



WORCESTER SENTINEL

And Farmer

"Amicus, opulorum, tyrantium adversarius."—THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND, THE TYRANT'S FOE.

VOL. I.

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Administrators, Sheriffs and Constables, advertising Sales will be credited until the expiration of the day of sale, when the money will be expected from the Officer.

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All communications must come post paid or they will not be taken out of the office.

POETICAL.



[COMMUNICATED]

TO
I left thee—nor did seem to grieve—
I breath no sad nor wild farewell;
But an! more deep, more keen, believe,
The grief I rock'd not how to tell.
The cold in studied phrase may whine
Of parting pang, or rapture's thrill,
But heart as fond, as true as mine,
When deepest wound, then most is still.
And why should language vainly seek
To paint the we it ne'er reveals?
The heart—the heart can never speak,
The tongue but mocks the grief it feels.
Oh then, untold, thou wilt not deem
Until the pang such partings bring—
Most swift the tide when calm the stream,
And saddest birds but rarely sing.
M. L.

From the Gazette and Intelligencer.
CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.
The mighty dead, this is my hallowed theme,
Not mine a waking or a sleeping dream,
Would such it were.
The mighty dead, ye hearts of proof draw near
And drop to memory such as fits a tear.
Hush, not a stir—
Do still our country, not a word be said,
All praise is fully to the rev'rend dead.
How calm is rest!
No more shall honor's voice fall on his ear,
Nor Misery's call force to his eye the tear.
The good and blest.
The hero, patriot and the christian's dead,
Beneath the turf reclines his rev'rend head,
But he shall rise,
When Gabriel's trumpet finally shall sound,
Among the blest spirits, the dead, be found,
In yonder shore.
Do we not see with him of Yarnold's sod,
The mighty dead draw near to worship God,
The loved on earth—
Hark, to the anthems that in Heaven float,
Hark, to the judge's and the patriot's note,
Their's the new birth.
Yes, let us weep o'er pity's fountain dry,
That such has been our country's destiny,
But not for thee,
Thou great one of the earth, thy
Is not for thee our wailing tears shall flow,
Nearer to glory!

VOLUNTARY STARVATION.

Professor Halland, in one of his journals, gives a most extraordinary case of a tradesman, who impelled by a succession of misfortunes, and absolutely destitute of the means of procuring food, retired to a sequestered spot in a forest, and there resolved to starve himself to death. He put the determination in force Sept. 15, and was found on the third of October (eighteen days) still living, although speechless, insensible, and reduced to the last stage of debility. A small quantity of liquid was given him, after which he expired. By his side was found a pocket book and pencil, with which he had contrived to keep a daily journal of his state and sufferings, and in which he persevered till the 21st of September. He begins to give an account of himself, and states that he was a respectable tradesman, possessing good property of which he had been deprived by misfortune and villainy, and that he had come to the determination of starving himself to death not so much with the view of committing suicide, as because he was

unable to procure work; that he had in vain offered himself as a soldier, and was too proud to apply to unfeeling relations. This note is dated on the tenth, which day he had employed in constructing a little hut of bushes and leaves. On the seventeenth, he complains of suffering much from cold, and in his journal of the eighteenth, he mentions having suffered from intolerable thirst, to appease which he had licked the dew from the surrounding vegetables. On the twentieth, he found a small piece of coin and with great difficulty reached an inn where he purchased a bottle of beer. The beer failed however, to quench his thirst, and his strength was so much reduced that he took three hours to accomplish the distance, about two miles. On the twenty-second he discovered a spring of water, but though tormented with thirst, the agony which the cold water produced on his stomach excited vomiting and convulsions. The twenty-third made ten days since he had taken any food but beer and a little water. During that time he had not slept at all. On the twenty-sixth, he complained of his feet being dead, and of being distracted by thirst; he was too weak to crawl to the spring, and yet dreadfully susceptible of suffering. The twenty-ninth of September was the last day on which he made any memoranda.

AGRICULTURAL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

RUFFIN'S ESSAY ON CALCAREOUS MANURES.

MR. EDITOR:—

One of the most important subjects, for the promotion of which, a patriotic community ought to encourage the diffusion of a public Journal, is its capability and actual use, in giving an extensive, easy and cheap circulation to domestic literature, and especially in all that relates to agriculture—which is the very "bone and sinew" of the physical strength, and lies at the foundation, too, of the moral and intellectual grandeur of our highly favoured country. Assuming this position as a fact which will not be controverted, I would ask a place in the columns of the "SENTINEL" for a few remarks, upon the merits and importance of a work, but too little known in this section of our peninsula, whose life appears at the head of this article.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the recommendation of this essay to the notice of the highly intelligent agricultural population of Worcester and Somerset counties, that its accomplished author, unites in himself the qualifications of a scientific chemist and geologist, with those of a long experienced practical agriculturist. It is well known to what an extent the arts of civilized life are indebted to the discoveries of chemistry for their success; including not only the mighty manufacturing interests, which are exalting our country, with such astonishing rapidity, to a point of unexampled greatness among the nations of the earth—but also, the more humble, though, perhaps, not less useful, operations of the kitchen and dairy. Agriculture too, has long received the attention of that science, in the hands of men distinguished for talents and industry, and liberal sustained, both by honour and wealth, in England and France.—It is to be regretted, however, that notwithstanding this weight of talent and labour which has been, for so long a period, brought to bear upon the occupations of husbandry, the true principles upon which the permanent fertility of most soils depends, and of imparting a fixedness to vegetable manures, in various states of combination and decomposition, have been but little understood. It was reserved for EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, to make these discoveries by chemical processes, accurately and laboriously conducted, and to confirm their truth and efficiency by innumerable experiments and facts in agriculture, already made, and still in active and ever increasing progress, throughout extensive sections of the tide water districts of his own, and other states. A circumstance that will add immense value to these experiments, and give them a wider circulation, is the intellectual character of so many of the cultivators of the soil, in the middle and Southern States—now vigorously employed in their extension.—Educated gentlemen and many of them distinguished in the learned professions, with leisure, and opportunity, and wealth to conduct their useful experiments, and with public spirit enough to make them known, the most important

results may be reasonably expected. It is an encouraging fact, and one well calculated to inspire pride, and energetic action, in the present interesting crisis of our agriculture, that there is not, perhaps, in any section of the U. States, of equal extent, so large an amount of educated talent—of gentlemanly and liberal feeling—of wealth and merited influence, employed in the pursuits of husbandry, as in the counties of Somerset and Worcester.—With some modification, as to number, the same remarks will apply to the Eastern Shore of Virginia—but with this flattering addition, that in Accomac and Northampton counties, there is, at this moment, more enterprise, and more activity,—and a greater amount of capital is invested in the soil.

In my view it is impossible for the least sanguine farmer among us, who has been at all accustomed to trace effects to their proper causes, to read the essay, and the agricultural publication which is edited by Mr. Ruffin—entitled the "FARMER'S REGISTER," and which is issued monthly,—without feeling an assurance, that a new and encouraging era is opening upon our agriculture,—and that a glorious and pregnant light is shielding itself, upon an object of deep and hitherto, almost hopeless gloom,—the increasing poverty of nine-tenths of the farms upon this peninsula. This subject is one of mighty importance to the Eastern Shore, and may involve consequences, fatal to the interests of our worthy and respectable land proprietors, who to our astonishment, are slumbering in fancied security, whilst appalling perils surround them. Already has the spirit of emigration been felt and displayed, upon this Shore,—and the lower end of Worcester county, has lost within the last year, nearly a hundred, as I am informed, of its valuable population—including all ages and sexes.—The fertile and cheap lands of the West, offer attractions, which the inducements and enterprises, who are here cultivating a soil, apparently condemned to sterility, cannot equal.

Information is spreading fast; letters are continually being received from those who have arrived in safety, in the promised land, teeming with representations of productive soil, almost beyond even the excited expectations of an Eastern Shore farmer, and numbers more are at this moment anxiously trying their wings, for a flight to the place of plenty, with the opening of the approaching spring. They leave their native country, with reluctance—many of them with sorrow.—This is reported from my own knowledge.—With many of them I am personally and intimately acquainted, and the substance of their declarations is,—that my little paternal inheritance, with its soil, its manure, its water, or any other considerations, is of no value, and that they must have been content with their children.—This is a painful and other considerations.

These facts and they are of a melancholy character, are known to all the inhabitants around us; and yet, wonderful to be told, the healing hand is not extended to apply the remedy. Permit this evil (I call it an evil; and it is so, certainly to the prosperity of this country, perhaps to the emigrants themselves;—to many of them, surely so) to gain more ground and establish itself, and your efforts to check its desolating effects, will be vain.—Colony will succeed colony, with alarming rapidity;—the value and the price of land,—already too depressed,—will decline still more,—the inevitable consequence will be,—that tenants will not be found among us, to cultivate our farms; except at reduced rates; as is already the case, on the Western Shore of Virginia, below the mountains; and our numerous small farms will add to their present sterility, the gloom of pine thickets and deserted and dilapidated buildings. This is not said in despondency, far from it. The means of prevention are at hand; sure and efficient; abundantly efficient, if they will be used.

These remarks are already extended beyond the length at first intended; but the subject is one of overwhelming magnitude, and calls for prompt and energetic interposition. I will briefly state a few of the more prominent facts, in relation to agriculture, so ably discussed and illustrated in the essay, and refer the readers of this to the interesting details of the work itself, which so richly merits an extensive circulation.

The efficacy of calcareous manures in imparting vigour to exhausted soils is entitled to the first notice; because it lies at the foundation of the new system for the improvement of our lands. The next discovery of importance, supported by the experiments of Mr. Ruffin, is the peculiar adaptation of lime, to the immediate and permanent productiveness of our light soil, and especially suited to our extensive pine thickets, where the shatters or leaves have been permitted to accumulate. The doctrine of the acidity of soils, also, so injurious to vegetation, is exclusively his own, in its present improved and scientific form. The mode of its cure, which he has so successfully tried, constitutes a third item, of great importance. This principle has, hitherto, been vaguely treated by European writers upon agriculture,—though its existence was known to them; but no effectual remedy had ever been suggested.—The more intellectual reader of the Essay and Register, will be highly gratified by the manner in which Mr. Ruffin has treated this interesting subject. Full, perspicuous and logical, he has left nothing to be done by the man of science on this point, and little more to be desired by the farmer. His instructions, for ascertaining the presence of this baneful acid in land, the plainest understanding will be able to comprehend and practise satisfactorily.

The last position, of more particular interest, established by Mr. Ruffin, and which will claim the attention of every enterprising agriculturist, is that lime, in some form is the only certain agent in rendering putrescent manures, durable in their effects. What farmer is there among us, who has not had occasion to lament the transient operation of our farm-yard, and other vegetable manures, not favored with

The lime qualifies that valuable article to combine with the soil, in such a manner, as to secure its durability most effectually. Numerous experiments, of many years standing, have established this fact. We are indebted to the indefatigable labors of Mr. Ruffin, for the important facts contained by nearly all of the manure and agriculture of the rich soil of the Eastern Shore of the South and West, that their fertility depends principally and essentially upon the calcareous matter combined with them; and that to imitate by art, this process of nature is the most effectual method of re-establishing our worn out lands.—Dead of manure, which are collecting such wonders in particular and extensive sections of Maryland and Virginia.—It seems, from the opinion of practical geologists, are not to have, with their treasures, that portion of this peninsula immediately bordering on the sea board; but provident nature has not left it destitute of a cheap and efficient substitute. The shores of shells in our bays accessible at low water, and in many places abundant; and the supplies derived from living shell-fish, brought up for domestic consumption, will afford the material for lime, during many successive years. The time is not distant, perhaps, when stone lime will be burnt upon this Shore, where wood is cheap and abundant, and labour low; from the lime stone imported by return vessels from the Delaware; as has been lately practised with success, in the neighborhood of Smyrna; and will soon go into operation, at the head of Indian river, where shells cannot be procured, in sufficient quantities for agricultural purposes. Unexpected beds of fossil shells may yet be discovered, along the sea coast, by the persevering and scientific exertions of professor DUDLEY, the accurate and learned gentleman, employed in a geological survey of Maryland; a measure which reflects so much honor upon the wisdom and public spirit of your legislature; from which the happiest results have already been realized, and more extensive benefits may be justly anticipated.

The assertion will be sustained, by all the intelligent citizens of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, at all conversant with agriculture; that a soil more susceptible of rapid and easy improvement than ours; more grateful, in its returns, to

the hand of judicious labor, and more convenient and pleasant in its tillage, does not exist upon the face of the globe. A system of culture, deplorably erroneous and exhausting, has been pursued for ages, which would have reduced to a state of abject sterility any other soil, in half the time. The active exertions of a few individual and enterprising individuals in each county, establishing agricultural societies, as is the case in every county in the State of New York; exciting a spirit for extensive reading, of approved works upon husbandry; encouraging a judicious rotation of crops upon every farm, however small, of the three or four shift system; with the cultivation of clover, as soon as the state of the soil will justify it—recommending to all, the advantage of abstaining from grazing their fields—and above all, by introducing the judicious use of lime, or marl, in the way suggested in the Essay on calcareous manures, would in a few years, effect an astonishing change upon the appearance of our fields,—and by inspiring the industrious cultivators of the soil, with the sure expectation of having their care and their toil rewarded with plenty for themselves and their children, would restrain at once the emigration to the West, which is threatening to depopulate the Atlantic sections of the peninsula.

A late extensive tour through the Northern settlements of Philadelphia county, where lime is universally used, and in immense quantities, and with effects upon the productions of the earth, so wonderfully has convinced the writer of this article, that nothing is wanting to the lands of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, with the qualities of which he is well acquainted, but the adoption of a similar course of improvement and tillage, to render them as fertile and productive as the most favored lands of the West.

In many situations here marl can be procured at a small expense, in all, shell, or stone lime, at a cost inferior to that which is paid by farmers remote from lime-stone quarries in many parts of Pennsylvania. A circumstance of vast importance attendant upon the use of calcareous manure, ought to be especially noticed,—and we are indebted to Mr. Ruffin for the discovery, that lands near salt water, upon which gypsum has proved to be perfectly ineffectual, when a liberal use of lime in some form, be rendered capable of receiving the full benefit of that surprising agent, upon their grass, and other vegetable productions.

It may be accommodating to some of the more tedious readers of your Journal, to be informed, that single copies of the Essay, on calcareous manures, may be had of GIBBS & SUTHERLAND, of the TOWN REGISTER, Baltimore, at 75 cts. Mr. RUFFIN will furnish to others, 5 copies upon good paper, or 8 copies, upon inferior paper, for 50 cts. Those who may wish to become subscribers to the FARMER'S REGISTER, published monthly by Mr. Ruffin, have only to forward to him \$5.00 a year's subscription, with the name of the Post-office to which they are to be sent. The risk of loss of all remittances, committed to the hands of a Post master, is assumed by the Editor.

It is further proposed, by this enterprising agriculturist, to publish, if suitably encouraged, a cheap agricultural newspaper, entitled, "the COUNTRYMAN'S FRIEND"—embracing all the more important contents of the REGISTER at \$3 a year for a single copy. This paper will be published four times a month, in 16 large octavo pages.

Two copies, or one subscription for 2 years, ordered, and paid for at the time, \$5. For 10 copies, ordered from the editor and paid as above, \$50, or \$2 for each.

Every man who aspires to the name of Farmer, should have a copy of the Essay, and become a subscriber either to the Farmer's Register, or to the Countryman's Friend.—Lime and calcareous manures, are destined to become the life and restoratives of this exhausted and interesting peninsula; and no man can employ them successfully, who is ignorant of the important discoveries and the practical details, contained in those inextinguishable works. They cannot be too highly extolled or appreciated. The disinterested and honorable labors of Edmund Ruffin

...will give to him a distinguished and lasting reputation. He is entitled to his country's gratitude. — may be live to see the naked and dreary fields of his native State, clothed with a verdure of his own errand, and to enjoy, in a green and happy maturity of years, the plenty and the happiness, which he will be the instrument of imparting to others.

— **AND RUFFIN**, Post Master, Shell banks, Prince George County, Va.

POLITICAL.

For the Centreville Times.
QUEEN ANN'S ERECT!
MR. EDITOR:—It is a source of heart felt rejoicing to the patriot to see this old and intelligent county, so long and so faithfully devoted to republican faith now redeemed and regenerated from the only error which she has ever fallen into—we rejoice to see the people of this county resolve that they will not be mean worshippers, and that they are too intelligent to be the dupes of humbug. In short, no patriot, whether he be the friend or opponent of General Jackson can help rejoicing that the days of humbug are here numbered, and that the rule of Amos Kendall & Co. by humbug machinery is forever at an end, however desperate the struggle may be next fall. No man who looked at the recent contest with half an eye of intelligence can fail to see that the people of this county however much they may remain attached to General Jackson, cannot be induced to go for Van Buren; a man who has nothing else to recommend him to them, than his being an eleventh hour Jackson man.— We saw some Jackson men, on their own volition, going against the Jackson ticket, because it was in fact a Van Buren ticket; we saw others of high, leading character voting for Mr. Grason because of their great personal regard for him and folding their arms in quiescent indifference to all such wretched hand of fellowship and patriotic brotherhood we hope to have those leading us, or side by side with us in the struggle next fall which is to redeem this great county from the rule of humbug and to rescue our constitution and our laws from a cabal who have bankrupted our department to enable them to destroy the Bank of the U. States the only impediment in the way of an irresponsible money Treasury of the nation. The victory has afforded the extraordinary evidence of the unpopularity of Martin Van Buren, for when it is recalled that Mr. Pearce although of great worth of character and of high promise, is a very young man and comparatively unknown, has beaten Mr. Grason in a district which gave last year to the Jackson candidate between 2 and 300 majority, a man well known not only in the district but throughout the state, for his high character & intellectual strength—a man who could perhaps rally more personal strength than any other man of his party in the district. We say to the patriot by whatever name he may be called, rejoice, and to the victors be firm, but temperate and cordial in the maintenance of your principles and the country has nothing to fear.

A DEMOCRAT of '98.

For the American Daily Advertiser.
HARRISON AND RITNER.
MR. FOLGER:—If a majority of more than 30,000 against Wolf, and 50,000 against Muhlenberg, places Ritner in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, does it not speak, in a voice plain and intelligible to every State in the Union, saying—Martin Van Buren shall never receive the vote of Pennsylvania in the Electoral College? If the vote in favor of Joseph Ritner should be nearly equal to the united votes given to Wolf and Muhlenberg, does it not show a mighty change in the voice of Pennsylvania, against the nomination of Martin Van Buren, as the successor of Andrew Jackson? If the election for Governor in Pennsylvania, which has resulted in the choice of the Whig candidate, was made a positive and acknowledged question, of Van Buren on one side and anti Van Buren on the other, can any man, who is not tied to the Tories, deny the fact, that Pennsylvania is opposed to Van Buren? If more Whigs voted for Wolf, because he was known to be friendly to internal improvements, than the friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg voted in favor of Ritner, on the supposition of his hostility to them, will it not operate in a double ratio, at the election for Electors? If office holders consider themselves bound to support the party that gave them office, when in office—

is not the objection in a great measure dissolved, when the office ceases? These questions may be answered without the smallest difficulty. They are anti Van Buren up to the hilt. The honest farmers of Pennsylvania, the honest Whigs of this great Commonwealth, are determined to support WILLIAM H. HARRISON, instead of their veneration, gratitude and love.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1835.

Many remarkable changes have taken place in the currents and under currents of this city since I last wrote you. Various new, fresh, racy, muddy, and disagreeable streams of public opinion are beginning here, which will roll over the Union before a year has elapsed. New York is the great mother of mischief, she is also the parent of industry and good.

A few days ago the Tammany Committee came out openly and denounced the Abolitionists, and by implication, the crazy Journal, called the Evening Post. This was done at the instigation of Van Buren, to furnish the Richmond Junto with an argument to aid his cause in Virginia. But the same committee will be called upon to come out on Amalgamation also. It is important that their opinions should be ascertained on the project of crossing the black and white breeds, involving as it does the whole practical life of Col. Johnson. This will be a finisher for Tammany, for rely upon it, the purpose of the Abolition Society is ultimate Amalgamation—a raising up of the black race to an equality with the white by intermarriage.

A very remarkable incident took place at the Custom House yesterday. Last spring a Dr. Cox of London was sent over here with the notorious Thompson, to aid the abolition cause in this country. When he reached our shores there were several large packages entered by him at the Customhouse. They remained there unopened till yesterday. Cox having sailed yesterday, his friends proceeded to take the packages away. On a requisition of the Collector, they were opened and examined, and lo! behold! they were all Abolition Tracts, sent over for distribution in this country by the Anti Slavery Societies of England. I do not know whether our Collector will follow the example of the one at New York, or the one at London.

The stock and money market here is quite easy, yet we expect a pressure from the Manhattan Bank before we reach next spring. This Institution, in conjunction with the Kitchen Cabinet and certain hot-headed operators in Philadelphia, is now the king of the money market. They raise and depress the prices whenever they choose.

On Monday next we are to have three or four political celebrations of the battle of Tippecanoe. The great Presidential campaign opens by eating and drinking on both sides. General Harrison is going ahead tremendously. Three celebrations for him—and one for Col. Johnson, will do to begin with. As the wind of public opinion now begins to set in, I am almost persuaded that Harrison will get the electoral vote of New York next year. You may think this a rash calculation, but let me tell you I speak from book. I have been acquainted with the sources of public opinion here for seventeen years, and the present fluttering in favor of Gen. Harrison, reminds me of the first start for Gen. Jackson. If Ritner should be elected in Pennsylvania, set down New York certain for General Harrison. If the Regency dare to controvert this prediction, you shall hear from me again.

JUDGE WHITE.—In answer to a letter asking information with regard to his course on the Indian Question—the Expunging resolution—the Three Million vote, and the Executive patronage Bill, Judge WHITE has written a reply, in which he examines each of these subjects, and concludes as follows:—

"I would have held myself dishonored as a man, and felt as if bringing disgrace upon the Republican party, and more especially upon the Chief Magistrate, if I had maintained one set of principles to acquire place and power, and then for the purpose of retaining them attempted to practice upon another."

"No matter who is the President of the U. States, I firmly believe the Executive power ought to be limited within the narrowest limits compatible with an Administration of the Government; otherwise all efficient agency of the People, in their own affairs, will soon be lost."

"If the Executive power and patronage be left as they now are, and we should ever have a popular Chief Magistrate willing from any motive, to lend his influence, and to use his patronage for the purpose of designating and electing his successor, then will this tremendous power be felt; and it does not end in the destruction of one man, then shall I think the people of the United States a peculiar race, and more highly favored of Heaven than any who have preceded them."

"I was born under a King, but raised and educated in a Republic. To secure to my posterity the same freedom for which our fathers toiled, it is essential Executive power and patronage should be limited by law, otherwise the day may not be remote, when we will have in fact a monarchy, and the more odious, because the deceptive form of a Republic may be continued. Let you may not have seen it, I send you a copy of what I said on this subject last winter. The opinions then expressed remain unchanged, and until convinced of my error, I shall adhere to them in every situation in which I may hereafter be placed."

"In consequence of my course upon those different subjects, it has been alleged that I have abandoned, or am to abandon, the Administration and in future to act with the opposition."

"Why should I alone be singled out, and made the subject of such a charge? Upon each of these subjects, except the appropriation of the three millions other friends of the Administration have thought with me and voted with me, yet no such charge is made against them, and as to the vote upon the three millions, I think it one of the most correct I have ever given."

"As to my quitting the Administration, and joining the opposition, the idea is fanciful. This can never happen, unless the Administration abandon the principles upon which the President came into power. I practise upon the maxim 'every thing for measures, nothing for men.' After having been so long in the Senate and so often recording my opinions upon the leading measures of the Administration, I must be destitute of common sense as well as common honesty, were I now to practise upon political principles different from those heretofore avowed and practised upon."

"You will perceive that in this letter I have touched upon one topic not embraced in yours; my reason for having done so is, that another letter from me would be a waste of your requests for information upon the subject; and as I intend answering both letters in one, have made this an answer to the inquiries in both."

"Instead of complaining of the coarse censures, which have been heaped upon me since the adjournment of Congress, I ought to be thankful that my enemies have not been able to point out any act for which I do not feel I can assign a satisfactory reason to my constituents. Their good opinion is every thing to me; many of them have known me through every grade of life, from a plough-boy to a member of the Senate of the U. States. Their continued and unshaken confidence has stimulated and sustained me, when otherwise, I must have sunk under severe affliction, and now I feel a proud consciousness, if any one of them asks, why I have done any particular act while in public employ, I can assign to him such reasons as will show that if I am not a wise man, I am at least not dishonest."

"Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. L. WHITE.
J. A. Whiteside, Esq."

NEW JERSEY.—The Jackson majority is somewhat increased since last year. In Essex County the Whig majority is reduced from 1370 to about 500. Whig majority in Newark 187—last year 387. In Bergen County the Jackson majority is increased from 35 to about 250. In Middlesex County the Whig majority is 153—last year 340. In Somerset, Morris, Sussex, and Warren Counties, the Jackson ticket is known to have succeeded, (as last year)—precise majorities not ascertained.

OHIO Election.—The election in this state took place on Tuesday 20th. Just sufficient time has not elapsed to enable us to obtain full returns from any county, though the following results have been ascertained:

Belmont County—Sharp, senate, (adm.) elected by about 25 majority; no change since last year. Representatives, Bayler (Whig) and Chambers (adm.) elected; last year two Whigs.

Jefferson—Adm. ticket elected, adm. gain of one representative.

Muskingum—Whig ticket elected by 400 majority; no change. It is reported that Guernsey and Monroe (last year adm.) have chosen a Whig senator and representatives—

If true, this will balance the Whig loss so far.

These returns afford no indication of the general result. Each party feels confident of success.



THE SENTINEL.

Snow Hill, Md.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1835

The Printing Office has been removed to the room over Mr. Levin Townsend's Store.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We respectfully decline publishing the lines from CANDOR, addressed to E. W. E. of New Port, R. I.

H. F. E. will please favor us with an interview. We cannot attend to his poetry.

The indisposition of the Editor and Compositor, compelled us to defer the publication of the second No. of the Sentinel until to-day. We hope hereafter, to be able to publish the paper regularly, every Friday-morning with some improvement in the appearance of the print.

RUFFIN'S ESSAY ON CALCAREOUS MANURES.

We again invite attention to the interesting article, which will be found on the first page, under the above caption. Owing to some errors which occurred in publishing it before, and believing it to be a subject of such vast importance to the agricultural community of this and the adjoining counties, we have thought proper to republish it in a corrected form. We respectfully ask for it a careful and attentive perusal.

We invite the attention of our readers to the prospectus, which may be found in another column, of a new work entitled the PROTEST, about being published by A. FOWLER, Presby-terian of the Diocese of Maryland.

A Compliment.—We are indebted to our friend of the Kent Bugle, for the compliment to the Sentinel, in his last number.

The French Indemnity.—It is stated in the New York Commercial, on what authority we know not, that the President has been officially informed that the French Government will not pay the twenty five millions of francs until further explanation from the President.—Baltimore Chronicle.

Tennessee.—The entries of Judge WHITE into Nashville, to partake of a public dinner agreeably to invitation, is said to have been attended with the utmost enthusiasm, and has never been equalled since Lafayette visited that city.—id.

Pennsylvania.—The returns are not all in; so far as received it will be seen, that Mr. Ritner is now ahead of his vote in 1832—and leads. Mr. Wolf 29,881, and that he is not 9,000 votes behind the united votes of Wolf and Muhlenberg.—The Legislature is largely in favour of Ritner, and will doubtless give such instructions to their Senators in Congress; as Mr. Buchanan will little relish.

We may count with a certainty on having the vote in this great State against Van Buren, as the vote on the Governor's election demonstrates his partisans to be in the minority. That Gov. Wolf received a very large number of Whig votes is conceded by his friends, and we may safely say that they amounted to at least 15,000, as about twelve Whig papers in that State supported his election, and in the city and county of Philadelphia alone Mr. R. fell behind the Whig ticket about 900, and Gov. Wolf is about that number ahead of his ticket.

We might instance other cases—as in Franklin County, Mr. Eullerton, elected Senator, was in favor of Wolf, and yet is a decided Whig. Pennsylvania is indeed regenerated!

The proposition for a convention is carried by a majority rising 5000.

Georgia Election.—Sufficient returns are received, to ascertain the election of William Schley, the Jackson candidate for Governor, and Jabez Jackson, Jesse F. Cleveland, Thomas Glascock, and Hopkins Horsey, the

Jackson candidates for Congress.—The votes in 63 Counties, out of about 50 in the State, are as follows:—Schley, 27,063. Dougherty, 25,213; Cleveland, 26,454; Glascock, 26,680; Holsey, 26,147—Jackson 26,437; Reall, 24,775—Fowler, 25,312—Gamble, 25,169—Wilde, 25,384. The remaining Counties will increase the

Michigan.—The election for Governor, Lt. Governor, Delegate to Congress, &c. took place on the 5th and 6th inst. In Detroit there was very little opposition to Stevens T. Mason, for Governor Edward Mundy, for Lt. Governor, and Isaac E. Crary for Delegate to Congress.

MARRIED.

At Hannibal, Mo., on Tuesday the 26th ult. ABNER O. NASH, Esq. to Miss ANDASIA E. FONTAINE, late of the Eastern Shore of Md.

Departed this life on the 22nd ultimo, HENRY S. JOHNSON son of Selby N. Johnson, of Accomac County Va.—the deceased was 5 years and 7 months old, a sprightly and interesting boy, possessed with an amiable disposition united with gracefulness of manners and naive simplicity, his heart seemed not to be the abode of evils, but that of quietness and meekness, which are qualities not so often found in boys of his age.—his natural abilities were good, and seemed bespeak usefulness to society in his days, and gave much consolation to his parents, but alas! before this flower had fully bloomed, it was snatched by the chilly blast of death, beneath the silent folds of the shroud, there to wait the general resurrection, whilst its kind and affectionate parents, left to mourn their loss, in the deprivation of such a promising but while they feel their bereavement, they should be consoled by the idea, that he has left a world of trouble behind, and gained the heaven of eternal repose—may they with christian-like fortitude submit to the will of him, who does all things for the best, and live in expectation of meeting him, where parents and children will never part, and where death can never enter; where both shall be permitted to eat of the tree of life and never, never die. J. A.

Baltimore Market.

October 24, 1835.

Wheat (white)	\$1.30 a 1.35
Wheat (red)	1.20 a 1.24
Corn (white) old	96 a 1.00
Corn (yellow)	92 a 93
Rye	76 a 78
Oats	50 a 56
Clover Seed	5.25 a 6.00
Flax Seed	1.50 a 1.60
Flour	6.00 a 6.25

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Worcester County Temperance Society, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Tuesday next, the 30th of Nov., at early candle light. The members, generally, are earnestly invited to attend, the appointment of delegates to the County Convention, (which assemble in December) and other business of importance, is to be attended to.

GEO. HUDSON, Rec. Secy. of Worcester Co. Temperance Society, Oct 30 1835.

Miss Anne E. Carroll HAS opened a SCHOOL for the reception of YOUNG LADIES, at the residence of her Father. In this school all the branches of English Education will be taught, which are usually attended to in Female Seminaries.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, \$25 per quarter. For Day Scholars.

Tuition in all the branches, \$5. Reading and Writing, \$1. Extra charges will be made for bedding and washing.

Books and Stationary found at cost. Payments to be made quarterly in advance.

Kingston Hall, Somerset Co. Md. Oct. 30, 1835. 2—3w.

Constable's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by John P. Stemmer, a Justice of the Peace in and for Worcester County, and to me directed, at the suit of William M. White against Isaac Jenkins (res Negro)—I have seized and levied on all the right, title claim and interest, in law or equity, of the said Isaac Jenkins, of and to one Negro man named Peter, which I shall sell on SATURDAY the 21st day of November next, at the Court House door in Snow Hill, to the highest and best bidder for CASH, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, interest and costs due, and to become due hereon.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON, Constable. Oct 30, 1835. 2—4ds.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Recently occupied by
JOHN T. TAYLOR
THOMAS C. WORNOCK re-
spectfully acquaints his friends
and the public generally with
BOOTS AND SHOES of all
kinds and of the latest fashions—
all of which will be sold upon the
most reasonable terms. The Sub-
scriber has on hand also, a good
stock of **LEATHER** of every de-
scription, which will enable him
to supply those who may prefer his
own manufacture.

Grateful for past favors, he flatters himself with the belief, that by assiduous attention to business, he will merit a continuance of the same. He assures all those who may be pleased to patronize him that his work shall be done with neatness, dispatch, and despatch, and upon Pleasing Terms.

Oct. 30, 1835. 2—11.

By his Excellency,
JAMES THOMAS, GOVERNOR
OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed, that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and all the copies declare by Proclamation signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. And an Election having been held on Monday the fifth instant, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional districts for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council, we do by this our Proclamation declare that by the said returns it appears that John N. Steele, Esq. in the first District, James Alfred Pearce, Esq. in the second District, Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esq. in the fourth District, George C. Washington, Esq. in the fifth District, Francis Thomas, Esq. in the sixth District, and Daniel Jenifer, Esq. in the seventh District were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the great Seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and the Independence of the United States the Sixtieth.

JAMES THOMAS
By the Governor,
THS. CULBRETH Clerk
of the Council
Oct. 30, 1835. 2—3w.

MARYLAND.

Orphan Court of Worcester County, OCTOBER TERM 1835.
On application of John O. Derickson, Executor of Ebenezer Warren, late of Worcester County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly and lawfully copied from the minutes of said Court, the proceedings of the Orphan Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 19th day of October, 1835.

L. P. Spence, Reg. Wills
for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphan Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters testamentary, on the Personal Estate of Ebenezer Warren late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof in the subscriber on or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of Oct. 1835
JOHN C. DERICKSON, Executor
of Ebenezer Warren, dec'd.
Oct. 30, 1835. 2—3a.

American Magazine

OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

VOL. II.

Published by the Boston Revue, for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made in the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text," and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim.

We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study;—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our exclusive; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of art, for the benefit of all our friends. A Republican, we feel that we are of the same family as those in this and west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also, to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labours to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we should be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, charged for it in advance.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent
Oct. 30, 1835. All letters and communications from Agents and others must be Post Paid.

Active and responsible Agents who will contract to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B. None need apply without satisfactory references.

The Postage on this Magazine is established by law, is 4 1/2 cents for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1/2 cents.

Editors of Newspapers throughout the United States, who will publish the foregoing Prospectus, and notice the Contents of each number of the Magazine, shall be entitled to the second volume.

The Cultivator.

IS a monthly publication of 16 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in a volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Breckin and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form, and the success of the undertaking and the character of the paper, are enhanced by the fact, that although it has been published but 10 months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18 3/4 cents the year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, Albany, N. Y. Subscriptions received by Oct. 30, 1835. A COWAN.

Magistrates Blanks

For sale at this Office.

There is now a prospectus for the publication of a new work about being placed in the hands of agents pretty generally throughout the Peninsula. The work is a series of observations and remarks against the high claims of the Popish Priesthood and all others, who sat up pretensions to ecclesiastical power by divine appointment, connected with a comprehensive view of the cause and ground of the Reformation. The whole being designed as an effort to shew the reasonableness, and divine excellence of the Christian religion; and mainly moreover to reduce the bigotry, and promote the charity of those who are professedly considered the followers of this most holy faith.

Addressed generally to every denomination of Christians, with a short prefatory note to the Venerable D. White, Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church by A. FORMAN, Presbyter of the Diocese of Maryland.

Supposed to contain upwards of 400 pages—price 2 Dollars, payable on delivery.
Oct. 30, 1835. 2—11.

PROSPECTUS

For a new Volume of the "Young Men's Paper," to be called
"The Baltimore Athenaeum"

AND YOUNG MEN'S PAPER

Published under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

THE publishers of the "Young Men's Paper," encouraged by the liberal patronage extended towards them during the first year, have determined to enlarge and greatly improve their paper on the commencement of the second volume, so as to render it every way creditable to the city, and worthy of a much more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered even by its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment; and though approved of the high stand that was taken, but a few thought it would live over the first few months, or else that it would dwindle into a publication less dignified in character, and designed merely for a money making scheme. From this cause many of its friends would soon languish and die, or deviate in course from its original professions; these fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt the new title of "Baltimore Athenaeum" in consideration of its being less vague in signification than the old one. Every person has a peculiar idea of his own as to what a "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the publishers have experienced enough of the little perplexities incident to the peculiarity of the name, to determine them to fix upon one less liable to so many objections. The publication is purely literary, and only as such do they wish it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "Athenaeum" will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, Intelligence on Scientific Subjects—Notices of Passing Events—Criticism on American Works—Notices of New Publications—Choice Selections from New Works—Sketches of American and European Scenery and Character—Extracts from British and American Magazines—Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy Biographical Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home and abroad—besides a great variety of matter upon every subject in the whole range of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their original intention of making the "ATHENAEUM" such a paper as shall be worthy of admission into any circle of society, rigidly excluding every thing from its columns calculated to injure the moral character or foster a vitiated taste; nor in doing this will they render the publication tame or spiritless, and as a guarantee will simply refer to the contents of the first volume.

The second volume will commence about the middle of November.

The "ATHENAEUM" will be printed on a fine quarto superroyal sheet, and will make a handsome volume of 416 pages; for which a neat title page and copious index will be furnished.

Terms \$2.50 per annum, payable in all cases in advance. Office of publication N. E. corner of Baltimore and Sharp streets. October 30, 1835.

BLANK WARRANTS

For sale at this Office.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT M. R. SMITH, THEODORE W. HARRIS and HEATH, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 12th day of Oct. 1835. All persons indebted to them are requested to come forward and close their accounts.
Oct. 30, 1835. 5—11.

GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM.

OR SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

This periodical is now in successful operation in Philadelphia. In the short space of ten weeks, it has obtained an accession of more than twelve hundred subscribers. Its contents are carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and the fashions.

THE DRAMA.—Forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Va de Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play or farce—to be selected with a single eye, to their merits alone; a preference however will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are regularly inserted. Besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the greatest and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.—A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses is published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, is particularly selected.

SPORTING.—Under this caption is enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches; Pedestrian Feats; Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—Quarterly Reviews are procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo, by which it is rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there is in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and all others in the United States, and the Canadas, that patronize this paper—Agriculture—The American Songster, being a selection of the most popular airs, set to music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist at home or abroad.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM &c. is published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names to the publishers, postage paid. The terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Subscribers to the Gentleman's Va de Mecum, and the Modern Sporting Drama, are entitled to a deduction of one third, when settling for the latter work.

The publishers will exchange with any of their Country Brethren who will oblige them with an occasional insertion of this advertise ment.

HAND-BILLS

Of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Ence are desirous to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties. The rearing of Silk Worms.—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS.—The Cultivist will be published in monthly numbers of eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for no less than a year. Subscriptions received by F. G. Comstock, Secretary, Hartford, Conn. to whom all communications may be addressed, post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.
Hartford April, 1835—Oct. 30

SILK MANUEL.

SINCLAIR & MOORE & ROBERT SINCLAIR, Gardeners.

HAVE NOW IN PRESS, And will speedily publish, A SILK MANUEL containing—1. a brief historical view of the silk business—2. directions for sowing Mulberry seed, nurturing the Mulberry plant, transplanting it into hedges, or standard orchards, and the subsequent management thereof—3. the mode of rearing and hatching the silk worm, the manner of rearing and feeding the worms, the mode of wiring the laboratories, and the prevention and treatment of their several diseases—4. the manner of constructing a cheap laboratory or cocoonery—5. the process of reeling, dyeing and making sewing silk, twist &c. together with calculations of the probable net produce of given quantities of land set in Mulberry, as tested by actual results, both in this country and Europe, with such appropriate remarks as may suggest themselves to the editor. The whole written, compiled and extracted from the most approved and standard works; European and American, by the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

It will contain a copious index, and will be published first in pamphlet form, and afterwards faithfully copied into this journal.

Orders for the above work will be received, post paid, for any number of copies, by either the editor or proprietors. As the number of copies in pamphlet form will be limited, persons wishing to secure a supply will do well to make early application.

Book Sellers, Post Masters and Store Keepers at a distance, can have their orders promptly filled.

From the deep and profound interest felt in every direction for the promotion of the Mulberry and silk culture, the publishers thought it due to the business, growing every day, as it is, in importance, and promising ere long to be one of the chief national staple productions, that they should prepare a cheap and safe manual, from which every agriculturist, of ordinary intelligence, might gain sufficient information to enter into the business without risk of losing by inexperience or want of knowledge. Thus influenced, they proceeded on in their labors, and are gratified in being able to announce the work as being in the hands of the printers, and cheerfully look to the patriotic husbandmen of the country, for whose benefit it was undertaken, for remuneration.

