. He assigns as his reason for resigning, that, being a candidate before the people, at the late election, for the office of Governor of the State, and the decision being against him in that contest, involving the great questions of national policy on which he would be called to act, it would be a violation of his feelings and his wishes to continue longer in the Senate.

FIRE AT SNOW HILL.

It is with much pain we learn, just as our paper is about being put to press, that on Monday night last, an extensive and distressing fire took place at Snow Hill, the capital of Worcester county. It is said that not less than thirty or forty buildings, in the most central part of the town, were consumed, including the Court House, the Post Office and all the stores in the place except two or three; and it is added, most of the contents of the houses burnt, were lost. Most sincerely do we sympathize with the unfortunate sufferers some of whom, it is reported, have lost their all, and we trust their fellow-citizens in this county and other places, will not delay to take measures for their relief.—Cambridge Chronicle.

We copy the annexed letter from the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday evening, which gives the particulars of the fire more at length.

"Snow Hill, Nov. 28th, 1834.  
"My dear friend,—Our village is in ashes. It took fire from a Carpenter's shop, in the centre of the town. The whole central portion is burnt, every house of every description. All the stores except Jenkins' & John Dennis's—both the taverns. John Blair's dwelling, Denwood Williams's, Annanias Jones's, Isaac P. Smith's, E. Dymond's, George Hudson's, Dr. John R. Funnell's, Mrs. Due's, Levin Townsend's, Lowell Jenkins' all the millinery, shoemakers', tailors', and all other little shops, in the central part of the town.—The Court House is in ashes—it is said, however, that the records and the most valuable papers are saved.—I have given you a very imperfect account of this most dreadful calamity. I am exhausted almost to faintness. What can be done—many of our citizens are houseless, penniless, without food and clothes. I have lost

nothing. The saying of J. Dennis's store and I. P. Smith's stables, was the means of saving all the south-western part of the town.—The wind was about west north-west, and blew a fresh breeze. Those who are acquainted with the location of the houses burnt, will readily know who are safe.

Very respectfully, your ob'dt. serv't.  
JOHN S. MARTIN.

**RIOTERS ON THE RAIL ROAD.**—We learn from the late Baltimore papers that the recent murders committed on the Washington Rail Road, have been followed by such acts of violence, as the breaking into stores and dwelling houses, and other outrages of so alarming a character that the citizens of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties bordering on the road, have been thrown into great consternation and alarm. A public meeting of the citizens of those counties has been held, in which they resolved to remonstrate against the employment of the Irish laborers on this work, and, if necessary, to resist it by force.

The annexed report of Col. Williams, will give the particulars of the proceedings adopted for the arrest of the murderers, and all others concerned in the riots.

TO RICHARD G. STOCKETT, THOMAS SNOWDEN, JR. and WM. BAKER DORSEY, Esqrs. Justices of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Anne Arundel county.

GENTLEMEN:—On being clothed with your warrant of the 23d inst. requiring an immediate arrest, as well for the protection of the lives and property of certain citizens, as for the arrest and bringing to justice of all such persons as were likely to have been engaged in the late disturbances and murders on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, or suspected to have any knowledge of the same, I immediately proceeded to carry the same into effect, and now present to you the following report.

As soon as practicable after the order was received, I dispatched expresses in different directions, and although late in the day, I obtained a volunteer force of active and willing citizens, to the number of about thirty, and by 7 o'clock at night had them posted at the point threatened.

On the morning of the 24th, I received an additional force of about seventy men, through the activity of Major Capron; but the whole force being but indifferently armed, with no supply of ammunition, I concluded to defer attempting any arrest, until I could be enabled to make their escape, until further reinforced; but in the meantime proceeded to those sections on the rail road, against which rested the strongest suspicions, for the purpose of searching the shanties and grounds, in order to secure such arms as were known to be in their possession. After a diligent search through the day, in which we partially succeeded, the detachment under Major Capron being obliged to return to the Savage Factory for its security at night, was ordered to take the 4th section (late Watson's) in its route, for a similar purpose.

No resistance was made to these examinations, with but one exception. One of the men of this detachment belonging to a small party, not having been aware of their having departed from a shanty, behind which he was searching for arms, several Irishmen, taking advantage of the darkness, suddenly knelt down and beat him severely—where he lay until some time in the night, when having somewhat recovered he crawled off, and was taken up by a cart in the morning and brought to Waterloo. Some hands of Mr. Merrill, a German and two boys, were driven from their work on the rail road after the departure of the troops, and the man considerably bruised.

On the morning of the 25th, having received information that a considerable reinforcement was on their way from Baltimore to aid the civil authorities of the county, further proceedings were suspended until their arrival.

On being joined by the detachment under Lieut. Col. Campbell, it was determined to make a simultaneous movement upon the 8th, (Jesse's) and 4th, (Watson's) Sections in order to prevent either escape, or the junction of the two parties, should they be so disposed. Accordingly, the troops under Lieut. Col. Campbell, about one o'clock, P. M. were detached to the 8th Section, where the principal body of laborers were employed, and at the same time, a detachment of volunteers under the command of Major Capron, were ordered to the 4th Section, with order to arrest in the first instance every man—and by 6 o'clock the whole body, amounting to upwards of 300 men, were in our custody.

Much credit is due to Major Capron and acting Capt. Stockett, and the volunteers under their command, for the prompt manner in which the orders were executed, notwithstanding their disappointment in an additional force, expected to join from the Savage Factory, and from Capt. Bouldin's Section. As also to Capt. Bouldin and his Dragoons, for the celerity in which he executed his orders, being detached by Lieut. Col. Campbell, after an active duty on the 8th Section, to proceed down to the 4th Section, about 4 miles below, to reinforce Major C., the day being too far advanced for those on foot to reach there before night. By this movement a large number of prisoners taken by that detachment, and who might otherwise have escaped, were brought up and placed in custody with the others.

One man on the 4th Section, against whom there are strong suspicions of guilt, not having been captured with the rest, Major Capron with a small party, returned to the Section in the night and arrested him in his bed, along with several others. Very early on the 26th, Capt. Bouldin's troop completed the arrests by bringing in a number found upon the lines.

To Lieut. Col. Campbell, and the officers and soldiers under his command, we are indebted for the complete success of our plans of co-operation, and for the expeditious manner in which they were accomplished, and which may be ascribed to their good discipline, and the promptness and despatch with which every order was executed.

Very respectfully, your ob'dt. servant.  
J. S. WILLIAMS, Lieut. Col.  
Nov. 27th, 1834. Com'g A. C. Vol's.

**WHAT SAY THE FEELS TO NORTH CAROLINA NOW.**—It will be recollected by our readers with what apparent sincerity and how positively the Federal papers throughout the country claimed a victory in North Carolina, at the election which took place in that State two months ago for members of the State Legislature. The declarations of the Democratic party were pronounced false, and the claim of 30 majority in the Legislature, was represented as a trick for political effect. The result proves that the statements of the Democratic papers were true, and that the representations of the Federal papers were false,—mere tricks for political effect.

The following articles, republished in the

leading papers of the opposition, the National Intelligencer, and Telegraph, and copied by almost every Federal paper in the country, shew what reliance is to be placed on their representations.

Republished in the National Intelligencer.

**From the Raleigh Register.**  
"We have cautiously foreborne for some weeks, to express our opinion with respect to the probable political complexion of the next General Assembly of this State. We did not wish to 'shoot until we were out of the woods.' We now feel ourselves at liberty to declare from ascertained facts, not that we are in the midst of a revolution, but that we have passed triumphantly through it. THE BATTLE HAS BEEN FOUGHT AND WON. From the period that General Jackson ascended to the highest honors of the nation, until within less than a year, no State in the Union, we do not except Tennessee, has supported him with more unflinching firmness, more unvarying unanimity, than North Carolina. But now that the character of the contest is changed, the scene is changed.

"Most assuredly, the delusion is at an end, and we do not make the assertion lightly, when we declare, that we do not believe that there has been either in Kentucky, or Louisiana, or Illinois, or Indiana, a more decided change than in North Carolina."

Republished in the Telegraph.

**From the North Carolina Whig.**  
"The Hon. Bedford Brown will stand about as much chance of re-election (mistake excepted) as a bob tail cat who may have been barking before the herd, ever since he mounted his seven league boots to trample on the rights of freemen. Bedford Brown be re-elected! It cannot be."

Well, it appears that the Hon. Bedford Brown HAS BEEN RE-ELECTED TO THE U. S. SENATE, AND BY A MAJORITY OF VOTES.

**MR. CLAY ON THE U. S. BANK IN 1811.**

We offer below the report of Mr. Clay delivered in the Senate of the United States in 1811, on the question of extending the corporate privileges of the Bank of the United States. The peculiar application of this document to the present condition of the Bank, gives it more value than it might otherwise intrinsically possess. The condition of the Bank is the same it then was, that of the country the same, or not very dissimilar, the Constitution is the same; what then has produced the change in Mr. Clay's mind and opinions? HE WAS THEN A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHICH WAS OPPOSED TO THE BANK OF THE U. S.; HE IS NOW THE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FEDERAL PARTY, WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN IN FAVOR OF THE U. S. BANK.

"IN SENATE—Saturday March 2.

"MR. CLAY, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, praying that an act of Congress might be passed, to continue the corporate powers of the Bank, for a further period, to enable it to settle some of its concerns as may be depending on the 3rd of March, 1811, respectfully offers for the consideration of the Senate, the following REPORT.

"That your committee have duly weighed the contents of the Memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists as they have thought proper to present through their agents: That holding the opinion, (as a majority of the committee do,) that the Constitution did not authorize Congress originally to grant the charter, it follows as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the stockholders, is equally repugnant to the Constitution. But if it were possible to surmount this fundamental objection, and if that rule which forbids, during the same session of the Senate, the re-creation of a proposition once decided, were disregarded, your committee would still be at a loss to find any sufficient reasons for prolonging the political existence of a corporation, for the purpose of winding up its affairs. For,

"As it respects the body itself it is believed that the existing laws through the instrumentality of a trust properly constituted, afford as ample means as a qualified continuance of the charter would for the liquidation of its accounts, and the collection and final distribution of its funds. But should any inconvenience be experienced on this subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial and such as the State authorities, upon proper application would not fail to provide a competent remedy for. And,

"In relation to the community, if the corporation, stripped of its banking powers, were to fulfil bona fide the duty of closing its affairs, your committee cannot see that any material advantage would be derived. Whilst, on the contrary, if it should not so act, but should avail itself of the temporary prolongation, in order to effect a more durable extension of its charter, it might, in its operations, become a serious scourge.

"Your committee are happy to say, that they learn from a satisfactory source, that the apprehensions which were indulged, as to the distress resulting from a non-renewal of the charter, are far from being realized in Philadelphia, to which their information has been confined. It was long since known, that the occurrence, in the circulation of the country, which was to be produced by the withdrawal of the paper of the Bank of the United States, would be filled by paper issuing from other Banks.—This operation is now actually going on: The paper of the Bank of the United States is rapidly returning, and that of other Banks is taking its place. The ability to enlarge their accommodations is proportionately enhanced, and when it shall be further increased by a REMOVAL INTO THEIR VAULTS OF THOSE DEPOSITS WHICH ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, the injurious effects of a dissolution of the corporation will be found to consist in an accelerated disclosure of the actual condition of those who have been supported by the credit of others, but whose insolvent or tottering situation, known to the Bank, has been concealed from the public at large.

"Your committee beg leave to present the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted."

**From the Hudson Gazette.**

**VIOLENCE OF THE OPPOSITION.**  
The ferocious temper of the opposition shows itself as strongly—perhaps more so—under their defeat, than before the election. Nothing is fairer, or more natural, than that men should differ in their opinions of public men and measures, and it has ever been the character of the democracy to exercise this right temperately themselves and so allow it to others, as to forget and forgive all such differences the moment the contest ceases. By this course, social in-

tercourse is preserved, and the relations of private life undisturbed by party violence. How different the opposition treat this matter, will be discovered from the following extracts:

**From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.**  
"Let our rulers and the party in power bear their victory modestly—let them remember that although a minority, WE ARE AS READY TO RESIST BY FORCE OF ARMS, if necessary, any encroachment upon our constitutional liberties as if we were far more numerous."

**From the New York American.**  
"Wings, Constitutionists, friends of American Freedom, do you believe in the doctrines which you preach? Abide, then, by the duties which they imply. YOU CANNOT AS HONEST MEN, COUNTESSONS OR CONSORT WITH THOSE WHOM YOU HAVE ASSERTED TO BE THE ENEMIES OF THEIR COUNTRY. Know you not that 'a man may smile and smile and be a villain?' Fear you not that he who now jests at your disfigurement, and laughs with apparent good nature at the vile means which he has helped to put in operation to effect it, WOULD ALSO CUT YOUR THROAT AT THE BECK OF A DESPOT?"

Surely such men richly deserve the strong condemnation they have received at the hands of a free People.

We received the following characteristic epistle from one of the crew of the U. States Ship Constellation, just arrived at this port, from Gibraltar. It was folded in the true sailor fashion, and if our mercantile friends had received it, it would have awakened associations of heavy remittances. But it contains something above all gold and silver—the record of a noble deed.

[Norfolk Beacon.]

During our stay at Toulon we were informed that a young man named Alexander Jamieson, was a convict in that place. Having made some inquiries respecting him, we found that he was an American; and was detected while in the act of smuggling when attached to an American vessel lying at Havre de Grace. He was tried by the laws of France, and sentenced to six years hard labour in the Navy Yard at Toulon of which he had served 4. He sent some letters on board for our perusal, from his mother, residing in the State of New Jersey, and one from himself, stating the miserable condition he was in at present. Finding he was deserving of our assistance, we raised by subscription \$100, and requested Capt. Read, to place the amount in the hands of some respectable resident of the place, to be kept until the time of servitude expired, in order to procure himself clothing and a passage to his native country. We also by the benevolent influence and assistance of Capt. Read, got one year taken off of his servitude.

How much must be the feelings of his aged mother excited, when she hears that her son, and perhaps her only child, now a slave in a far distant clime, was assisted by the crew of a man-of-war, a set of beings thought by those residing on shore, unfit to associate with the very lowest dregs of society. Where is there a heart more open, or a hand more ready, to assist the distresses of any description than a Sailor's?

ROBERT M. DURAND.

U. S. Ship Constellation.

**MATTHEWS.**—On Saturday last, the notorious Matthews, alias Matthias, was brought to this town in the charge of Messrs. Riker and Tompkins, of the New York police, under the warrant issued some time since by Charles Yeag, Esq., in which the prisoner is charged with "being instrumental in the death of Elijah Pierson, in the month of August last," on the oath of Mrs. Rosetta Drach, of New York, and the certificate of four respectable physicians in New Jersey, who examined the stomach of the deceased, and declared it to have contained a "large quantity of unwholesome and deadly substance." Matthias, having been delivered into the custody of the authorities of this place, was on Sunday morning lodged in the county jail, to await his trial.

[Westchester Herald.]

The Rhode Island Republican has the following paragraph.

**E. K. AVERY.**—Tuesday evening Nov. 25.—We have just now learnt from a source entitled to credit, that Avery has made a full and unequivocal confession of the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell.

**NEAPOLITAN CLAIMS.**—The New York Gazette says: "The Rhone, from Havre, has brought one hundred thousand dollars in gold, being a portion of the first instalment on the claims of four citizens against the Neapolitan government. The Utica, (momentarily expected,) and Formosa each have a similar amount on board."

The Gazette de France of the 22d of October states, that Mr. Livingston had a long conversation with M. de Rigny, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Ms. Repub.*

**HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.**

The regular weekly Report of the Board of Health is inserted in another column. It shows that the deaths by cholera were only four, and the total number of all diseases 54. These four deaths occurred at the commencement of that week, that is about the 18th Nov. and since then the cholera has totally disappeared from Baltimore. The health of our city is now excellent—the bracing and purifying northwest winds which have prevailed for the last three or four days having completely re-established it. The restoration of our community to its wonted health, after the fearful visitation which has passed over it, may well occasion the lifting up of every heart in sincere gratitude to Almighty God, for the shortness of its duration.

We subjoin a statement of the mortality by the cholera, and by all other diseases, during the four weeks in which it prevailed. In point of mortality alone, it will be seen that the visitation has been as light here as in any other city or town in the Union. It was the character of those who fell under it—the well known and justly esteemed, of exemplary habits of life—which rendered the disease so alarming:

	Total deaths.	By cholera.
Week ending 3d Nov.	56	3
" 10th,	67	29
" 17th,	95	35
" 24th,	54	4
Total deaths by cholera during the four weeks,	71	

This statement of facts will prove how grossly exaggerated were the reports which were so current in the country around us.—*Amer.*

**From the Baltimore American of Saturday.**

**PRICE CURRENT.**

**Wheat.**—Notwithstanding that the supplies were light in the early part of the week, prices receded under the influence of the heavy state of the flour market, and sales of fair to very good reds were made at 95 a 100 cents per bushel. Prices have since remained pretty much at these quotations, and to-day we find that no red wheat will bring more than \$1 per bushel. An advance of a cent or two has oc-

asionally been demanded for very prime parcels, but no sales have been effected above \$1. We therefore quote fair to prime reds at 95 a 100 cents per bushel. A cargo of extra prime heavy yellow was sold this morning at \$1.04. Corn.—There has been little or no old Corn at market, that description having been completely superseded by the new. In the early part of the week the supplies of new Corn were plentiful, and sales of dry white were made for shipment at 55 a 56 cts, and of yellow at a cent more. Yesterday sales of both sorts were made for shipment at 55 a 56 cts. To-day there is a full supply at market, with but a very limited demand, there being no vessels in port to take the article away. There has consequently been a decline in prices, and sales of several thousand bushels, dry, for shipment, were made this morning at 53 cents. These are the latest sales, and, for the reasons above stated, there is now a pause in the market. Our preceding remarks apply to dry Corn,—that which is damp, and unfit for shipment, ranges at lower prices, according to its condition.

Rye.—Is without change.—We continue to quote at 63 cents—small supplies.

Oats.—We quote, as in quality, at 30 a 32 cts.

Clover Seed.—Wagon price \$4 50 a 4 75; and store price \$4 75 a 5 12 1/2.

**MARRIED.**

On Saturday the 22nd ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Jeremiah Benson to Miss Leah Robinson, both of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Rawleigh, Mr. John W. David to Miss Matilda A. Neighbours, both of this Town.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Wm. Rice to Mrs. Ann Price, both of Talbot county.

**DIED.**

On Monday, 24th ult. in this county, after a short illness, Mr. William Shehan; he has left a wife and one child to lament his loss.

At New York, on Sunday morning, Richard Tilghman Lloyd, formerly of Maryland.

**Great Literary Enterprise.**

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF  
**WALDIE'S LIBRARY,**  
FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit, and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainty, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The *Journal of Belles Lettres*, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus, the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

**Extracts from the original Prospectus.**

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the *Waverley* novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* at \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for five dollars!

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed there in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works out of print, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to dash conviction of its eligibility.

**TERMS.**

"The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages, with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a title-page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. 63¢ Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE,  
No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of  
Mrs. Storr's Philadelphia House.  
Philadelphia, December, 1834.

**THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION**

**TO THE LIBRARY.**  
A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio and Companion to the Select Circulating Library," in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine.

Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,**

**CRANBERRIES, &c.**

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers,

Fresh Buckwheat Flour,  
Cranberries,  
Almonds and Currants,  
Fresh Bunch Raisins,  
Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.  
ALSO.

**CAST STEEL AXES,**

superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel.  
WM. H. & P. GROOME.  
dec 2 covet 6m

**PAGE'S HOTEL,**

**BALTIMORE.**

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.  
J. H. PAGE.  
Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Court of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, in the name and on behalf of William Tiffany, George Tiffany, and Henry Tiffany, assignees of Thomas White, against William Vans Murray, I will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Jail door in Cambridge, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, three or likely NEGRO MEN as in this county, by the names of Bob, George, and Adam. The above negroes are taken as the property of the said William Vans Murray, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias and the costs due and to become due.

&lt;

From the National Intelligencer.  
Origin of the Numerical Subdivision of the Bible into Chapters and Verses.

The subdivision of the contents of a book into small verses, which is peculiar to the Bible, is the abuse of a convenience designed for another purpose, the history of which is perhaps worth considering, and may prove interesting to the reader.

The sacred books (both Hebrew and Greek) came from the hands of their authors, and were put into those of the people for whom they were originally composed, without any subdivision of the kind alluded to, which was first adopted immediately subsequent to the Babylonian captivity. The Jews had, at the time, nearly forgotten the original Hebrew—so much so, that when it was read in the Synagogue, it was found necessary to have an interpreter to the Chaldee, for the use of the common people.

To make this interpretation intelligible and useful, the reader of the Hebrew used to pause at short distances, while the interpreter pronounced the same passage in Chaldee; and these pauses became established, and were marked in the manuscript—forming a sort of verses, like those in our present Bibles. This division into verses was confined to the Hebrew Scriptures, and to the people for whose use it had been contrived—no such division being in the translation of the Septuagint, nor in the Latin version—so that the Bible used in the Greek and West Church was without any such division, either in the Old or New Testament. When, at a later date, it was found necessary to make a division and subdivision of the sacred books, it was for a very different purpose—that, namely, of being thereby enabled to refer to them with the greater ease and certainty. History informs us that Cardinal Hugo, in the 13th century, made a concordance to the whole of the Latin Bible; and that, for this purpose of reference, he divided both the Old and New Testament into chapters, as we now have them. These chapters he then subdivided into smaller portions, distinguishing them by the letters of the alphabet, and in this way he was enabled to make references from his concordance to the text of the Bible.

The utility of such a concordance brought it into high repute, and the division into chapters, upon which it depended, was adopted, along with it, by the European Divines. This division into chapters was afterwards, (in the 15th century) adopted by the celebrated Mordecai Nathan, who carried the contrivance a step further; for, instead of adhering to the subdivisions of Cardinal Hugo, he made others, much smaller, and distinguished them, not by letters, but numbers. This invention was applied to the Latin Bible, and resulted in producing the present verses of the Old Testament. In this, Mordecai Nathan proceeded, no doubt, upon the old subdivisions that had been used for the interpretation into Chaldee. We thus see that the present divisions of the Old Testament into chapters and verses, was an invention partly Christian, and partly Jewish; and that it was for the sole purpose of convenient reference, and not with a view to any natural division of the several subjects.

The New Testament still remained without any subdivision into verses till about the middle of the 16th century, when the plan was adopted for a similar purpose; viz: a concordance. It was carried into effect by Robert Stephens, a celebrated printer, at Paris, who followed the example of Mordecai Nathan, in subdividing the chapters into small verses, and numbering them, and also printed an edition of the Greek Testament upon the same plan. This division soon came into general use, like the former one of the Old Testament; and was recommended from the same view—namely the concordance—which depended upon it; and Latin Testaments, as well as Bibles, continued ever after to be distinguished into chapters and verses.

It remained for the translators of the English Bible to carry this invention still further. In all the printed Bibles the beginning of every chapter had been made a fresh paragraph; but the verses were only marked by the number, either in the margin or in the body of the matter—such minute subdivisions not being deemed fit for distinct paragraphs. The English translators however, who had fled to Geneva during the persecution of Queen Mary—and who published there a new translation, famous afterwards under the name of the Geneva Bible—separated every one of the verses, making each into a distinct paragraph. This new invention was soon received with as much approbation as the preceding; and all Bibles, in all languages, began to be printed in the same manner—that is, with the verses distinguished into paragraphs, and this practice has continued down to the present time. A singular destiny this, to which no other book was ever subjected—for, in all other works, the index, or concordance, or whatever may be the subsidiary matter, is so arranged as to be subordinate to the original work, it is in the Bible alone, that the text and substance of the original has been disfigured in order that it might be adapted to the concordance that belongs to it—a convenient reference, rather than a careful perusal, being the end seemingly had in view.

In consequence of this, the Bible is to the eye, upon the opening of it rather a book of reference, than a book for perusal and study—a circumstance, it is to be feared, which occasions it to be used rather for the purpose of verifying a quotation, than as furnishing to the mind truths of eternal import, as well as lessons of the most consummate practical wisdom.

**Singular discovery of a Homicide.**—We copy the following extraordinary account from the Kingston British Whig:—"About 60 years ago, Messrs. —, respectable wine merchants in London, had in their possession a hoghead of Madeira, which they had endeavored to sell in vain, to render fit for sale. The ordinary methods used to refine wine had been resorted to, but without success; and, as a last resource, the principals desired their cellar man to have it racked off into bottles. This order was immediately put into execution, and a man was set to rack off the wine, whilst the rest were busied up stairs. He who was thus employed proceeded with his work, but had not filled above a dozen bottles when he heard the cask suddenly ceased running. The casks used for racking are very large and the man thought to remove the obstruction with his finger, with which he drew out the cause of stoppage, but what was his surprise, when, on looking at it, he found it to be a piece of human scalp, with the hair still clinging to it! Those who have been in a spacious wine cellar, cannot have failed to notice the dismal appearance of the place, to which the faint light lends additional effect. The poor fellow who had made such a disgusting and terrifying discovery almost fainted at the sight, but with a sudden effort he dashed down the bottle which he was filling and fled up stairs in an agony of alarm and terror. All crowded round him to hear the cause of his fright, which he with difficulty explained to them; and one of the partners, with several of the men, descended into the vault, determined to ascertain the truth of his statement, which they attributed either to drunkenness or a diseased imagination. Without a moment's hesitation the hoghead was turned up, the head taken out, and the wine poured into another vessel, when a fright-

ful spectacle was presented to their view.—Within the hoghead lay a skeleton, to the bones of which the flesh in some places still clung, while a horrid mass of putridity had settled at the bottom! Shocked at the sight, they replaced the head of the hoghead, and immediately took place, the result of which was the apprehension of a wine-cooper there, who confessed that being jealous of his apprentice, he had one day picked a quarrel with the youth, whom he killed by a blow of his adze, and that fearing a discovery, he had immediately crammed the boy into a hoghead, which was shipped off at once for England. Many instances of retributive justice are on record, but none of them can be considered more remarkable than the one above related."

#### BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

By Joseph Hopkinson, L. L. D.

"The American parent does an injustice to his child which he never can repair, for which no inheritance can compensate, who refuses to give him a full education, because he is not intended for a learned profession—whatever he may intend, he can not know to what his son may come, and if there should be no change in this respect, will a liberal education be lost upon him, because he is not a lawyer, a doctor or a divine? Nothing can be more untrue or pernicious than this opinion. It is impossible to imagine a citizen of this commonwealth to be in any situation in which the discipline and acquirements of a collegiate education, however various and extended, will not have their value. They will give him consideration and usefulness, which will be seen and felt in his daily intercourse of business or pleasure; they will give him weight and worth as a member of society, and as a never failing source of honor, various and lasting employment, under all circumstances in every station of life. They will preserve him from the delusion of dangerous errors, and the seductive vice. The gambling table will not be restored to, to hasten the slow and listless step of time when the library offers a surer and more attractive resource. The bottle will not be applied to, to stir the languid spirit to action and delight, when the magic of the poet is at hand to rouse the imagination, and pour its fascinating wonders on the soul. Such gifts, such acquirements, will make their possessor a true friend, a more cherished companion, a more interesting, beloved and loving husband, a more valuable and respected parent."

#### FOR SALE.

A good milk cow with a young calf. Enquire at the Whig office.  
nov 25 3t

#### TO BE RENTED

**THE UNION TAVERN**  
IN EASTON.  
A commodious new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.  
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.  
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.  
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.  
April 22

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL** of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of November 1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACK BURLEY; says he belongs to John C. Sellman, of West River, near Herring Creek Church, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand, and two thumbs on his right hand. Had on when committed, a blue country cloth roundabout and pantaloons, yellow rock striped vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and a wool hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro 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 25 3w

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL** of Baltimore City and County, on the 1st day of November, 1834, by N. G. Bryson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself MILLY SNOWDEN; says she was born free, was raised by her mother, Nelly Bond, who lives in St. Mary's county, twelve miles below Leonard's town, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the left side of her forehead, and a scar on her left wrist. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, red striped plaid cape, blue cotton striped apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, and a pair of fine leather shoes.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
nov 25 3w

#### NEW FALL GOODS.

**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton,  
A very handsome and general assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods.**

Among which are,  
A HANDSOME VARIETY OF  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.  
sept 30 1t

#### NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

**JOHN STEVENS.**

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,  
A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in at the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
oct 21 3w

#### NEW FALL GOODS.

**WILLSON & TAYLOR**

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS;**  
and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.  
Feathers, Linens and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods.  
nov 11 1t

#### NEW FALL GOODS.

**WM. H. & P. GROOME.**

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising a very  
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC  
**DRY GOODS,**

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Goidard Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.  
oct 21 6t

#### TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If once combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.  
D. M. SMITH.  
sept 30 1t G

#### NEW HATTING

**Establishment.**

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of  
**GENTLEMEN'S HATS & LADY'S BONNETS**  
which they will sell very low for cash or trade, and hope from their own unremitting attention to business, to ensure a share of public patronage. Their shop is the one formerly occupied by Thos. Harper, and next door to McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store.  
THOMAS BEASTON,  
THOMAS HARPER.  
N. B. Thos. Harper, (one of the above firm) grateful for past favours, would be very much obliged to those whose accounts are of long standing, to come forward and liquidate them, as he is very much in want of the one thing needful.  
Easton, Nov 8th 1834—nov 11 3w

#### Boot & Shoe making & repairing

DONE BY

**SOLOMON MERRICK.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of his patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.

The public's obedient servant,  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
nov 4 1t

#### Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.  
**GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.**  
Easton, July 8

#### PROSPECTUS

For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both annoying and interesting to them.

To obviate these difficulties, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance.

All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made, must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

**RICHARD SPENCER.**  
Oct. 28, 1834.

#### Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE

**CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.**

The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

**TERMS.**  
1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.  
nov 4

#### To Rent for 1835

THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to  
**WM. H. GROOME.**  
Easton, sept. 30. 6d3w

#### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

**RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,** of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason, Gerald Coursey, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Horsley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county Md.

**THOMAS R. PERKINS.**  
Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 14 3m

#### Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting; that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the Library, a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magaziniere*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books* entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer numbers to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted. 1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present edition.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others will render it needless to enter upon the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and *had that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia, while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one.* We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

**ADAM WALDIE.**

#### TO RENT.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order, together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, two story Brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crotcher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to  
**JACOB C. WILLSON.**  
sept 2 1t

**Collector's Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

**JOHN HARRINGTON,** Collector of Talbot county.  
sept 9

#### THE STEAM BOAT

**MARYLAND**

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.  
By order,  
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.  
sept 15

#### STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

**THE STEAM BOAT**

**GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,**

Captain William Virdin.

WILL leave Baltimore every TUESDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

**WM. OWEN,** Agent.  
march

#### Easton and Baltimore Packet

**Sloop Thomas Hayward,**

**GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.**

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room), has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

**SAMUEL H. BENNY.**  
Easton Point, May 6

#### OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, Jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT!

**JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff.**  
July 22 1t [G]

#### Valuable Property for sale

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Markey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
oct 14 1t Easton Point.

#### A House-keeper Wanted.

A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to  
**MATTHEW SPENCER.**  
Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov. 4

#### WOOL.

**LYMAN REED & Co.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,

South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances