PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING | The likeness of those glories into thought (during the Session of Congress,) 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, inserted three times for one dollar, and twentyfive cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

#### POETRY.

From the Boston Morning Post. THE PAPER AGE. A song to be sung by all good wig office seekers. Tune-YANKEE DOODLE.

We are the jolly Biddle men, And wear our master's collars; We do the very best we can, Our pay is paper dollars.

We work for hire, for him who pays The highest, Wig or Tory-We go for Webster now-a-days And share his paper glory.

We want a Bank, ah! that's the mint, And Biddle he'll unlock it; He'll coin the paper money in't-We'll put it in our pocket.

Oh! ye old humdrum Democrats, Who love the constitution, And those that wore old cocked up hats, Who wrought the revolution;

You go to grass! The times are changed, Each man for number one now-And Biddle he's the very boy, Who understands the fun now.

He pays us down in paper bold, And so we war and fight, sir; We do exactly as we're told,. And vote with all our might, sir.

There's godlike Daniel--he's a rogue, But then we watch him close, sir; As honor is with thieves the vogue, He'll do for us we guess, sir,

We'll let him know that banking men Are very fond of rags, sir-We do not go on tick you know, And but for each are sold, sir.

We fight for victory-and then, As Harry gives our creed-We share the spoils like gallant men, And let the People bloed.

Yankee doodle, keep it up, Biddle is the dandy-And nothing is so handy.

hat

B.

and

heir

wn-iself

hose

and

the

able

his

ngth

the

gin-

, 35

ints,

Sons

give

nore,

for-and 9,

more

sq. a calls d be-c, but old, 4 arks.

hazet cotton

ribed

vard.

s the

den Jail

albot

l'hos.

and

nitted mad-longs , near

o wo-ward them

There's Harry Clay; he took a note, And so the People hissed him-He should have taken gold-the goat!

And spurned the panic system. Pay down's the thing: all ye who can, May take the yellow gold, sir, But paper is for the Bank man,

And Biddle's got the rags, sir.

He'll keep 'em too, till Webster's in, And then he'll hand 'em over-And if the boys don't get too thin, We'll live like pigs in clover.

## VISION OF PARADISE.

BY MRS. H. M. DODGE.

[Written for the Philadelphian.] Music in depth ineffable! music sweet As holiness could utter, -sweet as saints In the rich freedom of eternal love, Could breathe upon the high and holy air Of blessed Paradise; yes, strains which lived Ere earth was fashioned, or the soul of man, Stamp'd with the fadeless light of Deity; Strains fitted only to the awful praise Of the immortal God! 'Twas such I heard, Uttered on harps of living gold, poured forth By tongues of fire as countless as the beams Which fill eternity with cloudless day!

Eternity! how shrink the loftiest powers Of man's imagination, when it flings Its grasp upon eternity! But now I stood upon its viewless shores, and gazed Into its glorious mysteries. The light Of God's eternal presence filled the place With radiance infinite, and brought to view, Clear as the bright splendor of the sun, The smallest atom in the treasured depths Of justice, love, and vast redeeming grace.

I saw amid those bright and sinless hosts, The ransomed of the Lamb-that blood-washed

Who passed through fire, and pestilence and

death, To reach the Holy City. They were there With crowns of deathless victory, and robes Of peace and mercy. Loudest in the song I heard their joyful voices. Far and wide The sacred anthem rang, and echoed back In one eternal peal. The voice of praise Was breathing every where, and all was lost In one vast depth of glory and delight, Equal to God's infinitude of love, And power to bless the beings he has formed To stand before his throne forever more, And bask in the rich glory of his smile.

I saw-but Oh! the fearful task to pour Of earthborn origin, still covered o'er and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res- With the dark gloom of sin! A scraph's voice Inspired by Deity could only fling. One feeble ray of light from that blest clime, Into the humble soul, still chained to earth And fettered with the clay. But there shall

burst The glorious morn of an eternal day On the believer's sight, and he shall sec, With cloudless vision, that ineffable And nameles depth of blessedness, which pours Its gloomy treasures o'er the ransom'd souls Around the Throne of God.

Two or three days ago we published a paragraph announcing the arrest of a man at Alpany, named Mathies. In the Albany Journal of Thursday we are presented with the following statement of most extraordinary occurrences-involving, it would seem, on the one side, crimes of the deepest die, on the other, credulity that surpasses all conception:

"Mathies the Prophet."-This notorious individual, whose proper name was Robert Mathias was arrested in this city on Monday afternoon, upon the authority of an advertisement issued by Mr. Benjamin II. Folger, of the city of New York. The expressed charge against him was, that he had left New York baving in his possession a large amount of Mr. Folger's property; but he has been guilty, it is asserted, of many other mal-practices, some of them of the blackest character, and worthy of the most severe punishment.

Mathies commenced his career of fanatacism some two or three years since, in this city, when he proclaimed himself "The Prophet of the God of the Jews," and asserted divine power. He shortly afterwards went to New York, where he continued to proclaim his doctrines, but with little success at first. He soon however, secured the favor, among a few others of less consequence, of three of the most wealthy and respected merchants of Pearl street-Messrs. Pierson, Alills, and Folger. These gentlemen received his doctrines in the fullest confidence, and believed him to be all that he declared himself. Their treasures were thrown open to the imposter, and he lavished them upon himself most profitsely. He purchased the most costly wardrobe. His robes of office were richly trimmed with gold and silver. He wore a sword f ne finest workmen it ,an his gold watch and establishment, equalled

the lustre of the most costly.
The bondage of these gentlemen was complete; and the fact that three intelligent citizens of N. York were thus deluded, will form one of the darkest pages in the whole chapter of modern fanaticism; but the chain with which

they were bound is broken.

Death liberated Mr. Pierson. He died in Westchester county, at his country seat, near Sing-Sing, and the event was clothed in mystery. A short time previous to his death, and while in health, as we understand, Mathies prevailed upon Mr. P. to assign to him his whole estate. He was shortly after taken sick, quent examination of the body by three able physicians, resulted in the conviction that he had been poisoned, and certificates to this effect had so increase that a hired house would no were drawn up and signed by these physicians, and are now in New York. Who poi- two friends that it would be improper for a personed Mr. Pierson is to be determined by the son of his character to reside in a hired house, proper tribunal.

the accompanying circumstances, shook the agreed to; but before they could accomplish confidence of Mr. Folger and his family, and their purpose, Matthewes imparted another they resolved to abandon Mathies and his principles. After his return to New York, they that the house which Mr. Folger purchased announced this determination to the "Prophet," sometime previous at Sing Sing, and in which who then declared to them, that if they did, he then resided, had been purchased for him, "sickness, and perhaps death, would follow!" Matthews, and that the spirit of truth had di-This threat was not sufficient to overthrow rected Mr. Folger in making the said purtheir resolution, and a day was fixed upon chase." when Mathies should leave the house. Upon the morning of that day, Mathies partook of purchased for Matthews, he had of course a very little breakfast, and scarcely tasted the clear right to remain in it, and he did remain coffee, saying as an excuse, that he was unwell. in it without further ceremony until Ootober, Immediately after breakfast, Mr. Folger, his 1833, when he required that Messrs. Folger wife, and children, were taken violently sick. and Pierson, who then resided with him, should Mr. Folger did not suspect the cause of his give up the house to his own charge, which sickness until after the villain had left the city; | they accordingly did. when, upon examination, he learned that the black woman who did the cooking for the family, had also abstained from the use of any coffee upon that morning, and from other circumstances, he became confirmed, that the woman was bribed by Mathies to poison the continued blessing of Gol. They accordingly family. From some cause, the effort was not entered into the required agreement, and supsuccessful. To none of the family did it prove ported him and supplied him with whatever fatal, although all of them have not yet recov- money he demanded, until the month of August, mr. F. to procure his arrest, for which purp se he despatched the notice before mentioned.

stopped in his mad career, and expressel a good deal of surprise when arrested. He had in rupt. Notwithstanding this occurrence, Mathis possession two large trunks, which he ac- thews continued to reside with Mr. Folger knowledged contained articles which did belong to Mr. Folger, but which, he said, Mr. to him that he could no longer continue to F. gave to him when he left New York. Among the articles were sundry rich dresses, about \$500 in gold, a gold watch worth about arrangement, but being determined to \$160, a sword of great value, and a rod with the most of the matter, and knowing that which he was going to measure the bounds of his paradise, "the gates thereof and the walls of his wife, he told him very peremptorily, thereof." He was taken to New York this that "he must not throw him destitute on the

His trial will unfold strange deeds of crime

and fanaticism.
The New York Journal of Commerce gives this account of the same impostor and villain: For a considerable period prior to the year Bank of the United States. Matthews received this money a few days prior to the 18th of on terms of the most intimate friendship with a September, and on that day he told Mr. Fol-Mr. Elijah Pierson, also of this city, whose picty and good sense he highly respected and esteemed. A short time previous to the per-iod adverted to, Matthews had announced to Mr Pierson that he (Matthews), was the spirt of truth that the spirit of truth had disappeared from the earth at the death of the Matthias mentioned in the New Testament, that the spirit of Jesus Christ had entered into that Matthias, and that he (the fellow now in Albany Prison) was the same Matthias, the apostle of the New Testament, who had risen from the dead and possessed the spirit of Jesus of Nazareth. That he (Jesus Christ) at this second appearance, was God the Father, and had power to do all things—to forgive sins and communicate the Holy Gost to such as believed in him?"

dity was, strange to say, believed by Mr. Pier-son, and regarding Matthews as the character he represented himself, he respected him ac-The above tissue of blasphemy and absur-

and at the same time informed him, who and what Matthews aunounced himself to be, and also of his (Pierson's) implicit belief in the truth of Matthews' divine attributes. Matthews having thus become acquinted with Mr. Folger lost no time in endeavoring to in-Mr. Folger lost no time in endeavoring to increase the number of his dupes, and repeatedly called at Mr. Folger's counting house to announce his divine mission, and strove to convert Mr. Folger to a belief of it. On one occasion the said to Mr. Folger "I know the end of all things," and then made use of the following mode of illustrating his assertion. Taking up a piece of paper he placed it in a drawer so that one end of the paper so the p drawer, so that one end of the paper remained out side the drawer, and then said to Mr Folger: You can see but one end of the paper, which is outside the drawer, and so the world sees; but I see the whole length of it-I see

He succeeded in impressing Mr. Folger and a few others with a firm belief that he was the prophet he pretended to be, and having gained this point, he then began to execute the true mission he came upon, and informed Mr. Folger that "he was poor and in want of money; that the world persecuted him, and it was in-stigated to do so by the devil, because there was no truth now in the world except in him

Puerile and absurd as were these representations, they nevertheless induced Mr. Folger to give Matthews different sums of money,and the latter, encouraged by his success thus far, determined to spare neither promises nor threats to make the best of the advantage he had gained. In addition to what he had already told Mr. Folger, he therefore informed him that he (Matthe s) had commenced the reign of God on earth; that Mills and Pierson had been called into the kingdom, and although the devil had succeeded in suspending for a time its permanent establishment, he (Matthews) would now go on to overcome the devil and to establish the kingdom of God.

Under these circumstances he called on Mr. Folger to contribute of his substance for his (Matthews') support and the promotion of the kingdom, and theatened that in case he should refuse to provide him whatever money he wanted, he would visit upon him (which he was empowered to do) the wrath of the Almighty; but that if he (Folger) would believe in him and obey him in all things, he would be called into the kingdom, and he (Matthews) would forgive him all his sins, and he would enjoy eternal happiness.

In this style Matthews continued preaching, until by dint of downright impudence he con-verted or rather perverted Mr. Folger to the firm belief that he was the personage he represented himself to be.

In the month of August 1833, Matthews went to Sing Sing, West Chester county, where Mr. Folger had a furnished house, and where his family at that time resided. As Matthews brought his baggage along with him, his intention of a long visit to Sing Sing was pretty obvious, and Mr. Folger invited him to take up his residence at his house. Having remained there a week he got tired of such narrow accommodations, and told Mr. Folger that he and Pierson ought to hire a and that they ought to purchase a house for The mysterious death of Mr. Pierson and him. This a so Messrs. Folger and Pierson sometime previous at Sing Sing, and in which

As the house had been thus miraculously

In the latter part of October, 1833, he required them to give an account of their property, and having attained it, he demanded that they should both enter into an agreement to support him which would insure them the Mathies did not expect thus suddenly to be supplied with money by him, until last March, Matthews by no means liked the proposed the most of the matter, and knowing that Mr. Folger had some money belonging to the estate world, that if he did so the blessing of God would depart from him; but that if he gave him money to support him, the blessing of God should continue to him." Mr. Folger then gave him one hundred dollars in bills of the Bank of the United States. Matthews receiv-

> insisted on being supplied with more money before he took his departure.
>
> In order to obtain it, he had recourse to his old expedient of threatening and promising the wrath or blessing of God, according as his de-mand was refused or complied with, and so wrought on Mr. Folger, that in addition to the hundred dollars to be had already given to him in bills, he now gave Matthews five hundred and thirty dollars in gold coin-on receiving which, he left Mr. Folger's house, and immediately after departed from this city. Be-sides the above mentioned sums of money, and those which he obtained at different other period, from Messrss, Folger and Pierson, he also obtained a watch from the latter gentlaman, and in the month of January last, he informed Mr. Folger that some person had taken the watch from him, and that "it was Mr. Folger's

ger that he was about to leave his house, but

cordingly, and took him into his house to reside | did so." Mr. Folger immediately purchased a fine gold watch, with a chain and seal, for which witnessed before they can be felt in all their back, from sire to sire, as the aristocratic spot ts-

## INTEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

From the Balt. American. It would seem that in the march of intemperance Great British has reached a point be-yond even that which we have attained in the United States. In a speech recently delivered in the House of Commons, upon a motion "to inqure into the extent, cause, and consequences of the great increase of habitual drunkenness among the laboring classes of the kingdom, and to device legislative measures against its further spread," Mr. BUCKINGHAM presents a picture from which the mind recoils with horror. The evil inflicted on the human race by the frequent recurrence of the Plague, or the devastations of the Small Pox in former times, was light in comparison with the deep and pervading desolation of this modern tivice. Mr Buckinham says, that with an inmate knowledge of the present condition of England, Scotland and Ireland, derived from much reading, varied and long intercourse and practical experience, and reflection, his conviction

and other public documents, furnish authentic ricultural improvement. information as to the extent, increase, and effects of drunkenness, and give evilence that Cattle Show of Ross County Agricultural Solike a mighty destroying flood, it is fast overwhelming the land." From the results of Mr. chapter of British statistics that is truly appall-

brought only by spirit drinking.

chestes 412 entered in the co rse of a single cattle.

one baker's shop; and in some villages every thick necks, and varied in colour, with a white shop is a spirit shop. The finest mansions, streak along the back. raras, and frams in Ireland belong to distillers. of whiskey and other intoxicating loquors were sold in the year 1833.

to provide themselves with comfortable houses, excited pleasures of intoxication; and the sanc

other breed. The cows are remarkable for vict transports, destruction of property by the burning of houses and their contents, the ship-wreck of vessels, and the immense loss of labor. Thus the annual cost to the British nabor. Thus the annual cost to the British nation of drinking, is one hundred millions of during the summer.

This breed was deemed in many respects penses (including its interst on the national best adapted to American soil. Their growth penses (including its interst on the national

lebt) of the government.
The quantity of grain converted into spirituous liquor in England alone is set down at twenty millions of bushels.

Two-thirds of the poor rate and county rate, amounting in England and Wales to £8,000,000, are ascribed to the habits of drinking: and more than half of the madness in England to the same cause. Mr. B, thus sums up he effects of drunkenness.

ates bid fair to exceed the rental of the land. Destruction of public morals, by the brutalizasense of decency in the women—the neglect of wives by their husbands, of children by their parents—and the breaking in sunder all those soft and endearing ties which heretofore were recognized as sacred among the humblest classes in society. These are but the outlines of this great chart of misery and degradation withch drunkenness has traced out for our survey: the details are too full of sickenning horror to be painted by any pen or uttered by any

He cites with high commendation the serrice rendered by Temperance Societies in the the ancestry of which he boasted. United States, to arrest here the growth of this overwhelming evil; and also the order from three years old, and were by far the noblest ardent spirits to the tro prof the United States, and the successful example set on board of our men-of-war of abolishing the use of them: To prove the acknowledged value of the abandonment of the use of spirituous liquors at sea, and the increased confidence in the safety of vessels thereby produced, he adduces the following case: Recently the house of Baring Brothers & Co. of London, wrote to their agent in Amsterdam, to know how it was that freights were not obtainable for their vessels; the reply returned by the agent was, that there were American ships in port, in which the captain, offi-cers, and crew, alike abstained from the use of

From the N. Y. Commercial. A few days since we attended upon invitation, the private exhibition of a herd of full is as strong as it is sincere, that of all the evils blooded English cattle just imported, and destintat afflir; his country, the increased and increasing prevalence of drunkenness among the laboring classes, including men, women may well admit of doubt whether the animals and children, is the greatest; and that it is not only an evil of the greatest magnitude in itself, but the source of a long and multiplied catable of evils springing directly from its important of the source of a long and multiplied catable of evils springing directly from its important of the source of a long and multiplied catable of evils springing directly from its important of the source of a long and multiplied catable of evils springing directly from its important of the source of a long and multiplied catable of evils springing directly from its important of the source of a long and multiplied catable of the source of a long and multiplied catable of the source of a long and multiplied catable of the source of a long and multiplied catable of the source of a long and multiplied catable of the source of a long and multiplied catable of the source of a long and multiplied catable of the source of a long and multiplied catable of the source of a long and multiplied catable of the source of a long and multiplied catable of the source of the sour and children, is the greatest; and that it is not who cropped the herbage of the rich plains of assize, inquests of coroners, hospital returns in the State of Ohio for the furtherance of ag-

ardent spirits, and that until those were all sup-

plied no English ship would be engaged.

ciety," held in Chilicothe in October last, a discussion was had upon the expediency of Buckingham's exumination of these, as given in forming an association for the purpose of inhis valuable speech, may be drawn up a short troducing English cattle in this country by direct importation. The proposition was fadirect importation. The proposition was fa-vorably received; and the requisite funds to justify the undertaking were, in a few hours, subscribed. A meeting was subsequently Of the seventy-six deaths in the Middlesex justify the undertaking were, in a few hours, Lunatic Asylum, most have been from diseases subscribed. A meeting was subsequently of the brain and lungs, and other complaints called, and an association organized, to carry it rought only by spirit drinking. into effect. After some deliberation, it was be furnished with "gorgeous splendor," to tors to employ an agent or agents for the purmake them more tempting. At the principal pose, with liberty to control and distribute gin-shop in Holborn, there entered in one day, the funds according to their best judgment and Monday, 2390 men, 1855 women, and 289 discretion. But previous to any definitive acchildre, making a total of 5024 human beings tion on the subject, letters were written to the in one ay. At another, in Whitechapel, there Hon. Henry Clay, and other distinguished inentered in one day 3146 men, 2185 women; and dividuals, soliciting their opinions upon the 686 children, making in all 6021. fourteen of course most proper to be pursued .- They unithese setablishments; in London, the total number of persons who entered in one week was be appointed to repair to England, and make 269,43 s, viz. men 142,453, women 108,593, and the proper selections. This advice was followchildren 18,391, -the women and children un- ed, and Mr. Felix Renick was appointed to the ited, nearly equalling the men, and surpassing trust, to be accompanied by one or two young

thom in the grossness & depravity of their i char-viour. Well may Mr. Buckingham exclaim— "Alas dir, it is England of which we are s. eak-ing?"

In the grossness & depravity of their i char-viour. Well may Mr. Buckingham exclaim— barked in this city in February, and arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of March. After ar-Thosy il exists in the same degree in the other large towns of England, and extends through ed to the interior, and visited most of the agricultural districts celebrated for raising fine the whole country. In one gin-shop in Man-cultural districts celebrated for raising fine or recovery of the animal heat.

longer content him, and he intimated to his spiri uous liquors is so universal, that in the ed from all others by the length of their horns, two friends that it would be improper for a pertown of Ulster, in Ireland, the spirit shops a- the thickness and firm texture of their hides. verage sixteen, eighteen, and even thirty to close hair large hoofs, with coarse leathery

> Again, the Devonshire cattle was recommen-In one street in Belfast, there are seven whis- ded to their attention, with the bright red color key shops together. It is estimated that at Cloa- and ring around the eye, fine bone and clean mel, a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants, in neck, thin-faced and fine in chops, thin skinupwards of two hundred thousand dollars worth ned, silkly in handling, and fine models for the of whiskey and other intoxicating loquors were sold in the year 1833.
>
> Mr. Buckingham ascribes the increase of drunkenness among the laboring classes in bodies beautifully rounded, deep in chest and England to several causes:-the example of short in leg-and clean in the chop and neck, their superiors, among whom, until very re- -with heavy eye-brows, calm and determined cently, drinking to excess was so far from be- look. Thus they moved on, receiving every ing regarded as a vice that it was often boasted where the kindest attentions and most obliging of as a prowess worth of distinction and honor; hospitality; and having seen and weighed the the pressure of taxation and of excessive labor, "points" of rival breeds, they could not hesiwhich rendered it impossible for laboring men tate in giving their preference to the short horned breed, to which we have alluded, as coming and thence drove them to the easy chair and under our personal observation. These are blazing fire of the tap room; the large size of sometimes called the Dutch breed, and are towns increasing in every direction, making known in England by a great variety of names, the old rural sports of England more and more according to the districts where they are raised such as Holderness—the Teeswater, the York—labor affording less time for healthful recreashire, Durham, Northumberland, &c. The tion, and forcing men to those more quickly Teeswater, raised in the vale of York, on the excited pleasures of intoxication; and the sanc river Tees, are held in the highest estimation tion given to the sale of spirits by a government and are the true short-horned breed. Bulls and cows of this stock, purchased at great prices, are spread through the north of Engless than fifty millions sterling (equal to two land and the border counties of Scotland-hundred and thirty millions of dollars) are ex- and of this breed is the present importation. pended annually in England, Scotland and Ire-and, in spirits, wine, beer and other intoxicat-neck as those cattle present—the hide is thin, ing drinks; the consequenc's of taking which chine full, loin broad and the body throughout to excess produce an additional expenditure of we'l-proportioned and comely; the flesh of fifty millions sterling, in the form of lunatic which is said to be equal or superior to any asylums, hospital, jails, river hulks and con- other breed. The cows are remarkable for

is quite equal, if not superior, to an other breed; their great weight of edible flesh, in proportion to bone and coarse flesh-the facility with which they can be fattened, at any age, and to almost any extent, besides being considered the best milkers in England-seemed to give them a decided preference over all others. Purchases were accordingly made from the finest specimens, without reference to e effects of drunkenness.

"Deterioration of the public health, to such a bull calf of ten months old, and 150 guineas or a yearling beier. Eleven were embarked for a yearling beier. Eleven were embarked for Philadelphia, in the ship Alleghany, and the remaining nine, under charge of the rental of the remaining nine, under charge of the rental of the remaining nine. mouth, which, on the 4th of June, sailed for this tion of the old, and the prostitution of the young
—the extinction of all honest pride of independence in the men, and the annihilation of all sense of decency in the women—the neglect of wires by their hydrony of children by their much suffering, and encountering some heavy to give us a call, as we will give higher prices blows and rough weather, arrived in this city in Cash than any other purchaser who is now

man his stud of racers, or as a sprig of nobility would recount the names and genealogy of

animals of the species that we saw. They were ten or twelve feet long-not measuring the tails-and fourteen or fifteen hands highvery large, and of beautiful form and proportion. One of them weighed 2114lbs., and the other upwards of 2000 lbs.—The heifers were also all of very remarkable size for their ages. The two year olds were larger than our common full grown cows .- Ohio has -already become distinguished for the enterprize of her herdsmen, and her dairies are producing rich returns. But if she fills her luxuriant prairies and ber rich valleys with cattle like these, the agriculturists of other States must needs soon bestir themselves, or they will be left far in the rear by the noble spirit of western com-

petition.

Mr. Renick being anxious to proceed with his valuable charge, remained but a few days in this city. Many repaired, however, to see this fine cattle, and liberal advances were offered on cost. Five hunderd dollars were proffered for a bull calf only a few months oldbut the company having higher objects in view than immediate gain, were not disposed to self them. We wish Mr. R. a safe arrival to the equal justice may the compliment be paid by

POPULAR ERRORS IN MEDICINE.

[BY AN EDINBURG PHYSICIAN.]
Many people put great faith in the wholesomeness of eating only one dish at dinner. They suppose that the mixture of substances prevents easy digestion. They would not eat fish & flesh, sier on your stomach than a slice of roast or boiled mutton, and carrots or turnips, and the indispensable potato? What man ever felt the worse for a cut of cod or turbot, followed by a beefsteak, or a slice of roast beef and pudding? In short, a variety of wholesome food does not seem incompatible at meals, if one do not eat too much—here the error lies.

It is a common practice with bathers, after having walked on a hot day to the sea side, to sit down on the cold damp rocks till they cool, before going into the water. This is quito erronerous. Never go into water if ever fatigued, or after profuse and long continued perspiration, but always prefer plunging in hile warm, strong and vigorous, and even with the first drops of perspiration on your brow .-There is no tear of sudden transitions from heat to cold being fatal. Many nations run from the hot bath, and plunge naked into the snow. What is to be feared is sudden cold after exhaustation of the body, and while the animal

It may be proper, in an article of this sort. There is a favorite fancy of rendering infants had power of life and death, and Mr. Pierson on the subject, and would not die? But he did die; and a subsequent examination of the body by three able to hold iquests on thirteen persons who had to relate the observations made by our western come to their deaths by accidents caused by drinkenness.

In Scotland and Ireland the same fearful facts present themselves. The demand for the long horn or Lancashire breed, distinguishing the long horn o

so light clothing as to make it feel the effects of cold; warm materials, loose and wide made clothing, and exercisd, are all indispensable for the health of the little ones. But above all their heads should be kept cool, and generally uncovered.

Many people so laud early rising as would lead one to suppose that sleep was one of those lazy, sluggish and bad practices, that the sconer the custom was abolished the better. Sleep is as necessary to man as food, and some do with one-third the food that others absolutely require, so five hours sleep is necessary for one while another requires seven or eight hours. Some men cannot by any possibility sleep more than four or five hours, in 24; and, therefore true to the inherent selfishness of human nature, they abuse all who sleep longer. No man should be taunted for sleeping eight hours if he can.

Many people de not self with their food.

Many people do not eat salt with their food, and the fair sex have a notion that this substance darkens the complexion. Salt seems essential for the health of every human being, more especially in moist climates. Withou salt the body becomes infested with intestinal worms. The case of a lady is mentioned in a medical journal, who had a natural antipathy to salt and never used it with her food; the consequence was she became dreadfully infested with these animals. A punishment once ex-sted in Holland by which criminals were denied the use of salt; the same consequence followed with these wretched beings. We rather think a prejudice exists with some of giving little or no salt to children. No practice can be more cruel or absurd.

## FOR SALE,

THREE good Work Horses, warranted sound, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply to the subscriber in Miles River Neck. A. GOSSAGE.

To Rent for 1835

THAT framed Dwelling House and pre-mises 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. And a Brick Store Room on Washington

Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and ad-joining 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. 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

JACKSON APDRESS

At a meeting of the Jackson Republican Convention of Baltimore, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted. Resolved, That the officers of this Convention be, and they are hereby directed to cause an address to be prepared and published as early, as practicable, in answer to the intemperate address recently put forth by our political opponents.

RICHARD LILLY, Sec'y. The following address was read in Conven-

tion and adopted: The Jackson Republican Convention of the city of Baltimore having been deputed by those of their fellow citizens who agree with them in political opinion, to promote the success of the principles around which they rally, and which they believe to be identified with the best interest of the Republic, feel it to be a duty to themselves to appeal to their fellow citizens against the offensive and unfounded charge contained in the address of the opposition party recently published in this city. Whilst they are well aware that the step which they are now taking is unusual, and perhaps unprecedented in our political annals, they are also confilent that no such indignity has ever been offered by any organized society to their political opponents in the bitterest controversics which have distracted our community. In the address of the opposition Convention is to be found the following passage. "The citadel of your liberties has been assailed, and the holy altar of Freedom desecrated by Executive power, backed by the minions of a corrupt faction, a faction which under the specious garb of Republicanism, is seeking by insidious means to overthrow the fair fal rie of freedom established by the Patriots of the Revolution. and crect upon its ruins a despotism of the most

corrupt and corrupting character." his early youth spent in the midst of men, They friends of the administration have borne whose brill:ant patriotism illuminated every much. They have seen the will of the people expressed, in 1823 attempted to be thwarted without cessation by that minority who became more clamorous as their duty of submission was more clearly demonstrated; who with increased turi u en c and violence continued to every thing dear to man upon the alter of patrictassert their claim to the possession of power, as year after year manifested the steady concould have fostered in the glowing bosom of the fidence of the people in the wisdom and integrity of Andrew Jackson; whose denunciations s rippling any other emotion than a love of counof the majority of the people became more bitteras their hopes of triumph became less, principles of the purest Republican implicity and who finally during the past winter assumed and virtue? Shall we follow him onwards such a tone of defiance, by declaring that the as to render it necessary for the Jackson party im ibe the hatred of their liberity, or was it to appear in public in the majesty of their sfrength, and convince their restless antagonists py and peaceful retirement, abandoned the that the power of the majority was at hand whenever required to preserve the public peace subsist for months on the wild fruits of the unand enforce the public will During all these cultivated desert, leading his associated neigh years and trials, the friends of the administraion have maintained a calm and steady course age foe, restoring order and repose to our contenting themselves with using the ballot box to convince their hot headed opponents that the scenes as these that they will a ck to discover hi people who had appointed the President to office, would resolutely sustain him in the exercise of his legitimate functions. They somepatriotism with which he terminated the ti nes smiled contemptuously at the magnificent predictions and boasting conceit of their opponents, and once during the past winter frowned with disapprobation upon the violence which threatened civil strife, which frown was sufficiently understeed. But the violence of this repining and restless minority, has now reached a point which excites our wonder, mingled with other feelings not so creditable to them. Our free institutions fortunately encourage every species of freedom of political its ruins a despotism!"—For what end? His discussion, and if harsh expressions towards an political life is nearly over. Two years more opposing party, are sometimes used in the warmth of feeling, the wisdom of our laws has declared that they must remain untouched,

"lest in pulling up the tares we pull up the pair the beautiful fabric of our liberties, even i wite also." terous and scarcely worthy of the attention we have given it. Those who make it slander the on Jackson party, contained in the extract apeople of this nation, and the cause of republican government. Our liberties are safe from viobove quoted, there is no defence, except in ap pealing to that durable good sense of the comence come from what quarter it may, for they muity, which outlives the temporary strugrest upon a rock. Let us only take care that of party spirit, an I, which will become some second Hannibal does not find a way with with every passing year the ultimate and ims gentle and pouring application to melt the rock upon which they rest. partial tribunal to sit in judgment upon he occur inces of the present day. Properly speaking there are not two parties in the country. In means to overthrow the fair fabric of freedom, 1828 the majority rose in their strigth, and applies by the language of the address; still pirced the man of their choice atthe head of the government. Since then ourentire istration than to Andrew Jackson himself, and foreign and domestic poli v has been mouldthey are moreover styled, "a corrupt faction." ed to meet the views and wishes of this majority, with a sagacity and spirit abundantly manifested by the responsive voice of the son party of Baltimore repel this calumnious people, in loud and repeated expressions of their satisfaction. What was once the Jackfalse and malignant accusation. The officia papers issued by conventions are not the places son Party has become the nation, speaking and acting through its recognised and responsible functiona iss. To all foreign nations they are known as the "People of the United States;" sentiments as those conveyed in this intem and at home also they are entitled to assume, at other occasions for their expression are presented, where they can be properly repelled withtheir option, this dignified and imposing appellation. If they consent to call themselves the Jackson Party, it is because they proudly express it here to say that we appeal to those of our thereby their willingness to meet and combat their adversaries in the same shape, with the same weapons, and rallying around the same principles with which they formerly fought and conquered. But to find themselvesstyled, gains, whether there can be found in the hisnot a party, but a faction, almost passes the limits of human patience. A minority, which has for six years been virtually viollating the first principle of republican government, by refusing to acquiesce in the will of the majority, until at last the threatened an appeal to force; which has, with unparalleled effrontery, claimed for itself all the talyents respectability wealth and deency of the country; which has assumed to itself the exclusive privillege of interpre ing the constitution, and denied to those who differ from them, even the humble claim of honesty, in the formation of their opinions this minority now openly promulgate a docu ment, in which the majority of the peo-ple, together with the President of their choice and a majority of the popular branch of the government, are denounced as a FACTION We had always supposed that where the pow er of a nation had passed legitimately into the hands of those who possessed it, the epithet could only apply to a dissatisfied minority. As well might the revolutionsts of July, in France, and the government which they built up, be denounced by the exiled tyrant, asa faction as well might the existing Cortes of Spain, about to enter upon a noble course in vindication of the rights of man, be denounced as a faction by the wandering pretender to the throne Stuart, denounce the whole people of England as a faction, for opposing his claims to the reassumption of his lost power. But we are not only styled a faction, but "a faction which unthe specious gurb of Republicanism, is seeking by insidious means to overthrow the fair fabric of freedom, established by the patriots of the Revolution, and erect upon its ruins a despotism of the most corrupt and corrupting character." Let who will make this asser-

tion , the Jackson party of Baltimore, pronoun-ces it a false and foul calumny. It passes the limits of all legitimate political warfare, and can

only be met by fanguage that we regret being compelled to use. We are far from holding

would express in conversation with an individ- | and "officers of the Navy and Army" ordered | ual. But here is a class of men in the ranks of the party (for we will not descend to the exthan that of his Chief Clerk. ample set us, by calling them a faction,) oposed to the administration, who are callous

the acquisition of lucre. Unfortunately men

remain the same in all ages of the world.

When the heart is in the pocket, the ear is

hermetically scaled, and the only avenue to that

mans understanding is by showing him that his purse can be replenished.—That the stockholders of the Bank should have approved of the

conduct of the Directors, might have been ex-

pected, as a matter of course. We might as

well have expected, the absentee Landlord in

England to have disapproved of the course

impoverished tenant of the soil, as that the mon-

intended (wisely or not is another question) to

We are charged with having formed a de

liberate design to overthrow our republican in-

or palliate this reckless and violent assault upon

our feelings as honest men, and our character

as Republicans and Americans? Do they

look back to the war of the revolution, and se

the personal oppression that he suffered

Shall we trace him to the west and see him

ssi ting to organize governments based upon

through his course as a Legislator giving universal satisfaction to his constituents? Did he

when at the call of his country he left his hap-

comforts and society of his home and family to

bours to pursue and chastic a ruthless and sav-

South Western border. It cannot be in such

hostility to the liberties and happiness of his fel-

war by an action whose brilliancy atones in

the war went down, caused it to illuminate the

Western horrizon with its setting splendor?

In what portion of this long life, we again ask

can be found the growth of the poisonous roo

which can now cast a deadly nightshade aroun

his venerable brow? Overthrow the fair fabric

its ruins a despotism!"-For what end? His

are allotted him to remain in his high station.

None of his blood are extant for whom to con-

sumate such stupendous treachery, as to im-

But the charge of "seeking by insidious

nore strongly to those who sustain the admin-

t is in vain to attempt to express the unuttera-

le scorn and contempt with which the Jack

or opportunities in which matters of this of-

ensive character should be discussed. If such

perate and reckless address are entertained

out the violation of public decorum. Suffice

antagonists who are not maddened by politi-

cal disappointment, or jaundiced by avarice

trembling for the anticipated lessening of its

tory or character of the Jackson party, the

slightest foundation for such an infuriated ac-

cusation? Have we not stood side by side in

building up and watching over our republican

institutions. - Have we not been found shoulder

to shoulder in defending the safety of our city

and the honor of our flag? Have we not been

educated in the same principles, and are we not

finally to rest side by side, when the conten-

tions of the world shall have forever ceased-

With our own fate cast into the same issue as

yours, the happiness of our children and their

fortunes bound up in the same indissoluble

connection with our common country, is it not

monstrous that any Convention should have

the hardihood gravely to accuse us of harbour-

ing designs, for which, if true, the Traitor's doom

would be the most appropriate punishment

We are sure that you will repudiate this hasty

or ill advised production of your convention.

We are confident that you are reluctant to push

political differences upon, and indeed over the

verge of civil strife, to exasperate man against

man, and poison the very fountains of social in-

intolerance of opinion which would strip the

flourishing tree of liberty of its fairest fruits;

bring down lasting discredit upon the cause

free government, and show to the world that

man could govern himself, only until the tem-

pest of passions swept away every pillar upon

which his fair but frail edifice had been erected.
WILLIAM KREBS. President
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,
ELIJAH STANSBURY, Jr. V. Prst.

From the Globe. SENATOR SOUTHARD'S

Gross violations of Law, and other abuses

while he was Secretary of the Navy.

We quoted in a former Globe, the provision

JOHN F. HOSS,

WILLIAM FRICK, Sec'ys.

compelled to use. We are far from holding of law passed in 1828 which prohibits advances the entire body of our political opponents responsible for centiments, which few of them cept "disbursing officers of the Government"

Far be it from us to encourage an

offreedom by insidious means, and erect upo

our records for many a reverse, and which, as

i ular object of this Address.

In March, 1827, Mr. Southard advanced to the Fourth Auditor, out of the Navy appropriations, \$2000, not only without legal authority, to all argument and indifferent to all conssquences. In every age of the world men have been but in direct violatism of law; which that indifound who were willing to barter the liberties vi lual applied to his own private use. of their country, their hopes of eternal happi-ness, their character and even their God, for In Sept. 1828, Mr. Southard advanced to

Orris S. Paine, a clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, \$500, which Paine immediately paid over to the Fourth Auditor, having acted for him in the transaction. Here was another palpable violation of the law. In this case, also the money was applied to the Auditor's own private purposes.

In Decentber, 1828, Mr. Southard made another advance of \$750 to the Fourth Auditor, without the slightest authority, and in violation ling charges. They are tacitly admitted to of law; and this money also was applied to his own private use.

of his middle man in Ireland in racking the In July, 1827, Mr. Southard remitted \$1000 ied constituents of the directors of the Bank to the Nany Agent at New York, without any requisition or request from him to justify the remittance. It has since been proved that it should have murmured against proceedings was sent at the mere request of the the Fourth force a renewal of the charter and raise the Auditor for the purpose of meeting certain drafts drawn by him on the Navy Agent, and price of their stock. But to return to the parthe proceeds applied to his own private use. The late Fourth Auditor has been convicted of fraud and punished for drawing this money out of the Agent's hands, but Mr. Southard, who stitutions, and erect upon their ruins an absolute and despotic monarchy. What is there in the character and history of the man we support, remitted it without authority, is yet running at or the principles we advocate, which can justify

large to abuse honest men. In August, 1827, Mr. Southard, in like manner, without any authority whatever, remitted \$2000 to the Navy Agent in Boston, all rereany act of his long and eventful life to which they can point as a proof that he aims at the subversion of this Republic? Will they look back to the war of the revolution.

In January, 1823, Mr. Southard advanced 50 dollars more to the Navy Agent in New o' ject upon which it shown, and say that a dark and traitorous ambition could be then implanted York, which, in like manner, was drawn out of his hands by a coatemporaneous draft of the Forth Auditor for the same amount, and appliupon his ardeat temperament? Do they think that the miseries of a civil war, the loss of his ed to his own private use. The money was entire family, the sacrifices daily witnessed of ev-

evidently remitted for no other purpose.
It has never been pretended by the friends of Mr. Southard, that there was either law or legal authority to justify these advances of public money. The Fourth Auditor told some of his Clerks that there was an understanding between him and Mr. Southard on the sul jest and that one of them, in the case of the Agent at New York, was to replace the money! In his private and most confidential letter to Mr. Southard, after his arrest, he declared that "his long and ardent political warfare" had brought him to resort to the public funds for relief, and he showed his opinion of the integrity of his late associate, by begging him to swear to a tissue of falsehood, to save him from degradation and punishment! Mr. Southard did not agree to swear to the falsehoods necessary to screen his friend; but did he willingly swear to the truth? Let his friends and the People of New Jersey read the following article, which appeared in the Globe of the 24th of low men. Or is it in the gallantry, decision and April last :

TO SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD. You have dared, in your place in the Senate, to vote the President guilty, without a hearing or a trial, of violating the constitution and aws of his country; and when he has venture !. after this outrage, to state to the Scaple, in decorous and respectful language, the reasons why he did not merit such treatment, you danotace him in a speech, as guilty of wilful If the President or any of his friends had a

You were once Secretary of the Navy. That you can revert to your administration of that Department, where, in the use made by you of public moneys appropriate I for its service, you yourself disregarded all legal, if not constitutional restraints, and then gravely charge the President with usurpation, for merely causing those moneys to be transferred from one place of deposite to another, evines a hardihood unequalled.

Did you not, sir, without authority of law. pay over moneys appropriate! for the service of the Dep.r ment, to the late Fourth Auditor, and thus enable him to apply them to his own use? YOU DID. When your successor in office called upon

on to explain the grounds of these advances, that he might perceive their propriety, did you not affect not to understand him: YOU DID. When your misgui led friend and political

nstrument (in head and heart a thousand imes better than yourself,) finding himself in he hands of the law and trembling learfully at the prospect of exposure and punishment, wrote you a letter confessing his guilt, and begging you, by confirming a fabricated tale, to screen him from in any dad you not concea the confession from the Government, and suffer men, who were but doing their duty, to be harged throughout the Union with inventing false accusations, and with wicked persecution of an innocent man? YOU DID.

Were you not called as a witness in the pr. secution of that in lividual, and did you not take a sole na oath, on the Holy Evange lists of Almighty God, to tell "the truth, the WITOLE TRUTH, and nothing but the truth? YOU DID.

Did you not go before the grand jury with that oath on your conscience, and the written confession of the accused in your pocket, and in your evidence to them, wholly CONCE AL. that TRUTH, the most important in the whole case? YOU DID.

Were you not called on as a witness before the petit jury, and did you not again take a solemn oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, to tell "the truth, the WHOLE TRUTH, and nothing but the truth? YOU

Did you not, with this oath on your conscience, and the written confession of the accused in your pocket, stand before the court and jury, finish your voluntary, testimony, and turn around to walk away, without producing

Was not the existence of the correspondence between you and the accused brought to light by a question put to you by the District Attorney, after you had turned to walk away, and did you not then refuse to produce it, your oath notwithstanding, without the special order of the court? YOU DID.

And when the conclusive proof of POUR FRIEND'S GUILT, and your own CON-CEALMENT, was thus extorted, did you not cry like a condemned criminal about to be "whipt of justice" YOU DID.

Now, sir, when a man takes an oath as a witness in a court of justice, to tell "the truth, the WHOLE TRUTH, and nothing but the truth," and then, in giving his testimony wilfully conceals the most important and con dusive truth in the whole case, is he not guilty of PERJURY? You are a lawyer, and can answer the question.

your Senatorial oath, vote the President guilty, without trial, of political crimes with which
your own soul is loaded; and, false yourself to
constituents, and the highest human obligations,
the non-payment of said sixty-six ranges
the protest for
the non-payment of said sixty-six ranges
the protest for
the non-payment of said sixty-six ranges
the protest for
the non-payment of said sixty-six ranges
the add of the Treasury, his approval, or an appropriation by Congress, is deemed
1833, which bill and protest were received by
the accounting officers of the Department,
me this day. I transmit also herewith the inbefore they can consider themselves authorized venture to charge him with wilful falsehood!

Heaven and earth will judge between you and the President. He is already acquitted; and although justice is slow, it will finally overtake you, and you will live in the history of your country, more odious and detested than the misguided man whom you attempted, by concealment, in violation of your oaths, to creen from conviction and punishment. O. Not the slightest reply has ever been made

by Mr. Southard or his friends to these startbe true, and in fact cannot be denied! Did he not do all he could without a direct perjury, which could have been proved on him, to screen the guilty from punishment? Would he have concealed the truth, had he not

lelt that a portion of the guilt rested on his

own head? The consequences of these gress violation & law, by which his friend procured from the public Treasury the means of carrying on this political warfare, are, that the United States have irretrievably lost about SIX THOU SAND FIVE HUNDRE . DOLLARS This is Senator Southard's care of the public money, when he controlled it! Admirable this of President Jackson! A pure and dieinterested investigator of Post Office concerns! Why, what can be expected of public man who, in direct and palpable viola-tion of law, puts the public money within the reach of a needy political and personal friend, and then conceals the truth when on oath to tell "the whole truth," to screen that friend

from punishment? Why, when Gen. Jackson or Mr. Tane are convicted of public offences like these, it will not be necessary for the Senators to prostitute their julicial character, assume the province of the House of Representatives, and turn accusers. And if sistice were done now Samuel L. Southard would still be impeached for manifold malversations in office, and disqualified from holding any office in this Repub-

But the worst is hardly told yet!

From. the Globe.

MORE BANK DECEPTION We perceive that some of the opposition presses have attempted to vindicate the late and peculiar period at which the dividends were seized by the Bank-being more than a year after the Treasury Department had disallowed the claim, and after two intermediate payments of dividends and a long session of Congress had intervened—on the ground that no relusal, or none decisive and final, to pay the damages claimed, had been notified to the Bank, till since the adjournment of Congress. It is further manifest, from the clause in Mr. Biddle's le ter of the 8th of July last, where he says, "At the same time was presented a copy of your letter to the cashier of that office, dated the 2d inst. containing the final refused of the Treasury to allow the claim of the Bank for damages on the protested bill upon the French Government," that he maant to raise a pretence for justifying its course on a like ground Some of his opposition papers have, therefore published his letters alone, without the reply of Mr. Woodbury, correcting that statement

Having heard, however, long ago, and soon falsehoods, and worse than the worst of tyranst! after the Bank made the unjust claim for these damages, that the claim had then been disdisposition to punish this au lacity, the would allowed, and notice given of the fact and Bank for the return of the protested bill on the be restrained by that constitution, daily trampled under foot by you, which throws its sa-pled under foot by you, which throws its sa-cred shield around the Senate, protecting its his Cabinet in September last—in Mr. Taney's a few days. members from responsibility for any thing said in debate, however false, wicked, and ious other papers, but especially in Mr. Wood-the affairs of the Bank, on the Ist of the next course on this subject, were or were not, ano- time. her of its deceptions sought to be practised on the public.

We have, therefore, requested and procured Hon W.M. J. DUANE, all the official correspondence bearing on this point, and present it below to the community although some of it has before been published by Congress.

It shows a decisive refusal, both by the Treasury Department and the Attorney Goneral, long ago as the 21st June, 1833, to allow this monstrous and inequitable Bank claim for damages, and a formal notice of their decision communicated to the Bank itself, by a lotter under that date. It further shows, that the two subsequent dividends; still refrained to lay their claim before Congress, whose action and appropriation it knew, would be necessary to justify any payment of any such claim; and Congress, after all hopes of a restoration of the leposites and a recharter are over for that session, and despairing of success there in the present groundless claim, it then proceeds to make another formal demand on the Treasury, so as to attempt getting up a new refusal, in order to call it a "final refusal," and to suggest it as the ground for the late long deferred and extraordinary scizure of the public money, to pay damages, without any sanction by Congress, or any appropriation for the purpose.

But the Treasury Department, it would cem probable, from the guarded terms of its letter of the 2d of July, detected the attempt at deception, and in that reply, with proper cau tion and vigilant foresight, give no new refusal, or final refusal, as Mr. Biddle desired, and with foxy cunning expected, and has incorrectly asserted, but merely refers the Bank back to the former decision and refusal, communicated as long ago as June 21st, 1833.

Let the public read the letters themselves and decide on the want of candor, manliness and veracity, in this other manœuvre of the Bank and its well-feed advisors.

> BANK UNITED STATES, April 26, 1833.

Sta: I have the honor to inform you that have this day received advice from Paris, that your bill of exchange, in my favor, for four million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs and sixty-six centimes, (francs 4,856,666 66,) has been protested for non-payment.

As soon as the hill and protest are received,

statement of the account will be forwarded to you. In the mean time, you will please to take notice that the Bank holds you responsible for principal, interest, costs, damages, and ex-

I have the honor to be, with great respect sir, your obedient servant, S. JAUDON, Cushier

Hon. Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

BANK UNITED STATES, May 13, 1833.

ers in Paris, of the costs of protest, &c. together with the Bank's account of return of said brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs,

the current rate of exchange this day for a bill on Paris, at sight, to \$1,062,408 66 cents due in cash this day. I have the honor to be, with great respect. sir, your obedient servant,

S. JAUDON, Cashier.

Hon. Louis McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington. STATEMENT of the payment and charges made by Hottinguer & Co. of Paris, on a bill of f.4,956,666 66, drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the United States upon Mr. Humann, Minister of Finance, protested for non-payment, and which they paid for the honor of the signature, and for account of S. Jaudon, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of the United States of America. 4,856,666 66 amount of the bill.

24,283 33 commission ½ per cent. 3,399 90 stamp 27 65 protest and translation. 14 45 second and third of protest and legalization.

35 00 paid to American Consul at IIavre, expenses for the document to be copied upon his books. f.4,884,427 99-Say four million eight hun

dred and eighty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-seven francs and unity-nine cen-times, which we place to the debit of the Bank of the United States, due 22d March; 1833. Errors excepted. HOTTINGUER. Paris, 30th March, 1933.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1833.

Sin: The letter of the Cashier of the Bank, Mr. Jaudon, dated the 26th ultimo, informing me of the non-payment of the bill drawn by this Department on the Fren h Governmen for the amount of the fifth instalment, payable under the late convention, was duly received; and yesterday, that of the 13th, returning the bill and protest, and the account of the Bank therefor, was also received. As the proceeds of the bill have not been brought into the Treasury by warrant, the Department has it in its power to return the amount immediately to the Bank, and Treasurer has been requested to instruct the Cashier of the Bank to recharge the same to his account.

The account of the Bank for the return of the bill is under consideration, and the result, which is not to be affected in either way by this payment, will be communicated in a fer

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury N. BIDDLE, Esq. President Bank U. S., Philadeiphia.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, ?

June 19 1833. Sir In a letter which I had the honor to receive-from your predecessor, under date of the I6th ult., it was stated that the account of the

ury's reply, of the 14th of July, to Mr. Bid- month, makes it desirable to arrange all its un- I have to state, that the Department is not ble—we felt anxious to know, and to let the adjusted accounts at that period, and it will aware of any circumstance having occurred pullic know, whether this assertion of Mr. therefore be acceptable, if entirely consistent since its letter to the President of the U. States Biddle, and this lame attempt by the Bank with your convenience, to learn whether the Bank, of the 21st of June, 1833, changing the presses to vindicate its delay, and tortuous account in question can be settled before that opinion of your claim for damages on account

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, N. BIDDLE, President.

Secretary, of the Treasury, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 21, 1833.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I beg leave to inform you, that upon the rereceipt of the account of the Bank for the return of the protested bill on the French Government, & before I took charge of this department it was deemed proper to submit it to the consideration of the Attorney General of the United States; Bank, notwithstanding, still continued to pay and that, according to the opinion of that officer, expressed in a letter, of which a copy is sent herewith, the item of fifteen per cent. damages on the amount of the bill has no foundation in the law or equity. As the account that on the very eve of the adjournment of stated by the Bank, with the exception of that item, appears to be correct, if supported by proper vouchers, it would have given me pleasure to have it settled prior to the approach mg semi-annual settlement of the affairs of the Bank, and with an understanding that this settlement should not affect the rights of the Bank otherwise, if any it has. But as the fund from which the payment is to be made is at present insufficient, I am under the necessity of postponing it until the President's return; after which, the requisite measures will be promptly

I'am, very respectfully, your obedient ser

WM. J. DUANE, Secretary of the Treasury. N. BIDDLE, Esq. President Bank U. S. Philadelphia.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 24, 1833, Sin: I have carefully examined the claim

resented by the Bank of the United States on ecount of the protest of the Bill of Exchange lrawn by you on the French Government, for he first instalment and interest due the Unied States, under the convention with France of July 4,1831.

The account stated by the Bank, supported by proper vouchers, appears to be correct, with lamages on the amount of the bill. This item in my opinion, has no foundation in law or in equity, and ought not to be paid by the Govern-The Bank is entitled to indemnity, and o nothing more.

I will take another occasion to state to you the roasons on which my opinion is formed, and am, very respectfully. Your obedieut servant.

R. B. TANEY. To the Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES, Washington, June 25, 1834.

SIR: By direction of the Bank of the United States, I hand you, enclosed, an account for the damages and interest on the bill drawn by the Sin: Begging reference to my respects of the Treasury Department on the French Government, and returned protested in March, 1833. transmit to you herewith your original bill of This account was presented by me to the First exchange, dated 7th February last, in favor, Auditor for settlement, on the 23d inst. and re-

Yet, sir, YOU, who owe all of character at sight, on M. Humann, Minister and Secre- turned by him on the 24th inst. with the reyou have left to the forbearance of this admin- tary of State for the Department of Finance, mark, "that as the claim is understood to be istration, who were totally regardless of laws Paris, for four million eight hundred and fiftywhen in office, and of oaths when out, now on six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs relation to said bill, between the Bank and the acting on the case as soon as your engagements will permit, as the Bank is anxious to know bill. The amount of the last is 5,630,765 the final decision of your Department in relation thereto.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient, R. SMITH Cashler. Hon. ROGER B. TANEY, Secretary of the Treasury.

> BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May, 13, 1833.

Account of return, with protest for nonpay nent, of a Bill of Exchange, drawn by Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, dated Treasury Department of the United Washington, February 7, 1833, at sight, to Bank of the United States, on M. Humann, Minister and Secretary of State for the Depart ment of Finance, Paris. Principal due March 22, 1833, f.4,856,666 66

Costs of protests, as per Messrs. Hottinguer & Co's. account of charges herewith, exclusive of their comission, which is covered by the damages charged below,

3,479 00 4,860,144 66 Interest from March 22d, (the

date of protest,) to May 13, fifty-two days, Dem geson 14,856,666 66, at 15 42,121 25 728,500 00 per cent. 5,630,765 91

Which at 5.30, the current rate of exchange for a bill at sight on Paris, is \$1,062,408 66. due in cash this day, with interest until paid.

The United States of America, To the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the U. -States.

1833. May 13. For amount due upon the Bill of Ex-change drawn by Louis McLane Secretary of the Treasury, dated Feb. 7th, 1833, as per copy here-with of the account of return of said bill under protest for non-payment rendered this day to the Secretary of the Treasury, with vouchers \$1,062,408 66

13. Deduct amount this day received from the Treasurer of the U, States, per his letter, dated Washington,

May 16, 1833, Interest on the above balance from May 13, 1833, to June 21st, 1834, 13 months, 8 days, at 6 per cent.

per annum.

10,536 53

903,565 83

8169,379 33 June 21st, 1834. S. JAUDON, Cash.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 2, 1834. . Sin: In reply to your communication allressed to the Department on the 25th ultime of the French Bill of Exchange, as expressed by the Attorney General, and by the Depart-

ment, in conformity thereto. We have seen a baking and cooking appara-tus, the invention of Dr. Nott, which bids fair to supersede the common stove for culinary purposes, as well as the tin baker now in use for baking in front of fires, by means of reflected heat. Dr. Nott's apparatus is also constructed for baking by the reflection of heat; but its superiority over the tin baker, now used, consists in its cooking and baking more quickly and perfectly—in excluding the external air-in taking but a very trifling amount of fuel, (three quarts of charcoal being sufficent to bake half a dozen loaves of bread)—and in its adap-tation for use in any place—being as well calculated for cooking out of doors in the open air, as in the kitchen. And its superiority, for the purpose of baking and cooking, over the com mon stove, consists in its taking not a quarter of the fuel which that requires—in giving out but little or no heat externally—and being easily moved from place to place, and put out of the way when not required for use.—Sche-

Mr. Mitchell Potter is about to establish in New York an agency for negotiating mar-riages, a la mode de Paris. In his advertise-

ment he says, seriously —
The present mode of advertising for wives is attended with many difficulties and embarrassments, which the establishment of an agency office would effectually remove. With these views on this subject, I think the experiment ought to be made. I shall therefore proceed without delay to make such arrangements for opening an agency in this city, (of which due notice will be given) as he feels sure will st ford every satisfaction to those who are disposed to patronize, what he firmly believes to be meritorious and useful undertaking."

DR. JULIUS.

During last week, arrived in New York, Doctor Julius, a gentleman sent, by the Prus sian government, to inspect our penitentiaries Prussia has done much, of late, for the improvement of prisons and prison discipline; societies, not only for the immediate benefit, both moral and physical of the prisoners, have been formed, but also for the assistance of discharged convicts; one of the most important subjects for the attention of the philanthropist Dr. Julius has been a most active promoter these noble ends, is the author of a most valuable work on prisons, charitable institutions &c. and of a monthly periodical established for the pronotion of knowledge on these subjects and has been employed, by his government, inspect all prisons, and report on each separately. The statistical reports, on penal matters, in Prussia, are some of the best existing. We are rejoiced to see a gentleman, so the roughly prepared for his task, arriving her His labors will not only be fore his country, they will be for manking, and constitute, let they will be for mankind; and constitute, to gether with the report of Mr. Crawford most valuable documents,-U. & Gazette.

We tion for They hopes, We ca Talbot have b od the that we bill ca

Democ

Morris P. Fra Philip Nichol John R Peter Federa Sam. I Jos. B: Geo. E Sol. M

Henry Spry I RICHA mu by Simple paper I I now will ap The son, or placed

which i

tions, a hands. carried ney pai Aly any of \$100,0 money deposit greate insure -If u

dama place m in, dem Bu use ti bill a upon after aubje circu

bill w

rayn the b State millie 34 land that

Be

or e ring men their uin. have that S. I ritio was

of th

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1834.

We give our readers the returns of the election for this county as handed to us last night. They are not very flattering to our future The Directors prepared a room in the bankhopes, but our cause is just and must prevail. Talbot mean to give them a bold fight. They their trust. have beaten us, it is true, but all who witnessed the proceedings of yesterday will admit. that we scared them like ---- The school bill carries a triumphant majority in every

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS. Chapel, Trappe, Š Michaels,

Democratic Ticket. 180 175 100 112 567 Morris O. Colston, 190 145 101 119 555 P. Francis Thomas, 175 143 111 127 556 Philip Horney. Nicholus Martin, 174 145 133 120 572 County Commissioners. John Kemp, 2d Dist. 175 152 106 119 552 Peter Webb.21 " 175 141 103 119 538 Federal Ticket. 169 227 171 99 666 Sam. Hambleton, Jos. Bruff, 169 220 169 95 653 Geo. Dudley, 166 223 177 102 668 153 208 174 95 633 Sol Mullikin, County Commissioners. ncer 168 221 186 95 670 Henry Spencer 170 230 176 95 671 Spry Denny, 1

COMMUNICATION. RICHARD SPENCER, Esq.

aid

ent.

ary

66

5 83

6 53

9 33

States g the

count ressed

epart-

s fair

linary

in uso

effect-

struc-

but its

, con-

fuel,

bake

adap-II cal-

n air,

or the

com

arter

ng out

out of

lish in

ertisc-

ives is

arrass.

iment

roceed ints for ch due vill af-

sposed o be a

Prus-

inrics.

he im-ripline; benefit,

. have

of dis-

portant

ropist.

valua-

utions, hed for abjects; hent, to parate-al mat-cisting-

so those herd ountry, uto, to-awford.

Sir,-In your paper of the 30th of September, seven questions are propounded to me by a writer, under the signature of "Simon Being from home, I did not see the paper before Saturday the 4th of October, inst. I now hasten to answer, and request my answer inserted immediately in your paper which tisfactorily adjusted." will appear tomorrow.

The first question is-If Mr. Samuel Harri-

son, or any other gentleman of large fortune, had placed in my hands, without interest, \$100,000, which enabled me to extend my fiscal operations, and had drawn a bill on New York or London, for \$5,000, and had placed it in my hand), at a price agree! on, which had been carried to his credit on my ledger, but no money paid, and the bill had been returned protested, would I have deemed it fair and houest

to have claimed damages?

Aly answer is—It Mr. Samuel Harrison, or a y other gentleman places in my hands, for sale keeping, because I am a safe depository. \$100,000, or any other sum, without interest, and I make myself responsible to return the claims are known to the world; why should whats it, and keep his accounts, and pay his do all in my power to stay the arm of govern-overscers, labourers, and others, although his ment, and to excite the wrath of the people ainsurer against every kind of loss; I keep his est tars, against the "bulwark of our religion"

upon advice of the payment of the bill, and not what are! after such advice; then placed to his credit and Take your place, Mr. Stone; your claims subject to his or ler upon demand, under such are undoubted—none can be better if as good! circumstances if the bill had been returned un— The President of the Hartford Convention der protest, I should not consider myself enti-

tled to damages.

Because I was not subject to be called on for ayment, before the advice of the payment of he bill, but at liberty to apply my funds to o-

The second question is-How would the U. millions lu ng the late war? 3d. Do I believe the U. States Bank curing

the late war could have continued to redeem her notes with specie.
4th. Have I not heard that the Bank of Eng-

land during the late European war, was compello I to suspend specie payments.

My answers to 4th, 3d and 2d questions are

that I am informed, the Bank of England, during the late European war, suspended spe-

wich at the close of the war sold for a premium. This is the way the government would have saved to the country thirty-five millions of dollars. I presume it will not be denied, of dollars. I presume it will not be denied, of the British Government. In the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the action of the United States Gazette, should arrest the united States Gazette, should arre

agement there was great loss to the stockholders, though none to the holders of the notes of the Bank. The Bank now is in great credit; and from experience very beneficial to the country. The Directors of the Bank of the U. S. have never closed their doors against an inves-tigating committee in violation of their char-

They have refused to submit to their inspection the private letters of gentlemen who had character of a Tory?
dealings with the Bank, and to send all their I am no Tory, sir! In the days of the Revo-

they refused to do. Is there any man in ceived upon my person the mark of my resisthis country who believes the President and Directors ought to have delivered the books and ry, a man must oppose that country and its free correspondence of the Bank, to the committee at a public hotel, and out of their possession? tain, even at the expense of Independence—I believe the committee made the demand to be am no Tory, sir! refused, to raise a hue and cry against the bank.

My answer to the sixth question is—I do not know what the price of U. S. Bank stock is, nor have I any knowledge what the price would have been had the charter been renewed, nor

prove it. If the Government offered 20 per ent. premium for money, would I have made myself so ridiculous as to refuse it, when every ooly else received it? My neighbours, generally, believe I understand the management of a a plain and unadorned manner, according to my information, answered your questions.
WM. HUGHLETT.

Galloway, October 6th, 1334.

ELECTIONS .- Elections in several States vill take place at the following dates in the nonths of October and November:-Delaware, 1st Tuesday in October. Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October. New Jersey, 2nd Tuesday in October. Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October. Georgia, 1st Monday in October. S. Carolina, 2d Monday in October. New York, 1st Monday in November. Massachusetts, 2dMonday in November.

The Washington Globe states that the Presilent returned to that city on Tnesday evening, n good health.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Ma yland will take place at Annapolis on the 9th October.

THE AFFAIR SETTLED .- The Alexandria Gazette of the 29th ult. says-"We understand that the difficulty between Mr. Archer and Mr. Richie, Jr. has been sa-

From the Hulson Gazette.

WHIGS AND TORIES. - An article, from the New Orleans Courier, calling the roll of the"Whigs," somet me since went the rounds of the papers, and we were in hopes that some one more capable than ourselves, would have continued the call, at least, so far as the "Tories" are concerned. But we can writ no lon-ger, and will try our hand at it. Win. L. Stone-

What are your claims to Whiggism? Speak boldly-let not your constitutional modesty obscure your merits.

Nav sir! the caution is unnecessary-my money upon demand, and to pay if out as he conecal them? Did I not during the last war, deposites may be an advantage to me, it is of gainst an adminis ration which was carrying greater to the depositor, because I become his on an unjust war, for the protection of our honmoney sale, and pay it to his order on domand; Did I not mouse with unfeigned sorrow over -If under such eircumstances, the depositor all our victories, and rejoice in loud tones at sold me a bill on New York or London, at a every deleat of our armies! Did I not traduce price agreed upon, and the amount of said bill every advocate and supporter of that unjust was carried to the credit of the drawer, upon war, and laud its opponents, as alone entitled to my books, subject to his order upon demand, the gratitude of generous and much abused (although the money was not paid), and the England? Who was loader than I, in denounbill was returned protested, I should feel my- cing the author of the Declaration of Indepenself fairly and honestly entitled to the legal dence, and his Jacksonism—I beg pardon, his damages; for the following reasons:

Jacksonism; (Never mind sir, the mistake is not uncommon? it shows what you are thinkplaced to the credit of the dence, and his Jacksonism. I beg pardon, his the scalping knife and tonahawk—because in my Sunday Mail Report I attempted to save placed to the credit of the dence, and his Jacksonism. I beg pardon, his the scalping knife and tonahawk—because in my Sunday Mail Report I attempted to save outry from rel gious deportion; because I am opposed to the order on demand, it would be my duty as a doors, when our miserable militia were refaithful agent, to hold this money to meet the turning from service? Have I ever aided in dem and at a moment's notice, therefore the mo- elevating the character of these Colonies, (for ney not being drawn for, does not lessen my Colonies they ought to be) or ever ceased to claim for damages. But if the seller of the bill, did not intend to of institutions-the King and Nebility of use the money-and to save damages, and as is England' If these are not claims to the whigfrequently done by merchants—had sold the gism of the present day—claims as good as bill at a price agreed upon, to be accounted for any Daniel Webster of the concern—I know

himself cannot surpass you.

Theodore Dwight—

Here!

What are your pretensions to modern Whig-

My pretensions! Sir, was I not Secretary of The second question is—How would the U. the Hartford Convention? Have I not written States Bank have saved the nation thirty-five its history and its justification? Have I not been consistent-

Enough, enough! The history of your whole life could not add to such claims -take a high seat in the congregation. You are worthy of an equal station with the Leigh's and Webster's of your school.

Charles King-Here!

What are your claims to the appellation? Sir-they are unquestionable! I was educacie payments.

To the third question my answer is that during the late war a United States Bank could not have ever lamented the great defects in our connot have continued specie payments beneficially to the nation.

My answer to the 2d question is—The Bank of the United States having suspended specie payments during the war, could have loaned the great defects in our conneed not, to a paper thus recommended to the respect and regard of our readers, add our in minds can be independent of the mob of the common people. Sir, my acts have ever corresponded with my education. I was a member of the state legislature during the war—
the government its notes upon common interest, was loud in my denunciations of that unjust things, he foretells that the Bank "cannot want adherents or underlings, for those who out any premium; whereas the government dudemagogue Tompkins from bringing the enerring the late war borrowed the notes of the gies of his state, in aid of the American side of mand them;" that the Bank will assuredly be poses. The Mint has so far been busily enring the late war borrowed the notes of the gies of his state, in and of the American side of mand them;" that the Bank will assured be poses. The line as feather a solution of the Bank will assured be poses. The line as feather as such, but that whether as such, at a premium of 20 per cent, and gave the restriction of the country wou drawed to an any other citizen of the country wou drawed to an any other citizen of the country wou drawed to the restriction of the same opinion of it—that whether as such, as a large of the Bank to be an any other citizen of the country wou drawed the country would have been their certificates, bearing 6 per cent, interest, at a premium of 20 per cent, and gave the work of the country by the same opinion of it—that given to coin for those who sought to save the large of the same opinion of it—that given to coin for those who sought to save the large of the Bank to be an any other citizen of the country by throwing its products into circular that the close of the war sold for a premiarmed Americans, in a British prison—they deserved their death, if for no other reason, for having dered to resist the righteous demands of the British Government: I have gone far-

ry, a man must oppose that country and its free lom and worship the institutions of Great Bri-

You mistake! We have great authority for or for home consumption-when money shall placing pour name at the head of the Tory list-the Whigs all pronounce you such-the "Godwe can at least assure the enemy, that while a shot remains in the locker, the Democracy of therewise, they would have been unfaithful to

"If we cannot alter things 'By \_\_\_'we'll change their names, sir.' expect to be civilly treated in a Bank of the Still you will not acknowledge yourself a United States; much less to be favored with a have been had the charter been renewed, nor am I able to say how much minus I am by old Hickory's veto. That will depend upon the value of money upon the winding up of the Bank.

My answer to the 7th question is—I love my country, and I defy Mr. Simon Simple to discountry, and I defy Mr. Simon Simple to discountry, and I defy Mr. Simon Simple to discountry and the makes are glorious struggle with Washington and Lafayette—this makes you and them alike tories, and if Dan. Webster the passent bank did, if there should be ANY STRONG POLICAL tory?-Then, sir, you must permit me to say, share of that public accommodation which it was and Co. are Whigs, it makes you and them EXCITEMENT!! The influence of two or Tories of the first water. Not content, however, with this, you behave still worse in your second cruel and unjust war against British part of the moneyed interest, located at the kindness-you slew great numbers of those my own affairs. I have with great pleasure, whom you thought our enemies, but who were

our friends, seeking out "booty and beauty" then rendering a common obedience to the at the point of the bayonet, & you saved from deathhun re is of those, who, like yourself, were system—may be more easily conceived than foolish enough to suppose they were serving their described. They cannot want adherents and country by shielding it from a foreign yoke—you under lings—for those who have the command shewed your fanaticism still farther, by making great personal sacrifices in the same unrighteous cause, and now in your old uge, when you might if you pleased, be quietly at home en joying yourself, you are disregarding your own comfort, and resisting all the arts of the disinterested and patriotic Whigs, under the idea that you are obeying the will of the people, and borrow money is the order of the day, and it is saving them from the rule of a monied power! the interest of the bank to lend it. But the Deny it not old man! You are a Tory, according to the new dictionary -there are none

ter for such l'oryism. Martin Van Buren-

Here!

You too are a Tory? But sir-Nay, deny it not! you belong to Hickory's fore you? What was Daniel D. Tompkins, price of our six per cent, stocks to 80 or 85 but a Tory? Yet you supported bim in all per cent, in six months, if there should not be his measures during the war—you have always been encouraging the common people, —the ignoble vulgus, as that Latin scholar, Mr. King, would say, to think and act for them— ELECTIONS—zealously support this man, selves. Was it not through your means, our selves. Was it not through your means, our and oppose that; and, if un uccessful, throw its mother country was deprived of a monopoly of weight in DIRECT OPPOSITION TO THE ADthe West India trade? and was you not rash MINISTRATION? This may not appear to be enough to attempt, and but for the patriotic Whigs, would you not have taken from "the that "HOLY MEN den unced damnation" on bulwark of our religion," the glorious privilege those who lent money to the Government during of impressing our seamers' And more than the tate wan, and know the force and fervor of this, have you not always been pressing the party, we can easily believe a sacrifice of nation to reward the old soldiers of the revolu- interest might be made to embarrass and de tion, and by making their oklage comfortable,

Here!

You too are a Tory? But sir, I fought for my country during all

All the better sir, all the better-nobody can lispute your claims then; besiles, are you not now old Hickory's Socretary of War. If he is

Tory, your claims are the same. Richard M. Johnson-

I am here-

What are your claims to Toryism? old Hickory-because I am opposed to the of the United States. The remainder has been dominion of a minied a stocracy -because --That will do, sir, your claims are good; take your place, and thank the good people of this country that they have intelligence and virtue enough to reward the good-no matter what

may be its name, and to punish the bad, even though 200 per cent. below Hartfored Convention value, and recollect that this is not the first time the "livery of heaven" has been stolen "to serve the devil in."

From the Globe. THE PROPHECIES OF HEZEKIAH!

The National Intelligencer of Monday introduces an Appeal to the People of Baltimore, prepared and signed by Hezekiah Niles, in behalf of the Bank party in that city, in which ularly for the Veto, and for the declaration that the responsibility of removing the deposites, according to the provisions of the charter, was his. For these acts, the President is denounced by old Hezekiah as "a week, and prejudiced, and passionate old man;" and then again as possessed with "the boldness of Cæsar—the hypocrisy of Cromwell—and the ambition of Bonaparte." All this farrago the editor of the Intelligencer recommends as proceeding from the Baltimore Whig Convention, headed by that veteran republican Hezekiah Niles!!" And, continues the editor, after this flourish, "We respect and regard of our readers, add our in the Mint uncoined, belonging to other insti-proises. It speaks for itself; and it discourses tutions, or to individuals.

fortunate that every word of Hezekiah's Proph- tions ecy should come true, with the exception of so much as gives the assurance that the Bank's money could never induce him to change his the United States Gazette, should arrest the at-

mas been fruitful of such evidences your Whiggery. Of you at least it cannot be said "Mors ultima linea rerum est."

The roll of Whigs is not yet exhausted?—Enough however has been called to show its are—let us judge both sides.

Andrew Jackson—approach!

Here!

What are your pretensions to the name and character of a Tory?

I am no Tory, sir! In the days of the Revo—

In any before known to our country are inclined to suppose the new substance the measures and private, and sales have been a pretty good suppose the new substance the ply of red Wheat at market, and sales have been uniform throughout the week at 90 a 100 private, and yet is ir exponsible, either to the governal may be above the regulation even of its own stockholders, through the contrivances mentioned! The first bottains it. We may add that Dr. R. is well obtains it. We may add that Dr. Reichenback, of Germany; had been uniform throughout the week at 90 a 100 or fair to very good quality. Very prime of the individual probably command a botter in which is marked. The first was used in preparation, but the was used in preparation to very soor fair to very good function.

Wheat.—There has been a pretty go

books and papers to a hotel in Philadelphia, and lution when my nearest friends fell around me the singular infidelity of its officers and agents and smoke a hitherto unknown substance, in the defence of our country, and when I re- so that for a long time past it has not made which be called the country and when I re--so that for a long time past it has not made any dividend. But the sagacity of Mr. Cheves -his ambition, industry, and application to business, will bring forth and exercise the powers of the institution, whenever the time comes in which life and activity is given to domestic industry, either by a foreign demand circulate freely, or be freely demanded, for the purposes of trade. Then will the bank "boom out," as the sailors say, and make

> The time has been when a man without a BLACK COCKADE in his hat, could hardly were twenty-two years ago; and it cannot be it prevents inflammation and stops the most doubted but that the PRESENT BANK would excessive bleeding almost instantly. three hundred moneyed men, dispersed throughout the United States, and commanding a large mest convenient points,, and concentrating e force in our CHIEF CITIES and TOWNS, escribed. They cannot want adherents and f money will always command THEM; and they may also DICTATE their measures to the body of the "commercial interest"—a very powerful class of society, As matters work t present, the bank is as necessarily on the side Government, as the bench of Bishops in England are on the side of the Ministry for to circumstances of the times may be changed; cording to the new dictionary -there are none and it may be the good pleasure of the bank to like you in the country; but alas! for the Whigs, OPPOSE THE GOVERNMENT, with there are a great many who live you the bet- an ability to depress the public credit and obstruct the public means, yet little thought of, At the present moment, many persons are very desirous of loaning money to the United States, at less than six per cent. interest; but, as the bank can render money "SCARCE" when it

Was not Tom Jefferson a Tory be-believe that it has the rower to reduce the the interest of the bank; but when we recollect range the public proceedings. There is no prospect, just now, of such a political excitement as has been spoken of; but let it come

show that it was right to resist the paternal care of old England. Take your place sir, by the side of the old Hero—if he is a Tory, you are, and if Daniel Webster and Co. are Whigs, agltate us, the bank will assure the a POL-TICAL MACHINE!! Whether, as such, t happens to be on my side, or against me, I shall still hold the same opinion of it—that IT IS AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL INSTI-

TUTION, and, if constitutional, that IT SHALL NOT MEDDLE WITH POLITICAL AFFAIRS."

From the Globe. NEW GOLD COIN.

obtained circulation.

The amount of Gold comed at the Mint since the 1st of August, 1834, to the 27th

-making the total amount coined to the 27th Sept. \$1,500,000. Of this amount, upwards of four hundred thousand dollars has been delivered to the Bank

delivered, principally, to the deposite Banks, and some to individuals.

Now, mark the contrast between the course of the deposite Banks and the Bank of the U. States. The former have paid out the gold which they obtained, readily, to individuals dissatisfied at the preference given to a seceder who asked for it, as long as it lasted; and it is from Jacksonism; that they will not you at all, to their liberality, and that of some patriotic individuals, that the public is indebted for the comparatively small sum which has already

The latter (the Bank of the U. States) re-fuses to part with a dollar which it has received from the Mint. It is hoarding up all the gold which it can lay its hands upon, for the purpose of defeating the object of the law of the last Congress. It refuses to exchange the smallest sum for its own note. An acquaint-ance of ours, last week, in Philadelphia, went to the mother Bank, and asked, as a favor, for twenty dollars in gold for their own uotes, and was answered, "WE DO NOT PAY OUT GOLD, SIR."

By the last returns, it appears that there was in the Mint, deposited for coinage, about a mil-lion of dollars, and of the late arrivals, probaoly millions more will soon be sent there.

The Mint is the property of the public. It was established for the public convenience; and shall that public he incommoded to gratify the revengeful disposition of the Bank? We trust not. We trust for the future not one piece of gold coin will be coined for the Bank so long as there is an ounce of gold remaining

tutions, or to individuals.

Let this haughty monopoly be taught, that while it labors to defeat the operations of the laws of the country, and wars upon the constitutional rights and anxious wishes of the People, that it cann't, at least, avail itself of the mers as well as the audience. She exhausted

equal credit to the notes of the State Banks—
yea, far better.

You have a thousand claims to an equality in Whiggism, with
I have not forgot that in 1819, in a state of profound peace, the affairs of the Bank of the U.
States was in great confusion, and by mismangreat confusion, and by mismangreat confusion, and by mismanageinment there was great loss to the stockholdgery. Of you at least it cannot be said "More

which he calls Kreosot, (flesh preserver.) This substance possesses the property of resisting putrefaction, in a most eminent degree, and when diluted with water, fresh slaughtered meat, after having been immersed in it for a few minutes, may be kept in the open air and in the hottest weather, for any length of time, without becoming in the least affected.

This fact led several eminent physicians to experiment with it, in the treatment of human diseases, applying it both internally and exter-nally, in which they have been crowned with the most striking success.

People afflicted with the horrid disease of cancer, after having been despaired of by the most skillful physicians, have been completely

cured by Kreosot. For wounds, and sores in general, it has been found the best remedy known, and is particularly recommended in surgical operations, as

In hysterical diseases, it is likewise said to Messrs. F. Klett & Co. of this city, have received a supply of this valuable medicine, and hope that we shall soon hear of its good effects. We refor our readers to the advertisement

n this subject, in another page.
N. B.—For further particulars, see the Jour nal of the Philadelphia College of Permacy, in which the Pamphlet of Dr. Reichenback

written on this subject has been partly translat-Dublin paper relates the following singular

ncident of the discovery of murderers through

the intervention of a dog:

BALLINASLOE, July 23.—A young man, a armer, residing near Thomastown, in the At the time of the marriage the young woman's father covenanted not to pay the balance of his daughter's fortune until such time as a child should be born for the young couple. No sooner had this event taken place than the father-inlaw went to his daughter's house, and handed the balance (twenty guineas) to the husband. That night, some short time after the lad had retired to rest, the door was broken in, and five men armed, & their faces blackened, entered and dragged the young man out of his hed to shoot him, unless he gave them the money he had that day received from his father-in-law, which he did to save his life The villains then departed, and in a few minutes returned, and murdered the poor young man, lest he should prosecute them. They made diligent search for the wife, but could not find her, whereupon they flung the infant more the fire, and burnt it to death. Fortunately for the poor girl she fled through a window to the police, who soon arrived, but not till the vil-lains were gone. A dog, however, belonging to one of them, remained behind licking the blood in the kitchen, which the sergeant secured with his handkerchief, to which he attached a long rope, the end of which he held in his hand and then let him go where he pleased. The dog never stopt until he led the police iato house where they found the five murderers washing the black off their faces and the blood off their hands, for they did not shoot the victim lest the police should hear them. Having searched one of them, they, found all the mo-ncy in his pocket. They then secured them, and committed them to Roscommon gaol to

abide their trial at the next assizes.

Ohio .- A letter from this State, published in the Albany Argus, says—
"From all the information I can obtain, I can assure you, notwithstanding the boasting of our opponents, Ohio will give a stronger democratic vote than she has ever heretofore given. Lucas was elected in' 32, majority of ris-What are your claims to Toryism.

Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whighest Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whigh Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whighest Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whighest Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whighest Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whighest Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whighest Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whighest Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whighest Why, sir, I used to think I was a Why, sir, I used to think I was a Why, sir, I used to think I was a Why, sir, I used to think I was a whigh Why, sir, I was a whigh Why, portion of the reserve Anti-masons and anti-Bank men will vote for Lucas, the anti-Bank Rachel Bruff 2 candidate. Findley is the acknowledged Bank candidate, though with the exception of his views on this subject, he is still a Jacksonian. No man has ever filled the station of Governor of this State, with so much credit to himself, and honor to the State, as Gen. Lucas. His bitterest enemies admit it, and there are a large portion of the old Clay party, who are so much

> or not for Findley. Again the state is anti-Bank, and that question will be the sole test with us. "Our prospects for Congress are good. The only members considered doubtful are Lytle, let district, Allen, 7th, and M'Lene, in this (9th) district. My opinion is, that Lytle and Allen will both be re-elected; ours is doubtful. I also think that we shall elect members in the 3d, 11th, and fifteenth districts, which will leave our majority, should we lose the three above-named, the same as last winter."

A MAD ACTRESS .-- The most distinguished Betsey Gusty Ophelia that ever appeared on the stage-was Mrs Susannah Montford. During her last year, says ('enest, in his )"Accunt of the English Stage,") she became deranged. But as her disorder was not outrageous, she was not placed under any rigorous confinement, but was suffered to walk about her house. One day, she asked what play was to be performed that evening, and was told it was to be Hamlet. Shattered as her mind was, she recollected her former glory in part of Ophelia; and with that cunning, which is so frequently allied to in-sanity, she found means to elude the care of her attendants, and got to the theatre, where con-cealing herself till the scene in which Ophelia was to make her appearance in her mad state she pushed upon the stage before the person appointed to play the character, and exhibited a representation of it that astonished the perforher vital powers in this effort, was taken home, and died soon after.—N. Y. Transcript.

We learn from the Clinton (Miss.) Gazette that the cholera has recently raged with almost unprecedented violence at Randolph, Teen., a little town on the Mississippi river, a short distance above Memphis. The population of that town does not exceed 350; yet, in the space of a Lyria Stewart form above the space of a little with the few days, about forty citizens had fallen vic-tims to the malady. The disease commenced on board a flat boat lying at the landing. It is stated that nearly every resident of the town had fled precipitately into the country.

[Bal. Amer.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—There has been a pretty good sup-ply of reil Wheat at market, and sales have

Rye. - Sales at 66 cts.

Oats.—In the early art of the week, sales 33cts - supply full.

Cloverseed - Sales from stores at \$4.50, \$4.-

621 and at \$5.

Timothy Seed.—A sale from stores at \$2.50.

HEMP—The import per Cabinet, direct from Russia, is held at \$1.75.

MARRID

On Tnesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, Capt. Samuel T. Banning, to Miss Susan Sherwood, all of this county. At St. Aubin, near Easton, Md. on Tuesday

Hazel, Solomon Teaston, Md. on Tuesday the 30th of September, by the Rev. Manlove Hazel, Solomon Townsend, Esq. Merchant of Frederica, Delaware, to Miss Hester Ann-Huston, late of Philadelphia.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Humphriss, Mr. John W. Helsby to Miss Henriette

sherwood, all of this county. On the same day, by the same, Mr. James e of great service. We are glad to hear that McMahan, to Mrs. Susan McMahan all of this county.

DIED.

At his residence, in Caroline county, on Friday night last, Col. Peter Willis, in the 59th

ear of his age.

In Lewis county Missouri on the 10th inst. in the 18th year of her age, after 14 days illness of billious fever. Miss Ann Meriah, Daughter of James Fresh, who emigrated from Maryland to this county a few months. since.

#### NOTICE.

FREDERICK F. NINDE takes this nethod of informing those who are indebted to nim, that they will have an opportunity of making payment on or about the 22d inst. at which time he expects to be in Easton, and pre-vious to which, their notes will become due The nature of his business will not allow him o grant longer indulgence. Oct 7 3w Oct 7

FOR SALE,

HIREE good Work Horses, warranted sound, and will be sold on moderate terms.

A pply to the subscriber in Miles River Neck. A. GOSSAGE.

To Rent for 1835 THAT framed Dwelling House and pre-mises 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 ad-joining 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

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, which if not called for within three months, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Richard Arringdale Daniel Acres Wm. Arringdale

The Baker of Bread at Robert Banning James Bowie Joseph Blackston Mr. Battee Edwd. Benson Jeremiah Beckwith Jeremiah Beverly Alex. C. Bullitt 3

John Burgin L. K. Berridge Anthony Banning A. M. Chamberlaine Ezekiel Cooper Jane Cox G. Cromelien. Wm. H. Curtis Martha Cowper Rachel Corkrael Jesse Clark Joseph Collins John Catrup Saml. Colston Levin Craft

Dr. Creighton E. A. Cohen Maria Downes Udua Dean

John C. Groome

Richard Gossage

D. O. Elliott H. L. Edmondson John Edmonson 3

Elizabeth Frisby Wm. Ferguson Joseph Graham

John Griffith John Greenhook N. Garrettson Orson Gore

Henry Johnson Robert Henderson Henry Jump Solomon Horney Stephen C. Harrington Charlotte Jackson

Henry King Wm. Lowe, for Edwd. Kirby.

Samuel Mackey Jane Madan A. Mackey P. R. McNeille Julia Ann Mawgridge Wm. C. Mackey

Noble Grand of Miller Emeline Nickels Lodge, O. I. O. F. Skinner Newnam J. Ozment

Eliza D. Parrott Commissary Price Thomas Robinson

R. R. Ross, 2 Wm. P. Ridgaway Martha Robinson R. H. Rhodes B. Richardson Hugh Sherwood Mary Sherwood James Stewart, Sr. Edward Sears Mordecai Stewart

Ly in Stewart S Perry W. Stewart F Sarah Maria Satterfield Saml. Suceds P. Sacket, 21

Bennet Tomlinson, 2 James Talhot Henry Townsend, 2 Wm. H. Thomas, 2 J. C. Waggaman H. G. Wolfe John Willis Short A. Willis Noah Willis Geo. A. Waggaman, 6

Thomas Warwick Oct 6 1834—oct 7 (182) St Wanted to Purchase,

SIX or Seven Likely NEGROES, of both sexes, for a friend of mine, who wants them for his own use, and not to sell again. Apply to, J. C. WHEELER

The Camanches-Kiaways-. n ! Wacos.

man in the service of his country, on the 20th ultimo, at his own encampment about 80 that I could scarcely see beyond the limits of had left that of the Camanches. He had with him provisions for Col. Dodge's command, one or two comp nies of infantry, and one field come necessary. But the excellent management of Col. Dodge upon this occasion super-

been established by order of Gen. Leavenworth, seded the necessity and terminated the affair near the confluence of the False Washita with honorably to himself and to his command, as Red River, at which we expected to have found a sufficient supply of provision to enable the whole regiment to march in pursuit of the Pawnees and Camanches, we learned that the Pawnee Picks had lately visited that neighborhood and murdered a Judge Martin, of Ark-ansaw, and his servant, whose bodies had been velled so far to restore to them their lost daughtound, and carried off his son, a lad of seven years of age.—Here Gen. Leavenworth issued an order to Col. Dodge, to select 250 of his arms of friendship and love. Twenty men of most efficient men and horses, and take with the different tribes, most of whom are great ther supply; and most faithfully would be have performed his promise had be not have been we have given them.—Col. Dodge is I believe called upon to pay the great d bt of nature. anxious to send them to the Hermitage to see His complaint was a raging fever, and it is General Jadkson, but the Indians themselves said that he was so sensible of his approaching would rather return home at present to display dissolution that he made arrangements about the presents they have already received and his funeral and settled the affairs of his estate visit us upon another occasion with more o before his death-his body is I understand still their people. near the Cross Timbers, from which it cannot be removed until a change of weather.

ture from our camp Washita, we were so for- in bondage, and supporting that part of his re- pay attention to this notice. tunate as to encounter a considerable party of giment which was under his immediate com-Camanches, who after much manœuvring, mand without any provisions from Governwere induced to come up to us, and as neither ment for near sixty days, and that too in an of our captive girls could speak their language enemy's country, upon their own resources and we were at some loss, but one of them under- her hunters. stood Spanish, and through him and one of the Dealwares who understood the same language, Indans who have never before been overtaken by any armed force whatever, although often Col. Dodge was able to soothe the whole party, and procure among them a pilot to their vil- pursued, and has brought their principal men lage, which we found rich in horses, with with him to observe civilized society, and exwhich the plains were literally covered, but in a most defenceless condition, as the warriors sing a great many advantages, which has not Water the silv about span a buffalo bunt. This been laid down on our maps, and about which village communed 340 lodges made by stretch- very little has been hitherto known; and all ing buffato skins upon light polls in bell fash- this has been done with less than two hundred ion, which are moved by tying them to the and fifty troops. If ever I felt like a soldier it saddles of their horses, wherever it suits the convenience of the tribe. The Camabeles do not a systematic the earth, but produce their corn, or as that which surrounded it on the day beans, pumkins and melons from their corn, bors the Pawnee Picks, so called on account Camanches, and the Wacos. The stream upof their picking theirselves with powder or on which the viliage is situated is a large some blue autotance on their arms and breasts; branch of Red River, the water of which is as but who call themselves Towersh-for which salt as the sea, and the cliff near its banks conthey pay their jerked buffalo meat. The Cam- tains mountains of salt rock which can be use anche children are loss in the way of their Amazonian mothers, who arm themselves with bows and arrows, and dress after the same fashion of the warriors. In infancy they are tied to a board and handled with great roughness -at three years old they manage a horse themselves, and at four or five engage in driving about five thousand horses. They were when we reached their village, located east of a cluster of owering rocky mountains, of prodigious height and grandeur which are supposed by some of our most intelligent officers to be spurs of the great rocky mountain. Col. Dodge laid two days at this village with the expectation of meeting their principal chief, for whom a messenger had been despatched but as we were now scarce of provisions and greatly encumbered with sick, a pilot was procured and we commenced our march for the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the evening of the first day that we left the Camanche village we made a fortification where we left our sick with a detachment to defend them. and with our reduced force marched upwards of two days to the Pawnee Pick or Taweash village, over and through the prsses of those the public generally. mountains; -upon our march we reached a lofty cleft which overlooked a valley of considerable extent where our Kioway gril raised herself in her saddle and addressed the Osages in the most animated manner. She told them that she was in her own country—that she had often rode, hunted and played in the valley beneath us, and to the north-west observed that her village lay in that direction and that

countenance fell. THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on This fellow took us a serpentine route and this fellow took us a serpentine route and the part of the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services his honesty; but went the passes of the mountains through which he had been in the habit of travelling. As we approached the village of the Pawnee Picks, they met us with considering the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near through which he had been in the habit of travelling. As we approached the village of the Pawnee Picks, they met us with considering respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near through which he had been in the habit of travelling. As we approached the village of the Pawnee Picks, they met us with considering respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near through which he had been in the habit of travelling. As we approached the village of the Pawnee Picks, they met us with considering respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near through which he had been in the habit of travelling the passes of the mountains through which he had been in the habit of travelling. As we approached the village of the Pawnee Picks, they met us with considering respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near through the proposed through the proposed to his friends and the public through the proposed through the proposed through the public through the public through the public through the proposed through the public throug punctuality. He deems it useless to say much able display and evident distrust, and when we of what he will or can do, by way of recomarrived, the old chief implored Colonel Dodge mendation, after an experience of nearly

one day's travel would enable us to sleep at it;

but when our guide, a Pawnee Mohawk and

a dull fellow bore off to the south west, her

not to fire on the village.

Here a negro fellow who had runaway from this neighborhood and taken up by the Camanches, confirmed the information which we twenty years in various places, as a practica workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him anotehr trial. If ease combined with neatness, be desirable, the underhad previously received from that tribe of there being a white boy who could speak English at D. M. SMITH. being a white boy who could speak English at the village of the Pawase Pick. On the se-cond day after our arrival, Col. Dodge, with all the officers under his command, with the exception of myself, who as officer of the day, remained in command of our encampment, and Lt. Northop, who was officer of the guard, repaired to the council house in the village for the purpose of holding a council with this

The accidental firing of a pistol in the hands of one of the Cherokee Indians, who accompanied us on this campaign, created great con fusion at this council & was near having a serious termination. The warriors fled precipitately from the council house to their lorges for their aims been just finished, and a very agree-arms, and the women and children to the rocky able Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the mountains, under which their village is built premises having been purchased and attached for safety; but the brave Col. Dodge, with his q ual firmness and good management, soon rior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a restored peace and order. After assuring them few days the stables and enclosures will be reof his disposition to be at peace with them, he paired and the whole premises will be in comtold them what he had heard about the white plete order for the reception of a tenant. Poston, and informed them that he would say on session may be had immediately. thing more in council until that boy was p.oduced. Confusion marked the countenances

MILL FOR SALE.

of the chiefs, but as there was no other alter-

In addition to all this, he has visited tribes of

without any preparation whatever.

Excuse this hasty and imperfect scrawl,

To Col. R. M. JOHNSON.

And believe me to be with great respect,

MEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

AS 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

NETTS.

WM. W. HIGGINS,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLE-

RY, adapted to the present season. Those

wishing to purchase, will do well to give him

TAILORING.

G

TO BE RENTED

THE UNION TAVERN

IN EASTON.

Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

COMMODIOUS new dining room hav

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

an early call.

sept 30

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low

Having concluded to leave this state; I offer at private sale, my

Mill, Mill-seat and Farm

adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred Ore thereon. On the premises are a two story DWELLING, with two story DWELLING, with two above, well finished, nursery and kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard; joining, with a pump of good water in the yard; milkhouse, meat house, barn, stables, carriage off and left them, and that they had drawn house, all in good repair; two excellent springs My dear sir—

It is with great pleasure that I embrace the carliest opportunity of giving you a few of the particulars of the dangerous, honorable and successful companies to the dangerous, honorable and successful companies to the dangerous, honorable and successful companies to the dangerous which we have been saved by the warriors with whom he then lived. On the next day after this council in prime order for both merchant and country the chiefs of the Camanches, Kioways and Wasuccessful campaign from which we have just cos arrived at our encampment, with whom a returned; but any sorry to have to relate to you the malancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. II. Leavenworth, who died like a campment and was attended by near three more real advantages than any of the kind I am many in the sanguage of the grounding of person wishing to purchase an excellent stand miles in our rear on the very day we reached my own company, who stood by their arms in for grist work, merchant work, and a country the Pawnee Pick village, three days after we readiness to act at a moment's warning; and I store. Terms of sale will be accommodating

Caroline county, Md. N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be

WOOL.

given to the property

LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6 South Charles Street Baltimore, Md. DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, wil him 10 day's rations to last 20 days, about men among their nations are with us. They which time he promised to meet us with a fur- are astonished and delighted at all they see advances will be made when required. advances will be made when required.
Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may6

Collector's Notice.

A LL 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 Although there has been no blood shed upon this campaign I look upon its termination as payment to those who have claims upon the We had with us two young squaws, one of which was a Kioway and the other was a Paw- Col. Dodge, who displayed a degree of per- pected that you will be prepared to pay them which was a Kioway and the other was a Pawnee Pick, whom Gen. Leavenworth had purchased from the Osages, by whom they had been taken prisoners, the former about one year ago, the latter about five years ago, and whom we expected to make interpreters to whom we expected to make interpreters to great ago, the latter about five years ago, and whom we expected to make interpreters to great and friendship and obtaining me to this course. Persons holding property in their one of our people, whom they had their respective tribes. Not long after our depar- from them one of our people, whom they had the county and residing out of it, will please

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county

TAILORING.

fies, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business and has done business very successfully in Cenm all its various branches and in the most fashionable style—having made arrangements so as 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 im with a call. However, to render every thing satisfactory, he would say, if at any time he should make a miss-fit, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public

The Public's humble servant, THOMAS J. EARICKSON. sept 23 GW

MYLDIES CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF

NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form he commencement of the fourth volume of

Waldie's Library.
This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first trans-

The works published in the current volume,

now on the point of completion, are the follow-Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel the author of Canterbury Tales.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSI-Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself: a very piquant prices, and can offer them on the same terms. book, containing anecdotes of most of the disand solicits an early call from his friends and tinguished individuals of the last sixty years. Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of amily Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from he Italian. Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series

of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady. The Deaf and Dumb Page: a Tale. Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by

he Duke of St. Simon. The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Maga-

rines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept luring a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking;

from a new work entitled Nights of the Round The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, ord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hasings, contrasted; from the same. A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Ante-

lope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo. All the above, cost in the "Library" but Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circula-ing Library, which is published every week, it \$5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

03-Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office. aug 5

A Cook Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of Baltimore wishes to hire by the year or month, a Servant, to do the cooking and washing in a small family. sept 30

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 acres of land, with a considerable bed of Iron assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are 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 reject the collection. pect, 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, Dietrict No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

GEORGE WINSLOW

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light street wharf,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand lately occupied by Mr. A. B. HARRISON, and has just received, 15 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Or-

leans Sugars, 14 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses, 25 bags Laguira, Rio, Java, and St. Do-

mingo Coffee, Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and Pouchong Teas, 10 boxes of white and brown Havana Su-

gars, Box and keg Raisins, Soap and Candles, Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in hlds. and bbls.

French Brandy, in half pipes, Holland Gin and Wines, Coarse and fine Salt, Flour,

Stone and Wooden Ware, Cotton Yarn, And many other articles too tedious to menion, which (in order to receive a share of public patronage) he offers for sale very low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

Baltimore, Aug. 12th—aug 19 8w

Herrings and Mackerel.

ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton and carnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible; by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient ser-JOHN HARPER.

HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counies, that he has located himself in Easton, for treville for the last two or three years. I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.

co3w

Lumber for Sale. FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for eash, if taken away immediately.

GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD. Easton, july 8

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's BDARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

IIIIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Balti-

After having conducted an extensive Boarding school for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. II. have liberally provided their chool with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found n private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could pro-

cure in this country or in England. The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the prin-

cipals.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a

complete course of female education. Purents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus subscriber on executions, will please bear in of the seminary by applying to the editor.

Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer; Easton Whig; Port Deposite Courant; will advertise the above once a week each, to the amount of \$4, and send bills to this [American] office.

aug 26

Branch Bank at Easton.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons holding stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, that the President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on stock, for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st Monday in October.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r. sept 23

> POST-OFFICE. EASTON, July 1st, 1834.

Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once.— He is always desirous of accommodating his Recommendations for character will be required, and liberal wages given. Apply at this with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postages.
EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

Cheap Daily Paper.

law having been passed by the last General [On a new plan, pursued in our Northern Cities with the most decided success.] T is proposed to publish in the city of Baltimore, a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be entitled the

BALTIMORE INTELLIGENCER DAILY ADVERTISER.

In inviting public attention to this undertak-ing, the subscriber deems it proper to set forth

the following considerations :-1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser" will differ from the daily papers now printed in this city, as it is the design of the publisher to adopt a system of condensing, by which the reader will become acquainted with all the important transpiring events of the times, without the inconvenience and loss of time attending the perusal of lengthy columns of closely printed matter. - None but articles of eculiar interest will be published in detail.

2. The Intelligencer and Advertiser will be politically neutral paper, aiming at an impartial record of all the prominent occurrences of the day, without regard to party politics.

3. It shall be a commercial journal, present-

ing to its readers an account of the state of our own Markets, and those of sister cities; of the Shipping News; Auction Sales; Mail arrivals and departures; of the various Lines of Stages, Steamboats, Packets, &c. Embracing also, Statistics and Tabular Views for reference; and whatever else is calculated to interest and benefit the Mercantile part of the commu-

4. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, devoted to the best interests of our beautiful and flourtshing city, and exerting its utmost to develope its natural advantages, increase its trade and advance the individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Meetings, Associations, Literary Enterprises, Lyceums, Conventions for the improvement of Schools, the advancement of Science, &c. &c.

5. It shall be an inland publication, suited to

the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Storekeeper and Manufacturer residing in the country; and for the accommodation of such of them as may not be disposed to read the daily, a tri-weekly paper will be issued (every other day,) comprising all the news contained in the daily, and furnishing an abridged but satisfactory view of whatever is adapted to prove interesting and useful to these important classes of cociety.

6. It shall correspond with the pecuniary character of the times,-though printed on handsome super-royal sheet, (five colums to the page) and containing a complete diurnal compendium of the most various intelligence,—the practical multum in parvo; yet the terms stated below, will render it cheaper than any other at 90 clock and the Maryland state of the property of the propert daily paper published in the country, and enable all to avail themselves of its great advanta-

ges.
7. It is designed to be literally a "Daily Advertiser," and commended as it is to public patronage by its reasonable terms and judiious arrangement, an extensive city and country circulation is confidently expected, which will of course make it a vehicle of numerous advertisements, and give it a claim to Having now briefly set before his fellow cit-

zens his views, and knowing the astonishing success that similar projects have met with in Boston, New York, &c the subscriber trusts the citizens of Baltimore and the adjacent country will not be reluctant to encourage an enterprise presenting such claims to public patronage. He respectfully solicits the support of all, and assures his friends that he will gratefully remember their tavourable co-operation in behalf of this new publication.

OG-A number of individuals will be author-

ized to procure subscribers, and will wait on the citizens at an carly day.

C. F. CLOUD. TERMS. The "Bultimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser," will be published at \$4 per an-num; payable quarterly, at the expiration of

cach quarter. 2. The tri-weekly paper will contain all the news of the daily, and will be furnished to subscribers, at \$2,50 per annum payable in three months; or \$3, if not paid within the

year.
3. The Baltimore Intelligencer will be printed at Office No. 1, S. Gay street, every morning, on good paper, and delivered by careful carriers to any part of the city. sept 18-sept 26

63-Our brethren of the type in sister cities nd in the country, especially those of them who are willing to exchange with us, would confer a favor by giving our prospectus a few insertions. The favor will be cheerfully reiprocated.

NOTICE.

bonds for the same are now due.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will

lease 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 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, Shift.

july 22

TO RENT.

O RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mull, 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 Hun-

ting Creek, being two Dweilings 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 tion be made to JACOB C. WILLSON.

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 Eas-

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

owne ror owners thereof.

By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. aptil 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 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 pro-prietors solicit for her a share of public patro-

WM. OWEN, Agent. march

Easton and Baltimore Packet Sloop Thomas Hayward,



GEORGE W. PARROTT, Muster. HIS 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 re,

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 ar ticle in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers-and every attention will e given to the wants of those who may patro-

ize the packet. Freights will receive the same prompt and ounctual attention as ever, and the smallest or ler thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable

SAMUEL H. BENNY. Easton Point, may 6



Respectfully, the Public's humble servant, Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker, RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firbank, and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own-knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those

who may favour him with their work. All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12 eo3w

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the Lloyd Nicols, deceased, are requested to has been artfully represented by his opponents, has been artfully represented by his opponents, as the A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginbut that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

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

AS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of Sept. 1834, by Abraham De Groff, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a Negro Woman who calls herself JANE LEAGO, who says she did belong to Michael Denny, of Harford county, but she is now free. Jane is about 25 years old, 4 feet 11 inches high, and has no visible marks. Had on when committed, a brown bombazet frock, white cotton handkerchief, 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 disposed of as the law directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. sept 23

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Talbot C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for said county as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and madrass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near Centreville.

The owner of the above described negro woman and child, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff. june 7

of Talbot county.

PRITUES

and eve idue of RI

Are TH half yes No s ages ar publish Adve serted : ger adv

mies of Cochra doland) ruin all of its ch resistan bers, he ed to di days to him in last, the there w his eyes daughte Twil the grat

of his co

shot thr

willing

he fell i said the breast, I had fe ing my art com Nav. thy last Be c Would my own in three will be-

died on Three

from hi

— my fa the frien

master of his

deceived is scaled

death is she repe hands to purpose! father ca oagerly 'Ask Hea On intervi north,

frontin then sto was a in which q arter Scotlar his way The tr Tound ! beaver feature minute were se

of stori

panied
the Tw
'Hea
'el far
of the I
and pro
In a
desolate
which f
and stu
covered

RICHARD SPENCER. PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

half yearly in advance.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, in-

serted three times for one dollar, and twentyger advertisements in proportion.

> GRISEL COCHRANE, An Historical Fragment. BY JOHN M. WILSON.

When the tyranny and the bigotry of the Cochrane, (ancestor of the present earl of Dundoland) who was one of the most prominent actors in Argyle's rebellion. For ages a destructive doom seemed to have hung over the rane yet lived. The mail which contained his house of Campbell, enveloping in a common death warrant was robbed, and before another ruin all who united their fortunes to the cause of its chieftain. The same doom encompassed tercession of his father, the earl of Dondoland, Sir John Cochrane. He was surrounded by with the king's confessor might be successful. the king's troops,—long, and desperate was his Grisel now become his constant companion in resistance; but at length overpowered by num-prison and spoke to him words of comfort. bers, he was taken prisoner, tried and condemned to die upon the scaffold. He had but a few val of this death warrant to ead him forth to execution .- His family and his friends visited him in prison, and exchanged with him the last, the long, the heart-yearning farewell. But receive his blessing—one who was the pride of his eyes and of his house—even Grisel, the daughter of his love.

Twilight was casting a deeper gloom over the gratings of his prison house, he was mourning for a last look of his favorite child, and his head was pressed against the cold damp walls the moor of Tweedmouth, and a second time of his cell, to cool the feverish pulsations that he bore with him the doom of Sir John Cochshot through it like strings of fire, when the rane. He spurred his horse to the utmost door of his apartment turned slowly on its unwilling highes, and his keeper entered followed and around him, and in his right hand he carby a young and beautiful lady. Her person ried a pistol to defend himself. The moon was tall and commanding, her eyes dark, shed a ghastly light across the heath, which bright and tearless; but their very brightness was only sufficient to render desolation dimly spoke of sorrow-sorrow too deep to be wept away, and her raven tresses were parted over an open brow, clear and pure as the polished marble. The unhappy captive raised his head as they entered.

he fell upon her bosom. 'My father! my dear father!' sobbed the mis-

accompaned the words. Your interview must be short-very short,' said the jailor, as he turned and left them for a few minutes together.

'Heaven help and comfort thee, my daugh-ter, added Sir John, while he held her to his "Now go thy way." I had feared that I should die without bestow-ing my blessing on the head of my own child,

The man arose and proceeded to and that stung me more than death, but thou Berwick, trembling; and the robber mounting art come, my love,—thou art come—and the horse which he had left, rode rapidly alast blessing of thy wretched father—
'Nay, father, forbear!' she exclaimed; 'not

will be-,'
Fatherless he would have said, but the word

died on his tongue.
'Three days!' repeated she, raising her head

'Three days!' repeated she, raising her head from his hand; 'three days! then there is hope from his hand; 'three days! then there is hope my father shall live! Is not my grand-father the friend of father Peter, the confessor and the first time and the first time she wept aloud, 'that my father shall live! Is not my grand-father the first time she wept aloud, 'that my father shall live! Is not my grand-father should not die.'

The fourteen days were not yet passed, when the first time she wept aloud, 'that my father shall live! Is not my grand-father should not die.'

The fourteen days were not yet passed, when the first time she wept aloud, 'that my father shall live! Is not my grand-father should not die.'

The fourteen is in this dianation to the village, through them, dianation the first time she wept aloud, 'that my father shall live! Is not my grand-father should not die.'

Creeks, Choctaws, Senecas, Shawnees, would have been a dangerous road had the Intervillage. These warriors appeared to be first time she wept aloud, 'that my father should not die.'

The fourteen is in this did not,' replied the maiden, and who will probably be reprepasses leading to the village, through them, dianation to the village, through them, their village. These warriors appeared to be first time she wept aloud, 'that my father should not die.'

Creeks, Choctaws, Senecas, Shawnees, would have been a dangerous road had the Intervillage. These warriors appeared to be dianation. The fourteen days in the village, through them, their village. These warriors appeared to be dianation. The fourteen is in the first time should not die.' master of the King? From him he shall beg the life o' his, and my father shall not die.'

'Nay nay, my Grisel,' returned he, 'be not der for my execution, and the messenger of failed in reaching its destination, the king had which may be attempted, for the purpose of es- river, and in the rear it is supported by stu- were disposed to be at peace, and that the

What would you, my child?' inquired he eagerly, and gazing anxiously on her face.
'Ask not now,' she replied, 'my father, ask

On the evening of the second day after the interview we mentioned, a wayfaring man crossed the drawbridge at Berwick from the north, and proceeded along Mary gate, sat down to rest upon a bench by the door of this hosfronting where what was called the man-guard then stood. He did not enter the Inn, for it was above his apparent condition, being that in which Oliver Cromwell had made his head arters a few years before, and where, at a somewhat earlier period. James the Sixth of somewhat earlier period, James the Sixth of Scotland had taken up his residence, when on his way to enter on the sovereignty of England. The traveller wore a coarse jerkin, fastened round his body by a leather girdle, and over it a short cloak composed of equally plain materials. He was evidently a young man, but his beaver was drawn so as almost to conceal his own Grisel!'

Wept aloud, and raising his beaver, the raven trees of Grisel Cochrane fell on the coarse cloak!

Gracious heavens,' exclaimed the astonisheaver was drawn so as almost to conceal his own Grisel!' features. In one hand he carried a small bundle, and in the other a pilgrim's staff. Having nation of the reader can supply the rest; and called for a glass of wine he took a crust of we may only add that Grisel Cochrane, whose called for a glass of wine he took a crust of bread from his bundle, and after resting a few bread from his bundle, and after resting a few bread from his bundle, and after resting a few bread from his bundle, and after resting a few bread from his bundle, and after resting a few bread from his bundle, and after resting a few bread from his bundle, and after rest; and because of his bundle, and after rest; and we may only add that Grisel Cochrane, whose bread from his bundle, and after rest; and we may only add that Grisel Cochrane, whose bread from his bundle, and after resting a few bread from his bundle, and a few bread from his bundle, a Were setting in and it threatened to be a night of storms. The heavens were gathering black, the clouds rushing from the sea, sudden gusts of wind were moaning along the streets, accompanied by heavy drops of rain; and the face of the Tweed was troubled.

'Heaven help thee! if thou intendest to travel far in such a night as this,' said the sentine! Byron! "Do you really think so" asked the of the English gate, as the traveller passed him

and proceeded to cross the bridge.

In a few minutes, he was upon the wide desolate, and dreary moor of Tweedmouth, which for miles presents a desert of furse, fern, and stunted heath, with here and there a dingle covered with thick brush wood. He slowly in him, and he shall bring it to pass."—Psl.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

(during the Session of Congress.)

toiled over the steep hill, braving the storm, with thrilling beans, buffalo meat, water melons, and wild-lieved for some time, that the Camanche Information from the officers, the publicity of the many are the word of the dians are the word. (during the Session of Congress.)

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year—BY

legion of famished wolves, hurling its doleful and angry echoes over the heath. Still the stranger pushed onward, until he had proceeded two or three miles from Berwick; when, as if unable longer to brave the storm, he sought shelter amidst some crab and bramble bushes by the way side.—Nearly an hour had passed since he sought this imperfect refuge, and the darkness of the night and the storm had increas-Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable ed together, when the sound of a horse's feet was heard hurrically along the road. Suddenly his horse was grasped by the bridle; the rider raised his head, and the stranger before him, holding a pistol to his breast.

'Dismount! said the stranger sternly. The horreman, benumbed, and stricken with fear, made an effort to reach his arms; but in a moment the hand of the robber quitted the five cents for each subsequent insertion-lar- bridle, grasped the breast of rider, and dragged him to the ground. He fell heavily on his face, and for several minutes remained senseless. The stranger seized the leather bag which contained the mail to the north, and flinging it on his shoulder, rushed across the

Early on the following morning the inhabitast James drove his subjects to take up arms tants of Berwick were seen hurrying in groups against him, one of the most formidable enemies of his dangerous usurpation was Sir John mitted, and were scattered in every direction

Three days had passed, and Sir John Cochorder for his execution could be given, the inprison and spoke to him words of comfort. Nearly fourteen days had passed since the robbery of the mail had been committed, and prodays to live, and his jailor only waited the arri- tracted hope in the bosom of the prisoner became more bitter, than his first despair. The intercession of his father had been unsuccessful; and a second time that bigoted and would he despotic monarch had signed the warrant there was one who came not with the rest, to for his death, and within little more than another day that warrant would reach the prison. "The will of heaven be done" grouned the

captive. 'Amen,' responed Grisel, with wild vehe-

mence, 'yet my father shall not die.' Again the rider with the mail had reached speed-he looked cautiously before, behind, was only sufficient to render desolation dimly visible, and to give spiritual embodiment to every shrub. He was turning the angle of a straggling copse, when his borse reared at the report of a pistol, the fire of which seemed to dash they entered.

My child! my own Grisel? he exclaimed, as own pistol flashed, and his horse rearing more violently, he was driven from the saddle. In a moment the foot of the robber was upon his erable maiden as she dashed away the tear that breast, who bending over him, and brandishing short dagger in his hand, said. 'Give me thine arms, or die!'

The heart of the king's servant failed with-in him, and without venturing to reply, he did

the neck of his daughter, and wept, and said,

deceived, there is no hope. Already my doom cessful, and after twice signing the warrant for and of interchanging, if they will, pledges of is sealed; already the king has sealed the or- the execution of Sir John, which had as often friendship, perparatory to a future negotiation

Sir John glanced on them-started and be

come pale. They were his death warrants! tercession of our Government new commence ce-ash or Pawnee Picts,) have more the ap-My deliverer! he exclaimed, how—how ed, and friendly understanding be established, pearance of being an agricultural people than there on the south side of the street nearly shall I thank thee—how repay the savior of my life My father-my children-thank him for

> 'By what name,' eargerly inquired Sir John, shall I thank my deliverer. The stranger wept aloud, and raising his beaver, the raven tress of Grisel Cochrane fell on the coarse

It is unnecessary to add more. The immagiand imperfectly sketched, was the grandmother of the late Sir John Stewart, of Allanbank, in Berwickshire, and the great grandmother of Mr. Couts, the celebrated banker.

tween the U. S. Dragoons and the Paunce Indians." This publication, you say, is made on authority of "a gentleman from Washing-on ordinary letter, and which may serve to for county, who derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson, when the Pawnee prisoners were brought in under the Pawnee prisoners were brought in under the Pawnee prisoners were brought in under the public, in advance of the full report of this interesting campaign.

The regiment left this place on the 18th of June.—When it reached Fausse Washita, for the officers and unwards of eighty.

The regiment left this place on the 18th of June.—When it reached Fausse Washita, for the officers and unwards of eighty.

The regiment left this place on the 18th of June.—When it reached Fausse Washita, for the officers and unwards of eighty.

The regiment left this place on the 18th of June.—When it reached Fausse Washita, for the officers and unwards of eighty.

The regiment left this place on the 18th of June.—When it reached Fausse Washita, for the officers and unwards of eighty.

The regiment left this place on the 18th of June.—When it reached Fausse Washita, for the officers and unwards of eighty. the escort of a detachment of Dragoons." Every word of this statement is erroneous; and as several of the officers and upwards of eighty made captive by them some weeks previously, the former name. They have been represented as the race of free Britons beyond the Ro-

of the Union DOGE, Commanding; Major Mason; Lieutenant Hamilton, Adjutant; Surgeon Findal shook hands. The indians tenant Hamilton, Adjutant; Surgeon Findal shook hands. The indians tenant Hamilton, Adjutant; Surgeon Findal shook hands. The indians tenant Hamilton, Adjutant Wheelock, who was attached to the Colonel's staff as journalist. 1st about two days march from that place, and indians about two days march from the place of the colonel's staff as journalist. Is a day of the colonel's staff as journalist. Is a day of the colonel's staff as journalist. Is a day of the colonel's staff as journalist. Is a day of the colonel's staff as journalist. Is a day of the colonel's staff as journalist. Is a day of the colonel's staff as journalist. Is a day of the colonel's staff as journalist. Is a day of the colonel's staff as journalist. Is a day of the colonel's staff as journalist. Is a day of the co Lieutenant Bueguin; 2d by Captain Duncan, ing day all the Camanches left the troops, with of his servants, some distance from this, while and Lieutenants Moore and Turrett; 3d, by the exception of one, who remained to act as and Lieutenants Moore and Turrett; 3d, by the exception of one, who remained to act as Capt. Hunter and Steen; 4th, by Captain Perguide. Col. D. presented him with a gun, kins and Lieutenant Davis; 5th, by Capt. with which he appeared delighted. The combone, and Lieutenant Izard and Northrop, mand reached the Camanche camp on the second day after meeting the first party, and wards. Colonel Dodge brought with him fifteen tribe and of which is about one hundred mounted warriors. They the chief of their tribe—a Tow-ee-ash chief, shook hands with the officers, and were very with two warriors—a Waycoah, chief of a small friendly. When the troops came in sight of band who speak the Tow-ee-ash—and a Span-the camp and American flag was hoisted by the iard, or half breed, belonging to the Caman- Indians. che nation, and who has all the habits and speaks. The Camanches are represented as wild, the language of that nation. This delegation savage looking fellows, armed with bows, well is now at Fort Gibson, and thus far have been filled quivers, spears, and shields, well mounted,

place yesterday, with his command from the hundred lodges, made of skins, and having a charge of the sick regiment, when Colonel cupying them appeared to be about four hun-Dodge started from that place for the Pawnee dred. It appears scarcely credible, but the Dodge started from that place for the Pawnee dred. It appears scarcely credible, but the scorching rays of a vertical sun, in the barren (or Tow-ee-ash) and the Camanche towns. officers unite in saying, that the number of plains of the west, would tend to justify, liter-Swords, Acting Quarter master, Lieutenant exceeded three thousand. The principal chief man, and Assistant Surgeon Hales. All the D. remained for the purpose of seeing the chief, and gave the boy a pistol to present as a prescik in the charge of Colonel Kearney, with the but he did not make his appearance; and on the sent from himself. The reasons for distinguishexception of five or six, have been brought in day following, (18th of July) the Colonel religious Indian, by making him these presents, —these are on the way, in wagoons and litters, sumed his march for the Pawnee Pict (or There were 108 men left for duty with Colonel Tow-ee-ash) villages; which he was informed K. and 86 on the sick report. The officers of were about sixty miles from the Camanche the regiment left sick at Washita, were Lieuricamp. He at this time had but two days' Dragoon camp, and held a talk at Col. Dodge's ter, added Sir John, while he held her to his "Now go thy way, said the robber sternly, tenants Swords, Shamburg, Ury, Eastburn, provisions for his command, and in the neighbreast, and and printed a kiss upon her brow; but leave with me thy horse, and leave the latter an excellent and borhood of the numerous bands of Indians, the nah, who had just come into the village, apmail, lest a worse thing come upon thee.

The man arose and proceeded towards

The man arose and proceeded towards

Berwick, trembling; and the robber mounting the exception of Lieutenant East
The poared and shook bands with the officers and the companied the withdraw the troops from that post, and I be
serviced to be very scarce. The poared and shook bands with the officers and the companied the withdraw the troops from that post, and I be
serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

game was presumed to be very scarce. The poared and shook bands with the officers and the others are now at this post, and I be
serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

the others are now at this post, and I be
serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

the others are now at this post, and I be
serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

the others are now at this post, and I be
serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

the others are now at this post, and I be
serviced and shook bands with the officers and the others are now at this post, and I be
serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

the others are now at this post, and I be
serviced and shook bands with the officers and the others are now at this post, and I be
serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

the others are now at this post, and I be
serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

the others are now at this post, and I be
serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

serviced to the respected young officer has since died—

servic

> 'It is good!—the hand of heaven is in this! here, on the 1st day of next month. The In- mountains rose to an immense height, and the present, appeared much alarmed and fled for the prison doors flew open, and the earl of bring these tribes together under the eye The Tow-ee-ash or Pawnee Pict village, Dondoland rushed to the arms of his son. His and protection of Government officers—to give visited by the Dragoons, is represented as ocintercession with the confessor had been successful, and after twice signing the warrant for and of interchanging, if they will, pledges of situated in a fertile valley, about half a mile.
>
> Col. Dodge immediately addressed them the execution of Sir John, which had as often friendship, perparatory to a future negotiation in width, on the north bank of a fork of Red assured them of his friendly intentions, if they

purpose! she exclaimed; and turning to her Grisel, who during the imprisonment, suffered father calmy, we part now, but we shall meet more than all, was again a sent.—They were ing subject, will be materially advanced to nundred lodges, in shape somewhat resembling for instant action. They however, gradually marvelling with gratitude at the mysterious ward consummation. The Pawnees (as they a cone, generally about thirty feet in diameter, became pacified, and retired, to meet in council providence that had twice intercepted the mail, have been called) the Cumanches and Kiowuys, and from twenty five to thirty feet high. They providence that had twice intercepted the mail, and saved his life, when a stranger craved an are within the country for many life that the chiefs of the Choctaw, country for many life that the chiefs of the different tribes are within the country for many life that the chiefs of the different tribes in a general council, about two hundred yards are within the chief that the chief the father of the chief that the chief that the chief that the chief the chief the father of the chief that the chief that the chief the father of the chief that not now, but pray for me, and bless me—but not with thy last blessing. It is supposed that some of their towns are within the ed all over with prairie grass. Confortable in a general council, about two hundred yards we have before described with the coarse cloak and coarser jerkin, but his bearing was above the again pressed her to his heart, and wept upon her neck. In a few moments the jailor and coarser jerkin, but his bearing was above to meet them in council; and with the Osages, town had, at a low estimate, about 200 acres addressed the Kioways—said he had spoken who also live principally by hunting, they have of corn, well cultivated and secured by a rude with sadughter, and he knew the friendly terms with any of corn, well cultivated and secured by a rude with sadughter, and he knew the friendly terms with a suppose the conformant in a general council, about two during the chief the chief of the chief the chief the chief of the chief the chief the chief of the chief the chief the chief of the chief who also live principally by hunting, they have of corn, well cultivated and secured by a rude with his daughter, and he knew the friendly kept up a continual warfare. Small bands of fence, substantially put up, with poles and feelings of the white men who stood before When you have perused these, said he, taking two papers from his bosom, cast them into the fire.

Sir John glanced on them—started and be
when you have perused these, said he, takthese tribes meet frequently on the prairies, and bushes. The officers report their corn, beans,
them.—The girl was then presented to her
they kill each other at every opportunity. If melons, squashes, as being very fine; and Col.
The officers report their corn, beans,
them.—The girl was then presented to her
they kill each other at every opportunity. If melons, squashes, as being very fine; and Col.
The officers report their corn, beans,
them.—The girl was then presented to her
they kill each other at every opportunity. If melons, squashes, as being very fine; and Col.
The officers report their corn, beans,
them.—The girl was then presented to her
they kill each other at every opportunity. If melons, squashes, as being very fine; and Col.
The officers report their corn, beans,
them.—The girl was then presented to her
they kill each other at every opportunity. If melons, squashes, as being very fine; and Col.
The officers report their corn, beans,
them.—The girl was then presented to her
they kill each other at every opportunity. If melons, squashes, as being very fine; and Col.
The officers report their corn, beans,
them.—The girl was then presented to her
they kill each other at every opportunity. If melons, squashes, as being very fine; and Col.
The officers report their corn, beans,
them.—The girl was then presented to her
they kill each other at every opportunity. If melons of the chiefs threw tercession of our Government new commenc- ce-ash or Pawnee Picts,) have more the apbetween the averal marauding bands of the any Indians he has ever seen, except those ac-western prairies, and our own Indians, it would knowledged to be civilized. be worth more to the United States than would Before I mention any of the incidents which will then populate rapidly, and the settlements will extend high up on the Arkansus, Canadian, the Osages, and procured for the purpose of several nations, to accompany the Dragons to Washita and Red rivers.
It was contemplated by General Leaven-

Colonel to send them back to their poeple under a safe escort, immediately after the Counvilized haunts, has been sudden, and in seeing sixty warriors, headed by an old chief. Fort Gibson they believe they have seen a ci-

Complimentary.—An erratic poetical genius about town, was highly delighted the other day by the editor telling him he resembled Lord Byron! "Do you really think so" asked the moonstruck sonnetteer in an ecstacy, "pray in what respect?" "Why you wear your shirt collar upside down, and get tipsy on gin and an extra the Lord: trust also the Lord: trust also the protection of American Government.

The Lord: trust also their people.

Hereafter, if it is deemed expedient, a delegation, fully representing all tribes, can be procured without difficulty, to visit the Seat of Government. They will now go home loaded with presents, and tell their people long tales of the kindness they have received; and, from present appearance, they will anxiously bring their nations within the jurisdiction, and secure the protection of American Government.

They were bountifully supplied with corn and Them.

They were bountifully supplied with corn and Them.

been pregnant with excitement, with thrilling beans, buffalo meat, water meions, and wildinterest. I have received much important inplums. Immediately after the arrival of the
dians are the most powerful and troublesome
troops, the camanches began to come in large on the frontier. There is no tribe called a-

ceived here by mail this evening, contains an article headed, "a desperate engagement beaution the U.S. Dragoons and the Pawnee tween twee

"Western prairie expedition," by to-morrow for the Pawnee Pict and Camanche villages, morning's mail. I trust that you may have been apprised of the imposition practised upon the command was ordered from Washita to search ter, whom he had redeemed from the Osages, and Col. Dodge, with two hundred and fifty the chosen men, and the best horses, left that post ter-ra-shah-ro, replied: He said he did not you, and that it may be corrected in your paon the 7th of July, with ten days provisions per before this reaches you; as much suspense and eighty rounds of cartridges. About 100 his village. After some consultation with his the appearance of the country over which the the account you have innocently published, a-mong our fellow-citizens, who have relatives and friends in the Dragoon regiment, and who are numerous and respectable, in several States approached the party, in advance of the command, bearing a white flag, and after some ap-There has been no fighting between the Dra-goons and the "Pawnees" or Camanches, or white flag attached to his spear, came towards any of the other wild tribes of the prairies; the troops at full gallop. He represented him-and yet this regiment has fulfilled its instruc- self as a Spaniard, taken by the Camanches and yet this regiment has fulfilled its instructions in a manner which cannot fail to be high-when quite young; and the Indians in sight scribed for this letter, to detail all the occurs tions in a manner which cannot fail to be high-when quite young; and the Indians in sight scribed for this letter, to detail all the occurs the entire factory of the Government. Col. were a party of Camanches, on a hunting exly satisfactory of the Government. Col. were a party of Camanches, on a hunting ex-Degree arrived at this post from his expedi-cursion, about thirty in number. After some tion, on the 15th instant, with six companies. talk with the Spaniard, and assurances of friend-The field and staff officers were, Colonel ship given by Col. D. the parties approached two Indian girls to their respective tribes, are signed them, which they have performed with-

hand who speak the Tow-ee-ash—and a Span-the camp, an American flag was hoisted by the

highly gratified with their visit. and appeared to be accomplished and daring Lieutenant Colonel Kearney, reached this horsemen. Their camp consisted of about two post on Washita, where he had been left in conical form; and the number of Indians oc-The officers attached to Colonel Kearney's horses possessed by this small hunting party, command are Captain Trenor, Lieutenant and were grazing in the vicinity of the camp, Van Derveer, Acting Commissary; Lieu- of the nation had been at this camp, and they party wished to despatch him. Col. Dodgo tenants Eastburn, Ury, Kingsbury, and Bow- said he was expected back next day. Col. made this warrior some handsome presents.

death is now on the way.'

Sealed his pardon.

Yet my father shall not die—shall not die—shall not die!'

He had hurried with his father from the she repeated emphatically; and classing her prison to his own house; his family were cling-hands together,—'Heaven speed a daughter's ing around him, shedding tears of joy—but purpose!' she exclaimed: and turning to her council; and that the anxious wishes and expersion to be at peace, and that the pendous mountains, composed to be at peace, and that the tablishing a permanent peace among all the pendous mountains, composed of ledges of rock, agree committed upon their people. The kinds apparently piled promiseuously upon each other prison to his own house; his family were cling-table together,—'Heaven speed a daughter's ing around him, shedding tears of joy—but to the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace, and that the apparently piled promiseuously upon each other prison to his own house; his family occurrence among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace among all the pendous mountains, composed to ledges of rock, agree committed upon their peace

occurred at this village, it is proper to say, ways, well mounted and equipped, had been that Col. Dodge had a Tow-ee-ash and a constantly arriving in the village. The council accompanying the expedition, before it left this Fort Gibson, and then perhaps, visit the Presiplace. He had also small delegations from deut of the United States at Washington. worth to send a delegation of the Camanches and Pawnee Picts to Washington, should they be found by the Dragoons, and Colonel Dodge ee-ash village, from the circumstance of no so informed the different tribes when he re-quested them to send in the present delegation on such occasions, the officers were induced to over the whole extent of country bordering on but I believe it is now the intention of the think that they had either abandoned their vil lage or were preparing for a fight, especially as it was known in the village that the troops cil. I think this is the safest and most judi-cious course. The transition from wild to ci-town, however, the command was met by about appeared much alarmed, begged Col. Dodge ches, but they are a more fearless and warlike vilized world; and they have now just as much upon their minds as they can well bear home and retail to their people.

Hereafter, if it is deemed expedient, a dele-

Col. offered to restore to them their lost daughter, whom he had redeemed from the Osages, to war, and were called by the Romans "Painter, whom he had redeemed from the Osages, to war, and were called by the Romans "Painter, whom he had redeemed from the Osages, to war, and were called by the Romans "Painter, whom he had redeemed from the Osages, to war, and were called by the Romans "Painter, whom he had redeemed from the Osages, to war, and were called by the Romans "Painter, who was a state of the Romans and ter-ra-shah-ro, replied: He said he did not subject. people, however, he said Abbey was captured Dragoons have passed on their long and tedious by a band of Oway Indians, living south, near St Antoine, in Mexico, and that they had killed him near their hunting camp, on Red River. by the principal Camanche chief, who arrived in the village and had a talk in council with Col. Dodge. There appears therefore, no doubt Gibson about 250 miles; from St. Antoine it is but that poor Abbey has been murdered.

I find that it would exceed the bounds preheld with the several bands of Indians, assembled in this village. The presentation of the shrewd and intelligent for his age. When he panies, commanded by Captains Wharton, was first brought into the Indian council house, by order of Col. Dodge, he was quite naked; and he was evidently much alarmed, believing, from the hasty manner in which he was con-

that the intention was to kill him. He was asked by Col. Dodge, before he noticed who was in the lodge, whether he was not The Major has selected a site on the Arkansas glad to see white people? when he suddenly lookglad to see white people: when he suddenly look-ed and said "why, are you white people." The bove this post. On the last of this month, the little fellow was overjoyed, when he really found he was once more in the presence of "white people"-notwithstanding the complex- that purpose, and I presume they will then ions of the wearied officers before him, who had make preparations to march to their destined been exposed for upwards of thirty days to the stations. ally, his first expression of surprise. It appeared that this boy's life was saved by the interposition of a single warrior-all the rest of the made this warrior some handsome presents,

burn, who has still a slight fever. Lieu- of killing their horses for subsistence. About nation desired to be at peace with the Amerilast blessing of thy wretched father—

'Nay, father, forbear!' she exclaimed; 'not thy last blessing not thy last! My father shall not discussed by last blessing not the law waited only for the arrival of the mail that the transfer of the law waited only for the arrival of the mail that the transfer of the company with Lieutenant West of the 7th Interval before the mail before th Be clam, be calm, my child, returned he. Would to heaven that I could comfort thee:— forth to the scaffold, when tidings arrived that my own! But there is no hope; with in three days, and thou and all my little ones will be—, be with his second death warrant, to lead him at Leavenworth, at the time of the General's Findlay. The main command now consisted that he would not sell the girl—he wished to delive the mail had a second time been robbed. For the mail had a second time been robbed. For the mail had a second time been robbed. For would be again fell on the prisoner will be—, and thou and all my little ones with his second death warrant, to lead him at Leavenworth, at the time of the General's Findlay. The main command now consisted to five hundred and eighty-three effective men. The country from this camp to the council was disturbed by about thirty would be again fell on the neck of his daughter and wait and at they appear to the mile to come the delegates of the country from this camp to the council was disturbed by about thirty in the virture of the prisoner will be—, and a second time been robbed. For the main command now consisted to delive the mile that a Leavenworth, at the time of the General's findlay. The main command now consisted to delive the mile that a Leavenworth, at the time of the General's findlay. The main command now consisted to delive the would not sell the would not s Tow-ee-ash, Kioway, and Camanche nations, and, as they approached near to the village, the tent. The squaws and children, who were

monstrations of joy. Many of the chiefs threw their arms around Col. D. and cried like children. The women present all embraced the girl, and exhibited much feeling. All the hostile feeling of the day previous appeared to have Before I mention any of the incidents which vanished, although small parties of the Kio-

The tribes represented at he Tow-ec-ash village, were the Camanches, the Kioways, and Towayas. The Camanches are the most nuthe Mexican line, from Red River to the Roc-ky Mountains. They have no permanent vil-lages, but follow the buffalo at all seasons, carrying their lodges with them, and establishing town wherever they choose to hunt. The They Kioways are not so numerous as the Camanpeople. They dress and equip themselves in a other Indians of the "far West," and they are ded conviction.—Balt. Amer. large, athletic and fine looking men. formerly occupied the regions of the Rocky Mountains, and have only been a few years the near neighbors and allies of the Towayahs

formation from the officers, the publicity of troops, the Camanches began to come in large on the frontier. There is no tribe called among the Indians Pawnee Picts. Pawnee, I From the Arkansas Gazette, Sept, 6.

But as a full journal of the march and all the proceedings in the Indian towns visited by the command, will be forward to the War Department by Call Dadge and L procupe by addressed them in a contains an extraord by Call Dadge and L procupe by addressed them in a contains an extraord by Call Dadge and L procupe by addressed them in a contains an extraord by Call Dadge and L procupe by addressed them in a contains an extraord by Call Dadge and L procupe by addressed them in a contains an extraord by Call Dadge and L procupe by addressed them in a contains an extraord by Call Dadge and L procupe by the command and all the proceedings in the Indian Spanner of th ted Men." But I have not time to pursue this

> march. They saw and heard of mines of immense value, a descripton of which will be inteed him near their hunting camp, on Red River. resting to the public. To give you an idea of This statement was corroborated the next day the location of the Towayah village, I note its about the same distance, and about 300 miles

The Dragoon regiment has not yet been reorganized since Col. Kearney arrived from Washita Col Dodge and his officers have had are sufficiently rested, they will proceed to the stations assigned them for the winter. Colonel Dodge will establish his head quarters at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, with four com-Brown. A Major Mason will be stationed near Fort Gibson, with three companies, commanded by captains Trenor, Bean and Perkins .companies will be mustered and paid by Major Stuart, the Paymaster, who is now here for

Captain Ford arrived here from his home, twenty-one days after the regiment had left for the Prairies, and too late to follow. He was ordered by Col. Many, commanding here, to take charge of the Dragoons who were left sick, and he is still here. Captain Wharton, with Lieutenants Lupton and Watson, returned here from their escort of the Santa Fe traders, about four weeks since, and are also here awaiting the general movement of the regiment .-Surgeons Hales and Porter, of the Dragoons, are both sick, and Doctors Wright and Find-

lay are the only physicians now here fit for duty. Dr. Holt is at the post on the Canadian, but an order arrived here from head quarters by this evening's mail, authorizing Col. Many to

I intended to give you a description of the wild horses brought in by several of the Dra-goon officers, but want of time compels me to omit it, with other matters of some interest to the public.

I am, very respectfully your friend and obedient servant, S. C. STAMBAUGH.

Just before the recent prorogation of the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Whalley, gave notice, that at the next session he should move to bring in a bill for the abolition of the Hereditary Peerage. As an indication of the state of the pubhe mind in England this is an important incilarge number of their women and children, in the absence of the warriors, and they now want- is passing away; and with it the influence of is passing away; and with it the influence of is passing away; and with it the influence of is passing away; and with it the influence of is passing away; and with it the influence of its passing away; and with its passing away; and w the aristocracy, already become gradually weakened by the diffusion of wealth and knowledge. The House of Commons, hitherto under the virtual control of the Lords, is now the preponderating power in the British Govern-ment. Under the operation of the Reform Bill, it has resumed much of its original character as a popular representative body; and having resumed it at the time and through the influence of popular ascendancy, it is proportiona-bly formidable. The tendency of opinion and events in England is to the result proposed in Sir Samuel Whalley's declaration. It is discovered that there is no natural connection between primogenitue andr the functions of a legislator, and the artificial condition which produced and justified it has ceased to exist .- The principle of responsibility, often heretofore in the revolutions of nations dimly perceived and irregularly asserted, and distinctly understood and acted on in our own country, is coming to be regarded in England as the only substanting basis among a civilized people for a political structure.

Through what process this principle is to become triumphant,-whether through convulsion or through the timely surrender of the anciet strong holds to the new and overwhelming masses arrayed against them-is matter of anxious conjecture. The perpetual light disfused in these times over such a country as England by the press, by enabling all parties to see their relative forces, tends much to lessen the probability of hostile collision. On the other hand, some of the most influential tory writers fiercely urge upon the aristocracy the policy and patriotism of determined resistance to popular encroachments on their privileges, madly as-serting, that thereby the first French revolution might have been averted. But finally triumph it must and every, department of the British Government be rendered accountable. "The power of King, Lords and Commons, is not an arbitrary power. They are the trustees, not the owners, of the estate. The fee-simple is in. us. These are the words of Junius written sixtyfive years ago. What was then a bold and

Perfection -A celebrated preacher having Government. They will now go home loaded with presents, and tell their people long tales of the kindness they have received; and, from present appearance, they will anxiously bring their nations within the prisidiction, and secure the protection of American Government.

The expedition to the western prairies has the protection of Americans has the friendly intentions of the troops, and of the dians who have been hitherto called by us Pawner and point and secure to the Camanches or Kioways, and do not reto the Camanches or Kioways, and do not reto to the C

The following correspondence between Mr. Grundy, the Chairman of the Committee from the Senate, on Post Offices and Post Roads, with much perspicuity and force, and points out the gross assumptions of power on the part office is in its nature an executive power. Ac- appointment. At an early period in the histoof the Committee, and the lengths to which cordingly, the constitution vests it in the exthey would go to impeach the character of the ecutive branch of the Government, with some of the President to remove an officer appointed head of that Department. To the Hon. WMPT. BARRY,

Postmuster General. Sin: The Committee of the Senate on the Post Office ask for the inspection of all the original letters and papers in your office con-cerning the removal of H. Safford, and the ap- venience dictated them. In appointing a Postpointment of J. Herron, as Postmasters at Putnam, Ohio.

Very respectfully, sir, your obed't serv't, FRLIX GRUNDY, Chairman. WASHINGTON, 22d Sept, 1834.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, ? October 1\*, 1834.

spection of "all the original letters and papers" Postmaster at Putnam. Ohio.

of the Committee for information, I feel restrained in this instance by a regard for those an appointment is made, that a Committee of fundamental principles which mark the division between the co-ordinate branches of our pre-examination of the case, to which he was Government, and which, in their application, show how far the Committee may justly proceed in its inquiries. In declining to comply with this call, I am influenced by no desire to conceal the papers (of which an inspection is asked) respecting the office at Putnam, Ohio; their opinion, reverse the decision which he nor do I hesitate by reason of any thing in the made? nature of the motives which induced me to make the change at that office fully to set them forth. The course I adopt is dictated by higher and more important considerations.

As the Committee have already called for, an official communication, stating what appears upon the books of the Department resthe Committee the right of inspecting the letters and papers as demanded.

The principles applicable to this subject flow from the constitutional organization of our Go-The constitution recognising three kinds of powers, separates accordingly those of our Goare co-ordinate, the magistracy of one branch is not responsible to another, by reason of any supposed constitutional interiority or subor-

prehension, and destroy the supposition that I would claim the right to exercise power araction to those who assume to ask them with-President, in whom is vested the general Executive powers of the Government, I feel the responsibility to him which flows from my relation of inferiority to the Chief Magistrate. This responsibility of an officer in one Depart-

Government, and is felt in every branch. In addition to these account abilities of every officer to the people, and to his chief, the constitution has specially provided in certain cases for a responsibility to another Department of the Government. This responsibility appears appointment with which it has no concern, than the United States in 1830. On the 28th April appointment with which it has no concern, than of that year, the following resolutions, offered to have been created for the purpose of prac tically enforcing, in relation to the executive and udicial departments of the Government. enforce this responsibility to the nation, is that amined by a Committee, which can remain of impeachment; in pursuing which, the legis- in session in any, or all cases, if it so resolve lative branch lays aside its appropriate charac- the legal forms of appointments may be preter, and exercises judicial functions The power of impeachment, vested in the Legislature, to affix his signature to commissions; but all been vested in a tribunal specially constituted ing P stmarters is denied by law. for the purpose.

Department can take part in the performance of Congress has enacted, that the Postmaster

quire, therefore, that each body of magistracy should guard with jealousy the powers intrusted to it from the encroachments of other branches of the Government. The first intrustives and Senate. stance of assumption by one department of powers belonging to another, or of a control ment merely and nothing has been said of the another in the performance of duties confided by the constitution and laws exclusively to the latter, may be the commencement of a series at Putnum Ohio, the removal of the former inof violations of constitutional principles, to end cumbent takes place by mere operation of law.

Transmitted to the Committee on the 3d of

few exceptions, such as Clerks of Courts, of- with the consent of the Senate, was discusse ficers of Congress, &c. whose appointment in Congress. It resulted in a decision in fabeing otherwise specially directed, proves the correctness of the position assumed, and shows, cussion arose in 1789 in the House of Representhat whilst the framers of the constitution promaster at Putnam, Ohio, therefore, the Postmaster General performed an executive function. In the discharge of this duty, the legislative branch had no right to interfere or participate. The time of the appointment, and the person to be selected, were matters for executive consideration. To the discretion of the Postmaster General, under the responsibilities Sir: I have the honor to acknwledge the before mentioned, it was by the constitution receipt of the official note, which it became and laws exclusively referred to determine your duty as Chairman of the Committee of when, and whom to appoint. The reasons to the Senate on the Post Office to address me, influence the conclusion were submitted to him. asking, in behalf of the Committee, for the in- They may have existed in public memorials in private letters, or in his own mind. He in my office, concerning the removal of H. was not bound to submit their sufficency to Saiford, and the appointment of J. Herron, as the judgment of either House of Congress, or any of their committees. The law vested in Sincerely disposed to comply with the calls him the final determination, and the power to act accordingly. Can it be urged, now when the Senate, wh ch would have had no right to a not bound by law to submit it before acting upon it, has a right to examine the reasons up on which he proceeded? For what purpose is the exercise of the right claimed? Is it that ion of the Senate, or its Committee, and thus save the necessity for two decisions? If the Committee have the right to look for

reasons in the letters on file in the Department, pecting the time of the appointment of Mr. If not, the inquiry might be very imperfect, ecutive Department.

vernment into three divisions. Each division Government is vested in the President and officers in the same manner that the President of several communicated that would seem to immagistracy, constitute the three Departments dividual for office, has the Senate a right to holds it in regard to superior officers. In plicate persons, who are found upon a full exof the Government. As these Departments remand an inspection of all the letters and pare co-ordinate, the magistracy of one branch per revealed by him relating tot. And if the ercise of which neither branch of the legislature cation of such papers would be an act of cruel Senate should ask for such inspection, will it he rait o interiore with, or influence. he said the President is bound to give it. The The call of the committee can be sust dination to it; but the officers of every branch are alike responsible, by the distinguishing before the Senate, such of the papers received has a right to inquire into the reasons which imaster General should yield to an unlimited put to him, and his answers: feature of our institutions, to the People. This by him respecting the appointment, as he induced an executive officer to do a particular call for papers, all confidence will be withdrown responsibility Have ever felt and acknowledged.

As the operations of the Government should be find no one would express the just execution of the person nominated. It is believed, however, to observe the indications of the papers, to observe the indications of that will, and act conformably to its requirements. The expression of these views will prevent imisapprehension, and destroy the supposition, that the presentations of the person nominated. It is believed now the principle assumed the advantage of only on the part of Postmasters but of conducts of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the principle assumed the advantage of only on the part of Postmasters but of conducts of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the indications of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the principle assumed the advantage of only on the part of Postmasters but of conducts of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the principle assumed the advantage of only on the part of Postmasters but of conducts on the part of Postmasters but of conducts of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the indications of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the principle assumed the advantage of only on the part of Postmasters but of conducts of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the principle assumed the advantage of only on the part of Postmasters but of conducts on the part of Postmasters but of conducts of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the indications of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the indications of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the indications of the person nominated. It is believed, however, the name of Inherited from my father. I am application to a whole co-ordinate points, will, to a great extent, he at the principle assument to a whole co-ordinate points, will, to a great extent, he at the principle assum the other. If the Senate possessed the right to of Conguess the right to require of the Judges specting an appointment and removal, deny in demand of the President the reasons why he of the Supreme Court the grounds of its decision any manner its right fully to examine the conthal I do, under oath, by virtue of my having bitr rely and without control. They will show made a nomination, might it not with equal in any particular case in which it has rendered dition and affairs of the Department, as directthat whilst I will not give the reasons of my propriety be urged, that the President may demand of the Sena e, and the Senate be bound out right, I do not affect to impair the responsi- to answer, why it rejected it? To the estabbility for acts, which I shall ever acknowledge lishment of this doctrine it is presumed the Sento that great tribunal, whose judgments in our at would object, and yet it is the result to country are happily as correct as they are final. which we would arrive by sanctioning the As an Executive officer, subordinate to the principle involved in the call of the Committee.

If the Senate have no right to call upon the President to assign the reasons for, or submit the papers respecting a nomination to which its consent is asked, with less properiety can it undertood as disclaiming any liability to seru- to investigate the affairs and transactions in be said that it possesses the right in itself or by tmy by the House of Representatives, or its every office of the Government, is incident to ment of the Government to the Head of that its Committee, to demand of the President or committee, to which the Department may be power of legislation possessed by Congress, Department, results from the very nature of any other Executive officer, the reasons of an rightfully be subject; nor as affecting to implar since the power to make laws, regulating and appointment, which that officer has, by the constitution and laws, the exclusive power of making. It seems to be a clear result, that the right of the Senate to an examination of papers

in that wherein its approbation must be had. The course pursued by the Committee, if sanctioned and continued might end in the virthat a countability to which all are alike sub-ject—the legislative being responsible by the means of frequent elections. The process to to affix his signature to commissions; but all confers upon it no right to take part in the must perceive, that he would do this under an performance of executive or judicial duties, influence increasing by its natural tendency to It is a right merely to try officers of other an absolute control in the hands of others, to Departments for acts of offence, and might have whom all participation in the power of appoint-

The constitution of the United States, art It seems to result from the independence of 2d, sec. 2d, provides, that Congress may, by the departments of the Government in their appropriate spheres, except so far as is specially cers as they think proper, in the President aprovided by the constitution, and from the differ lone, in the Courts of law, or in the Heads of ent nature of their respective functions, that no Departments. Pursuant to this provision, duties properly pertaining to another; that e. e. General shall establish Post Offices, and apcutive functions are to be exclusively committed point Postmusters at all such places, as shall to executive officers, free from the control of the appear to him expedient on the post routes that m: as of the Legislature; and that the are or may be established by law. In the jed ments of the courts are to be rendered Postmaster General, therefore, was vested, by without the interference either of the executive a constitutional law, the power to appoint a or legislature. It is this complete separation Postmaster at Putnam, Ohio. No other offipowers of Government vested in differ- cer of the Government has any participation responsibility of every branch to the Poeple, at bound by law to submit his views or reaconstitutes the chief guarantee of good govern- | s ms in regard to this, or other appointments, to any other branch of the Government. His or. Duty and the interest of the nation alike re- ly responsibility, in common with other officers

The case has been treated as one of appoint sfully exerted by one Department over removal of the former Postmaster, because, only in the total destruction, however formally they may be preserved, of the barriers which separable from it. No distinct act of removal the wisdom of the People has placed between akes place; no order to that effect is issued by the Department.

But regarding the removal as a distinct exercise of power, as Little right in the Senate, or '

Legislature a participation in the performance of executive acts, they do not in any manner affect its right to prescribe, by constitutional pointment. The power to remove is, like the enactments, the duties of executive officers. power to appoint executive in its nature, and the Post Master General, merits particular notice. The letter of Mr. Barry is written with much perspicuity and force, and points observe, that the power of appointment to er is given to the Se ate as in the power of tatives, upon a motion to strike out of the bill ceeded upon certain general principles, they to establish the Department of Foreign Affairs, now called the Department of State, a clause which declared the Secretary to be removeable by the Presidednt. It was negatived by a ma-jority of 34 to 20. Mr. Marshall, in his life of Washington (vol. 2d, page 162) remarks that master at Putnam, Ohio. The decision they 'the opinion thus expressed by the House of Representatives, did not explicitly convey "their sense of the constitution; indeed the express grant of the power to the President, rather implied a right in the legislature to give mittee derives its authority, of the correctness "or withhold it at their discretion. To obviate of the position I have assumed. "any misunderstanding of the principle on which the question had been decided, Mr. the committee, in 1830, to which the vote of the Benson moved in the House, when the report of the Committee of the Whole was taken up, "to amend the second clause of the bill, so as clearly to imply the power of removal to be and amongst these was the power to send for solely in the President. He gave notice that and examine persons and papers. if he should succeed in this, he would move

"by Mr. Madison, and both amendments were "adopted. As the bill passed into a law, it And if so, would it not be better at "has ever been considered as a full expression once to provide for taking beforehand the opin- "of the sense of the legislature on this important junction is imposed by the writers They do part of the American constitution." It seems to have heen admitted on all sides in 1789, that the appointing power was competent to remove; the objection to the right of the reasons in the letters of the interest of the interest of the life and the letter of the letter of the Department personally, and ask what chiefly on the non-concurrence of the Senate Postmaster General could not, with any degree of the Department personally, and ask what chiefly on the non-concurrence of the Senate motive induced him to make the appointment? (which participated in the appointment) in the of propriety, yield the paper. Were he to do act of removal. The solemn decision of Con-Herron, and the state of his accounts, no motive for in a particular case there might be no papers is perceived, ofher than a desire on the papers is perceived, ofher than a desire on the particular case there might be no papers is perceived, ofher than a desire on the papers is perceived, ofher than a desire on the Head of the Department might have been control or interference of the Senate. This be-billy in the neighborhood, respectings the control or interference of the Senate. part of the Committee to ascertain the reasons of the change; and if principles forbid that, as the head of an Executive Department, I should be called upon to yield these, they also deny to the Committee the right of inspecting the let
the reasons within his own knowing the principle in regard to officer appointed by the President and Senate, no doubt can be only the ing the principle in regard to officer appointments, would be deduct, character, and capacity of person in office their followers undertook to anoint the body of the deceased, and raise her from the deadl of applicants for appointments, would be withheld from the Department. No one who the deceased, and raise her from the deadl of applicants for appointments, would be withheld from the Department. No one who the deceased and raise her from the deadl of applicants for appointments, would be withheld from the Department. No one who the deceased and raise her from the deadl of applicants for appointments, would be withheld from the Department. No one who the deceased and raise her from the deadl of applicants for appointments, would be withheld from the Department. No one who the deceased and raise her from the deadl of applicants for appointments, would be withheld from the Department to fine control or interference of the Scenate. The fine inclination is the reasons of the reasons in officer appointments, would be withheld from the Department. No one who the deceased, and raise her from the deadl of applicants for appointments, would be withheld from the Department and Senate. The fine inclination is the reasons of the Committee to the reasons appointed by the principle in regard to officers appointments, would be withheld from the Department and Senate. The fine inclination is the provided to the deceased, and raise her from the deadl of applicants for appointments, would be withheld from the Department and Senate. The fine inclination is the provided to the deceased, and raise her from the deadl of applicants for appointments, would be withhe correct, and the appointing officer be bound to himself alone. It seems to follow, necessarily exhibit his reasons, is it not necessary, in order too, that the Heads of Departments in whom ter that would lead to recrimination, controthat this exhibition, whenever required, may the power of appointing inferior officers is by versy, and litigation. In cases of mail depredabe perfect, that a record should be made of the law vested agreeably to the constitution, may tions, which often lead to removals from office, vernment, and from the character which that reasons in every case. Yet was this ever remove them without the consent of the Senate, organization has impressed upon the Senate. deemed requisite, or even proper, in any Ex- and without being bound to exhibit the case, invite free communications both as to facts and or the reasons inducing the change, to the Senopinions. By this means it is enabled to make to other subjects, and for the most holy purposes, extend to other subjects, and draw many and of tenrein sight, praved the tempest which threatened

"mind that it was by fair construction fixed in

"the constitution. The motion was seconded

The call of the committee can be sustained

any power in the Government, to state the amination has been and will be cheerfully aidcauses which induced it to remove one Secreta- ed by me. Neither is it in any manner urged ry or Clerk and appoint another in his stead:-These questions need no answer.

Whilst denying the right of the Senate's of the Senate, or its committee, in respect to Committee to inspect the letters and papers appointments, exempt it from any examination received by the Department, respecting remo- which, in the opinion of either House of Con-

ature to originate procedings.

The views above taken in this answer would exercise, the power to demand and have inof that year, the following resolutions, offered

by Mr. Holmes, were considered: Resolved, That the President of the United States, by the removal of officers, (which re-'moval was not required for the faithful exe-'cution of the law,) and filling the vacancies thus created in the recess of the Senate, acts against the interest of the People, the rights of the States and the spirit of the constitu-

"Resolved, That it is the right of the Senate to inquire, and the duty of the President to "inform them, why, and for what cause or "causes, any officer has been removed in the

"Resolved, That the removals from office by 'the President, since, the last session of the Senate, seem, with few exceptions, to be without 'satisfactory reasons, against the public inter-'est, the rights of the States, and the spirit of

"the constitution. Wherefore,
"Resolved, That the President of the Uni-"ted States he respectfully requested to com-"and offices of the officers removed by him "since the last session, with the reasons for "each removal.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, they were indefinitely postponed, that is, virtually rejected by the following vote: "YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Ben

"ton. Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis "Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Liv-"ingston, McKinley, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, Simith of South Carolina, Tazewell "Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—24.
"NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet,
"Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Freling—

"Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Floring, thuyson, Hendricks, Holems, Johnston, "Knight, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, "Knight, Naudain, Noble, Webster, Wa-

extract from the journal of that year:
"February 15th.—On motion by Mr. Grun-

them. Whilst these principles deny to the its committee, is perceived to demand the rea- | "make any removals of his deputies. termined in the affirmative-yeas 24, nays

> "The year and nays being desired by one "in the affirmative are, "Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy,

"Hayne, Robinson, Sandford, Smith of Mary-gland, Smith of South Corolina, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury. Those who voted in the negative are "Messrs, Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen Hendrick,s Holmes, Johnston, Knight Marks, "Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sey-mour, Silsbee, Webster, Willey."

These proceedings of the Senate may be properly deemed conclusive against the right of your committee to ask the reasons of the removal of H. Safford from the office of Postcontain, it is beleived, has not been affected by any subsequent expression of the opinion of the strictions are always to be regretted, and so in-Senate. It stands, therefore, an unimpaired affirmation by the body from which the com-

The powers of investigation conferred upon Senate denied the right of inquiring into the reasons of removals, were as extensive, it is believed, as those possessed by your committee;

If the reasons for the removal may be propto strike out the words which had been the erly withheld from the committee, it can have "subject of the debate. If those words continued, he said the power of removal by the President might hereafter appear to be exercised may withhold the reasons, and yet shall submit "by virtue of a legislative grant only, and the letters and papers that may contain them, "consequently be subjected to legislative insta- would be a conclusion to which it is believed no

bility: when he was well satisfied in his own one can arrive. The impropriety of yielding to an indiscriminate call for letters and papers, is obvious to all who will reflect upon the subject. Much of the correspondence of the Department is necessarily in its nature, strictly confidential, and the innot usually consider the importance of separat-

ing confidential matter from that which is nto so. Hence, in many cases, the same communication contains both, and it would be inso, all confidence between him and his corresit is all important that the Department should injustice, as well to the accuser as to the ac-

that the reasons which show the freedom of the Department from the influence or interference that responsibility in regard to which it is the (when necessary) reforming the administrapeculiar function of that branch of the Legis- tion of the duties in the Executive officesnecessarily implies, for its proper and beneficial formation; and, for this purpose, to send for and examine persons and papers.
These powers, and the corresponding duties

of this Department, are fully acknowledged, and not sought to be lessened or impaired. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, W. T. BARRY.

To the Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, Chairman,

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. THE FRENCH TREATY.

This subject involves the honour of the na-

ion and the interests of many hundreds, perhaps thousand's of individuals, who, in the best view of the case, connothope for any thing like said spirit of truth, and practice obedience, as a full indemnity for the losses and sufferings did Jesus of Nazareth; and this obedience will they have endured. The nation is bound by every obligation of justice and humanity, to ollow the mat ter to its conclusion, and that speedily. Already the claims of . or plundered itizens have been put off, for nearly a generaion, and the question now is, whether they hall be put off still further, or perhaps postconed indefinitely. On a former occasion we expressed our belief that the Executive of the present Government of France had acted in erty from Mr. Folger, and if so, how much, nonor and the principles of equity. But it can-not be denied, that there has been a marvelous shuffling in the Chamber of Deputies relative o the adjustment of our claims, and under circumstances of perpuliar aggravation. At this moment, and for cuighteen months past, we have been fulfilling the Treaty in part, by the admission of French wines at highly privileged rates, and in this way, instead of gaining indemnity for past spoliations, have been subjecting ourselves to still further grievances. We know wall that a Government like that of France well that a Government like that of France cannot be expected to act in haste in a matter

it on ours. The President may have reasons | the sum of ten thousand dollars; and I consentcessary appropriations will be made by the new Chamber of Deputies at its approaching session otherwise we cannot suppose he would suffer fifth of the Senator present, those who voted the matter to remain in its present posture. In our humble opinion, it is time either that these claims were adjusted, or abandoned. Neither nation will ever be in a better condition to bring the affar to a conclusion in some way. family. If France prefers the infamy of denying justice to the glory of awarding it, let her choose that alternative: is will not ruin us. But it is too humilitating any longer to sue for justice at the hands of a nation which perhaps has adopted the principle in regard to us, that "might makes right.' A different attitude must be assumed by our nation, unless we would make ourselves ri-diculous. We mean, it must be assumed as as soon as it is ascertained, (if so it shall be ascertained,) that the present Chamber is disposed to follow in the wake of the last. What that attitude shall be, it will be for the wisdom of Congress to determine.—Commercial redeed is any other departure from a strict line of tion. But there are some things still worse; and laughed at, without the power of perceiving it.

From the New York Commercial.
MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTOR.

It will be seen by the report below, that Matthews, alias Matthias, has undergone a furher examination and been committed for trial. His speeches, by way of reply to the questions of the magistrate, bear strong evidence of par-tial insanity; although we doubt not that roguery is coupled with the hallucination. Within the last few years, we have seen individuals, both in and out of the Insane Hospital, labouring under the same species of derangement .-It is but just to say that Matthias did not commence the religious mania which has deluded his followers in this city. The peculiar excitement of which he here availed himself, began in 1822-'23, and several individuals, whose names have not appeared in print, and we hope When Matthias came hither, therefore, from er was then remanded-Jour. of Com. Albany an unlappy and unfortunate circle of individuals, of both sexes, one of whom was the late Mr. Pierson, and others whose names round him, and in a state of mind to believe almost any thing. Matthias, however, car-ried them much farther onward in their delusion. One of the female circle died soon afterwrads, and Matthias and her husband with of the deceased, and raise her from the dead! this noble act. and were it not a case of human infirimty, over a chapter of details-of strange dreams and dently to be hoped, however, that the lesson mediless evils in their train.

ed to be extremely subdued in spirit, and ancused, and put neighborhoods at enmity that swered the questions put to him in a mild, low Question. What is your name, age, and

subscribed to all the covenants that God has ready to deliver to any person whom Captain judgment? Can either House be required, by ed by the resolution of the Senate. This ex- made unto man, from the beginning up to this made unto man, from the beginning up to this time—chief high priest of the Jews, after the himself not be able to accept of it from his order of Melchisedek, being the last chosen of hands. which is at the end of 2300 years after the building of Jerusalem by Cyrus, and 1260 after the birth of Mahomet, which terminated in 1830—that being the summit of the power of the false prophet. I am now denouncing a udgment on the Gentile, and that judgment is to be executed in this age. All the blood from Zechariah till the death of the last witness, is required of this generation, and before this generation passeth away, this judgment shall be xecuted. I am myself the spirit of truth, and declare these things, and that the hour of God's

judgment is come.
Q. Did you endeavour to impress the mind of Mr. Folger with the truth of what you have state in your last answer? A. In my general character of preacher,

I endeavour to impress all men with the impor-tance of what I have stated in my last answer; but not more in relation to Mr. Folger than any other person.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Folger that you possessed the power of life and death, the remission of sins and the salvation of souls, and that if he believed in you, he would be saved, but if he would not, that he would be damned! A In my character of preacher, I say that my person is a trumpet for the spirit of truth to speak by, and that this spirit, by this trumpet, declares that every person must believe in this

did Jesus of Nazareth; and this obedience will secure eternal life. My general declaration was, that if they believed in the spirit of, truth they would be saved and if not they would be damned. To the question at large I answer No; but I said to all, that they must practice obedience in all the branches of the spirit of truth, as it dictates to themselves and those around-them. Q. Did you ever receive any money or prop-

good faith on the subject of the Treaty, and was and of what description?

A. In all my preaching and especially to strantopurcitizens, in a manner consistent with its ceive nothing from them as of their property, but if they felt as though they had in their possession property which they believed belong-ed to God, and if they believed that I was the man to a white woman. A black man was servant of God, then they could give me of greatly injured. that property whatever they pleased; and I have never received any property or money from any person in any other way since I commonced preaching the everlasting gospel. Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and Mr. M. frequently declared to me that they believed I was the Father, and that I was qualified to establish God's kingdom upon earth, and that Zion Hill was transferred to me with all the apparature. connot be expected to act in haste in a matter in 1831, the subject was again discussed in the Senate, as will appear by the following extract from the journal of that year:

"February 15th.—On motion by Mr. Grundly, the Senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by him on the 3d infilted motion submitted appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, are not which induced the Postmaster General to wowing the Treaty of its part, and we fulfilling the was also a greed that I must give security in which it appeared that I must give security in which it appeared that I must give security in which it appeared that I must give security in which it appeared that I must give security in which it appeared that I must give security in which it appeared to me, and that Zion Hill was transferred to me; with all the appurtenannees thereunto belonging, for that purpose,—including horses, carriages, and furniture of the including horses, carriages, and furniture of the including horses, carriages, and furniture of the substantials of life, directs as a part of their tuition, that every be shall receive on Sunday, one pound of life, directs as a part of their tuition, that every be shall receive on Sunday, one pound of life, directs as a part of their tuition, that every be shall receive on Sunday, one pound of life, directs as a part of their tuition, that every be shall receive on Sunday, one pound of life, directs as a part of their tuition, that every head to mes thereunto belonging, for that purpose,—including horses, carriages, and furniture of the mest thereunto belonging, for that purpose,—including horses, carriages, and furniture of the mest thereunto belonging to head the cannot be expected to mest thereunto belonging, for that purpose,—including horses, carriages, and furniture of the mest thereunto belonging to head the sunday head thereunto head th

"On the question to agree thereto, it was de- which we have not, for believing that the ne- ed to rescind the contract and restore the property, which I did, as I then believed I was obiged to do so, but I still claim the property as my own, for the purposes for which it was ori-ginally given; that is to say, for the purpose of establishing God's kingdom on earth, and that was the beginning.

Q. Did you ever reside in Mr. Folger's

A. I was there a short time previous to the transfer of the property above mentioned. Mr. Folger said to me, "When you feel disposed, come to my houseand make it your home," and as near as I can recollect, this invitation was given in June or July, 1834, at his office in Pearl street.

Q. Did you, a short time previous to leaving his house, receive from him or any member of his family, any number of cagles, and if so how many? A. I have received from Mr. Folger, at dif-

ferent times, gold, in exchange for rank notes of my own, and I believe that about eight hundred dollars was in gold of different coins. Some of it was in quarter, and some of it in half eagles; riendship with a respectable and powerful na- and the whole amount that I have received from Mr. Folger and Mr. Pierson, including a one of them is, to suffer our rights to be bond and mortgage to secure to Mrs. Folger trampled upon, and our remonstrances to be the sum of about \$5000 of her own separate estate, is about \$10,000, which I have paid at different times, in furnishing the establishment at Zion Hill, and at No. 8 Third street, for which Mr. Folger has the bills in his possession.-In commencing the establishment at Zion Hill. and also the establishment in Third street, many transactions took place in money, between Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and my self, in which we frequently accommodated each other, as occasion required, and in all these transactions I acted as the Father in good faith, in the sense abovementioned, and I continue to expend money for those establishments until the very day I left Mr. Folger's house. As to the five \$20 bills mentioned in Mr. Folger's affidavit, I believe it is a mistake, as I have no recollection of having received that sum in bills of that denomination, but have received from him different sums at different times, and at one time in particular, I received the amount will not, were among its earliest subjects. of tw niv seven hundred dollars.—The prison-

> A large and costly gold medal has been prepared by order of the King of France with suitable inscriptions, for the purpose of being presented to one of our gallant seamen, for praiseworthy conduct in rescuing the crew of a French vessel from a watery grave, under cir-cumstances of imminent peril. The following note from the Consul General of France, resid ing in New York, recites the particulars of

The French brig L' Esperance, of Paimpol, was on the 17th of May last in a state of the greatest distress and on the point of sinking .-The long boat on which the crew relied for the visions-of deep and fearful interest. It is ar- preservation of their lives had been dashed to pieces by a wave, and death in its most frightmay not be without its uses, in preventing those fol form appeared to them inevitable, when excitements, which commencing in the purest Captain NATHANIEL ROGERS, commanding to swallow him up, courageously put to sea in Examination of Matthias. - Matthias was his long boat, and after encountering unheard yesterday examined at the Upper Police, be-fore Justice Wyman. N. B. Hall, Esq. acted as the prisoner's counsel. The 'prophet' seem-the crew, at the moment that the Esperance disappeared beneath the waves.

Not contented with this humane and courwhose fives he had saved until the moment he

The Consul General of France in the United States has recoived this medal and holds it

NEWS FROM THE WEST .- From a Letter.

'I am told that the Senator from the Harrison
District is opposed to Mr. Leigh, and that he
will cheerfully obey the Instruction of his con stituents. He will certainly be instructed .-The Opposition Delegate returned from Lewis county, has run off to avoid a prosecution for forgery; and Mr. Bland, one of the Jackson electors, will be elected in his place. The Washington and Smythe Senators will be instructed by large majorities, and so will the Federick Delegates. The instructions are going finely in Rockbridge, and the friends of the administration are sanguine of success. Movements are also about to be made in other quar-

ters of the West. The prospects are now very bright for the election of Rives." Another letter states that "there will be twelve members of the one or the other House who will be instructed from Western Virgin a alone, making a difference of twenty-four votes in the relative strength of parties."-Richmond Enq.

Hint to the lovers of Terrapins .- A gentleman told us the other day, that say what people would about this, that and the other receipe for destroying roaches, there was nothing equal to a young terrapin. "Put him in your closet said he, and I dont care how much it may be overrun by them, he'll soon make a clearing out of the nasty things."—We re-marked that perhaps such delicate food might improve the quality of the terrapin. "That is a fact," said he. "Put a terrapin where it can feed on roaches, and you make it as fat as you please; and for the flavor imported to it by the roaches, nothing can be finer." De gustibus non est disputandum, we said to ourselves; but we letermined that the hint should not be lost to the lovers of terrapins. - Norfolk Herald.

MORE MOBBING.

There was a serious riot in Columbia, (Lancaster county) on Thursday night. A large mob attacked the residences of the blacks, and nearly destroyed four houses. The new cause

The lat the next recharter pected to majority. ing a maj lature, an House of after the ver the s nerve of when the gainst us jects of pa

TUI

not surpr true, but is a conte against in peated. We we of our rea the recen State,(wi our major some pec party has the Bank ence of it In the cit counts an Banks, t others tr temporar those em

counties ington, a to the pro a loan of ence is le and no do is an insti into the so of our cou party les our free i pany have in which million of State the gation. corrupt i

to the se of politica ate its ow CONNE election fo took place instant. ed us; en sutisfy us

those of

BA Extract ROBERT SIR: with the ladelphia ceived at 1 respect be know Note Lie

cratic ga

hope that

we have greater d cy, or a of the D than by that is re an arran notes at deposite is made. greater o es of the with equ

to meet Ifthe phia, Ba arrange desposit make th uite Ban The

were du

tion, we

New lar 4 mi Island, mare Bl by Mr. owned by betting the follo Savour of Time 581 sees

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1834.

The late Election in Maryland .- The opponents of the Administration, or Federalists, have succeeded in electing a large majority in the next House of Delegates friendly to the recharter of the Bank of the United States, and ter of our country, by sustaining the character opposed to the present administration of the general government. This result is not unexpected to us, except in the magnitude of the majority. We have never calculated on obtaining a majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature, and indeed to obtain a majority in the House of Delegates alone, we thought extremely improbable. To expect a victory, so soon after the excessive panic which has passed over the state, and at a time too when every nerve of the opposition was put in requisition, when the wealth of the State was arrayed against us, and rendered subsidiary to the objects of party, seemed to us wholly beyond reasonable calculation. The result has therefore not surprised us. We have been beaten, it is true, but we are not broken in spirits. Ours is a contest of Right against Power, Principle against interest, which cannot too often be repeated.

We would particularly invite the attention a loan of \$200,000 to that work. Such influand no doubt do think it proper to be used; but is an institution which can thus throw its weight into the scale of one of the great political parties of our country, not to be dreaded? Is it a harmless instrument in the hands of an ambitious party leader! Is it a power compatible with our free institutions? By this loan, for the payment of which, interest and principal, the Company have mortgaged the proceeds of the canal, in which the State has invested more than a million of her capital, the Bank has made the State the passive instrument in her own subju-Can the people of Maryland, and especially what law the said agent or agents have been those of the Eastern Shore, remain insensible to the secret machinations of a corporation which can torture its victims to control their principles, and which knows no other principle of political faith, than by any means to perpetu-

CONNECTICUT ELECTION .- The general election for the Legislature and for Congress, took place in Connecticut on Monday the 6th instant. As yet but partial returns have reached us; enough, however, has been received to satisfy us that there has been a large Democratic gain in the State, and to warrant the hope that our entire Congressional ticket has been successful.

From Bicknell's Reporter, September 30. BANK OF THE METROPOLIS. Extract to the Editor, dated, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1834-

ROBERT T. BICKNELL, Esq.
Sir: This Bank has made arrangements with the Deposite Banks in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to have its notes received at par in all payments, and in deposite. I respectfully request that you will let this fact be known in the publication of your Bank Note List.

I am, respectfully, your obediedt servants, GEO. THOMAS, Cashier.

The above article proves the truth of what we have often asserted; viz. that there is no greater difficulty in securing a uniform currency, or a ready medium of exchange, by means of the Deposite banks throughout the union than by the U. S. Bank and its branches, all that is required, is, that congress should make an arrangement for the receipt of each others, cy, or a ready medium of exchange, by means deposite of the public monies with such Banks, is made. It can subject the state Banks to no and to pay that salary out of this money? Her greater or more sudden runs, than the branch-es of the U.S. Bank would be subject to, and an officer? What commission has he received? with equal capital, they would be equally able Who concurred in his appointment? to meet them.

If the Deposite Banks at N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington can make an arrangement to receive each others notes on desposite and in payment of debts; why not make the arrangement to extend to every depouite Bank in the United States.

The communication of A B. and contents were duly received. In the bustle of our election, we omitted to acknowledge it.

New York Races-Second Day .- The regular 4 mile heats over the Union course, Long Island, yesterday, were won by Mr. Stevens's mare Black Marin, beating Alice Grey owned by Mr. Walter R. Livingston and Monmouth, owned by Mr. Stockton. The first heat was ta-ken by Alice Grey—previous to which the besting was 4 to 1 in favour of this horse—but the following heat was exactly the reverse in Savour of Black Maria. Time 1st heat 7 min. 55 seconds; 2d, 7 min.

494 seconds; 3d, 8 min, 07 seconds.—Mer. Adv.

. The following extract from the speech of ly contrary to what in truth was contained in Mr. Taney at Elkton, shows very conclusive- the report; and then makes this false statement ly that Mr. Webster may find better employment in the vindication of his own character self. I observed in the newspapers of the time than in assailing that of another. Here is a that the incorrectness of this statement was implain, palpable, and we might say, willful misrepresentation, charged upon Mr. Webster by come to the knowledge of Mr. Webster before Mr. Taney. A desire to preserve the charac- the close of the session of Congress; yet he has of her distinguished men, inspires us with the hope that Mr. Webster will answer, and be able to refute, or at least satisfactorily explain, so severe a charge. It will be in vain to say the charge is unworthy of his notice. It is made merely incorrectly, but in direct and unequivoupon the authority of a man, whose character. for moral integrity, has never been doubted.

"It is well understood, that when au nomination was befo e the Senate for their decision, no charge was brought against me-not word of accusation was uttered, and I was rejec-ted by a silent vote. If there was supposed to be any thing in my character and conduct which justified my rejection, then was the time in the Senate flagrantly wronged as an officer, to have brought it forward.—The charge could by stating untruly the contents of his official then have been investigated. But this was not done. And I had therefore a right to expect, that no Senator, who had given a silent vote for my rejection, would, after the close of the session, follow me with the spirit of hostility into private life. In one instance, and but Bank a profitable client, and I submit to the one as far as my knowledge extends, has this expectation been disappointed. And I find furnish grounds for believing that he has bethat at public dinner at Salem some time ago, come its "pliant instrument," and is prepared Mr. Webster, of the Senate, took occasion to of our readers to certain facts connected with President of the United States, ready to do his the situation in which he has placed himself the recent election. In every section of our bidding; and this speech has been published in before the public, it would far better become State, (with the exception of Cecil county, where such a manner as to show that the publication our majority was considerably diminished by underwent his revision, (if not entirely written by himself) and may therefore be considered some peculiar circumstances,) the Democratic as addressed by him to the people of the United party has nobly sustained itself, except where States. This is the first opportunity I have the Bank of the U. S. has brought the influ-ence of its money to operate upon the elections.

This is the first opportunity I have the people since Mr. Webster's speech was published and I use it to retire the people since Mr. pub ished, and I use it to notice his attack on In the city of Baltimore, by curtailing its dis- me; because what I now say, may, and probacounts and cramping the operations of the State bly will, go before the public in the same way Banks, thereby pressing the merchants and all known. — When Mr. Webster endeavours, by others trading upon borrowed capital, it has the weight of his name, to injure the standing temporarily brought the interests of almost of a private individual, or a public officer, it is every merchant and trader, and consequently right that the people should understand how far his statement of a matter of fact, or a matthose employed by them, in direct opposition to ter of opmion ought to be relied on; and I the measures of the administration. In the counties of Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany, particularly affected by whether any agent was employed by the Sethe Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, it has appealed cretary of the Treasury, to superintend the to the prejudices and interests of the people by business of the department with the Deposites Bank, under what law he was appointed, and how he was paid, with various other questions ence is legal, and the friends of the Bank may, of the same sort, founded upon the assumption (which was not unusual during the last session, in relation to the Treasury Department,) that

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ? Sin: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 9th inst., directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to the Senate a doubt on. Hear him: In his speech on the the name of any agent, or agents, employed by amendment to the rules of the Senate, propos with the Banks selected for the deposite of the public funds; the nature of the duties performed by said agent or agents; the amount of the gation. The State is paying the Bank an incompensation paid for the discharge of the said
terest of Spar cent on \$200,000 advanced to
duties, and by whom, and from what fund the
struggle suffered to expire; and the concelled
corrupt her citizens and procure its recharter. said compensation is paid; and in pursuance of
and well understood powers of the Government. appointed.

the matter about which the inquiry was made,

had already been ascertained to be true. That

resolution I answered officially on the 11th of

April, as follows:

I have the honor to state, that for many years past, it has been the duty of one of the Clerks of this Department, to attend to the business of the Treasury with Banks. The clerkship to which that duty is assigned, has been filled for upwards of four years by Samuel received his reluctant assent. It would be M. McKean He is appointed under the act of shutting our eyes to the truth, to deny or at-Congress of 20th April, 1818, and the salary to which he is entitled under that act is \$1600 a year. And since the deposites have been removed, as well as before, he has continued to course of the Government." attend to the business of the Department with Banks, without any additional compensation

for such services.

If this Clerk in the Department is not to be considered as embranced in the call made by the Senate, no agent has been employed by me to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for he deposite of the public

I have the honor to be, sir, very repectfully, your obedient servant, R. B. TANEY, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States.

On the 7th May following, in a speech on the President's Protest, Mr. Webster spake of "official" information which had been received by the Senate in relation to the appointment of an officer to superintend the business of the Treasury with the Deposite Banks, and stated it, and remarked upon it in the following

words:
"We are officially informed that an officer
is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inspect or superintend these selected banks; and this officer is compensated by a salary fixed by the Executive, agreed to by the Banks, and paid bythem. I ask, sir, if there can be a more notes at par, one of the conditions on which the only true destination into the general treasury of the Government? And who has authority, without law, to create an office, to fix a salary oath doeshe taker How is he to be punished, or mpeached if he colludes with any of these banks to embezzle the public money, or defraud the Government? The value of the use of this public money to the deposite banks is propably two hundred thousand dollars a year; or, if less than that, it is yet, certainly, a very great sum.— May the President appoint whatever officers he pleases, with whatever duties he pleases, and

having the deposites"

This speech was published in the National Intelligencer on the 7th of June. I am not aware of any "official" information given to the Senate on this subject, except that contained in the above mentioned report. Certainly none other had been giving by the Treasury Department. The speech of Mr. Webster was necessarily understood, and was no doubt intended to be understood as referring to that record and the candidate of the to be understood as referring to that report and as stating what it contained. It was the only official communication to the Senate on that subject by the Treasury Department, and he speaks as if he had read the report, for he under-takes to give the "official" information which the Senate had received; yet he states it direct-

the foundation of a whole paragraph of charges and invectives against the President and mymediately pointed out, and was noticed in so many papers, that it must unavoidably have taken no step to account for it, nor to recall it,

although he cannot be ignorant of the injustice Here then is a Senator, in his place in the R. T. Keene, Senate, professing to state the contents of an James Rich, official communication made to the body of John Thawley, which he is a member, and representing it not | Matthew Driver, cal opposition to the truth.-He knows that thousands will probably read his statements who will never see the report-and instead of recalling what he had said and offering some excuses for this extraordinary conduct, he takes occasion after the session has closed, to unite himself with the known purchased instruments of the Bank in bestowing opprobrious epithets upon the individual whom he had in his place report, and making that statement the foundation of charges against him. Neither my habits nor my principles lead me to bandy terms of reproach with Mr. Webster or any one else. But it is well known that he has found the public whether the facts I have stated do not on all occasions to do its hidding, whenever and him to vindicate himself from imputations to which he stands justly liable, than to assail o-

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, in the District, has resumed the the payment of specie for its notes, and its other accustomed banking operations.

Seven different tribes of Indians met in grand council at Fort Gibson, on the 1st instant. Among them were representatives from the Pawnees, which tribe has heretofore kept up a continual warfare with all the others. A treaty

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.
MR. VAN BUREN AND THE UNI
TED STATES BANK.

Hear him. - "Unqualified and uncompromis ng opposition to the Bank of the United,

demand it." This toast, like every thing else said or don by Mr. Van Buren, is made the subject of grave commentary by the New York Evening Star, which is endorsed by a star of less magnitude in this city, (Raleigh.) These editors appear to be willing to make the People believe that Mr. Van Buren has once been in favor of the United States Bank, because with other gentlemen, after the establishment of the Bank, he solicited the location of a Branch of "that Monster" at Albany. Unfortunately for them he has left no loop to hang ing to give to the Vice President the right of calling to order for words spoken in delate, where he rebukes the spirit of encroachment on were found amply sufficient to enable it to perform the great functions for which it was instituted. During a great portion of the time, the country was blessed with a degree of prosperity and happiness without a parallel in the world. At the close of Mr. Madison's admin-

FAIR PLAY. INQUISITION ABOLISHED IN SPAIN. This important event is announced in a late London Patriot, in the following decree, dated

15th of July.
'Art. 1. The tribunal of the Inquisition is deinitively suppressed.

Art. 2. The property, income, and other lightenant goods belonging to this institution are to be ap-

plied to the payment of the public debt,
"Are. 3. The produce of the 101 canonships depandent upon the inquisition are to be applied

o the same purpose.
"Art. 4. The employees attached to this tri bunal and its dependencies, who possess eccles-iastical prebends or civil employments in re-muneration, shall have no right to receive their emoluments from the funds of the said trib-

"Art. 5. All the other employees are to receive the amounts of their salaries from the sinking fund; until they have been otherwise James Kent

provided for.

We earnestly hope that the honorable example thus set by Spain will seal the doom of this cruel slavish institution, which had its this cruel slavish institution, which had its origin in that country. Priscillian, a mild and eloquent man, was the first victim of Religious Intolerance under this system. Torquemado the Inquisitor-General, is said to have tried and tortured, in the course of fourteen years, eighty thousand persons, of which six thousand were

Happily for America she has no established Church, no State Religion, and is therefore in no danger of ever countenancing any thing like force in favor of any perticular sect. Every man is here left freely to form and follow his owu opinions on the subject of Religion, as well as any other, and no one has a right to throw the least impediment in his way.—Nat. Intel.

It is a fact, not less alarming than true, that Welty more than a million of dollars are now owing Weast the United States Bank by members of Con-gress.—Rochester Advertiser.

RUSSIA.

Dreadful Conflagration .- Tula, one of the Brengle he pleases, with whatever duties he pleases, and pay them as much as he pleases out of these moneys thus paid by the banks, for the sake of lath of July, by a dreadful conflagration.—

Brengle 3426 Harritt 3418 Gifford sian provincial capitals was desolated on the MONTGOMERY COUNTY. 11th of July, by a dreadful conflagration.— Me Nine churches, 670 private buildings, and nu-

wants.

Good Breeding.—Many persons conceive that excess of politeness constitutes good breeding; but they are egregically decayed; atthey lies an be more annoying to a modest man will endeavor to relieve his guest from all restraint, and will not, by impartinent but well meant importanity, be persontially reminding him that be is a guest.

Cash for Negroes, Nocluding do frespect and tenderness for his memory which lips unfeigned pay.

May God sanctify the dispensation to saints voice of this man of God when alive, hear distincts will find it to their nateral voice of this man of God when alive, hear dispensations will find it to their nateral voice of this man of God when alive, hear dispensations and sinners. O ye who heard listlessly the dispensation to saints and sinners. O ye who heard listlessly the radiations are set in double columns, the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand columns, the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is appropriated to the first or left hand column is

MARYLAND ELECTION. CAROLINE COUNTY.

Federal. Thomas Burchenal, 254 · 242 Thos S Carter, 208 256 James Turner, 208 W. M. Hardcastle, 218 Democrat. 111 165 254 QUEEN ANNS COUNTY. Jackson c' 196 Thomas 192 Bambleton 178 168 176 Levy 191 178 194 174 Gibson Newnam 177 180 177 Opposition 145 120 191 Levy Court

190 192

- 188

189

1022

695

1074

554

113

101

Federal.

Anti- Caucus.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

1183 | Selby

1156 Smith

KENT COUNTY.

Democratic.

CECIL COUNTY.

1424 | Ely 1316 | Wyse

1219 | Orrick .

Shower

Stansbury

1109

1093

1055

1040

Democrat

Scott

Russey

Harlan

Nowland

Charles T. Browne

1167 | Purnell

925

893

1100 | Teackle

764 Johnson

1216 | Whitelock

Hyland

Fontaine

141

S. B. Creighton,

S. Pattiscn,

R. Griffith

Cottman,

Dashiell.

Gilliss

Robertson

L D. Jones

Coursey DORCHESTER COUNTY. Joseph Nicols, William I. Ford, L. Richardson,

Merrick

Hearn States: the interest and honor of the People James B. Ricaud, James P, Gale, Bengamin Kerby, William Welch, Michael Miller, Henry Hurit,

Dr. Thomas J. Herdman, Federal Maxwell Roman' the Constitution, be says: "The charter of the Bryan, HARFORD COUNTY. James Moores 1086 Samuel Sutton 11 5 Stephen Boyd 1037 Henry H. Johns 11:2 Fred. I. Amos 942 James Nelson 1065 Thos. W. Bond 457 I. D. Maulsby 917 Independent Jackson-James W. Wil-

liams 656, Archibald Dorsey 186. BALTIMORE COUNTY. Trimble tempt to conceal the fact, that assent, coming from the quarter that it did, has had a powerful

> BALTIMORE CITY. 5660 | Vansant 5530 | Brady Cushing Jones ANNAPOLIS CITY. 169 | Harwood 164 | Grammer Brewer ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

1136 | Dorsey 1122 | Linthicum 1136 Duvall Ridgely 1076 Franklin Independent Candidates. Hammond 255 Allen

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY. 839 | Scott 865 | Day Garrett Pratt 849 | Edelin Washington 841 Somerville

CALVERT COUNTY. John Beckett 474 John P. Wailes 318 James Kent 484 J. A. Whittington 24 Uriah Lavalle Samuel Turner 415 CHARLES COUNTY.

Mitchell

Carpenter 658 Digges 655 Matthews 482 ST. MARY'S COUNTY. Blackstone 603 Sotheron 421 Dunkenson 405

Hughes

Merrick

321 WASHINGTON COUNTY. 1907 | Wharton 1861 | Wason Ho lman 1808 Hays FREDERICK COUNTY.

387

Roberts 3490 | Unkefer 3447 Getzendanner Annan 846 841 Dorsey

From the West-Chester Village Record. OBITUARY.

OF THE REV. WILLIAM A. STEVENS. Departed this life, at Warwick Furnace Chester co. on the morning of the 3d inst. Rev. WILLIAM A. STEVENS, Pastor of the 669 Presbyterian Church in West-Chester, Agrd 666 27 years and 6 months. The pen of christian friendship reluctantly performs the unwelcome task of announcing to his acquaintances & his charge the doleful intelligence: but what avails its backwardness: the arrow has flown, and the victim is the brother beloved, whose name 529 stands at the head of this page. We ne'er 502 shall look upon his face again, till this corrup-

tible shall have put on incorruption. Mr. Stevens had but 4 short months before een installed pastor of the Church by the Presbyterian of New Castle, to which the belonged, and had preached but one Subbath afterwards, when the symptoms of declining health induced him to relinquish his labors to try the effect of travelling and relaxation.
His place was supplied by the Rev'd ELIAS P. ELY, who but just completed a 2 months' term of labour for his Master, when he returned to Connecticut to die, at the paternal man-666 sion—thus proceeding a few days ourdeparted 664 brother, who has now followed him to the land 661 of silence. How transparting their interview 649 beyond the cold Jordan they have both now

Finding his health but little if any improved by the jaunt, he returned from the Springs, in 585 New-York, and after languishing for two 578 months, in West Chester and vicinity flattered occasionally with some apparent change for the thousand bushels of yellow have been soki 631 better, he ceased to breathe on the morning of 609 the 3d instant at the house of a relation, at War-603 wick Furnace.—Thus in the morning of his white affoat to day was sold at 69 cents. The fays and in the meridian of his usefulness, our article is wanted. We quote both sorts to-day 595 brother has bidden us a long farewell. But, we sorrow not as those who have no hope-His deeping dust, reaninfated, a glorious form, we expect again to behold, and together with him ve hope again to sing the praises of the One whom he adored and preached.

Our first acquaintance was formed in the winter of 1829, soon after he commenced o preach the Gospel, and he then took the writer's place for some weeks, while domestic affliction required his absence from his charge on the Peninsula: By a singular train of events we have had it in our power to render him and his people the service which he so ac-ceptably furnished ourselves —He was then in the vigor of his youth, a scholar well trainedsoldier well equip ed, for the work of the Ministry.—The sweetly persuasive accents of his silvery tongue, and the well digested thoughts which he gave forth from the sacred desk have not faded from our recollection in the apse of the intervening years, and the softenng, mellow impression still remains. Stevens certainly was peculiarly gifted. His nind was of a fine mould, accurate, clear, elerated and comprehensive—careless of detail, out adapted to seize hold of the prominer points of a subject and present them in bold re-

ief for practical effect. The beautiful, rather than the sublime, was his element-there was a chasteness in his conceptions, which discover taste and a polish in his diction, to express it appropriately.— There was a Je ne sais quoi, a els per hour. a certain ascination in his address, which while References, it suppressed levity, won attention and fixed impression. He was not impassioned, but pahetic; not illogical, yet not abstract; argumen tative when he chose, but pleasant and winning,
lace even when compelled to controvert.

He was, as a man, possessed of a versatility
of talant, which had the singular property of
remering him companionable with all, to the

ng'all things to all men,' for the purpose of wi ing some. He knew however, bounds, and to shun the unwhoresome influences arising from too much familiarity with the things of the world. He was, in his days of best health, possessed of a fine manly form, ruddy, robust, and rather commanding, but with a lidelicate, and as the lic Road from the south end of Washington

on earth were finished. To his people he was endeared as a man of God who toiled and prayed and sought after their good, and he was entwined about their hearts by tenderest cords. The tear involuntarily starts from the writer's 133 eye when he recalls the frequent expressions of brotherly, motherly, tender regard which have fallen from their lips in his hearing, when speaking of their pastor. Prayer without ceasspeaking of their pastor. Prayer without ceasing was made for his recovery and for a time some felt encouraged to hope. A domplicated disease involving several of the vital parts presented such dubious and conflicting symptoms as to baffle medical opinion and render the proper treatment difficult. A marked alteration for the worse a day or so before his decease an akend apprehension of the issue. In some awakened apprehension of the issue, in some, and a difficulty of breathing occasioned probably by the presence of water in the chest, soon confirmed their fears and left the emaciated frame to tell the rest. Fondly had maternal tenderness and piety watched and cheered the pillow of a dying son, for tedious days and nights and weeks together, and it was hoped that ere the close of the past week he would return to the borough, preparatory to attendance at church with the members of his Presbytery now expected to convene in it: but the Most High had other designs towards him—and his sun descended in it's western sky more rapidly than even despondency itself had anticipated—so true is it that death comes like a thief in the night, rendering it essential that we be always ready.—The nature of the complaint precluded the expression of his feelings, but from much that had passed in conversations before, we infer that death was not a terror to his mind.

The first interview had with him on his re-turn from New York to Philadelphia convinced the writer that he was incurably sick, and freely communicating the impression did not create distress. He observed, 'brother M. I am not long for this world.' I responded in the affirmative with tenderness, and he was affected but time he expects to be in Easton, and pre-1818 did not lose his firmness—when asked if ti 1761 would trouble him to know his case to be in 1752 curable, he said not—and requested a free disclosure of medical opinion, which was given Oct 7 8w

all sufficient Grace, he has passed from our view, to join the choir of the redeemed. Many a heart aches for him—many a tear flows.—
The sons and daughters of Zion in West Ches-674 ter deplore him as a brother—some weep for 653 him as a spiritual father, by whom they have

him, but prepare to meet him in a better world He has a burial place near the Church which so faithfully he tended—but the monumental marble feebly indicates the appreciation of his worth, compared with the durable monument which he has erected in the hearts of this people. Servant of God! Well done. "I heard a voice rom Heaven, saying, Write! blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." Yea, saith the Spirit—that "they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

DIED In this county on Monday last, Alexander Hemsley, Esq.

MARRIED

On Thursday last, at Easton Ponit, by the Rev. J. Humphriss, Mr. Thomas Gannon, Miss Nancy Lecompte.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat-Head winds and the Election senson have prevented any supplies of moment from reaching the market this week. The few parcels sold show no change in prices. We continue to quote the range of reds, inferior to strictly prime, at 90 to 102 cents per bushel. No receipts of white wheat, and no change in

Corn.—The market has been very scantily supplied—for some days there being not a parcel afloat. In the early part of the week a sale of white was made at 67 cents, and one or two of yellow at 68 cents. Since then several from store at 69 cents, and one parcel of mixed Virginia from store at 68 cents. A lot of at 69 to—cents per bushel. A parcel of new Corn in good order was sold to-day at 62 cents. Rye .- Sales at 67 cents-We quote the

range at 65 a 67 cents. Oats .- Sales early in the week at 32a34 cents; yesterday some parcels were sold at 35 cents. The market is well supplied and we quote to-day at 3I a 35 cts,

Clover Seed-Is in limited demand at 84.

MESSRS. SPRAGUE AND BELL, These two Senators are politically dead. Mr. Sprague is now literally "no man's man." Sprague is now literally "no man's man."
Mr. Webster has attended the feast of the funeral wake of Mr. Bell, and no doubt for their consolation addressed the mourners in the language of the poet-Toll not the BELL for me, when I am

Salem Constitutionalist.

FOR SALE. THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot coun-

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

References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason, Gerald Coursey, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hemsley, James Massey, Esq'rs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county.
Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esq'rs of Caroline county, Md.
James Gale, William Perkins and John C.

Sutton, Esq'rs. of Kent county Md.
THOMAS R. PERKINS. Centreville, Queens Ann's co. Md. } Oct. 14 3m

NOTICE

event proved unsound. He lived to rear a street in Easton, to the farm of John M. G. Emory, Esq. will proceed in the execution of habitants of West Chester and vicinity and to said Commission on MONDAY the 27th 2185 see a beautiful temple erected for the public day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, A.

986 worship of Almighty God, and soon after was M., on said road—all persons, therefore, interimpressed with the idea that his public labors ested are requested to attend on said day.

ested are requested to attend on said day.
SAMUEL T. KENNARD,
SAMUEL MACKEY, A. GRAHAM,

Commissioners

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, to-gether 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. Six Cents Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber on

Thursday the 9th Instant, a negro girl, named REBECCA BLAKE, bound to me for a term of years. Whoever will bring said girl home shall receive the above reward, but no thanks. RICHARD MILLIS.

Wanted to Purchase,

SIX or Seven Likely NEGROES, of both sexes, for a friend of mine, who wants them for his own use, and not to sell again. Apply to, J. C. WHEELER.

oct 7 3te

FREDERICK F. NINDE takes this vious to which, their notes will become due. The nature of his business will not allow him

A pply to the subscriber in Miles River Neck. . A. GOSSAGE. St

Go to the grave, thou reveller! Go, from thy wild and mad career, Go, from the thrilling glance of her Who won thee first from duty's sphere, Go, from the dance and festival, From cups which down the voice of cares Go, from the crowded banquet hall, Go to the grave and revel there.

Go to the grave, thou happy one! Go from the altar shrine of love; Go, while the warin unclouded sun Of hope and bliss is bright above. Go, ere upon thy beaming brow, The ashy shade of death has come-A joyous home may greet thee now, But this shall be thy longer home.

Go to the grave, thou wretched one! Go, laden with thy weight of wees; There-when thy dreamy day is done; Thy sleepless griefs may find repose. Go to the grave, it is the home Where sorrow's wintry sway is o'er; There earth's bereavements cannot come,

There, aching hearts will thrib no more -

Go to the grave- go one-go all-In youth, in manhood and in years, In pleasure's maze and passions thrall, In mirth, in madness and in tears. Go to the grave thou passing world ! Go, mortals, while ye may rieurn; Go, ere the dart of death be hurled

From the Baltimore American.

And read the lessons ye must learn.

Much interesting information concerning China, and some that is valuable relating to the prospects of an extension of her foreign comnerce, is contained in an article in the last Westminster Review. The accusion of this article is the publication of a journal of recent voyages along the coast of China, by CHARLES GUTSLAFF. Mr. Gutslaff is a German by birth, who visited China as a missionary, made himself well acquainted with the language, became a favorite with the people, and enjoyed opportunities of studying their habits and oc-

Every one has heard of the immense portelousness of China, & from the fact that at Canton many thousands of families live in boats on the water, it has been inferred that its territory is overcrowded to a degree unexampled in any other part of the world. This, it appears, is an error. The population, it is true, a mounts to 360 millions, but the area of the empire being 1,400,000 square miles, gives only 234 inhabitants to the mile, which is a less ratio than in several countries of Europe, and twenty-four per mile less than in Ireland. The opinion that per mile less than in Ireland. The opinion that the population of China has long been stationary seems also to be erroneous. By a census taken in 1762 it was 198,000,000; in 1792 it had increased to 307,000,000—the last census was RV related to the received from Philadelphia and the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near tains within itself almost every variety of cli- an early call. ate, and great diversity of soil. The provinces on the sea coast are by far the most populous: in the interior, population is often very thin from the barrenness of the land. The people are industrious, and docile, but all classes are gross and sensual: the lower are timid and slavish, and the upper corrupt and cowardly. Still, it is the most civilized nation and the best government in Asia. With the exception of chronology and statistics their literature is contemptible; and their painting and sculpture do not deserve the name of fine arts. The character of the Chinese religion is thus described

by Mr. Gutzlaff:

"Astrology, divination, geomancy, and necromancy, prevail every where in China.—
Though some of these practices are forbidden by the government, yet the prohibitons are never carriedinto effect. The Chinese wear amulets, h ve tutelar deities, enchanted grounds, &c. all the offspring of blind superstition. We lament the deep degradation of human nature in a nalowed with sound understanding, and no wise destitute of reflecting minds. We, at the same time, cannot avoid noticing their general apathy towards all religious subjects. They are religious, because custom bids them to be so. Forms and ceremonies are the whole which occupy their minds, their hearts scarcely ever participate in any religious worship. That the doctrines of Confucius have greatly contributed to form the national character in this respect, is doubtless the fact. With him every thing is form, and the outward ceremony is worship. Earthly pursuits fill the whole mind of a Chinese; to gain money, to obtain honour, to see his name propagated in his offspring, are the ol jects for which he constantly strives. When he has gained his end, he relaxes in energy and calmly enjoys his felicity. He dreads death as the destroyer of all bliss, and frequently builds splendid temples to avert the indignation of the gods on account of his ill-gotten gain There are few exceptions to this general assertion, that, in religious ma ters, the Chinese are among the most indifferent people on the

The trade of China may be classed under three heads; the native, the foreign native (that is, with Asiatic neighbors,) and the European. The native trade, carried on seawise between one province of the country and another, owing to the great extent and populousness of the ter-ritory, is by far the most important. The for-eign native is conducted with the following few days the stables and enclosures will be recountries: Japan, the Loo-choo Islands, Corea, Tongua, Cochin China, Camboja, Siam, the plete order for the reception of a tenant. Pos-Phillipine Islands, and about eight different ports or places of the great Indian Archipelage. Besides this, which is seawise, they have a considerable inland trade with Russia, Tonquin, Siam, and the Birmans.

The European commerce, as is well known, is comined to Canton, the largest port of trade in the East. The total European and American tonogage employed in it is not under eighty thouseful fons, and the value of the joint export that imports may be taken at nearly fifty millions of dollars, which, added to the foreign native trade, about ten millions, will make the whole foreign trade of the empire nearly sixty millions. The value of one article of import alone, and that a prohibited one, viz. opium, is sixteen million of dollars. The European trade has much increased within fifteen years, but is still in its infancy.

The reviewer thus expresses himself as to The European commerce, as is well known

The reviewer thus expresses himself as to the reasons for expecting its extension:
"It appears quite certain that the Chinese,

a money-making and money-loving people, are as much addicted to trade, and as anxious as Remaining in the Post Office, which if not callany nation on earth to court a commercial intercourse with strangers. The government and its officers are perhaps not less anxious for foreign commerce than the people themselves, could they see their way to admit it without Wm. Arringdale Daniel Acres Their political apprehensions,-and it must be admitted that they entertain them The Baker of Bread at Robert Banning on no slender grounds,-alone prevent them from throwing their ports open to foreign com-merce. The restraints under which the Chi-Charles Benson nesce government places foreign trade, have their origin in causes purely political. 'Smuggling' says an imperial edict of 1817, 'is a trifling affair; but having a communication with foreigners, is a thing which involves vast inforeigners, is a thing which involves vast interests. It is indispensably necessary to strain every nerve to eradicate the first risings of baseness or mischief.' Here the secret is out; Wm. H. Curtis it is 'destructive principles.' Of the partiality of the Chinese people for trade, and the kindness with which the common people are disposed to receive strangers, Mr. Gutzlaff gives

Lydin Clark many examples."

Smuggling exists to a considerable extent, E. A. Cohen and is increasing; and ships have already been built in England for the purpose of carrying it Maria Downes The Westminster, which regards free J. Dean trade not only as in all cases a commercial ben-efit, but almost as an indefeasible right, says, H. L. Edmondson that "any outcry raised against this on the score John Edmonson 3 of conscience will be speedily put down by the conviction which is gaining ground universally, that smuggling every where is not a vice but a virtue, a creditable effort of the common sense of man, against the folly and dishonesty John C. Groome of governments."—an avowal, by the way, Richard Gossage which is an exception to the general spirit of Betsey Gusty the Westminster, which bowever warm tsi in denunciatons of the existing systems of government, and urgent for radical changes, is strict- Solomon Horney ly loyal, and forcibly advocates obedience to Stephen C. Harrington Charlotte Jackson The same view of Chinese commerce is en-

tertained in the January number of the Westminster, derived from information furnished by Mr. Lindsay, who visited the coast in the ship Amberst, two years ago. Mr. Lindsay makes

the following observation: "The main object of the voyage was the acquirement of general information, and I hope will be considered that the result has satisfactorily established two points, both of some importance, one, that the natives of China in general wish for a more extended intercourse with foreigners; and, secondly, that the local governments, though opposed to such a wish, yet Commissary Price are powerless to oppose their prohibitory edicts.

new fall goods. WILLIAM LOVEDAY

AS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, A very handsome and general assortment of Perry W. Stewart

Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are,

A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTIIS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSI-NETTS.

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

creased to 307,000,000,—the last census was RY, adapted to the present season. Those Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Oftaken in 1812. From its great extent it con- wishing to purchase, will do well to give him fice, where he will attend to business with

> WOOL. LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. South Charles Street Baltimore, Md. DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal dvances will be made when required. Baltimore, April 26, 1834-may6

Collector's Notice.

A LL persons indebted for county Taxes for law for the collection of the same will not allow to their wishes. me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make county in a specified time. Therefore it is ex- discontinue the others. pected 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 thorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of 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

TO BE RENTED



THE UNION TAVERN IN EASTON.

COMMODIOUS new dining room have ing been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached paired and the whole premises will be in com-

session may be had immediately.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

To Rent for 1835 HAT 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 Slop 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.

LIST OF BETTERS

ed for within three months, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

James Bowie

Edwd. Benson

Jeremiah Beckwith

Jeremiah Beverly

Alex. C. Bullitt 2

L. K. Berridge

Mr. Battee

Easton

Ezekiel Cooper Jane Cox G. Cromelien 2 Jesse Clark Rachel Corkrael Joseph Collins John Catrup Saml. Colston Dr. Creighton

Udua Dean

D. O. Elliott

Wm. Ferguson Elizabeth Frisby John Griffith Joseph Graham John Greenhock N. Garrettson Orson Gore Betsey Gusty Robert Henderson

Henry Johnson Henry Jump Henry King

Wm. Lowe, for Edwd. Kirby. Jane Madan Samuel Mackey A. Mackey P: R. McNenie Julia Ann Mawgridge Wm. C. Mackey

Noble Grand of Miller Emeline Nickels Lodge, O. I. O. F. Skinner Newnam 0 J. Ozment

Eliza D. Parrott R. R. Ross, 2 Wm. P. Ridgaway Thomas Rollinson R. H. Rhodes Martha Robinson B. Richardson

Hugh Sherwood Ann Stewart Wm. Slaughter Mary Sherwood Mordecai Stewart James Stewart, Sr. Edward Sears Jesse Scott Livia Stewart Saml. Sneeds P. Sacket, 21 Sarah Maria Satterfield

Bennett Tomlinson, 2 James Talbot Wm. 11. Thomas, 2 Henry Townsend, 2

John Willis J. C. Waggaman Short A. Willis H. G. Wolfe Noah Willis Geo. A. Waggaman, 3 Thomas Warwick EDWD. MULLIKIN, P. M. Oct 6 1834-oct 7 (132)

TAILORI G.

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 anotehr trial. If ease combined with neatness, be desirable, the under-

signed feels confident he can please.
D. M. SMITH. G

A CARD.
WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A . owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginis, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give the year 1834, will please take notice that him a chance, by addressing him at Baitmore, they are now due, and the time specified by and where immediate attention will be paid and where immediate attention will be paid

N. B. All papers that have conied my forpayment to those who have claims upon the mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and

SPECLIA NOTICE.

Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c and the said fees being ssigned by Faulkner to his securites, 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

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

uarter, as the collection must be made.

ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, and earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible; by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant
JOHN HARPER.
P.S.—The shop now occupied by me will be carried on by M. THOMAS J. EAR-ICKSON, who is an experienced workman

and has done business very successfully in Centreville for the last two or three years. I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.

J. H. eo3w

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 S

GEORGE WINSLOW.

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light street wharf.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand lately occupied by Mr. A. B. HARRISON, and has just received,

15 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Or-

leans Sugars, 14 hlds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Mo-

25 bags Laguira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee, Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and Pouchong Teas, 10 boxes of white and brown Havana Su-

gars, Box and keg Raisins, Soap and Candles, Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in hhds. and bbls French Brandy, in half pipes, Holland Gin and Wines, Coarse and fine Salt, Flour,

Herrings and Mackerel. Stone and Wooden Ware, Cotton Yarn,

And many other articles too tedious to men tion, which (in order to receive a share of pub-lic patronage) he offers for sale very low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

Baltimore, Aug. 12th—aug 19 8w

THE STEAM BOAT



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

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

Allbaggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owne for owners thereof. By order

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT. Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Cor. sica 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 Rocklall at 12 o'clock, noon The Wolcorr has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the pro-prietors solicit for her a share of public patro-

march

WM. OWEN, Agent.

Easton and Baltimore Packet Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE IV. PARROTT, Master.

11118 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 re, gular trips between Easton and Baltimore-leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at To'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 'bedling-the table will be supplied with every ar ticle in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patro nize 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

John W. Millis



Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker. ESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firbank, and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his ownknowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those that there will be no difficulty presented in any who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12 eo3w

AS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of Sept. 1834, by Abraham De Groff, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a Negro Woman who calls herself JANE LEAGO, who says she did belong to Michael Denny, of Harford county, but she is now free. Jane is about 25 years old, 4 feet 11 inches high, and has no visible marks. Had on when committed, a brown bombazet frock, white cotton handkerchief, white cotton stockings, and black stuff shoes.

negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of as the

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

Branch Bank at Easton.

September 23d, 1834. VOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons holding stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, that the President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on stock, for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st Monday in October. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r. 3t

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Balti-

ing school for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs.

Homilton and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs.

2. The Intelligence published in detail. After having conducted an extensive Board-Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a

unprecedented patronage.
Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could pro-cure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the prin-The course of instruction in this institution,

is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a omplete course of female education. Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus

f the seminary by applying to the editor. 63-The Frederick and Annapolis papers; Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer; Easton Whig; Port Deposite Courant; will advertise the above once a week each, to the amount of \$4, and send bills to this [American] ffice. aug 26

TAILORING.

MIE 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 m all its various branches and in the most fashionable style—having made arrangements so as 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 miss-fit, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public

The Public's humble servant THOMAS J. EARICKSON.

A Cook Wanted. GENTLEMAN of Baltimore wishes to A hire by the year or month, a Servant, to do the cooking and washing in a small family Recommendations for character will be required, and liberal wages given. Apply at this

WALDIES CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the diffe-rent State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the follow-

ng:-Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel by the author of Canterbury Tales. Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years. Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian. Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that ci-

ty, by a Lady.
The Deaf and Dumb Page: a Tale. Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an historical novel, by

the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Cri-

tical History of Literature for the last fifty Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept luring a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by

the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. au-

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper. Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same. A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accu-

rate account of Prince Le Boo. All the above, cost in the "Library" but The owner (if any) of the above described

92,50:::

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia. 03-Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Cheap Daily Paper.

[On a new plan, pursued in our Northern Cities with the most decided success.] T is proposed to publish in the city of Balti-more, a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be entitled the

BALTIMORE INTELLIGENCER

DAILY ADVERTISER.

In inviting public attention to this undertaking, the subscriber deems it proper to set forth the following considerations:—

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily

Advertiser" will differ from the daily papers now printed in this city, as it is the design of the publisher to adopt a system of condensing, by which the reader will become acquainted with all the important transpiring events of the times, without the inconvenience and loss of time attending the perusal of lengthy columns

2. The Intelligencer and Advertiser will be pened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific plan, which has received an almost

of the day, without regard to party politics.

3. It shall be a commercial journal, presenting to its readers an account of the state of our own Markets, and those of sister cities; of the Shipping News; Auction Sales; Mail arrivals and departures; of the various Lines of Stages. Steamboats, Packets, &c. Embracing also, Statistics and Tabular Views for reference; and whatever else is calculated to interest and benefit the Mercantile part of the commu-

4. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, devoted to the best interests of our beautiful and flour-Ishing city, and exerting its utmost to develope its natural advantages, increase its trade and advance the individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Meetings, Associations, Literary Enterprises, Lyceums, Conventions for the improvement of Schools, the advancement of Science, &c. &c. 5. It shall be an inland publication, suited to

the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Storekeeper and Manufacturer residing in the country; and for the accommodation of such of them as may not be disposed to read the daily, a tri-weekly paper will he issued (every other day,) com-prising all the news contained in the daily, and furnishing an abridged but satisfactory view of whatever is adapted to prove interesting and useful to these important classes of cociety.

6. It shall correspond with the pecuniary character of the times,—though printed on a handsome super-royal sheet, (five colums to the page) and containing a complete diurnal compendium of the most various intelligence,-the practical multum in parvo; yet the terms stated below, will render it cheaper than any other daily paper published in the country, and ena-ble all to avail themselves of its great advanta-

ges.
7. It is designed to be literally a "Daily Advertiser," and commended as it is to public patronage by its reasonable terms and judicious arrangement, an extensive city and country circulation is confidently expected, which will of course make it a vehicle of numerous advertisements, and give it a claim to

Having now briefly set before his fellow citizens his views, and knowing the astonishing success that similar projects have met with in Boston, New York, &c the subscriber trusts the citizens of Baltimore and the adjacent country will not be reluctant to encourage an enterprise presenting such claims to public patronage. He respectfully solicits the support of all, and assures his friends that he will gratefully remember their favourable co-operation in

behalf of this new publication. 03-A number of individuals will be authorized to procure subscribers, and will wait on the

citizens at an early day.

Respectfully, the Public's humble servant, C. F. CLOUD. TERMS.

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser," will be published at \$4 per annum; payable quarterly, at the expiration of each quarter.

2. The tri-weekly paper will contain all

the news of the daily, and will be furnished to subscribers, at \$2,50 per annum payable in three months; or \$3, if not paid within the 3. The Baltimore Intelligencer will be print-

ed at Office No. 1, S. Gay street, every morning, on good paper, and delivered by careful carriers to any part of the city. sept 18-sept 26

Or Our brethren of the type in sister cities and in the country, especially those of them who are willing to exchange with us, would confer a favor by giving our prospectus a few insertions. The favor will be cheerfully reciprocated.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicols, deceased, are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBORCUGH. Administrator of Lloyd Nic ols, dec'd.

6w

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, ir. 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 plain-tiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT!
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.

TO RENT.

july 22

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mull, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, thor of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; ing and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage from a new work entitled Nights of the Round 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 be longing to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dweilings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

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

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Sta 16 House, at Crotcher's Ferry. To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application

tion be made to JACOB C. WILLSON.

TUESI and ever idue of the

RIC PUBLISI Are TIII half year No su ages are

publishe Adver serted th five cent ger adve SCENE

The fo a private Lewis, F shudderin captive, l human fe Stay, ja She is For wh And v I'll rave My la But yet I am My tyra Whic

My fate

Oh! has

To know

I am

He qu

His glin

Oh! j

Ilis h

"l'is g Cold, bi Life, Yet here Altho Tis sur . What Am I t! Beref Ah! wl Whi How ac But " Mast th She'll

Nor

Nor ho

Nor ho

They

His ros His None e And And m I will Iam Oh! ha He con Help!

My br Yes, so Man He see Horro Dec From th

"This

affair.' But continu "No may re tion is a mere dy, and me; an bave to you go hower to you.

hardly there occasio ther f will) probal

entyou we well n sake, wishes perty?' mount forgive

WHOLE No. 365.

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-

idue of the year-BY RICHARD SPENCER,

THE TERMS

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

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty- I don't care a curse for-to be compelled to five cents for each subsequent insertion-lar- fight for mere flirtation-is certainly, at the for my revenge. ger advertisements in proportion.

#### POETRY.

SCENE IN A PRIVATE MAD HOUSE.

The following lines, descriptive of a seene in a private mad house, are from the pen of M. G. Lewis, Esq. If any can read them without shuddering in sympathy with the supposed captive, he must have a heart dead to every

Stay, jailor, stay, and hear my woe! She is not mad who kneels to ther; For what I'm now, too well I know, And what I was, and what should be, I'll rave no more in proud depair; My language shall be mild though sad: But yet I firmly, truly swear, I am not mad, I am not mad!

My tyrant husband forged the tale Which chains me to this dismal cell, My fate unknown, my friends bewail-Oh! jailor, haste that fate to tell; Oh! haste my father's heart to cheer. His heart at once 'twill grieve and glad, To know, though kept a captive here, I am not mad, I am not mad.

He smiles in scorn, and turns the keys; He quits the grate; I knelt in vain; His glimmering lamp, still, still I see-"I'is gone and all is gloom again. Cold, hitter cold! No warmth! no light!-Life, all thy comforts once I had, Yet here I'm chained this freezing night, Although not mad; no, no, not mad!

'Tis sure some dream, some vision vain What! I--the child of rank and wealth Am I the wretch who clanks this chain, Bereft of freedom, friends and health? Ah! while I dwell on blessings fled, Which never more my heart must glad, How achies my heart, how borns my head; But 'tis not mad, no, 'tis not mad.

Hast thou, my child, forgot, ere this, A mother's face, a mother's tongue? She'll ne'er forget your parting kiss, Nor round her neck how fast you clung, Nor how that suit your sire forbade -Nor how I'll dirve such thoughts away, They'll make me mad, they'll make me mad,

His rosy lips, how sweet they smiled! His mild blue eyes, how bright they shone! None ever bore a lovelier child! And art thou now forever gone? And must I never see thee more, My pretty, pretty, pretty lad? I will be free! unbar the door! I am not mad, I am not mad.

all

the

nt-

ties

uld

late

will

y as

the

r in

the

s as

Up-

well-

tage

n the

to the

Lots,

be au-

Sta re

lic.

Oh! hark! what mean those dreadful cries? His chain some furious madman breaks, He comes-I see his glaring eyes, Now, now my dungeon grate he shakes. Help! help! -He's gone! -Oh, fearful wo, Such screams to hear, such sights to see! My brain, my brain,- I know, I know, 1 am not mad, but soon shall be.

Yes, soon, - for lo, you - while I speak, Mark how you demon's eye-balls glare! He sees me, now, with dreadful shriek, He whirls a serpent high in air. Horror!-the reptile strikes his tooth Deep in my heart, so crushed and sad. Ay, laugh, ye fiends,- I feel the truth, Your task is done-I'm mad! I'm mad!

From the London Literary Journal for August. MY FIRST DUEL.

This is an awkward affair, Frank." "Why, yes,' said Frank, 'it is an awkward

'But I suppose I must go through with it," I

"No doubt,' rejoined my friend; "and you may rest assured, that although the anticipation is not very agreeable, you'll find the thing a mere bagatelle when on the ground." You'll take care to have every thing rea-

dy, and call me betimes; will you Frank?' Certainly, my dear Ephraim, rely upon me; and now, as it is already twelve, and we have to go out at six, perhaps I had better wish you good night, that you may rest and have a steady hand in the morning. Before I go, however, there is one thing I wish to mention

"And what is that?' said I. "Why,' replied Frank, hesitatingly, "it is hardly worth troubling you about; the fact is, there is a custom—that is, people have on these occasions a sort of habit of making their—

"Their exit I presume you mean?" "Not so, my dear tellow; nothing was farther from my thoughts, as I hope (with God's

"Farce, but come Frank, what is this that you would require of me, or enjoin me to?"
"Briefly then, Ephraim, might it not be as well now as at any other time, just for form's sake, to scratch down a memorandum of your wishes respecting the disposal of your pro-

"Oh Lord!" said I, "is that the mouse your mountain labored with. My property! God forgive you, Frank! Well, as Tom Moore

"I give thee all; I can no more;"

"Never fear that. Good night," said Frank; PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION. it, to night; but not a drop of port, sherry or but the fair half second, but I knew and was

"Well,' said I, when I found myself alone, a whistle.

Frank perceived how it was with me, and Frank perceived how it was with me, and "this is a delightful sort of dilemma to be placed in. If I loved the girl, there would be some was by my side in a twinkling, bandaging my satisfaction in standing up to be shot at for arm with the hankerchief he tore from his her; but to be blazed away at for a wench that I don't care a curse for—to be compelled to "Not at all,' I said; "but make haste, I long least, very disagreeable. However, I suppose I must let the fellow have a brush at me, and so there is no more to be said on that head. By the-by, Frank hinted (with prophetic foresight, I presume) at the necessity of my more posing in writing of my moveables. Allows "O never fear," I answered; "let me may posing in writing of my moveables. Allows the pistol." He handed it to me; I grasped it, done, let me see. First, there is my linen and the pistol." He handed it to me; I grasped it, but I in vain essayed to raise it, my right arm sight, I presume) at the necessity of my dis- Frank. my clothes; let poor Betty have them, to re-compense her in part for the colds she has was more disabled than I had thought. caught in letting me in many a morning; the chances are, she'll catch no more on that er-

them all, sinner as I am, my Bible, if I dare ry and saw his features relax into a damnable name it with the purpose of blood upon my Mephistopolic grin, I maddened with unspeakmind: I charge you, Frank, deliver it yourself able rage: "Hell and the devil!" I exclaimed, to my dear and widowed mother; tell her I re- "is there no having a slap at the long-legged vered its precepts; although I lacked the rascal?' strength of mind that should have made me "I fear not,' said Frank; "but he added, hold them fast and follow them; and, above all, with affectionate warmth, "stand back, and never crush her bowed, and braised, and lowly I'll fight his second for you." spirit, with the truth of all the weakness, the "That's out of the question,' I replied; 'let folly, the impiety, that will mingle in my end! | me try my left again.' I did so, and felt con-Tell her I fell by sword, plague, postilene, or vince the pistol was more than usually heavy. famine; but tell her not I fell at a task my com- I held it by the barrel, and then I felt assured mon sense-my heart-my soul, which owns the butt was plugged heavily with lead. The its divine origin-revolts from!-tell her not I first fire won at his own call on the the toss of fell as a duellist-Down, down my heart! the a florin from his own purse probably, and a world must be worshipped. My other books piece contrived for these occasions, with the may be divided between and and some impressions on both sides. My right may be divided between—and—and—, same impressions on both sides. My right except my series of Ana, my Hogarth, and Viel's and Bachaumont's and La Chapelle's of a weight that prevented all possibility of its and Landle's Journies, and my Bigarrures; re- being leveled with the left hand; all concurred serve them, with my Merchaum, to yourself, to assure me I was the victim of a scoundrel." and over them remember the happy hours that ou have spent before with them and him who Frank on one side, and advanced towards the thanks you now for all your warm-hearted villain with the cool purpose of blowing his kindnesses. In the drawer of my desk will be brains out; "it shall not go thus!" And as I found a portrait and some letters; I need not say neared him, I poised the butt of the pistol with whose they are, but I entre t you, my dear my left hand against my chest, and put my Frank, I conjure you to take them into your finger on the trigger to draw in his face. Forown hands-to let no other look upon them, tunately, Frank, who was ignorant of my susand to deliver them to her! Gloss the circum- picions, closed on me at the very critical mostances of my death, and let the tidings fall ment, and wrenched the weapon from my gently on her; but tell her amid all my sins and grasp, exclaiming at the same time, 'Would all my folles, I remembered her, and loved you commit murder.' her, and her only, and more carnestly in the last moments of my life than when I held her on my bosom. Tell her—"

I had written thus far when I was interrup-

ed it Frank was there.
"Is it trme then already?" said I. 'Yes,' said he. "I am glad to see you ready. and I fainted. Come, we have few moments to loose.'

I said: "but I am prepared. You spoke to me Up, up, man, he cried. last night of a will: doubtless it was a neces-"Up! said I, for what? sary precaution, and I thank you for the hint. confide the execution of them to you; I know and at six we must be on the ground.'
What, have not I been shot then?" I said.

"God forbid,' said Frank, taking my hand. 'that there may be no such necessity; but I have a presentiment (and my presentiments have seldom boded me falsely) that this morning's work will be my last.

'Don't say that, Ephraim,' said Frank, "if I thought that-but, good God! how can I get you out of it?

"Out of it!' I exclaimed; "you mistal e me my grave dug at my feet, I would not retrace ted.' the steps I have taken. Come, come, I am him from the room, and we quitted the house ance from jeoparday. silently, and in a few minutes were on the

On arriving there, I found that my adversary (whom I had never seen before) was beforehand with us: he was a tall, raw, gaunt, muscular fellow, with an enormous pair of mustachios, and having altegether very much the appearance of one of Napoleon's old sab-We saluted each other coldly, and then turned away, while the seconds retired to setsome time, and appeared to bear grievously up-

eager to despatch me.
At last he addressed them-"Centlemen," First, then,' he said, speaking to Frank, 'do you choose fifteen or twenty paces:

Frank unhesitatingly named the latter, out of regard to my safety.
"Bon,' said it e fellow, as he made a scratch

in the turf with his heel, and prepared to take the distance.

I confess I was rejoiced at the thought of his measuring it, for I thought I perceived an omen of salvation in the length of his legs; in this, however, I was disappointed, for the vagabond stepped the ground as mincingly as a lady in

"And now,' when he had finished that part of the business, "and now," said he, with a coolness that matched that of the morning, and bespoke him terribly au fait to the business, 'whose weapons are we to use? Yours' They are only a common holster pair; mine are riflebarrelled and mair triggered, and in every way superior to those machines; what say you to using mine? they'll make shorter work of the

business.'
"No doubt,' thought I. "What say you, Ephraim?" said Frank.
"O,by all means: what is good for the goose

is good for the gander.' I answered, with an attempt at a smile; Frank therefore assented. "Bon, said the fellow again; and now, for the result was in his favour.

Frank then came up to me, and, seizing my of good cheer; that hulking blackguard is evidently trying to bully you, but be of good cheer; let me place you; you are but a lath, rive him your side; you know it is disputed whether on these occasions it is most prudent to give the front or the side but let me govern you are but a lath, give him your side; you are but a lath, give him your side and the devil himself can't hit you. God the Reverend Gentleman, on coming out of his disputed to give the front or the side and the devil himself can't hit you. God the Reverend Gentleman, on coming out of his down there just now."

As the Rev. Mr. — was taking a mording walk, he observed his son busily engaged of guor to suit yourself. This is the only way in which whiskey can be used to advantage and with safety.

On eathing ava, "said the clergyman, evidently disputed pleased at the foolish trifling of the parties.

On eathing ava, "said the blushing damsel, to sing her head with an air of resentment, "only it will are a small temporary stream of water. Passing walk, he observed his son busily engaged in ing walk, he observed his son busily engaged of unor to suit yourself. This is the only way in which whiskey can be used to advantage and with safety.

Beer vs. Teeth.—A thirsty one, of Coventry, "Pa," continued he, is it wicked to say dam?" ("On no," answered the grave divine. "Well two again retired to their lonely pillows; and lonely it would seem they had found them, for the Reverend Gentleman, on coming out of his down there just now."

soon as I heard it, I looked straight at my ad-"Never fear that. Good night," said Frank; versary, and saw him raise his pistol and and do you hear, Ephraim? You may take steady it; I saw him eye me with the keenness. pint of Madeira, if you have an inclination to of a hawk and the precision of a master; it was brandy. I must have you placed with a cool-head, clear eye, and a steady fist.'

"Very well,' said I. "I promise you to be observant of your orders;' and after once more along the arm as it dropped nerveless and with exchanging greetings, the door closed, and I the weight of lead by my side, and I heard the was left to myself.

I was winged clean as

"Is the gentleman hurt?; inquired my adver-

sary, with a half stifled sardonic griv.

"Not a whit, said I, and he bowed. "Can you give him his change." inquired

"Try him with the left,' said Frank. 1 did so, but found the pistol far heavier than rand. My coins and medals may be given to I knew my own to be; it was impossible to C. Then there are my books, and chief of level it with my left. I looked at my adversa-

"But it shall not go thus,' I said, as I thrust incles shorter.

"With pleasure,' I answered, 'upon such a murderous villian as this!' But he was now secure from from my fire, and seeing himself so, and safe in his superior physical strength, ted by a tapping at my door, and when I open- he sneered at me with such mean demonical in- that the adult males of New England are 10 ardent spirits imported into the United States. sult, I rushed on him and grappled with him, but I was weak from pain and loss of blood

"The hours have flown with strange rapidity,' king me violently. I looked up; it was Frank, it is nearly six feet.

"For what' he replied, "to save my charac-Thave attended to it, and have noted with my ter and your own, if you have any care about pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man, than the word with the most efficiently brought to bear on behalf of the Temperance cause.

'Shot!, he exclaimed, 'who the devil has ser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in mis-been here to shoot you? Why you have been fortune, and a faithful and ever affectionate

dreaming." It was true; I had drawn my table to my bedside to make my will, and had fallens back a-leep, and dreamed what I have related.
"Then I suppose I must be shot again?,

"There's little fear of that thank Heaven, said Frank, "for I have just learnt that your cannot prevent my conviction; but if I saw adversary, in alarm at your prowess, has bol-

"Indeed,' said I, as coolly as I could, but inready; and, taking him by the arm, I drew wardly thanking God heartily for my deliver-

'Yes,' continued Frank, 'so it is, but come, we must take our ground, and give the vagabond an hour's law.'

'With all my heart,' said I; and in five min utes I was dressed and on my way to the spot with a lighted cheroot in my mouth, and truth to say, entre nous, a lighter heart under my waistcoat than I think I should else have carried to the field.

On the ground we found Capt. M. the feltle the preliminaries: their conference lasted low's second, who informed us he understood his principal had taken flight, and vowed sumon my adversary's patience, for he seemed mary vengeance on him, when and wherever eager to despatch me. mary vengeance on him, when and wherever he should meet him, for the insult he had ofbe brief, we waited one hour, and my antago-n st did not appear. Frank thus addressed of for a considerable time in water, it is placed fered him by his pusillanimous conduct. To said he, "I beg pardon, but I think we may be brief, we waited one hour, and my antago-arrange in a breath all that is to be arranged. In st did not appear. Frank thus addressed himself to his second:
"Captain M.' he said, "you will do my

friend justice to say he has behaved as becomes a brave and honorable man?"

together took steaks and claret for breakfast .-And thus ended "the first ducl" of a half-bearded hoy. EPHRAIM TWIGG.

TURN ABOUT .- Some little time ago, a pair of turtles seemingly anxious to become united in the silken bands of wedlock, made their appearance before one of the city clergymen in Glasgow, who, finding the requisite certificates chiefly in use for that purpose. The cork imall right, proceeded with the ceremony till he came to that part of it where the question is ly from Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The quanput to the bridegroom if he is "willing to take this woman to be his wife" To this necessary query the man, after considerable hesitation answered "No!" "No!" said the minister with a look of surprise, "for what reason? 'Just," said the poor embarrassed simpleton looking round for the door, "because I've ta'en a scunner (disgust) at her. On this the ceremony, to the evident mortification of the fair one, was broken off, and the parties retired. A few days after, however, they again presenwill) nothing is farther from fact than the probability of such a catastrophe to the present.—" the first fire; has any body a piece of money the themselves before his Reverence; and the probability of such a catastrophe to the present.—" the first fire; has any body a piece of money the themselves before his Reverence; and the probability of such a catastrophe to the present about them? Oh, here, I have one; and he had got over his objection, the ceremony was not appropriately and proceeded without inagain commenced, and proceeded without interruption till a question similar to the above hand with passionate interest, said to me in a tone of agitation, "Ephraim, my dear boy, be plied by a negative. "What is the meaning of good cheer; that hulking blackguard is eviall this?" said the clergyman, evidently dis-

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress.)

I will bequeath you my debts, with a provise that you don't pay interest; but seriously, I'll again pressing my hand, he withdrew. Interest that you don't pay interest; but seriously, I'll again pressing my hand, he withdrew. Interest think of what you say; and now, good night; and the next instant the signal was given. As ling fair one. "O yes," said her intended, it's couple cace more on their way to solicit his services. "It's a made up noo," said the smission an extraordinary figure that we cannot ling fair one. "O yes," said her intended, it's ling fait one. "O yes," said her intended, it is a settled noo, and we want you to marry us as soon as possible." "I will do no such thing," the effect of human patience, may every day, it is the effect of human patience, may every day, it is a set the fact of the civilwas the grave and startling reply to the impa- from twelve to ten in the evening, at the Bor tient request. "What for?" cried the fickle delese gallery, see fleas at full work, which pair, sp aking together in a tone of mingled have very properly been styled the industrious surprise and disappointment. "O, naething ava," and his Reverence, passing on his way, keep in a complete state of bondage, using Kilmarnock Journal.

HUMAN WEIGHT AND HEIGHT. Weight of Infants - Adults - The Aged - Human height-Reflection.

From observations recently made in Europe, it appears that the average weight of male infants at birth is about 61 lbs, and the height 1 foot 51 in hes The average weight of females at birth is a fraction less than 6 lbs and the height I foot 51. These facts seem to prove that there is a natural inequality in the two sexes oth as respects weight and height. From birth to the age of seven days, the in-

fant is said to loose in weight. From this time however, its weight increases. This, if true, is a very curious circumstance. Mar attains his greatest weight at 40 & begins to foose very sensibly at 60; woman does not at ain her greatest weight till 50: but she

does sot appear to gain perceptibly from the Both sexes at the period of complete developement, weight about twenty times as much as they did at birth.

In old age both sexes lose about 10 or 12 pounds of their weight, and three quarters of

The average weight of adult males, accordng to the foregoing estimate, is about 130; that of femals, a little less than 120. The average weight of males (old and young taken together) is 96 pounds,—that of an individual without any reference either to age or sex, 91

The height of the Laplanders and Patagonians -- the two extremes of the of human race -is as follows:

Tie Laplander is from 4 to 4 feet 6 inches high. His average height is not far from a feet, and the women are nearly the same. The His average beight is not far from 4 Pategonian males are from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 3 inches -The woman are generally 7 to 8

It is thought that the climate and locality have less to do with the stature of men than the race, though climate doubtless has some infleence. The Pickerais, close by the Patagon ans, are much inferior in height; and the from North American." "The North American Silesians, who are a short people, live near the can Ambas-ador, so shabbily dressed!" ex-Saxens, who are probably the tallest people in claimed the lady. "Hush, madam, for Hea-

the foregoing estimates are derived from the London Medical Guzette, and so far as weight is concorned, are based chiefly on observations made at the city of Brussels. We be seve that there is a greater inquality between the adults of the two sexes in America,

WIFE .- There is no combination of letters in the English language, which excites more gic in this little word. It presents to the mind's eye, a cheerful companion, a disinterested advifriend. It conjures up the image of a lovely and confiding woman, who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness -to partake with you the cup, whether of weal or wo which destiny may offer. This word WIFE, is synoymous with the greatest earthly blessing; and we pity the unfortunate wight, who is condeinned by fate's severe decree, to trudge along through life's dull pilgrimage without

THE CORK TREE. - Many persons see corks used without knowing whence come those exceedingly useful materials. Corks are cut from large slabs of bark of the cork tree, a species of the oak which grows wild in the coun-

tries in the south of Europe.

The tree is generally divested of its bark at the operation may be repeated every eighth or each time to improve, as the age of the tree in-

When the bark is taken off, it is singed in s raight. Its extreme lightness, the ease with the best vinegar, therefore resolved, that old under heavy weights in order to render it which it may be compressed, and its clasticity, "Most certainly,' said the Captain; and we no efficient substitute for it has yet been dis- ocratic measures, are the only true Whigs."quitted the ground, and I proceeded to post the recreant; after which the Captain, Frank and I were known to the Greeks and Romans, who employed it for all the purposes to which it is ment for closing the mouths of bottles or ves-

of the seventeenth century, wax being till then thousand tons.

CUMBLAND, Md. Oct. 9.

Squirrels .- Thousands of Squirrels have been killed in Allegany during the last two or three months. Our oldest citizens say they do not recollect of ever knowing them to be as

Bears.-There appears to be a greater number of Bears this season than has been known for many years. Almost every day in the week we can hear of their being seen and killed, even in the vicinity of towns. Advocate.

but just I've ta'en a scunner at ye baith .- their natural powers in their endeavors to release themselves.-Thus one with quickness draws a bucket out of a well; others draw a coach, whilst one fulfilling the duties of coachman, flogs up those performing the office of horses: another flea draws along an elephant; this is a ship of war, another gives a strong impulse to a ring game; one acts as a horse to another, as a general passing his troops in review. But the most extraordinary scene is in the concert room, where ten fleas are placed before music desks with all the appearance of executing Meyerbeer or Rosini's music, whilst others are waltzing in an elegant ballroom. The execution of the carriage, desks, and of the other articles, is not less ex raordinary than the patience bestowed on the education of the animals. We must not omit to inform our readers that discipline is preserved in the crops with the assistance of a tread-mill.

> The Eastern papers give the subjoined ac count of the fun of an elephant in crossing Connecticut river a few days since.

The elephant was two or three hours in getting over the Connecticut, the evening after he was exhibited here. As soon as he got into the mikdle of the stream, (very deep and rapid where he crossed) he began to play about the water and gambol in the mst antic manner; and when his keeper undertook to punish him he immediately sunk ten or fifteen feet leaving them to swim for their lives. A dog who is domesticated with him was then sent to seize him by the ear and lead him out; the elapnant wound his trunk round his body, and tossed him twenty feet in the are. All this was don good humoredly however, and evidently with no intention of serious mischief. When he was tired with his frolic he came out and surrendered himself. The scene was watched from the bank by a considerable number of spectators.

Franklin .- While Franklin was Ambassador to the English court, a lady, who was about being presented to the King, noticed his exceedingly plain appearance, and inquired who he was.—"That, madam," answered the gentleman, upon whose arm she was leaning, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the Ambassador ven's sake," whispered the gentleman, is the man that bottles up thunderand light-

TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.—It appears from the seventh annual Report of the Ameritween the adults of the two sexes in America, can Temperance Society, that, for the forty than in Holland; that infants are heavier; and athree years, ending with 1832, the quantity of Up. at the least, heavier than those of Brussels.

Was upwards of two hundred and fourteen millions of gallons. The greatest quantity imported the men of Patagonia is rather more than ted during any one year of the forty-three, Suddenly I was aroused by some one sha- appears from the above statement. We think in 1806, when the importations amounted to 9,-916,428 gallons. The smallest quantiny imported in any one year was in 1830 when they amounted to 1,602,344 gallons. In the latter amount may be discovered the operation of

Wild Man .- A wild man has lately been found in the midst of the woods and mountains of Hartzwald, in Bohemia, who it is presumed must have been there from his infancy. He appears to be about thirty years of age, but he connot articulate a single word. He bellows, or rather howls, his voice being like that of a dog. He runs on all fours, and the moment he perceives a human being, clambers to the top of a tree like an ape, and jumps from branch to branch with surprising agility. When he sees a bid or other game, he pursues it, almost always with success. He has been brought to Prague, but all attempts to tame him have been.

Not Bad .- The New Haven Register gives a facetious account of a federal meeting held in an obscure town in Connecticut, which consist-ed of 8000 persons. This large meeting was o' tained by adding to the number actually pr sent, three cyphers for three federal whigs who about fifteen years old; but before stripping it were expected, but did not appear. The moetoff, the tree is not cut down, as in the case of the ing was organized by appointing a President, oak. It is taken while the tree is growing; and three Vice Presidents, three Secretaries, and a

sed at present, with the exception of stopple-ufor bottles—the ancients mostly employed ce stated, that a splendid estaplishment of this were swallowed up to the neck, and the earth kind is offered for sale near Westminster then closing, strangled them; the Swan frigute bridge, the owner of which requires no less was forcedover thetops of the sunken houses, and In modern times, cork was not generally u- than £26,000 for the good will, lease and afforded a providential es ape to many persons; sed for stopples to bottles, till about the close fixtures! He has been offered and has refused, and of the whole town, perhaps the richest spot £ 20,000

of Hannan, residing in the Parish of Kilebeba, ven; in others, connected; the cu line of every tity annually consumed is upwards of five in county Mayo, Ireland, has had six children, four daughters and two sons, within these last the island considerably subsided; many thounine months, two of whom were born on the sand persons were destroyed in the overwhelm-8th of November last, and four on the 28th Ju- ning of Port Royal, the ruins of which are yet ly. The parents were poor but very industrious .- Casllebar Telegraph.

> Pickling Cucumbers .- Mix one third whiskey with two thirds water. Into this liquor put cucumbers or any other vegetable, and having covered the vessel closely with cloth of different thicknesses, place it in a situation rather moderately warm than otherwise. In about seven weeks the cucumbers, retaining all their placed beyond a doubt. natural greenness, will be fit for use, and as sour as Jeremiah's figs. As soon as they are fit for use, put into the vessel a small quantity of ginger and a lump of alum. Spice the li-

From the Baltimore American.

The present attitude of Spain, whose regeneration may be confidently looked for, under its formation relating to its people and soil.—A statistical work on Spain has recently been published in France, by a writer represented to be worthy of credit for intellligence and ac-

The ancient races and those of the middle ages, from which the population of Spain is descended, are singularly numerous and various. The native races are seven in number, the foreign eleven, embracing the Phenecians, Greeks. Carthagenians, Romans, Vandals, Sueves. Goths, Alins, Arabians, Moors and Normans. All these have become so intermingled as to leave only in a few provinces traits characteristic of any one, and from their union has been produced a people unsurpassed by any on the

earth in native qualities, physical and mental. The population of Spain amounted in 1803 to ten millions, in 1826 to nearly fifteen. In 1803 the classification of its unhabitants was as follows:

Nobility, 1,440,000 Officers, civil and military, 343,047 Lawyers, Notaries, Students, Army, navy and mariners, 590,000 Domestics, 840,276 Merchants and Traders, 103,017 Manufacturers, 119,250 Mechanics, Peasants and Laborers, 813,967

5,600,000 M. Moreau de Jonnes, the author of the work, states, that in Spain one person out of three works: the other two do nothing. From this may be inferred what progress she will make in the arts and attainments of civilization, when by the improvement of her internal politics, the mental and physical resources of

her people and soil shall be developed. He sets down the total revenue of Spain at two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, about two thirds of which arise from agriculture. The cost of agricultural productions absorbs only half of the amount produced, while in France t absorbs three fourths of it.

The revenue of the Clergy is fifty-five millions of dollars.

The number of the nobility has been much reduced since the beginning of this century. In some provinces, however, for example Biscay and the Asturias, nearly all the population is noble: many head servants and coachmen belong by descent to this order. Some of the first class of the nobility possess immense land-

ed property.

Spain was the first country in Europe in which participation in public affairs was exten-ded to the people. The first mention of deputies from towns to the Cortes of Castille is as far back as the year 1188. In Aragon a few years earlier, being in 1163. In Germany deputies from the imperial cities were not admitted to the German diet until 1293. In England there is no evidence of the admission of the Commons to Parliament before 1265. France the participation of the towns in the

States General dates only from 1303. Originally the right of voting belonged to all citizens domiciliated in the towns; but under the pretext of avoiding tumult, it was afterwards restricted to the corporations.

The Cortes voted the taxes, and a solemn act passed in 1465 prescribed that no tax should be levied without their previous consent. This law was executed until the reign of Charles V. who at first cluded it, and afterwards openly violated it. It was trampled on by Philip II., nd thence forward the govern was a despotism.

It was the institution of the Cortes, supported by the enfranchisement of the villages and the privileges of the cities, which prevented Spain from continuing longer than down to the eleventh century under the yoke of the feudal system like the natives of the North of Europe. The people were never completely reduced to servitude by the nobles. And it was only at the accession of the House of Austria that they lost entirely their liberties.

It is worthy of remark that the deputies of the people were instructed by their constituents and paid by them for attendance.

The following account of the Submersion of Port Royal, in the year 1692, is taken from

Martin's History of the B. itish Colonies: "In the midst of much prosperity, and when the colonists were exulting in their good fortune, the town of Port Royal, in Jamaica, into which the wealth of the Buccaneers had been poured, and on whose shores their crimes and wickedness had been felt, by the awful interboy as and ence. The adjournment was unan- position of Providence, was suddenly destroyninth year, the quality of the ork continuing, imous, with the exception of the hoy, who was ol, and its inhabitants instantly engulphed in asleep. One of the Vice Presidents was appointed to awaken him to his danger, and if possible obtain his "written pledge," after the manner of the New Haven Whig inquiring Council were sitting and the wharfs were loadcommittee. The following is an extract from ed with Merchandise and rich spoil, a rear their proceedings:-"Whereas old cider makes was heard in the distant mountains, and reverberated through the valleys to the beach, where federalists, who acted with the enemy during the sea suddenly arose, and in an instant stood which it may be compressed, and its elasticity, the late war, and have uniformly opposed demare properties so peculiar to this substance, that
the late war, and have uniformly opposed demwere displayed the glittering treasures of Peru and Moxico; in some places the earth opened wide and swallowed whole houses, which were An English paper says, that as a proof of the again, perhaps, thrown up by the violent conin the world, not more than two hundred houses of the fort were left. The whole island felt severe-Extraordinary birth .- A woman of the name ly the shock; in some parts mountains were rithing was changed, and the entire surface of visible in clear weather from the surface of the ocean, beneath which they lie."

#### BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

HEADS UP!-The political prospects are rightening in this State and elsewhere. The nstructions are speeding through Virginia; and the success of the cause now appears to be

The general election of Maryland took place yesterday, and that of New Jers y is at hand. We are not sanguine of success in either of of alum. Spice the liThis is the only way in public. The friends of the administration will, however, carry Mississippi, and Mr. Poindex-ter is destined to an inglorious defeat—Richmond Enq.

A nabob in a severe fit of the gout told his physician he suffered the pains of the damped, "What, already!" was the cool answer.

From the Globe.

The session of the French Chambers has closed. Notwithstanding the allusion to the Treaty with the United States by the King. at the opening of the session, no project of law providing for the execution of its provisions, was presented by the French Ministers. It is t u; that the session was preparatory. merely, intended by the charter for the organization of the legislative body after the election of new Deputies. The treaties which require legislation, and the portions of the charter which cannot be executed without legislation have been alike passed over by the Ministry. But for the extraordinary delay to act heretofore definitively on this subject, and the decision of the former Chamber of Deputies against the Ministerial project of the necessary law, no surprise could be telt, or apprehension produced, by the late omission by the Executive of Prance to ask for the appropriation required to redeem the faith of the Government. Practially speaking, as it regards the interests of those for whom France is pledged to the United States, the delay is unimportant. Had the appropriation been made, and the money been paid according to the provisions of the treaty, the rightful owners could not have received, and could not now receive, the amount of their respective claims-the Com missioners who are sitting in judgment upon them hav-ing not yet decided on the distribution that is to be made. - The principal and the interest must be paid by France, and if paid prior to the decision of the Commissioners, the individual claimants will not suffer injury. There is, however, another aspect of this interesting The delay that has occurred-the a liverse decision that has been made—the protricted postponement of the decision by new Chambers-are all these consistent with the obligations of France to the United States: Have they been-can they be, justifiably explained, or satisfactorily excused? It is not for us to penetrate the recesses of our diplomacy. Confiding inthe known character of the administration, we have no doubt the amplest assurances have been given to the United States of the intention of the Government of France to do justice, and to keep its faith, to preserve its character among nations by the performance of its engagements, made according to the forms, and in obedience to the spirit, of the charter. What these assurances are, and how they have been, or will be fulfilled, will be known in the progress of a few weeks Until this period arrives, as the usual arts o the opposition are used to deceive and mislead it may be useful to condense known facts, that the People may see at a glance the position in which we stand.

'i'he interested speculations of opposition newspapers-the assertions of anonymous spisand informers, move not the minds of the People of the United States. They know that the Chief Magistrate asks for nothing but what is right-will submit to nothing that is wrong. Even the claimants under the treaty with France understand too well their own interests to be misted by the suggestion, -not less foolish than false, -that by a change in the administration of this country, a new treaty could be negotiated more advantageous to them than that which has been once condemned, however unjustly, by the Chamber of Deputies. us too advantageous to them to justify legislative aid in its execution.

The Convention was signed at Parison the 4th of July, 1831; the ratifications were exchanged on the 2d of February 1832 at Wash-The French Chambers were in session to

the 21st of April. The exchange of ratifications must have been known in Paris prior to the close of the session! The subject of the treaty was not presented.

The Chambers met again on the 19th of lovember, 1832. The seesion closed on the 25th of April, 1833. On the 6th of April, the Minister of Finance laid before the Chamber of Deputies the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the appropriations to exe-cute it. The bill was read and referred to a committee. No action upon the ubject during that session, which closed on the 25th April,

The next session opened the following day, 26th April, 1833. On the 11th June, the Minister of Finance presented a new bill. It was read and referred. Some incidental discussion took place on the 13th June, but nothing important was done. The session closed on the 26th of the same month, no further notice being taken of the bill.

The next session began on the 23d December, 1833. On the 13th of January, 1834, the Minister of Finance again presented the bill. It was received, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee. On the 10th of March, Mr. Jay presented, from the committee, a detailed report, recommending the adoption of the bill. The discussion commenced on the 28th of March. The bill was opposed-by a few of the speakers, because France should not have agreed to pay any thing to the United States; by others, because the administration had contracted to pay too much. The debate continued three days, and on the 1st of April, the Chamber voted—344 members being pre-

The votes in favor of the bill were Against it 176

tell us more after he had baited them a little. Majority against it The competent authority having refused the appropriations requisite, the United States would have taken it for granted the decision was final, and the President would necessarily have called upon Congress to decide upon the measures to be pursued. To avert this consequence, the King of France sent a national vessel to his representative in this country. The vessel arrived before Congress adjourned, and the President made no communication to Congress. The People will understand that the assurances given to him by the Executive of France must have been full and satisfactory as to the intentions of the King, and his expectations of seeing soon redeemed by the new Deputies the faith of the Government which had been disregarded by those whose term of service had just expired. The French Chambers ordinarily meet in December. The King has the constitutional power to convoke them, and they do not assemble until called. If he does not assemble them unusually early, the tion as are now annually practised at and about the question will stand as it now stands, at the meeting of Congress, and the final decision of the French Chambers will not be known here, until near the close of the session of Congress that is, a few days before the 4th of March

ext.
It is greatly to be desired that the Chambers should assemble before the meeting of Congress, and that the decision of France should communicated some time before the 4th of March, otherwise, provisional legislation, at all times to be restored to with regret, may be found necessary to the character of the United

States and the just claims of their citizens: Mr, Livingston has left Paris for Aix in Savoy, for the recovery of his health. He has suffered severely from intermittent fevers; and were basely shot in the streets! - many of them will, no doubt, be at his post faithfully performing his duties, as soon as the King issues his decree of convocation. His absence is unimportant, if as we are confident is the fact, he has done all that was necessary to place the respon-

sibility of what is to follow, where it ought to | been carried past our doors to their homes! rest, upon the Government of France.

FREEMEN, READ!

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION! From the subjoined depositions it will be seen hat the friends of Colonel John G. Watmough, driven to desparation by the results of the Inspectors' elections, have in two instances, at least attempted to bribe the Jackson Inspecto s to vote for judges favorable to the Bank cand:date! Benjamin West, an Inspector of the 7th ward, N. L. and Thomas James, Inspector of the 6th ward, N. L. testify under outh, that HIS WIFE, by whom it was occupied, drove the instrumentality of George Daniels, if they would vote for Watmough Judges! and one thousand dollars were promised to Mr. West, to absent himself on the day of General Election, as will be seen, on perusal of the appended dep s tions. The base proposals were in ligrently rejected, and, are promptly exposed.

Frem n of the Third District! Can you

now doubt the infamous means employed against you by the desperate and broken faction of moneye I monopolists? They can neither intimidate nor bribe you, and they are now at work attempting to buy up your servants Be on the alert against the insidious foe, their hired bullies, the imported mercenaries, and their domestic agents! Never before has the Republic been disgraced by such scenes as those enacted within the last week, and it remains with the democracy to put down the actors at once and forever.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, 83.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, an Alderman in and for the sail County, Thomas James, who, being duly sworn, according to law, doth depose snd say: That on Friday the 3d inst. he was by his Jackson Democratic fellow-citizens elected an Inspector of the ensuing General Election, from the Sixth Ward, Northern Liberties-that this day, Oct. ), a man named George Daniels called at my house, at the corner of Fifth and Culvert streets, and said to me that if I would appoint a place to meet him this evening, that he would give me the sum of five hundred dollars, if I would vote for Judges of the General Election for the Northern Liberties, friendly to John G. Watmough. And he further stated: That cries of the wounded, as they were borne from if they could succeed in getting their Judges in the N. Liberties, the election of Col. Watmough was certain. THOMAS JAMES.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Oct.9,1834. JNO. R. WALKER, Alderman.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, SS. Personally came before me the subscriber, in Alderman in and for the county aforesaid, Benjamin West, who being duly sworn, according to law, doth depose and say: on Tuesday, the 7th of Ootober, George Daniels called at the building where he was at work on the Germantown Road, above the Cottage Garden, and asked him if he wanted to make some money-to which he answered in and other deadly weapons. the affirmative, if it can be honestly made. He ther said, you are one of the Jackson inspectors of the 6th Ward, Northern Liberties, and if you will vote for Judges of the election friendly to John G. Watmough, I know a man who will give you five hundred dollars. If we secure our Judges, said Daniels, Watmough can easily be elected. On the evening of the

thousand dollars, if I would do as he desired. my democratic fellow-citizens, he again said in the head. DEN DEATH!!! " That if I would consent to absent myself at the time the election for Judges was to take place and feign sickness, the man at the corner would give me a thousand dol-

Deponent says that there is no case now pending in which he is a witness, for or against Geo. Daniels, nor has there been any for sever-

BENJ. WEST. Sworn and subscribed before me, October 9, 1834.

JOHN R. WALKER, Al'n.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, SS. Personally appeared before me, the subscrier, an alderman in and for the county of Philadelphia, John R. Walker, who being duly affirmed accordingly to law, doth depose and say, that early in the evening of the 7th inst George Daniels called at the office of the deponent, and asked if Mr. Benjamin West was there. which deponent replied, that he was not, but was expected every minute. Daniels asked how long will your business detain him with ness for me in an arbitration this evening, and it will be time enough at \(\frac{1}{2}\) past 8. Daniels called again, and Mr. West went to the door Charles Clare, in the face. with him, where they remained a few minutes -and West came into the office, and said that a man had tried to bribe him, but that he would

JNO. R. WALKER. Sworn and subscribed before me, O tober 9, 834. ISAAC BOILEAU, Ald'n.

1834. We passed over the murder of William Perry which was perpetrated at the inspector's election in Philadelphia some days ago, without giving it an insertion We thought the matter unnecessarily dwelt upon in most of the papers, and that it was not, in all probability, the result of party excitement. The recent outrages, however, of the Federal or Bank party in that city, would seem to justify us in the belief that it was an act perpetrated, if not with the encouragement of that party, at least without receiving from it that sort of public reprobation which such flagrant breaches of the public peace, should call forth from every good citizen. If the honest and patriotic portion of our citizens, of all parties, both in town and country, will not unite in discountenancing such acts of violence and corruphustings our rights of suffrage will be hardly worth preserving.

Read the accounts below and reflect on them. From the Pennsylvanian.

FURIOUS & BLOODY OUTRAGE. DEMOCRATS SHOT DOWN IN THE STREETS! The murdered democrat Perry is scarcely laid in his grave, and we are again called upon to record a scene of ferocity and horror enacted by a horde of Bank assassins, unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. Our streets last night resounded with the roar of musquetry, leveled at unarmed Democrats! It is supposed that at least fourteen of our friends we fear, are dangerously wounded! - They wer

The bloody drama took place last night in Moyamensing, in front of the place of election. The circumstances were as follows:-The Bank Head Quarters for the township are directly opposite the Commissioners' Hall, in a tavern kept by James Peebles. - On the east side of the Hall the democrats had erected a shantee, to serve as a political rendezvous, in front of which a hickory tree was reared.

In the course of the evening, the Bank myr nidous rushed from their house, destroyed he but of the democrats, beat Mr. Bath, and five hundred dollars each was officied them by the friends of the administration from the ground, and completed the outrage by hewing down the hickory pole, and burning a large figure of the President, which was placed near!

eturned to their house, and the Democrats, who were inferior in number, approached Stones and missiles were thrown, when sudlenly a discharge of musketry was commenced from the windows of the Whig Head Quarters The Democrats, unarmed as they were, moved was continued from the windows, the shutters being opened to allow the discharge of the Whig muskets, and quickly closed as soon as the fire was delivered! At one time four muskets were protruded from a single window. the firearms being charged with large shot insie id of bullets, by which at so short a distance, hideous wounds were inflicted. In less than from their lurking places, and as before stated, t has been ascertained that at least fourteen Democratic citizens were severely hurt. At length the do's were forced; and the armed scoundrels flet like frightened sheep. Two the fire from t e and, af er the h u e was ta en and with debt or to a sayweunded a young ma-standing on the opposite side of the street.

the civil authorates - in instance of fo b arance as surprising as it is creditable to their captors. The people, inceased at the sight of their bleeding companions, and mallened at the the ground burnt the whig pole and insignia, from several persons of credit. and gutted and descrayed the buildings from which they were fired upon, but abstained

The prisoners, askart, were handed over to

fro.n all personni violence. Such are the brief details of this shocking a e, and revolting as our ske ch shows it we be, we have rather fallen short of reality han exceeded it. Comment is superduous on this second example of the results of the frantied course of the triends of the Bank, their incendiary invocations, and their vindictive spirit. We submit the deed to the judgment of the nation.

In addition to the democrats shot in Moyamensing, we are informed that several were wounded with dirks, knives, swords canes,

FURTHER PARTICULARS. ing add tional particulars, respecting the Moyimensing outrage.

Mr. Bath states that a min came into the tent, the Jackson Hea i Quarters, covered with blood, from a wound in his head. Mr. Bath derman Walker, and inquired for me. I was commenced firing into the tent. He and and butcher the advocates of his can, and there and stepped to the door with Daniels, ther person we've wounded; the shots came may be seen at our office, any time during the another of our inspectors to vote with them, kets were fire lat the tent. Mrs. Bath begged and if I would agree to lo so, that would give her husband to escape with her; and as a the friends of Watmough a majority, and there moment was struck severely with brickbats. was a man at the corner who would give me a The whig rutions then rushed into the tent, that "IT SHOULD BE KEPT AS DARK AS HID- furniture, destroyed every thing, and stole the money in the drawer. Mr Bath escaped amid a shower of missiles, and reached home almost

dead from loss of bloo I. Mr. T. Sharp assisted Mr. Bath in the tent. Just before the polls closed he was in the bar, and heard a pistol fired over by the Whig Head Quarters. The person who dis harged it we it towards the tave in after bring. Mr. Sharp confirms the statement of Mr. Bath. He con lucted Mrs. Bath home; thinks that at least forty or fifty shots were fired from Pec-

ble's, the Whig Head Quarters. Mr. J. Hoffner was severely wounded in the head by a shot from Peoble's, and was pursued by one whig mob when the saily was made, with cries of "kill him!"

A woman far advances in pregnancy, who had a small oyster stand at the side of the Hill, was brutally beaten by the same ruffians, and hardly escaped with life.

Hugh Lunt, wounded severely in the leg. Joseph Fiss, in the temple; buck shot. Penrose Ash, in the eye and neck-the sight

of the eye is said to be destroyed. Wm. M'Call, severely in various parts of you? To which Daniels replied, he is a wit- of the body, with small shot. Mr. Mr. Call was obnoxious as an active Jacksonian, and

Charles Clare, in the face. Thomas McMahonshad incurred the anger of the Bankites, by removing a Cedar Ward rioter from the ground in accordance with his duty as deputed by a magistrate. On his return, he was fired on, and desperately wound-

Mathew Berryman, and John P. Snith, oth wounded in the hand by shots from the

George Canning, was shookingly cut in the head by a Bankite with a sword. The weaon was broken by the blow.

Charles Keaskey, severely wounded, Charles Sicansoh, shot in the arm and shoulder very The firing originated at the door of the whig

avern, and was continued from the second story window. The above are all the names yet received;

but there are doubtless many more sufferers rom the atrocities of the Moyamensing whigs.
When the rush was made from the tavern,

is stated that the whigs made a desperate offort to wrest the ballot boxes from the hands of those in whose custody they were but they were def ated by the timely approach of several young men of Southwark. This attempt on the ballot boxes is perhaps the clue to the whole affair.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette an oppo-THE RIOT IN MOYAMENSING.

there had been, on the previous night, a dreadamentable occurrence. The minds of our fellow citizens were yet under the excitement of the election contest; and the details of such a me sir scene might have produced further violence. We made inquiries, yesterday, as to the origin and progress of the disturbances, and learnd that the ill feeling, engendered or heated y the election during the day, had been furher excited by some collisions which occurred Her the closing of the poll; the Jackson men ssaulted he house, known as the head quarters tioned were mostly behind me: but I saw Mr. of the Whigs, and a party of anti-Jackson men | Chaytor draw a dirk.

sailed forth from this place, and, in repulsing the Jackson men, a hickory stick, set up as a sign in a small temporary shanty, was thrown down. This retort provoked further aggressions from the Jackson men who p:o ee led to the liberty pole, in front of the anti-Jackson house, with a view of cutting it down; this was a difficult task, as the lower part of the spar was c esely strap, c I with iron, extending from below the surface of the ground to the height of eight or ten feet. While a part of the crowd were engaged upon the liberty pole, another party was industriously employed in pelting the house with stones, bricks and other similar

When this attack had been continued for a short time, and it was evident that the building would soon yield, and the lives of its nu-After these achievements the mob of rusians merous inmates be jeoparded, if not taken away some persons discharged fire arms from the house and wounded several of the assailants. We instituted an inquiry as to the manner in which these arms came into the house, and we learned, that after the ward election, week before last, the Jackson men attacked this house in a mass to the front of the building, and en-deavored to effect an entrance. The fining contents; and it was reported, that, on the night of the general election, the house was to be pulled down. Arms, therefore, were procured by its occupant, to defend his property at the last extremity. Of the propriety of this selfdefence, we are not now to speak, we are giv-Many of our friends were shockingly mangled, ing only such information as we could gather. The crowd, thus assailed, grew desperate, and rushed to the house, which they soon broke open, and dragged forth its inmates. We are an hour between forty and fifty discharges of told that they had, at one time, a man, whom house, and were about to inflict summary venrelease him

It is said, that shortly after the guns were discharged from the house, several were also vere capture I, one of whom had the madness lire I at the Whigs, from behind a fence. One Whig had his eye so much injured, by a shot, that he will probably be entirely de; ved of the ight thereo'. - When the house was open to the riders, they dragged forth the furniture, piled is soon communicated to the houses in the vimity, and the conflagration became general. The firemen were not allowed to act.

We have given the above as we gathered it,

From the Baltimore Republican.

AN ATTACK. We were waited upon yesterday a ternoon y Samuel Hunt and a son of Capt. Chay or, o

the Steam-boat Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who were armed with dirks, and represented themselves to be a committee of the young whigs, and after considerable aftercation, the former made a personal assault upon the senior in the concern while quietly seated upon a stool behind the desk, upon which he rose from his seat, & a friend who chanced to be present seized upon him tehind. A scuille casued, upo) which Chay o drew his dirk but was seized b t vo others who held him at bay, while Hunt receivel a black eye, and lost the tail of his coat. A hey both had their dirks drawn, they finally Yesterday a ternoon we obtained the follow- mide good their retreat after suffering the worst of the combat, leaving behind them a coat ta I, a dirty dicky or shon short, and the heads of a political speech which we suppose one of them had delivered or intended to deliver at one of their revelries. Thus it seems they

THE COMBAT.

We promised in our paper yesterday, to 'ay before our readers the statements of the gentlethousand dollars, if I would do as he desired.

When he i and the contents of the man fired a pistol, loaded with min who were in our office at the time we were buck shot, at Mr. Bath, the contents of which waited upon by the valorous champions of the to prove recreant to the trust reposed in me by lodged in his shoulder-the first wound was Bank cause, Hunt and Chaytor, of the circums an es as they occarred upon that o cisim -We now fulfil that promise, & leave the public to determine whether they are most remarkable or their good order and decency, their valour or

Having been called upon by Mr. Samual Harker and Captain McDonald, to give a statement of such facts as came within my know ledge in reference to the transaction alluded to in the Chronicle of this morning, as having taken place in the office of the Baltimore Republican, on the afternoon of Monday last, I proceed to state that, about 4 o'clock on that afternoon happened in said office, the other persons pres ent were Samuel Harker, Capt. McDonald Dictor Mosher, F. I. Dugan and Mr. Ives. We had no conversation about the committee of whigs to Philadelphia, nor did there seem to be any idea of a visit from that committee being made to the office of the Republican. The conversation was going on upon general subjects and the chiefanxiety seemed to be to hear the result of the election in Connecticut, when a gentleman, who I have since heard is name! Chaytor, and Mr. Samuel Hunt entered the of-Mr. Geo. Sanderson was immediately behind them. Mr. Chaytor asked if M. Harker was within. Mr. Harker answere yes, that is my name, and advanced from his seat behind the desk to near the end thereof where Mr. Chaytor stood, with Mr. Hunt just behind him. Mr. Chaytor remarked that there had been a publication in the Republican against the whigs who had gone to Philadelphia and that we (meaning as I understood, Hunt and himself) have just returned, and demand to know the author of the publication .-Mr. Harker refused to give the author, and told the n to leave the office. Mr. Chaytor suc they would be heard. Mr. Harker replied, the go to your own organs. Mr. Chaytor or Mr. Hunt replied, that they had no organs, an that Mr. Harner should eat his own words, o bear the consequences. Mr. Harker again told them to go out, that he did not know then and did not want to know them or to have an thing to do with them; that the publication wa against acts, without reference to names, an that he cared not who it applied to, or language to that effect; and again told them to go out. Mr. Chaytor then said, Mr. Chairman (addressing himself to Mr. Hunt ) I have done my duty (or something of that sort.) Mr. Hunt then saithey would be heard. Mr. Harker again tol them to go out. Mr. Hunt then silently moved round the desk till he got close to Mr. Har ker, who was seated on a stool near the far en of the desk, seized him by the collar with one hand, and rushed the other into his face, saying I will pull your nose. Capt McDonald imme diately ran round the desk and seized Mr Hunt, a scuffle ensued with the three, Hunt Harker,& McDonald, and some blows passed,-We mentioned, yesterday morning, that I did not see who struck first, but I saw the mark of a blow on Mr. Hunt's face, near the ful riot in Moyamensing. We did not then deem it politic to enter in the particulars of the point towards McDonald's breast, as if to stab him; upon which McDonald, said, don't dirk The scuffle then ceased. Hunt then asked McDonald, what is your name. He immediately replied, McDonald, Mr. Hunt then left the office. While the above was going on, there was a scuffle between Mr. Chaytor Mr. Geo. Sandersen and Mr. Ives but httle of which did I see, for I was looking at the o-

Dugan left the room just before or at the 51 m lat. to about 175 deg. E. long. The necommencement of the affray, and I am informed by Mr. Ives that he returned so soon as he heard that weapons had been drawn. Doctor Mosher remained in the room all the time, but ergy and promtpness with which the Administook no part that I saw, & the only persons who did take part in the contest were Mr. Hun, Mr. Harker and Capt. McDonald, in one end of the room, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, Mr. Chaytor, Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Ives in the other. No one was knocke! anticipated by an Executive, whose resolutions down, so far as I could see, and I was in the are so quick, that they appear to be more the room, not three feet from its centre, from the beginning to the end of the controversy, and it is this energetic policy which makes our till after Mr. Hunt and Mr. Chaytor left it. flag respected on every sea. Wherever Amer-After they had gone, I asked of those others who had been engaged in the affray, if any of them were hurt, they said no, with the exception of a slight swelling on Capt. McDonald's lip, which I should not have noticed, if he had not pointed it out, and a very small scratch on Mr. Harker's face. My attention was then called by Mr. Harker to about half the skirt of a frock, a shirt bosom or dicky, and a slip of paper, apparently containing the heads of a speech, which Mr. Hunt and Mr. Chaytor had left behind.

Oct. 15, 1834. JNO. W. WILMER.

The undersigned has read a statement in the Chronicle, signed by Samuel Hunt and George W Chaytor, relative to the recent fracas a thr ughout the whole affray, he will probably be called on the give testimony at the trial of the suit which will be instituted in consequence of that affair, and therefore abstains masketry were made by the dastardly ruffians they had mistaken for the proprietor of the detailed statement of what occurred. It is due perintendence she has been fitted for her cruise. to the parties implicated by the statement in geance on him, when they were prevailed on to the Chronicle, that the injurious imputations hereby sought to be cast on them, should be met by an emphatic denial of the correctness of the account published by Messrs. Hunt and Chaytor.

The facts were altogether the reverse of what they have represented. There is not one word of truth in their whele story, except that Mr. Harker ordered them to leave the office, to'd it against the liberty pole, and set it on fire; them to go to their organ, tore off the tail of Mr. Hunt's coat, and that the assailants drew WM. MOSHER. their dirks.

> BALTIMORE, October 15th, 1831. CAPT. McDONAILD,

I have seen the piece signed by Messrs. Hunt and Chaytor, in the Chronicle of this norning, and in answer to your enquiry in reation to the affair to which it refers, I will state hat I was present during the great r a tof it The attack was commence by those individuals -your conduct was manly-as I then thought and now think, the assailants were decidedly vorsted.

When you were called upon by Mr. Hunt for your name, you gave it readily. I will Iso state, that being in the neighbourhood of the Republican office, and learning that the steam-boat hal arrived with the eastern mail, I called in to ascertain the result of the Connecticut elect'or, which accounts for my pres-FREDERICK I. DUGAN.

CONNECTICUT.

The result of the Connecticut election is now mown as nearly as it can be, until the official canvass shall be published - According to the Bank party's own statement, their ticket has succeeded but by 167 majority on the lowest candidate and 272 on the highest. Last spring the anti-Jackson majority in Connecticut on the Senatorial ticket was 5998, and the majority of Foot over Edwards, the democratic candidate for Governor, was 2567. A clear accession of nearly six thousand to the ranks of the democratic party in less than six months, this election, brought about as it has been, by a radical and thorough change in the sentiof national moment, one does not require to be of a sanguino temperament to anticipate the most complete victory in the next spring con-

Bets are not arguments, but merely evidences of confidence; and it is only in this point of view that we mention one of a thousand dollars, money staked, which was made on Saturday, y an intelligent merchant of Hartford with a Bankito of this city, that the democratic party would carry the state of Connecticut at the next election. We have assurances from some of our most respectable friends which tend to increase this feeling of confidence The change that has taken place in the sentiments of the people of that state is said not to be occasioned by local causes or questions of temporary interest, but from a general feeling of strong reprobation of the course pursued by the Bank, of alarm at the extent of its political power, and disgust at the extent and shamelessness of its eforts of bribery and corruption.

Some of our opponents attempt to console themselves for the "smashing result" they have experienced in Connecticut by saying that the Bank party, too confident of victory, did not generally come forward to the polls .- This excase, however, happens, unfortunately, to have not the slightest foundation in truth. The vote at the late election is probably the largest vote ever given in the state. The returns, as now imperfectly reported, show an aggregate of 33,395 votes, which, of itself, is 926 more than the whole vote of 1832. There are twelve towns from which only the majorites are returned. When the full vote on both sides in hese comes to be reported, together with all after the 3d of March last, (1834.) And at the anti-masonic votes, we think it more than these rates the wines of France have since been, probable that it will be found that more votes ave been polled at this present October const, than in any previous election.-N. Y.

THE LATE ELECTIONS. It seems that the Union party has succeedal at the recent elections, beyond the most sanguine expectation. The returns published in vesterday and in this day's paper, for members of the Legislature, are from 22 counties. In the counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Chatham, is no doubt but an arrangement might be : rawford, Effingham, Hancock, Liberty, McIntosh, Richmond, Twiggs, and Wilkes, he Union Ticket has succeeded. In the counties of Bryan, Burke, Clark, Columbia, Greene, Jefferson, Lincoln, Muscogee, and ed to those which we concede to France. For Putnam, the State Rights ticket has succeeded. ourselves we do not understand the policy of In the counties of Munroe and Warren the de egations are divided. As the Congressional returns received so far are from some of the principal State Rights counties, it is placed beyond any doubt, that the Union Ticket for Congress circumstances, as well as to the rich. We s elected by a large majority.

We have been informed that the Union Tick-

et has succeeded in Houston, Jasper, Jones, and Washington, and the State Rights in Se riven and Laurens,-Georgia Constitutional-

FRIGATE POTOMAC .- It appears by th Boston papers, that the destination of this shi has been changed, and that she is now to pro ceed to the Fejee Islands to chastise their insabitants who have cruelly massacred a portion of the crew of several American vessels. The Pejoc or Prince William Islands, are a group thers, who were before me, and the last menof Islands in the South Pacific, and are saul to temperance, and the nameless, numberless e be situated from about 15 deg. 33m, to 19 deg, vils which flow from it.—Jour. Com,

tives are a ferocious race and cannibals. These Islands were discovered by Tasman, in 1643.— We cannot too much admire the decision, enertration punishes any outrage on our commerce. Punishment immediately follows the aggression. The merchant does not loiter day after day in the anti-chambers of the capitol, waiting for a redress of his grievances. He is impulse of feeling than the dictates of reflection ican eterprize has discovered a new source of trade in both hemispheres-in the latitudes of the old and new world, our ships of war have been promptly despatched to afford protection and punish aggression; and the cunning Malay, to whose mind the idea of an American war ship was as remote as the existence of ice, has been started from the slumbers of incrudelity by the broadside and musketry of the Poto-

mac This ship since her return from Sumatra, under the gallant Downes has been in the Dry Dock at Charlestown N vy Yard, & thoroughly repaired. She goes out commanded by Captain Nicholson, of Baltimore, who is well known in our naval annals. She is one of the most effective best appointed ships of her class and may be truly called the perfection of Naval the Republican office. Having Leen present art and science; and her warlike, imposing appearance, as she rides her element, is a withering reproach to the abusers and traducers of Commodore Elliot, the gallant officers and exfrom a perienced seamen, under whose immediate su--N. Y. Eve. Star.

> Singular Instance of Longevity. - A housebreaker in France was condemned, in the early part of the last century, and under peculiar circumstances, to the galleys for a hundred years; and, strange to relate, this man recently made his appearance in his own native province at the advanced age of 120; he being about 20 years of age when the sentence which condemned him to so dreadful a punishment was pass-

ed. It may be easily conceived with what eagerness and delight he flew, as soon as emancinted from the shackles which had enthralled him for an entire century, to breath once more the cherished air of the scenes of infancy. Bouge, in the department of Ain, was his nalive home; but time had so changed the aspect of the whole place, that he recognized it only by the old church of Bron, which was the only thing that had undergone no alteration. He had triumphed over laws, bondage, man, time -every thing. Not a relation had he left, not a single being could be bail as an acquaintance; yethe as not without experiencing a homage and respect the French invariably pay old age. For himself, he had forgotten every thing connected with his early youth; even all the recollection of the crime for which he had suffered was lost, or if at all remembered, it was but a dreary vision, confounded with a thousand other dreary visions of days long gone by. His family and connexions for several generations all dead, himself a living proof of the clemency of He. v n and the severity of man-regretting, perhaps, the very irons which had been familiar to him, and half wishing himself again a-more powretched and suffering I cings with mong wretched and suffering 1 cines with whom his own fate had so long associated. We'l mighthe be called the patriarch of lu g'ars. -A few years since this extraordinary longlived man was still in being and in health.

From the Providence Journal.

Merited Punishment. On Monday evening, a well dressed citizen was seen to pass down South Main street, having character. From the auspicious event of in all things entitled to the protective gallertry of a man of honor. As the happy trio ments of the people of Connecticut on questions passed along the s'reets, they indulged a merry, but yet delicate and respectful mood, and seemed to be above the cares and hardships of a world like this. At the moment they approached the Custom House, the ladies were unceremoniously assailed by a brace of rapscallions, who, in their fondne s for a spree, at tempted to tear them from their protector. the instant, the gentleman, 'accourred as he was,' turned upon the assailants, and with one well-directed and Herculian blow, last the first brave' at his feet. He then turned upon the second, and with almost unequalied despatch, floored him, and left him apparently dead upon the spot. Having accomplished his work the gentleman took I i- fair friends under his arm and quietly proceeded on his journey. At the hour of ten, the writer of this article saw the scoundels laying in the street, in the condition of Col. Crockett's plate at General Jackson's leevee-well licked, and unable to commit any turtle: depreda ions for the night.

> WINES -By the treaty lately concluded be tween this country and I rance, it was stiputated that for 10 years from the 2nd of February. 1832, no higher duties should be levied on the wines of France imported into the U. States than 6 cents per gallen on red, ten cents en white, and 22 cents in bottles. The Congress of 1832 not only provided for the fulfilmen of this stipulation, but went so far, in the reciprocation of generous feeling, as to introduce a clause in the Tariff Act of the 14th July, reducing the duties on French wines to one-half these rates respectively, viz 3 cents on red, 5 cents on white, and 11 cents, in bottles from and and continue to be, admitted. In the mean time, Sherry and Madeira wines are paying 25 cents a gallon, and other Portuguese wars 15 cents. The consequence is, that vast quantities of French wines are imported, and conparatively limited quantities of Portugue The new government of Portugal has menit ted a disposition to meet any overtures or part, for the removal of obstructions in commerce between the two countries, by responding measures on its own part; and by which our flour and other commodities could be introduced into the Portuguese possessions on very favorable terms, if we, in return, wou'd admit their fine wines on terms to be comparourselves we do not understand the policy of placing a ban upon choice wines, and encour-aging the introduction of those which are infe-We see no reason why Madeira wind should not be accessible to persons in moderate say this, without mooting the question whether wines are a beverage to be commended, or not either for rich or poor. All we say is, that it people will drink wine, they may as well drink that which is good, and that wines of any sort (not logwood and vitriol) are infinitely less pernicious than the "fire and murder" is guzzled down by so many thousands of our countrymon, to their own ruin and that of their families. We are persuaded that if good wines were cheaper, there would be less intemperance; and we are confirmed in this opinion by the well known fact, that wine-growing countries are in a great measure free from gross in-

M. TUE Tue E mation we

ferent part tween the Georgia be tion and th close, each gress by g elections a Democrati almost eve FRENC

will be fou

from the

BRIBE find in this attempt at have seen whom a phave honor of the elecof \$500 ar of the Fe judges of t ing impar look with who is opp to every i our strong where thr ly be who ence or co be almost

> tels, and \$2000 in appear at above an Our re Watkins appointed who held removed among th ruption, istration

> > crimes c

friends;-

Sever

sion Offi

they offe We pe

rants hav

now in been de high sta But t formerl first cha Alarme and atte alter th printer. SUCCEEC sixty c to write ington. clerk to place in tending the cle Agent Maj. Ł appare game The was t

fifty d if he Tem sions. States delay fall o had e Office him, it. H saw i gun, throu Th

Verme

invest

It is a the ha of the posee the a more the g estin afflic distr we t cond sins

it de thre thro so is peri its i

#### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1834.

THE ELECTIONS .- From the best information we can get from the papers of the different parties, the elections in New Jersey betion and the States Rights party, will be very Democratic party, by increased majorities in with the elections of 1832.

of the present state of our relations with France will be found in this morning's paper, extracted from the Globe.

BRIBERY .- The readers of the Whig will find in this morning's paper the most barefaced the contents of this number is a curious estiattempt at bribery which we ever recollect to have seen recorded. We have here two men, between Sir Charles and Eclipse in 1822, the whom a portion of the people of Philadelphia period from whence this spirit of rivalship is have honored by selecting them as inspectors of the election, testifying on oath, that bribes of \$500 and \$1000 were offered to them by one of the Federal leaders, if they would vote for Skinner's excellent work, the American Turf of the Federal leaders, if they would vote for Register, under the signature of a "Native judges of that party. The importance of hav-Born Marylander." From the statement made look with an unfavorable eye upon every voter Sportsmen have won since the autumn of 1832 who is opposed to them in politics, is well known who is opposed to them in politics, is well known account is invalidated by the "native born" on to every man who has been present at one of the adverse side, who furnishes the date necesour strongly contested elections; but in cities, sary to show that the winnings of the South where three-fourths of the voters must general- have been no more than \$55,450, while their ly be wholly unknown to the judges, the influ be almost unbounded. The Feds seem to have same source, is meant the two states of New appreciated the value of this station in the price they offered them.

We perceive by the Aurora that three warrants have been issued against George Daniels, and that he has given bail in the penalty of \$2000 in two cases, and \$1500 in the third, to appear at the next sessions, to answer to the above and one other charge of bribery.

Our readers will find below another Toby Watkins fraud, not committed by an officer. appointed by Andrew Jackson, but by a man removed by Andrew Jackson.-He has been among the most vociferous in the cry of corruption, corruption, against the present administration. Bribery, fraud and murder, are crimes charged upon Andrew Jackson and his friends;-they are proved upon his accusers.

> From the Globe PENSION FRAUDS.

Several shocking cases of frauds on the Pension Office have been discovered within the present year. An Attorney in Kentucky, who has held a respectable station in society, a now in confinement upon such and other charges. A number of persons in Virginia have been detected, among whom are individuals of high standing, and one member of the Legisla-

But the most shocking case is in Vermont. The guilty person was Robert Temple, Esq. formerly Pension Agent, President of the Bank of Rutland, and a man of great wealth, and the first character in that part of the country .-Alarmed at the prospect of a publication of the ensioners' names, he came to Washington, and attempted to bribe a Clerk in the office to alter the books and make out false lists for the printer, so as to conceal his frauds. The Clerk succeeded in drawing from him a list of about sixty cases in which he desired alterations to be made, or the names omitted. He promised to write under a fictitious name, and left Washington. The affair was then disclosed by the clerk to his superiors and an investigation took place in the War and Treasury Departments in which many circumstances were developed tending to strengthen the disclosures made by the clerk. Mr. Temple had been Pension Agent in Vermont, until he was removed by Maj. Eaton, when Secretary of War, and it was apparent that he had been playing the same game while in service of the Government.

The Clerk who had made the disclosure was now despatched with a companion, to Vermont, to secure the arrest of Temple and investigate the cases there. After his departure, a letter directed to him from New York was taken out of the Post Office, inclosing a fifly dollar note, and promising a liberal reward if he would accomplish the object. It was from Temple, under a fictitious name. This was forwarded to the District Attorney of Vermont under the frank of the Commisioners of Pen-

The messengers from Washington arrived in the vicinity of Rutland, where the United States court was sitting, on Friday. Some delay occured in consequence of the District Attorney being occupied in a criminal case, and they did not enter the village until night fall on Monday and then found that Temple had committed suicide.

It appeared that he had observed in the Post Office the letter to the District Attorney enclosing his own anonymous letter with the \$50 note, and induced the Postmaster to give it to him, under the pretence that he would deliver it. He undoubtedly opened it, and as soon as he saw its contents, went to his house, took his gun, retired to his stable, and shot himself

through the heart.
The extent of his frauds is still unknown. It is ascertained that many of those for whom he has been drawing pensions are dead, and some of them died twenty years ago. Others are sup posed never to have existed. It is conjectured the amount thus abstracted from the Treasury cannot be less than \$49,000, and is probably

uld

ur-

ina

cit

It gives us pain to notice this transaction, as the guilty individual made has atonement with his heart's blood, and has left an amiable and estimable family to suffer under the double affliction of a tather's death, and its still more distressing cause. Public sentiment will not, we trust, after the expiation of his criminal conduct with the sacrifice of his life, visit the sins of Temple upon his unfortunate and innocent children.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier thus describes the State of North Carolina.—
"This State is less known and bonored than

it deserves to be. It has a sea coast of some three bundred miles, but no great rivers flow permits the access of vessels of large burthen.

through the Dismal Swamp Canal,) and serve or an ironist, and always ready to be persuad- nearer to or further from the hopper, according to increase the amount of commerce of other ed; the one eloquent in the tribune, and in his to their gravity, and are then separated by the states, for which this state has little credit. It books—the other nowhere but in a tete-a-tete winnowing machine. When fairly made, the has an immense area of flat land, the products in his arm-chair by the corner his fire; the one difference between the young hyson and the of which, though highly valuable, are not a-dapted to promote the growth of commercial towns. It has not therefore, any very popu-a man of intellect; the one full of love and huferent parties, the elections in New Jersey be-lous places. Its population is scattered over a tween the Democrats and Federalists, and in wide extent. It has not the advantages, which believed; the one gool—the other less wicked Georgia between the friends of the administra- are derived from the combined action of numbers dwelling in close connexion, in the im- by bounds and springs, impetutous as thunder provement of social condition. Neither has it or a torrent,-the other limping, and always arclose, each electing their representation in Con- the disadvantages. If North Carolina has not riving first; the one shows himself, whilst the gress by general ticket. In Pennsylvania the elections appear to have gone in favor of the elections appear to have gone in favor of the constitute one of the freest and happiest communities of the earth. When the low lands are almost every congressional district, compared passed, to the westwardly part of the state, the heart, the other intelligent by his head; the one with the elections of 1832.

From the U. S. Gazette.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. The New York Sporting Magazine for Septender, contains a remarkably well engraved portrait of the celebrated horse Eclipse, among mate of the winnings and losses between the South and the North since the memorable race dated. This estimate is furnished to the editor of the New York Sporting Magazine by a 'native born New Yorker." in reply to a similar article which recently appeared in Mr. ing impartial judges, or at least such as do not by the latter, it would seem that the Southern \$64,900, and those of the North 58,000. This opponents are entitled to \$65,450, making a difference in favour of the Northern Sportsmen ence or control of a judge, where corrupt, must of \$10,000. By the north we learn, from the Jersey and New York, there being neither turfmen nor turf-horses to the north or east of New York. The sportsmen and horses of our own city are enumerated it appears under the Southern estimate as belonging to the south, the Delaware we suppose, being claimed as the line of demarcat on.

#### From the New York Courier.

INTERESTING TO PEDESTRIANS. We invite the attention of our brother Editors throughout the United States, to the following letter from Mr. John C. Stevens, on the subject of Pedestrianism. Mr. Stevens is conappointed by Andrew Jackson, but by a man fident in the belief that the Americans, or per-kinds of aromatic, pot and medical herbs, who held office under John Q. Adams, and was sons living in the climate of the United States, close to the plants; clear the beds from weeds are as capable of enduring fatigue as any other and litter, and carry the whole off the ground.

To Col. J. IV. Webb: man on foot within the hour. This assertion -Give a general boeing and weeding to all was deemed a little too near of kin to the mar- your crops, and carry the weeds out of the possible, it was yet so nearly impossible as to thus have the advantage of a win er fallow, justify them in believing it to be a feat too near- and that exposure to frost, which will reduce it is opinions, and the correctness of my own out the alleys, and let them be duce one or more men in this country, (he may be white, red, or black, or of any intermediate color,) who shall go on foot ten miles in one ricots, plums, peaches, nectarines, &c.; or you hour. I know of no likelier chance of finding may, it you think it more prudent, preserve the first three miles of that heat, which was such a man than by advertising in your widely extended journal, that such a man is wanted. Will you do me the favor to state in such terms

done in England, it can be done here.

JOHN C. STEVENS.

New York, October 9th, 1834.

ome one of which to make the trial.

From the Norfolk Beacon. Shipwreck .- Loss of the Brig Brazen of Baltimore. - The brig Brazen, Capt. Lewis Raines, dy to shoot out other leaves.

were with great difficulty saved.

men of the day.

permits the access of vessels of large burthen. down but to doubt. The one regards the past into a winnowing machine, and the fin blows vance of ours in the dram-atic line. And then the largest rivers flow entire into South Carthagor rivers flow

soil, pass to aljoining States, (particularly the one an enthusiast, and convinced—the oth- | vier tells, as the gunpowder and hyson, full than he would wish to appear, the one advances present, who sees all; the one intelligent by his FRENCH TREATY.—A very clear expose delightful regions of the world." the one always beaten, the other always victorious; the one the victim of ruined causes, the other the hero of causes triumphant; the one will die, no one knows where-the other will die as a prince in his house, with an archbishop by his bed side."

From the new American Gardener.

GARDENERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER. the bed in which they are to remain during the by Robin Hood.

Prepare a bed for them, the width of your garden frame, in a warm, well sheltered place, where the sun has the greatest power; yet be careful never to admit the direct sunshine on the plants, when a frozen state. When you have no glasses, the plants may be protected during winter by boards or mats, giving them ar in mild weather Cauliflowers sown in August or September should be raised careful- whether the victor of the first heat would overly and protected, during the cold season, in take him; when half way round the last mile, garden frames, with boards, mats, &c, or per-hous some may survive if set in open borders, came out six or eight yards ahead. haps some may survive if set in open borders, or they may be set in pots. Weed and thin your late crops of spinach, leaving the best plants at the distance of three, four or five inches assunder. Early in the month, hoe and earth up the late-planted crops of cabbages. brocoli, and borecole, cauliflowers and other plants of the brassica genus. Towards the end of the month, if the stalks of asparagus turn yellow, cut them close to the earth; clear the beds and alleys from weeds, and carry them with the stalks off the ground. It will then not be amiss to cover the beds and allevs with old litter, well trodden down, to be removed in the spring-or you may apply manure now, instead of in the spring. Cut down all decayed flower stems, and shoots of the various people; and as this feat has been performed in Onions may now be planted out to raise seed, England, he has ventured upon a wager that he instead of setting them in the spring. The will find a person to accomplish it here. Of seeds of dill, sideret, rhubarb, sea-kale, may his success, we do not entertain a doubt, but to now be shown; for, if kept out of ground till ensure it, his letter should be widely circula-spring, many of them will not vegetate till a distance the three leading horses kept in so year after; but when sown in October or No-exact a line that but one borse and one rider yearlier, if the seeds are fresh and perfect they could be distinguished. No platoon of soldiers vemler, if the seeds are fresh and perfect they Dear Sir:-In conversing with some friends will vegetete in the April following. Begin upon the subject of pedestrian feats, I stated to take up and secure potatoes, beets, carrots, that in England ten miles had been done by a parsnips, turnips, Jerusalem artichoke, &c .vellous for gentlemen to swallow, even with varden. Such spaces of ground as are now the help of a bottle. If the thing was not im- gacant should be dunged, dug, or trenched, and ly allied to the powers of a horse to render its to fine tilth, lestroy worms, the larve of insects erformance possible by a man -or, at least, &c. The old beds of strawberries should, some by any man in this country. There must have time in this month, he cleaned from weeds, some mistake in the record, or in the dis- and the vines or runners taken off close to the tance, or in the time, and, after a deal of breath plants. Then, if there be room, loosen the had been expended, and the usual quantity of earth to a moderate depth between the plants, argument wasted in the ordinary fruitless endeavor to convince my opponent of the error of the plants are in beds with alleys between, line the discussion ended where most discussions of depth, breaking the earth very fine, and spreadthe sort do end-in a bet. I am satisfied that ing a sufficiency of it over the beds, between this distance has been accomplished, (if not by and round the beds, taking care not to bury men) at any rate, by a man in England, and their tops. A slight top dressing of compost am equally satisfied that what is possible there, may now be applied. It may now be time to (so far as pedestrianism is concerned) is equal- gather and preserve apples and pears; though y possible here. I have therefore, wagered it is best to let them remain on the trees as long that before the first day of May next, I will pro- as they are safe from frost? It you are not apprehensive of the depredations of mice, rats squirrels, &c. you may sow the stones of ap-

> them in sand till March or April. From the Baltimore American.

TEA PLANT. as you may think best adapted to the purpose, that I will give \$500 to the first, \$300 to the East India Company have heretofore had the second, and \$200 to him who shall be third in accomplishing the distance, (10 miles in the the mode of collecting the duties on tea. Hihour,) on the day selected for the trial. If but therto the duty has been a per centage on the hour,) on the day selected for the trial. If but one should start, he shall be entitled to the whole \$1,000, provided he does it within the hour. In order that those at a distance may have time to prepare for such a performance, I have time to prepare for such a performance, I aduly of ninety-six per cent at and above two shillings one hundred per cent. Under the such as the pome one of which to make the trial.

P. S. I do not know if it would be asking too ing 16 the quality and character of the teal travagant turn, he soon squandered his own nuch, but I would esteem it a favor if the gen- Among the evidence taken by a committee of lemen of the press generally, would at such the House of Commons to ascertain whether it time, and in such way, as may best suit their is practicable to distinguish accurately the convenience, insert this notice—it may help a different denominations of tea, is contained intownsman, or perhaps a hardy backwoodsman, formation relating to the tea-plant differing to France, not to his first wife, however, but to earn \$1000, and at the same time help me from accounts herotofore given. According to to the proof of my assertion, that, as it has been the evidence of the Company's officers, the teaplant in China has two distinct varieties, if not species, which respectively yield the black and

vessel and cargo entirely lost. The leafed pekoe. Some young shoots have fleshier crew and pilot, Mr. Joseph H. Rowe, (with and finer leaves, which make the southong. the exception of one man left on the wreck, The next best leaves make the campoi, the who was prevented by the extreme severity of next congou, and the refuse and inferior leaves the weather from getting into the boat, and for the bohea. These are the states in which the whose safety serious apprehensions are felt,) black teas are collected by the tea farmers.

The varieties of green tea appear to originate They left the wreck at 12 o'clock and were not from the stages of picking, like the black, but partly from difference of treatment and ing, between 7 and 8 o'clock, by Capt. Grey, manipulation, partly from difference of soil. of the s hr. Samuel Elwell, of Wilmington, A large proportion of twankay too is the of the s hr. Samuel Elwell, of Wilmington, A large proportion of twankay tea is the Del. Capt. Rains, for himself and crew, ten-growth of a different district from that which ders his sincere thanks to Capt. Grey, for his produces the hysons. When a tea-merchant buys green tea from the farmer, he subjects it The man left on the wreck, mentioned in to the following process to obtain the varieties: the above account, was taken off by the pilot boat Tally-Ho; and has arrived at Baltimore.] the dust, the young hyson and the gunpowder; then through another sieve, which takes out the dust, the young hyson and the gunpowder; then through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through the through another sieve, which passes the landon, and that he saw there enter for the through the thr CHATEAUBRIAND AND TALLEYsmall leaf hyson of commerce; two other sieves successively take out the second and largest deep the sold liquor weekly to 259,
A French writer thus institutes and carries out a comparison between two great French- sieve forms hyson-skin. The teas then un- 456 men, 108,500 women, and 442,450 childergo the process of firing, in an iron pan, at a dren!! three hundred miles, but no great rivers flow through it, into the sea; and the whole coast is so impeded by sandbanks, that no part of it rand, the heir of Voltaire, who has never bowed The tea which passes the first sieve is then put British metropolis are immeasurably in ad-

From the U. S. Telegraph. WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RA-CES. PIRST DAY'S RACE.

A Sweepstakes for three year old colts and fillies; two mile heats; \$100 entrance, \$50 forfeit, eleven subscribers. Only four started. A. J. Donelson's\* Generia Irvine's 2 dis. General A. Hunter's 2 W. H. Tayloe's Time .- 1st heat, 3 min. 58 sec .- 2d heat, 3

min. 48 sec. The race was handsomely contested, and kept up the interest to the end.

SECOND DAY. Two mile heats for the subscription Plate, valued at \$500—three entries, viz. Colonel Crowell's sorrel horse Robin Hood, six years old, by Henry, dam by Hickory 2d. Mr. Gil-GARDENERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.

The young cabbage plants produced from seeds sown last month, and intended for early summer cabbages, should be transplanted into Robin Hood

Troubadour Miss Patience Time: - 3m. 54 s. and 3m. 52 s
The first heat was run in handsome style by

all the horses, and they came out so well as to leave the issue of the second doubtful. In the second heat Troubadour took the ead, and went ahead so finely, that for a while it was doubted

THIRD DAY The proprietor's purse of \$500, 3 mile heats

-7 entries, the result as follows: Mr. Selden's b. h. Charles Kemble, 4 years on Mr. Harrison's b. h. Hanslap, 4 2 2 Mr. Bowie's gr. m. Agility, 1 3 dis. 4 years old Gen. Gibson's b. f. Azalia, 3 dr. 3 years old Mr. Kendall's cr. h. Prince

Georges, 5 years old Mr. Tayloe's ch. m. Dolly Dixon, 7 years old dis. Col. Crowell's b. m. Lady Nashville, 4 years old

Time: -5m. 47s. -5m. 52s -and 5m. 54s. This was a beautiful race, the interest of which was beightened by the first two heats being taken by different horses. If was so close on the last mile, of the third heat, that for some ever moved more exactly dressed. was kept in suspense until near the close of the 3d heat. During the first heat much anxiety

FOURTH DAY. Tres Jestev Club Purso of \$100)-1 mile hours -seven ent rio - was woa in three heats. Mr. Garrison's Onio.

Garrison's br. h. Ohio, 4 years old, 3 1 1 Foreman's b. b. Uncle Sam, 6 years old 2 dis. Sam, 6 years one Selden's F. m. Florida, 1 · 2 · 2. Davat's b. m. Flirtill,

6 ve rs old Kendall's ch. h. Drone 4 years old Tayloe's ch. h. Robin Brown, 4 years old

Goodman's, f. Kamsedet,

successful competitor Ohio.

3 years old Time, 7 m. 57sec., 7 57, and 8 20. This was a beautiful and hierly interesting race, notwithstanding so many of the competi tors were thrown out the first heat. done in very good time, the whole seven hor . ran in a cluster, almost as close as it was possibel to move together; and the following heats were well contested by Florida and her

The civil courts in Paris have been lately occupied with rather a curious case of claim Staff of the French army, married at Bayonne and his wife's fortune, abandoned her, and Miss Pauline de C., whom after lieving with sion of a General officer to be scrambled for the green teas. The tree, as a well known, is not think him worth looking after while living, situate on the waters of Broad Creek, where an ever-green, growing to the height of five lost no time in coming up to claim his pension said Jones lately resided, near St. Michaels, or six feet. The pickings of the leave, begin when dead, and the other two claimants were in May, when the plant is in full leaf, but readequally upon the alert.—Each of the ladies ing about two hundred acres of land more or first of September, and be continued monthly equally upon the alert.—Each of the ladies in additional two indicates are already upon the alert.—Each of the ladies in additional two indicates are already upon the alert.—Each of the ladies in additional less, two unimproved Lots in the town of St. containing between forty and fitty imperial occurrence of the ladies, and a large two story Brick House tavo pages, and be furnished at the low price was greatly complicated by the declarations and Lot in said town, all seized and taken as of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—Portraits and Biographical Sketches of discovered the ladies and tenements of said Jones, and will provide the ladies and tenements of said Jones, and will provide the ladies and tenements of said Jones, and will provide the ladies are containing between forty and fitty imperial occurrence. sailed from Baltimore on Sunday morning last, with a cargo of Flour, Rice, Corn Meal, To-back tea plant, the first, shoot on the back tea plant, the first, shoot on the bud coming out, then covered with hair, forms the fine flowery pekoe. A few days' more ashore on Isaac Shoals, at 11 o'clock last night, growth makes the hair begin to fall off; the last marriages, that he was a widower of each last marriages. of his preceding wives by name. The clerks tioni exponas and the interest and cost due and ings. Monuments and Improvements; Landat the War-office were puzzled, and referred the matter to the Tribunals. There it was decided that the wife whose nurriage had priority of date, was entitled to the pension.

Important Medical Discovery .- Two physi cians at Gottingen have, it is declared, lancly discovered that the oxhydrat of iron is an inthis discovery is peculiarly interesting.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE. Mr. Buckingham stated in the Britisl

From the Saturday's Globe.
PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. News from the Key-Stone of Democracy continues to be most triumphantly cheering. As far as our information extends, there has

been a universal accession of strength to the Republican cause. Even where the opposition have succeeded in some of their old Districts, the majorities are diminished nearly three-fourths. For instance, Clark is re-elected in the Harrisburg District. His majority

two years ago was 1439-it is now 464. Our information enables us to give the following as the result, so far as ascertained in his city:

Democrats elected. Judge Sutherland, H. A. Muhlenberg, D. D. Wagener, E. H. Hubley, Gen. Ash, Henry Logan, Jacob Fry, Jun. Dr. Henderson. Bank Tories.

J. R. Ingersoll, W. Clark. J. Harper. We have not yet heard of a District in which

the Bank aristocracy have gained strength .-It is possible that there may be one or two in which schism among the Democrats, may enable the Bank tories to succeed where they have hitherto failed, but the Democracy will, we think, beyond doubt, carry six Districts, if not eight, heretofore represented by opponents of the administration in Congress. our letters, which are good evidences of the spirit which now animates Pennsylvania In the last Congress there was but one vote against the Bank in the Pennsylvania delegation. In the present, there is still a majority of hem for the Bank. In the next there wil

P. S. We have, by the evening's mail, etter from Uniontown, saying that ANDREW STEWART is defeated by Mr- BUCHANAN, O reen county, by nearly athousand votes .-This makes the fourth triumph of the Jackson Democrats.

probably be 18 against, and only 10 for it.

Dreadful Wreck .- The schooner Boundary Shackford, which arrived at Boston on Satur-day from Eastport,7th inst. reports: Off West Quoddy Head, spoke a St. Andrews pilot boat, and received the melancholy intelligence, that the packet schooner Sarah Pierce, from Eastport, was lost 2d inst. on Machias Seal Islands luring a gale and thick fog, and 17 persons per-

A MARRIAGE CERLIFICATE. - An Irish soldier once waited upon his commanding officer with what he termed a very serious complaint. 'Another man, he said, 'upbraided him that he was not married to his own wife. whom he accused of being no better than she should be, and called her many names besides, which he was ashamed to mention to his honor Well, my good fellow,' answered the officer, have you any proof that you are legally mar-Faith, your honor, I have the best proof in the world.' Here the soldier took off his hat and exhibited a cut skull, saying 'Does your honor think I'd be after taking the same abuse from any body but a wife."

the frost of the early part of this week, has done immense injury to the Planters-Whole fields lay prostrate-and whole crops, in some cases was felt for the rider of the fine mare that took the heat. His saddle slipped forward on the neck of the mare, and in that situation he rode the heat and bravely came out first.

A gentlemen mentions the name lands or of some part thereof. The said comparagraph, who had sufficient out to make the heat and bravely came out first.

A gentlemen mentions the name plainant therefore prays the Court to decree such sale. The bill further states that Devenue and bravely came out first. The "old Schoolmaster" alias Professors Enten, in announcing the approach of Halle's

Tonacco Crops .- We regret to learn that

comet, has brought all the star gizers in the country upon him. The last Buffalo Whig contains a communication from a scientific gentleman Mr. L. W. Caryl; stating that the celestid lody seen by the old Schoolmaster, was A L-DER SRAN, a fixed star of great splendour, and forming one of the eyes of the Constellation AURUS .- Albany Ade.

63-By divine permission a protracted meet ne will commence in the Presbyterian Church at Greensborough, on Saturday the first of No. vember, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. Dr. Ely, and several other clergymen are expect-

DIED

On the 15th inst. after a lingering illness Miss LUCRETIA NEIGHBOURS, in the 76th

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 Henrix, 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 of Maryland at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also a fieri facias against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, Wm. H. Dawwent to the colonies. There he again married son, 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 TUES-DAY the 11th day of November next, for amongst his widows. The first wife, who did property viz. All that Farm or tract of land to become due thereon. Attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City the oxhydrat of iron is perfectly innocuous, who calls herself SARAH HOWARD, who says she is free, but did belong to Elizabeth Smith, of Bahimore. The said Sarah Howard is about 20 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high has a large scar on her right cheek, a scar under her right jaw, caused by a burn, and a scar on her right wrist. Had on when committed a yellow striped gingham frock, check apron blue cotton handkerchief on her neck, and re handkerchief on her head, and morocco slip-

The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her approve property, pay charges, and take her approve property, pay charges, and take her approve property, pay charges, and take her approved until the 10th of November, either by the subscriber, or Mr. W. A. F. C. KEMP. law directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden of Baltimore City and County Jail. oct 21

#### NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS.

AS 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, Harda vare, 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.

#### 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 GODDS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groce-ries and Liquors Among which are a varie-ty of Cloths, Cassinctts, Merinoes and Blanets, superior old Godard 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

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

OCTOBER TERM, 1834. Jacob Charles, Adm'r. \ The Bill in this of Brannock Smith. cause states, that Wil

liam Smith, late of Algernon Smith and o-Caroline county, dethers, children and [ceased, departed this heirs of Wm. Smith, life in the year of our otherwise called Wil-Lord eighteen hunliam G. Smith. dred and one, having previously executed his last will and testament n 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 planta-tion, 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 baving 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 com-plainant, 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 of the State of Maryland, and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore this six-teenth 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 Deveraux Smith, of the filing and objects of this Bill, and that he be and appear in this

aid bill will, as to the said Deveraux Smith, pe taken pro confesso. WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

Court on the second Monday of March next, to

show cause, if any be has, why the said decree

should not be passed as prayed for; otherwise the

True copy, Test-Jo. RICHARDSON, Cl'k. oct 21 3w

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings

P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State | 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 ifto wed a third, the Demoiselle Virgine G. DAY the 11th day of November next, for lustrations of every subject of interest, which In 1822 this Don Juan died, leaving the penand 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following them to issue a work honorable to its title, and accepta-ble to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splen-

inguished Americans; Views of Public Buildscape 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 City and County, on the 23d day of with the Geography, History, Natural and September, 1834, by George Eichelberger, Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court at. Buston July 17.
\*\*Editors throughout the United States who

will give the above Prospecuts a few in sertions in their respective papers, shallbe entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

Corn and Pork Wanted. THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of CORN

Overseer at the Poor House. By order of the Board, WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.

lowing passage on the "greatness" of that

I attempt not, fellow citizens, to sketch his I have no space, no capacity, for the task. I have endeavored to run over,—su-perficially of necessity, the incidents of his ife; his character is contained in the recital. There have been those who have denied to

Lafayette the name of a great man What is greatness? Does goodness belong to greatness

Tis phrase absurd, to call a villain great? If there is, who, I would ask, of all the prominent names in history, has run through such a career, with so little reproach, justly or unof service:-the laborious and complicated, which required skill and patience, the perilous that demanded nerve;—and we see him keeping up a pursuit, effecting a retreat, out-manceuvring a wary adversary with a superior force, harmonizing the action of French regular troops an I American militia, commanding an assault at the point of the bayonet; and all with entire success and brilliant reputation. Is the readiness to meet vast responsibility a proof of greatness! The memoirs of Mr. Jefferson show us, as we have already seen, that there was a moment in 1789, when Lafayette took upon himself, as the head of the military force, the entire responsibility of laying down the basis of the Revolution. Is the cool and brave administration of gigantic power, a mark of greatness? In all the whirlwind of the Revolution, and when, as Commander in chief of the National Guard, an organized force of three millions of men, who, for any popular purpose, needed but a word, a look, to put them in motion, and he their idol; we behold him ever calm, collected, disinterested; as free from affectation as selfishness, clothed not less with humility than with power. Is the fortitude required to resist the multitude pressing onward their leader to glorious crime a part of greatness. Behold him the fugitive and the victim, when he might have been chief of the Revolution. Is the solitary and unaider opposition of a good citizen to the pretensions of an absolute ruler, whose power was as boundless as his ambition, an effort of greatness? Read the letter of Lafayette to Napoleon Bonaparte, refusing to vote for him as Consul for life. Is the voluntary return, in advancing years, to the direction of affairs, at a moment like that, when in 1815 the ponderous machinery of the French empire was flying asund r, stunning, rending, crushing thousands on every side,-a mark of greatness'-Contemplate Lafayette at the tribune, in Paris, when allied Europe was thundering at its gates, and Napoleon yet stood in his desperation and at bay. Are dignity, propriety, cheerfulness, unerring discretion in new and conspicuous stations of extr'ordinary delicacy, a sign of great-Watch his progress in this country in 1824 and 1925, hear him say the right word at the right time, in a series of interviews, public and private, crowding on each other every day, for a twelvemonth, throughout the Union, with overy description of persons, without ever wounding for a moment the self-love of others, or forgetting the dignity of his own position. -Lastly, is it any proof of greatness to be able, at the age of seventy three, to take the lead in a successful and bloodless revolution;—to change the dynasty,-to organise, exercise, and abdicate a military command of three and a hal millions of men;—to take up, to perform, and lay down the most momentons, delicate, and perilous duties, without passion, without hurry, to hear the whole trains of waggens, laden the bribes of fittle, office, money;—to live, to la-bor, and suffer for great public ends alone;— impassible by man or beast, is beyond all

Lafayette was not a great man. It comes riages bounds with the velocity of the stricken from the same school, which also denies great-ideer; the vibrations of the resilent moss causing hess to Washington, and accords it to Alexan- the ponderous engine and its enormous suite to der and Cæsar, to Napoleon and to his Conqueror. When I analize the greatness of these distiguished men, as contrasted with that di Lafayette and Washington, I find either one idea ommitted, which is essential to true great ness, or one included as essential, which be amusing. I travelled one day from Liverpool longs only to the lowest conception of great- to Manchester in the lumber train. Many of ness. The moral, disinterested, and purely the carriages were occupied by the Swenish patriotic qualities are wholly wanting in the greatest of Cæsar and Napoleon; and on the imported from the Emerald Isle, and therether hand, it is a certain splendor of success, a brilliancy of result, which, with the majority of mankind, marks them out as the great men of our race. But not only are a high morality and a true patriotism essential to greatness;but they must first be renounced, before a ruthless career of selfish conquest can begin. I profess to be no judge of military combinations but, with the best reflection I have been able to give the subject, I perceive no reason to doubt, that, had Lafayette, like Napoleon, been by principles, capable of hovering on the edges ultra-revolutionism; never halt ng enough to be denounced; never plunging too far to re treat,—but with a cold and well-balanced sel fishness, sustaining h mself at the head of affairs, under each new phase of the Revolution, by the compliances sufficient to satisfy its demands, had his principles allowed him to play this game, he might have unticipated the cahe had it in his power, without usurpation, to take the government into his own hands. He spill your wine upon the table, or are unable to recollect the words of a song you have been in formal usual to do so. Had he done it, reer of Napeoleon. At three different periods, mand, to maintain and perpetuate his power, -he would then, at the sacrifice of all his just claims to the name of the great and good, have fall over the hearth rug or lurch on a neighbor's reached that which vulgar admiration alone worships-the greatness of high station and brilliant success.

tions, the acknowledged admiration of all good

But it was of the greatness of Lafayette, that he looked down on greatness of the false kind. He learned his lescon in the school of Washing-He learned his lescon in the school of Washing-ton, and took his first practice, in victories over curtain before it. At 10 o'clock, the child go himself. Let it be questioned by the venal apologists of time-honored at uses,-let it be sneered at by national prejudice and party out, and tell upon the sidewalk, a distance detraction; let it be denied by the admirers of Specient and was called but he soon recovers war and conquest;-by the idolators of success, -but let it be gratefully acknowledged by good men; by Americans;—by every man, who has sense to distinguish character from events; who has a heart to beat in concert with the pure enthus:asm of virtue.

Hurry and Cunning are two apprentices of Despatch and Skill; but neither of them ever leases his master's trade.

A jolly son of Bacchus, who wears a nose like a bandful of ripe strawberries and who resides within a hundred miles of Matlock Bath, after having sacrificed at the shrine of the rosy god, thus described his sensation on the ensuing morning: Talk of a head-ache! my head aches all over, from my crown to my chin! Every hair of my head aches! (and pulling out half a dozen) I can feel these ache while I hold them in my hand."

Rail Road travelling in England. "Al-The Eulogy on Lafayette, lately delivered though the whole passage between Liverpool by the Hon. Mr. Evenerr, contains the folsurpassing any in the Arabian Nights, because they are realities, not fictions, yet there are certain epochs in the transit which are peculiarly exciting. These are the starting, the ascents, the descents, the tunnels, the Chat Moss, the meetings. At the instant of starting or rather before, the automaten belches fourth an explosion of steam and seen s for a second or two quiescent. But quickly the explosions are reiterated, with shorter and shorter intervals till and make an essential part of it. Is there yet enough of virtue left in the world, to echo the distinct. These belchings or explosions more nearly resemble the pantings of a lion or tiger, than any sound that has ever vibrated on my ear. During their ascent they become slower

and slower, till the automaton actually labors like an animal out of breath, from the tremenjustly bestowed? Are military courage and dous efforts to gain the highest points of elevaconduct the measure of greatness? Lafayette tion. The progression is proportionate; and was entrusted by Washington with all kinds before said point is gained the train is not moving faster than a horse can pace. With the slow motion of the mighty and animated machine, the breathing becomes more laborthe growl more distinct, till at ious, length, the animal appears exhausted, and groans like the tiger when nearly overpowered

in combat by the buffaloe. -"The moment that the height is reached and the descent commences, the pantings rapidly increase; the engine with its train, starts off with augmenting velocity, and in a few seconds it is flying down the declivity like lightning, and with a uniform growl or roar like a continuous dicharge of distant artillery. At this period, the whole train is going at the rate of thirty five or forty miles an hour! I was on the outside and in front of the first carriage just over the engine. The scene was magnificent, I had almost said terrific. Although it was a dead calm, the wind appeared to be blowing a hurricane, such was the velocity with which we darted through the air. Yet all was steady; machinery that inspired a degree of confidence over har-of safety over danger. A man may travel from the pole to the Equator, from the Straits of Malacca to the Isthmus of Darien, and not see things as astonishing as this .-The pangs of Etna and Vesuvius excite the feelings of horror as well as of terror, the con vulsion of the elements during a thunder storm carries with it nothing of pride, much less of pleasure, to counteract the awe inspired by the fearful workings of perturbed nature; but the scene which is here presented, which I cannot adequately describe, engenders a proud consciousness of inferiority in human ingenuity, more intense and convincing than any effort or product of the poet, the painter, the philosopher, or the divine. The projections or transits of the trains through the tunnels or arches, are very electrifying. The deafening peal of thunder, the sudden immersion in gloom, and the clash of reverberated sounds in confined space, combine to produce a momentary shudder or idea of destruction-a thrill of annihilation, which is instantly dispelled on emerging into the heerful light.

"The meetings or crossings of the steam trains flying in opposite directions are scarcely less agitating to the nerves than their transits through the tunnels .- The velocity of their course, the propinquity or apparent identity of the iron orbits along which these meteors move, call forth the involuntary but fearful thought of a possible collision with all its horrible consequences. The period of suspense however, though exquisitely painful, is but momentary; and in a few seconds the object of terror is far out of sight behind.

"Nor is the rapid passage across the Chat Moss unworthy of notice. The ingenuity with without selfishness? Is it great to disregard with many hundred tons of commerce, & boundto alhere to principle under all circumstances; praise, and deserving of eternal record. Only—to stand before Europe and América conspictuous a stender bridge of two minute iron tious for sixty years, in the most responsible sta- rails, several miles in length, level as Waterloo, elastic as whalebone, yet firm as adamant!' Along this splendid triumph of human genius-But I think I understand the proposition, that this veritable via triumphalis—the train of carafayette was not a great man. It comes riages bounds with the velocity of the stricken glide along the surface of an extensive quagmire as safely as a practised skater skims the

icy mirror of a frozen lake. The first class or train is the most fashionable, but the second and third are the most fore were naturally vociferous, if not eloquent. It was evident that the other passengers would have been considerably annoyed by the orators of this last group, had there not been stationed in each carriage an officer somewhat annulogous to the Usher of the Black Rod but whose deignations on the rail roads sound to be "Comptroller of the Gammon." No sooner did one of the long faced gentlemen raise his note too high, or was his jaw too long, than the 'Comptroller of the Gammon' gave him whack over the snout with the but end of his shillelagh; a snubber which never failed to stop his oratory for the remainder of his journey.

WHEN TO LEAVE OFF DRINKING When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off-you have had enough. When you look at a distant of ject, and Oct 7 appear to see two , leave off-you have had too much. When you knock over your glass, the habit of singing for the last half dozen years, leave the company, you are getting troublesome. When you nod in the chair, shoulder, go home-you are drunk.

A Young Somnambulist .- Last evening, son of Mr. S. Burleigh, Nassau street, between 3 and 4 years of age, was put to bed in a room up in his sleep, went to the window, crawled out, and fell upon the sidewalk, a distance of Surgical aid was called, but he soon recovered from his shock, no bones broken. He is now doing well, and will probably recover .- Boston

FOR SALE,

HREE good Work Horses, warranted sound, and will be sold on moderate terms.
A pply to the subscriber in Miles River Neck.
A. GOSSAGE. sept 30 3t

Wanted to Purchase, SIX or Seven Likely NEGROES, of both sexes, for a friend of mine, who wants them for his own use, and not to sell again. Apply to,

oct 7

J. C. WHEELER.

MEW FALL GOODS. WILLIAM LOVEDAY

AS 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 CASSI-NETTS.

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

WOOL. LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, Maria Downes South Charles Street Bultimore, Md. DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will H. L. Edmondson receive their particular attention, and liberal John Edmonson 3 advances will be made when required, Baltimore, April 26, 1834-may6

Collector's Notice.

A LL 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 Stephen C. Harrington Charlotte Jackson county in a specified time. Therefore it is exand there was something in the precision of the machinery that inspired a degree of confidence 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 laty 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

TO BE RENTED



## THE UNION TAVERN

IN EASTON.

COMMODIOUS new dining room hav- Perry W. Stewart ing been just fluished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Let adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached Bennett Tomlinson, 2 James Talbot to the Tavern, the entire establishment is supe | Henry Townsend, 2 rior 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

els per hour. References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason Ferald Coursey, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hemsley, James Massey, Esq'rs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hard astle and Robert Hardcastle, Esq'rs of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esq'rs. of Kent county Md. THOMAS R. PERKINS.

Centreville, Queens Ann's co. Md. } Oct. 14 3m

Valuable Property for sale

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at partial washington street, at partial washington to the cupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, tois offered for sale on accommodating terms, to-gether 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.

NOTICE.

FREDERICK F. NINDE takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that they will have an opportunity of ma-king payment on or about the 22d inst, at which time he expects to be in Easton, and pre vious to which, their notes will become due The nature of his business will not allow him to grant longer indulgence.

Cash for Negroes,

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

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber of Thursday the 9th Instant, a negro girl, named REBECCA BLAKE, bound to me for a term of years. Whoever will bring said girl home shall receive the above reward, but no thanks.

RICHARD MILLIS.

oct 14

A CARD. A • owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin-ia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as street in Easton, to the farm of John M. G. has been artfully represented by his opponents, Emory, Esq. will proceed in the execution of Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. but that he still lives, to give them CASH and said Commission on MONDAY the 27th Fairbanks. but that he still lives, to give them CASH and said Commission on Brown and Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adhaving Negroes to dispose of, will please give having Negroes to dispose of, will please give having Negroes to dispose of their Negroes. Persons day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, A. And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome. him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have cooled my for
N. B. All papers that have cooled my for-

mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, which if not called for within three months, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Richard Arringdale Daniel Acres Win. Arringdale

The Baker of Bread at Robert Banning James Bowie Joseph Blackston Mr. Battee Edwd. Benson Charles Benson Jeremiah Beckwith Henry Banks. John W. Bell 2 Jeremiah Beverly Alex. C. Bullitt 2 Rachel Bruff 2 John Burgin L. K. Berridge Anthony Banning

Ezekiel Cooper A. M. Chamberlaine Wm. II. Curtis Jane Cox G. Cromelien 2 Martha Cowper Rachel Corkrael Jesse Clark Levin Craft Jeseph Collins John Catrup Lydia Clark Saml. Colston Dr. Creighton E. A. Cohen

Udua Dean

Elizabeth Frisby Wm. Ferguson John Griffith Joseph Graham John C. Groome John Greenhock N. Garrettson Orson Gore

Robert Henderson Henry Johnson Henry Jump

> Henry King Wm. Lowe, for Edwd. Kirby.

D. O. Elliott

Samuel Mackey Jane Madan A. Mackey P. R. McNeille Julia Ann Mawgridge Wm. C. Mackey

Noble Grand of Miller Emeline Nickels Lodge, O. I. O. F. Skinner Newnam

J. Ozment

Eliza D. Parrott Commissary Price R. R. Ross, 2 Thomas Ro! inson Wm. P. Ridgaway R. H. Rhodes Martha Robinson B. Richardson

Hugh Sherwood Ann Stewart Wm. Slaughter Mary Sherwood James Stewart, Sr. Mordecai Stewart Edward Sears Jesse Scott Saml. Sneeds Levin Stewart P. Sacket, 21 Sarah Maria Satterfield

Wm. II. Thomas, 2 J. C. Waggaman

H. G. Wolfe Short A. Willis Geo. A. Waggaman, 3 Nouh Willis Thomas Warwick EDWD. MULLIKIN, P. M.

Oct 6 1834-oct 7

FOR SALE.

TAILORING.

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 Centriville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bush of what he will or can do, by way of recompany where the subscriber that appointed Lambert TAILORING.

The undersigned having located himself in Easton every Wednesslay and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton S2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence there routes from Baltimore every Mon Baltimore every Mon day norming at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All harmonic manufactured by him below the state of 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 anotehr trial. If ease combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.
D. M. SMITH.

G

TAILORING.

IIIE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent count ties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above busines in all its various branches and in the most fash ionable style-having made arrangements so as thing satisfactory, he would say, if at any time he should make a miss-fit, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public nage. patronage.

The Public's humble servant, THOMAS J. EARICKSON. sept 23

SPECIAL NOTICE. law having been passed by the last General

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 securites, who are NCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest 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

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

quarter, as the collection must be made.

NOTICE

S hereby given that the undersigned, ap pointed by the Judges of Talbot county WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the Court, Commissioners to straighten the Pub-

Oct 11

Commissioners

#### Waldie 2 CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the follow-

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales. Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ard kinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years. Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of

Family Portraits. The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from

Rome in the Nincteenth Century; in a series

The Deaf and Dumb Page: a Tale. Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by

the Duke of St. Simon. The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by

the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo. All the above, cost in the "Library" but

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulaing Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

63-Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

THE STRAM BOAT

Mabyland

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; re-

Al lbaggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the wne for owners thereof. By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. apr 1 15

STEAM BOAT NOTICE

THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT, Captain William Virdin.

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corto receive the fashions every season as soon as they come out. He flatters himself from his sica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th experience in business that he will be able to inst .- Returning will leave Chestertown on give general satisfaction to any who may favor every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica him with a call. However, to render every 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 patro-

WM. OWEN, Agent.

Easton and Baltimore Packet Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master. THIS splendid new coppered and copper fas-tened 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 re, gular 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 bed-ding—the table will be supplied with every ar ticle 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 or-der thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL II. BENNY. Easton Point, may 6

To Rent for 1835

WHAT framed Dwelling House and pre mises on Washington street adjoning Dr. Ennalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above of

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.

Cheap Daily Paper.

[On a new plan, pursued in our Northern Ci-ties with the most decided success.] T is proposed to publish in the city of Balti-more, a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be entitled the

## A description of the fashionable watering BALTIMORE INTELLIGENCER DAILY ADVERTISER.

In inviting public attention to this undertak-ing, the subscriber deems it proper to set forth the following considerations:—

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser" will differ from the daily papers now printed in this city, as it is the design of the publisher to adopt a system of condensing, by which the reader will become acquainted with all the important transpiring events of the times, without the inconvenience and loss of time attending the perusal of lengthy columns of closely printed matter. - None but articles of

peculiar interest will be published in detail.

2. The Intelligencer and Advertiser will be a politically neutral paper, aiming at an impartial record of all the prominent occurrences

of the day, without regard to party politics.

3. It shall be a commercial journal, present ing to its readers an account of the state of our Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that ciShipping News; Auction Sales; Mail arrivals and departures; of the various Lines of Stages, Steamboats, Packets, &c. Embracing also, Statistics and Tabular Views for reference; nd whatever else is calculated to interest and benefit the Mercantile part of the commu-

4. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, devoted o the best interests of our beautiful and flourshing city, and exerting its utmost to develope its natural advantages, increase its trade and advance the individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Meetings, Associations, Literary Enterprises, Lyceums, Conventions for the improvement of Schools, the advancement of Science, &c. &c.

5. It shall be an inland publication, suited to he Farmer, the Mechanic, the Storekeeper and Manufacturer residing in the country; and for the accommodation of such of them as may not be disposed to read the daily, a tri-weekly paper will be issued (every other day,) comorising all the news contained in the daily, and furnishing an abridged but satisfactory view of whatever is adapted to prove interesting and useful to these important classes of cociety.

6. It shall correspond with the pecuniary character of the times,—though printed on a handsome super-royal sheet, (five columns to the page) and containing a complete diurnal com-pendium of the most various intelligence,—the practical multum in parvo; yet the terms stated below, will render it cheaper than any other daily paper published in the country, and enable all to avail themselves of its great advanta-

7. It is designed to be literally a "Daily Advertiser," and commended as it is to public patronage by its reasonable terms and judicious arrangement, an extensive city and country circulation is confidently expected, which will of course make it a vehicle of numerous advertisements, and give it a claim to its title.

Having now briefly set before his fellow citizens his views, and knowing the astonishing success that similar projects have met with in Boston, New York, &c the subscriber trusts the citizens of Baltimore and the adjacent country will not be reluctant to encourage an enterprise presenting such claims to public patronage. He respectfully solicits the support of all, and assures his friends that he will gratefuly remember their favourable co-operation in

behalf of this new publication. 65-A number of individuals will be authorized to procure subscribers, and will wait on the

citizens at an early day. Respectfully, the Public's humble servant, C. F. CLOUD. TERMS.

 The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser," will be published at \$4 per an-num; payable quarterly, at the expiration of cach quarter.

2. The tri-weekly paper will contain all the news of the daily, and will be furnished to subscribers, at \$2,50 per annum payable in three months; or \$3, if not paid within the

year.
3. The Baltimore Intelligencer will be printed at Office No. 1, S. Gay street, every morning, on good paper, and delivered by careful carriers to any part of the city.

sept 18—sept 26
© Our brethren of the type in sister cities and in the country, especially those of them who are willing to exchange with us, would confer a favor by giving our prospectus a few insertions. The favor will be cheerfully reiprocated.

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will clease take notice that they are now due, and hat it is my duty to collect them as speedily as ossible; therefore lookout for a visit from my prother 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, LOOKOUT!
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.

TO RENT.

july 22

O 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

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dweilings 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 tf

Lumber for Sale.

OR 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

TUE and ev

idue of

PUBLI half ye Nos

ages as publish Adversered five cen

O, He o They As That Th W hat There

Thoug

In all

No O'er p Tis ! Of Withi Ten Home Tha

Where

Home

In s

The Home, His O'er al E'en l The God so And

Blest S

Lest L

His Thou, Me to Prep Nos

From

And

The Lounge SCHOO protecto the follo ing, wh flogging his agita a pecu violent,

timate

remark

er nerve

him the

dispers into op choias him a f on the al er, v highly seized, Salisbu did not

eye, a few lead the printed than th bours t we alw ous, an cribe th sympat emotion firm as for him

the law drag the he hurr ceal his But the special would lead to the special would lead to the special much o

was gr

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. VII.---No. 17.

EASTON, MD .-- TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1834.

WHOLE No. 366.

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

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

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twentyfive cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

#### POETRY.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.) HOME.

O, HOME! thou art in every place, O'er all the boundless earth-The centre of eternal space, Where'er thou has thy birth.

They say, "a thousand miles from home," As from the dearest thing That links our souls, the more we roam, The more to it we cling.

What though ten thousand miles we run, And add ten thousand more, . There is a Home-'tis like the sun That travels still before.

Though not for us-though all be strange: Yet fondest hearts there be, In all the world's unmeasured range, No home elsewhere can sec.

O'er peopled realms, or deserts vast, There still One Voice is heard-'Tis Home Home there her lot hath cast Of man, of beast, or bird.

Within the forest's deepest shade, Ten thousand depths around-Home for each living thing is made That creepeth on the ground.

Where life hath neither bed nor lair, In silence, and in gloom, Home finds the lonely flowers there, The worm within the tomb.

Home, Home-it is eternal love-His presence and His praise-O'er all, around, below, above, Creation's boundless ways-

E'en in the poor, defited heart, God said, Let wickedness depart, And We will dwell therein.

Blest Spirit, thou that Home prepare. Do thou make clean, secure, Lest Love should seek his dwelling there,

Thou, when this earthly Home shall fall, As built on erring sands-Me to that heavenly mansion call, Prepared, not made with hands.

That Home of love, and joy and peace, No sorrow in the breast-From troubling, where the wicked cease, And where the weary rest.

The three following stories are from the Lounger's Common Place Book. SCHOOL FRIENDSHIP REMEMBER-ED.

Sir Austin Nicholas was a judge under the protectorate of Cromwell, concerning whom the following circumstances are related. Having, while a boy at school, committed an offence, for which, as soon as it was known, flogging would be the inevitable punishment, his agitation, from a strong sense of shame, or a peculiar delicacy of constitution, was so violent, that his schoolfellow, Wake, an intrifle, and insisted on taking on himself the fault, for which, after a mutual struggle of friendship and generosity, he suffered a severe

A fortuitous change of events which often disperses school intimates and college chums into opposite quarters of the globe, guided Ni-choias through politics and law, to a seat in the Court of Common Pleas, and confirmed Vassent, a servant of the town, insisted on being him a friend to the powers that are. Wake, on the contrary, was a firm royalist and cav-aller, whose zeal and activity rendering him highly obnoxions to his opponents, he was seized, tried for his life, and condemned at restored them to life and their families; but in Salisbury, by his old acquaintance, Nicholas, descending a second time, her breath began to who, after a separation of six-and-twenty years, fail, and after effectually securing a cord to did not recollect Mr. Wake till he came to pass the body of a third man, she had sufficient the fatal sentence; when the name catching his presence of mind in a fainting condi-eye, a sudden conviction strengthened by a tion, to fix the rope firmly to her own hair, few leading questions, flashed on his mind, that which hung in long and luxuriant curls round had not wholly obliterated gratitude and sympathy; he beheld with the most poignant cord. Fresh air, with eau-de-vie soon restored emotion the forlorn situation of that fuithful this excellent girl; and I know not whether most

Ceal his feelings, and burst into tears.

But friendship, like other virtues, required the speedy and effectual proof of exertion, or it

Such conduct did not pass unnoticed: a prothe speedy and effectual proof of exertion, or it Such conduct did not pass unnoticed: a pro-would have been counteracted by the din of cession of the corporation, and a solemn Te would have been counteracted by the din of cession of the Corporator, and a solenin rearms or the malevolence of party fury. After much opposition from the round-heads, whom Mr. Wake's behavior had exasperated, respite was granted, and Nicholas unwilling to risque a life he highly valued to the uncertainty of letters, and the dilatory tardiness of messengers, hurried immediately to London. He too of her own heart, that inestimable reward rushed to the protector, and would not quit hof a benevolent mind.

him, till sorely against Oliver's will, he had obtained a pardon for his friend, against whom, from personal enmity or misrepresentation

Cromwell was peculiarly invelerate.

The fortunate Royalist, from inattention, a magnammous or an affected contempt of death, was a stranger to the name and person of his judge, and knew not the powerful interposition in his favor. Nicholas, also, had reserved the precious, the important secret, in his own breast, till certain of sucess; lest, by vainiy exciting hope, he should only add new pains to misfortune. Returning without delay to Salisbury, he flew to the prison, gradually disclosed his name and office to Wake, and producing a pardon, the friends sunk into each other's arms. Nicholas overpowered by the bliss of conferring life and comfort on one, for whom he had carly experienced the most disinterestings friendship-Wake unexpectedly snatched from death by discovering, perhaps, the first friend he ever loved, in a party whom he had always considered as usurpers of lawful authority, as the wolves and tigers of his country.

THE DUTCHMAN AND HIS HORSE Cornelius Voltemad, a Dutchman, and an cornelius voluemad, a Dulchman, and an inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope, had an intrepid philanthrophy which impelled him to risque, and (as it unfortunutely proved) to lose his own life in consequence of heroic efforts to save the lives of others. The generous purpose in a great degree he effected, in the year 1773, when a Dutch ship was driven on shore in a storm near Table bay, not far from the South River fort. Returning from a ride, the state of the vessel, and the cries of the crew, strongly interested him in their behalf. Though unable to swim, he provided himself with a rope, and being mounted on a powerful horse, remarkably muscular in its form, plunged with the noble animal into the sea, which rolled in waves sufficiently tremendous to daunt a man of common fortitude. This worthy man, with his spirited horse, approached the ship's side, near enough to enable the sailors to lay hold of

by this method, and their grasping the horse's tail, he was happy enough, after returning several times, to convey jourteen persons on But in the warmth of his benevolence, he appears not to have sufficiently attended to the prodigious and exhausting efforts of his horse, who in combating with the boisterous billows, and his accumulated burthens, was almost spent with fatigue, and debilitated by the quantity of sea water, which in its present agitated state, could not be prevented from rushing in great quantities down his throat. In swimming with a heavy load, the appearance of a horse is singular; his forehead and nostrils are the only parts to be seen; in this perilous state the least check in his mouth is generally considered as fatal; and it was supposed that ome of the half drowned sailors, in the ardour of self preservation, pulled the bridle inadver-tently, for the noble creature, far superior to the majority of bipeds who harrass and torment his species, suddenly disappeared with his master, sunk and rose no more.

This affecting circumstance induced the Dutch East India Company to erect a monordered that such descendants or relations as he left, should be speedily provided for. Befere this intelligence reached the Cape, his nephew, a corporal in the service, had solicited to sucthis intelligence reached the Cape, his nephew, a corporal in the service, had solicited to succeed him in a little employment he held in the ceed him in a little employment he held in the memageric, but being refused, retired in chagrin to a distant settlement, where he died, before news of the Director's recommendations could reach him. While we lament to inform you of a secret, which I never methat to inform you of a secret which I never methat to inform you of a secret which I never methat to inform Voltemad's fate, and the ungrateful treatment escaped your observation. his relation experienced from the people at the tends to render this misfortune still more agof a long rope with him on shore, it might have been fixed to a cable, which with proper help might have been fixed to a cable, which with proper help might have been dragged on shore, and the whole ship's company saved without involving their benefactor and a noble animal in destruc-

HEROISM OF A MAID SERVANT. Catherine Vassent, the daughter of a French peasant, exhibited at the age of seventeen, and in the humble capacity of a menial, a proof of intrepid, persevering slumpathy, which ranks her with the noblest of her sex.

A common sewer of considerable depth hav-

a peculiar delicacy of constitution, was so repair, four men passing by, late in the even-violent, that his schoolfellow, Wake, an intimate associate, and father of the Archbishop, remarked it with concern. Possessing stronger nerves and sensibility less exquisite, he told was known, and besides the difficulty of prohim that the discipline of the rod was a mere curing assistance at that unseasonable hour, every one present was intimidated from expos-ng himself to similar danger, by attempting to rescue these unfortunate wretches, who appeared already in a state of sufficiation from

the mephitic vapour.

Fearless, or ignorant of danger, and irresisti-bly impelled by the cries of their wives and children who surrounded the spot, Catherine lowered without delay into the nox ous openthe prisoner at the bar, whom he had just sen- a full but well formed neck. Her neighbors,

Deum were celebrated on the occasion; Cathe

From the 'Lounger's Common Place Book.' ANECDOTE OF A HIGHWAYMAN. FOUNDED ON FACT.

A clergyman, on his way from London to the parish in which he resided, within twenty. miles of the metropolis, as the evening was closing, overtook a traveller on horse back, and as the road had been long notorious for frequent robberies, begged leave to join company, which was agreed to.

The appearance of the stranger, half supressed sighs, and a rooted melancholy stamped on his countenance, against which he seemed to be effectually struggling, interested the old gentleman in his favour. They conversed on gentleman in his favour. They conversed on various subjects; and soon dissipated that unso-cial reserve, which has sometimes heen considered the characteristic mark of an Englishman. Politics, the weather, and the danger of travelling near London at night, with other new acquaintance, were succesively the subject of their conversation.

'I am surprised,' said the eccleesiastic, "that as the common place cant of medicant imposture the infamy and destruction which sooner or later always follow the desperate adventures of a highwayman; and my astonishment at the in-fatuation increases, when I recollect several in-stances of wanderers in this dangerous path, the fatal act of sober life and conversation; they a paper, gave it to the petitioner, and ordered must have known that in this our Christian the post-boy to drive on.—"This trifle, I am country, there are inexhaustible resources of sorry to say," replied the illicit collector, "is pity and relief in the hands and hearts of the by no means adequate to the pressure I feel, it chir table and humane, many of whom it is the business of their lives, to seek for, and assist

real distress in any form.
"I agree to the truth of your description generally speaking," replied the traveller; "the princely revenues and bulky magnificence of every occasion of general calcinity or individual distress; the thousands, and tens of thousands, feel, see positive proof that your benevelence has not been imposed on, and I may possibly recountry the high promise of an original, beautiful, and invaluable fabric, far surpassing in the shoals of exiles from every part of the continent, confirm the justice of your panegryics on British benevolence and hospitality; but there

The phase of thousands, feel, see positive proof that your benevelence has not been imposed on, and I may possibly recountry the high promise of an original, beautiful, and invaluable fabric, far surpassing in strength and beauty of texture that of linen, which it is destined wholly to supersede, as the culture of it requires much less labor and expense than flav and does not like that and the crow-british benevolence and hospitality; but there the end of a cord, which he threw out to them; police notice, and brooding in silence over its sorrow, often escapes the benignant, but rapid glance of modern charity. There are spirits, continued the stranger, in an elevated tone of voice, his eyes flashing at the moment I will do no such thing; you are mistaken in with feroclous pride, and tortured sensibility, your man; post-boy, I insist on it, that you ing, being objects of the highest importance, there are spirits which would rather perish drive on directly. "Let him do it at his peril!" give it a very decided preference over that by inches than attempt to waken the generosity, or expose themselves to the neglect or contempt of the giddy, unthinking part of mankind; -spirits, sir, which would not hesitate a moment in flying for refuge to instant death, in order to evade the arrows of mistortones, and key; your pocket book which I see you have conclude their own miseries, but who cannot conclude their own miseries, but who cannot see a wife, a child, or a parent, bereft of the with its contents be also surrendered. Driver, necessaries of life, without resolving at any risk, to alleviate their difficulties! There is a the wealthy, which they cannot often find out, to the carriage, and unless you wish for a slug to be the opinion at Lowell, where they have and which prudent men when they do see it through your head, take not the least notice of offered to make the experiment, that it can be and which prudent men when they do see it often laugh at and revile; they tell the sufferer that he is poor and miserable only because he deserves to be so; that he has no right to expect relief; that it would be justice and fail relief to be sow on imaginary poverty, refined indosec,

& culpable affectation, the meed due only to ir-) retrievable calamity and indigent infirmity.

"I am a wretched being of that class, which, Cape, a circumstance arises in our minds which as I have just said, the gay overlook, the prusystem, spurred his horse, and wishing him a dent censure, and the ignorant despise; I was good night, was in a few minutes out of his reduced by a union of folly and misfortune, sight. The old gentleman soon reached his gravating. In his bold and successful attempt to reach the ship, if this benevolent man, instead to reach the ship, if this benevolent man, instead the many of existences I cannot die: I am a constance of the even increase and affluence to a total deprivation of the constance of the even increase of existences. I cannot die: I am a constance of the even increase of existences o of embarrassing himself with a hazardous burthen fatal to them all, had only brought the end ble) step, would at once remove me from the lence by argument, disordered his feelings, and evils I endure; but the pangs of want are aggraated by the bitter reflection, that a beloved wile, an aged parent, and three lovely children are involved in the same ruin. Too proud to appeal to the humanity, I resolved to work upon the fears of mankind, and I have for some time supported my family by force of arms. I conss without scruple, that to procure a purse at all events, is the business of my present journey

Be not alarmed, sir, at the avowal,"

cried the stranger, seeing the clergyman somewhat terrified at his words, "be not alarmed;
I would cut off my right hand rather than abuse the confidence you have placed in me. It is on individuals of a very different description that I mean to raise contributions; on the luxu-rious, the wealthy, and the indolent, who par-indeed, were the means pursued, and so rapid ting with a little loose cash are deprived of only minute portion of their superfluity which they would otherwise dissipate in folly or

The divine, somewhat recovered from his embarrassment, now ventured to speak.
"I cannot by any means be prevailed on toagree to your positions, nor can I, as a minis-ter of the gospel refrain from warning your a-of his nocturnal journey, in whose fate he felt gainst the fatal conclusions you draw from himself so strangely interested —Pressing with them; such is the discriminating sense, such some difficulty through the crowd he instantly the enlightened philanthropic spirit, and such the persevering benevolence of the times, that I am convinced there is no spcies of distress, however it may recede from public view, or pronounced against him, at the moment of enbury itself in obscurity, can escape the sharp sighted optics of English humanity. Not con-tent with conferring favor on humble appli-cants, it is one of the most prominent features of the present day to form societies, for the ex-press purpose of exploring the darkest recesses and solace of his family, thus cut off in the f human misery; no grievance properly explained and well authenticated, is the prisoner at the bar, whom he had just sentenced to an ignominious death, was no other than the fond friend of his juvenile hours, those hours which, whatever be the colors of our fate, we always contemplate with a sacred, a serious, and interesting pleasure. I need not describe the state of mind in which civil discord had not wholly obliterated gratitude and the state of mind in which civil discord had not wholly obliterated gratitude and the state of mind in which civil discord had not wholly obliterated gratitude and the state of mind in which civil discord had not wholly obliterated gratitude and the state of mind in which civil discord had not wholly obliterated gratitude and the state of mind in which civil discord had not wholly obliterated gratitude and the state of mind in which civil discord had not wholly obliterated gratitude and state of mind in which civil discord had not wholly obliterated gratitude and state of mind in which civil discord had not wholly obliterated gratitude and well authenticated, is suffered to go unredressed;—remove all possibility of imposition, and to know calamity in England, is to remove it. But allowing for argument's sake that the case was otherwise, on what principles to see the almost lifeless body of Catherine suspense. post at which providence placed you, and at the first appearance of difficulty or disaster, forgetting duty, interest, friendship, and every social tie, insolently to rush into the presence firm associate of his youth, who had undergone for him disgrace and stripes; he saw, on every side, the hell hounds of war, and the mastiffs of the law, waiting, with eager impatience, to drag the man he once loved to untimely death; he hurried from the bench precipitately to conceal his feelings, and burst into tears.

But friendship, ind every social tie, insolently to rush into the presence of your creator, your hands reeking with your of your creator, your hands reeking wit

man, and if my information be correct, has a which human industry is divided into so many winter. Select your corn intended for planting considerable sum of money with him: I will separate and distinct branches, while the putwithout exaggeration or reserve explain my situation to him; according to your honorable, but in my mind romantic and unfounded doctrune; I will endeavor to prevail on his reason to acknowledge the justness of my claims, and try to interest his feeling to relieve my dis-

The trier of this dangerous and unlawful experiment, immediately turned his horse, and decending the hill, in a few minutes met the gentleman's carriage. Requesting the driver to stop, he advanced to the door, without any to stop, he advanced to the door, without any appearance of violence, and, in a gentle tone of source. He had been taught to spend, and acvoice, thus addressed the person who was in it:

voice, thus addressed the person who was in it:

tables, or the road, afford a common last resource. He had been taught to spend, and actually had spent, thousands, but had not been taught to spend a spend to wife, and an infant family, are in want of support, our accustomed rescourse have vanished, you are plentifully supplied with the means, have you the inclination effectually to serve

by which the hearts of the frequenters o London are so naturally, but too indiscriminately hardened, sometimes against the wailings of rad missery, yet not able wholly to suppress those feelings which an indiscriminate address who were men of sound intellect, and previous to had awakened, twisted all his loose silver into will not provide for my family a week. A fifty pound bank note which will not be missed in your abundance, would remove all my difficulties, and give me time to apply to a wealthy relation, who lives in another kingdom. If you can prevail on yourself to afford our various hospitals; the vast subscriptions on me this timely assistance, I will give you my

eyed to the pockets of the highwayman. all laws, human and divine, and defending vio-

kept him awake more than half the night. Rising early, he walked to the seat of his brother, a magistrate, who resided in a neighboring village, to whom he related the adventure of the preceding night. They resolved, assisted by a gentleman who presided at one of the public offices, to whom the ecclesiastic immediately wrote, to watch

the march of justice, in consequence of the Judges of the Assize being sitting at the moment of the offender's apprehension, that an in-dictment was prepared, the bill found, and the culprit actually arraigned at the bar, by the time the 'clergyman was able to reach town.
He hurried into court, anxious to be convinced recognized him; and, to add to the sorrow he felt, a verdict of guilty, in consequence of evidence which it was impossible to resist was tering. The worthy priest was not able to suppress or conceal his emotion at beholding a young man of pleasing person and manners, and of a good understanding, who might have prime of life, by adhering to a system radically preposterous and unwarrantable. Rushing from the afflicting scene, he relieved himself by a shower of tears. The criminal scon after suffered an ignominious death. But the worthy clergy man did not let his feelings make him forget his duty.—He considered virtue as some-thing more than a well rounded period, or a harmonious flow of words, and recollecting children, he hastened to them, and became a

that principle, which he has so wisely and so merciful implanted in your breast." The good man would have proceeded; but his companion seeing, as the moonlight shone through the parting clouds, a post-chaise ascending the hill, thus interrupted him:—

"To know calamity is to relieve it, if I rightly understood you, is one of your positions" [It is."—"An opportunity for putting to the test the truth of your assertion, now offers itself, said the stranger; "the carriage which is coming is, in fact, what I have several hours been expecting. The owner of it is a rich that raised his family from indigence; been expecting. The owner of it is a rich that raised his family from indigence; been expecting. The owner of it is a rich that raised his family from indigence; but, instigated by the vanity or folly of his wife, and perhaps glad to make that an excuss for indulging his own, he had yielded in an unlucky moment to the infatuation of the times. He gave his eldest son a genteel and expensive education, that pernicious weakness the truth of your assertion, now offers itself," said the stranger; "the carriage which is coming is, in fact, what I have several hours been expecting. The owner of it is a rich machinery of a watch, in the formation of but lie to settle and constitution for large.

Farmer and Gardener.

From the Complete Farmer.

FARMERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.

FARMERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.

FARMERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.

FARMERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.

PLOUGHING.—Stiff, hard, cloggy land, intended to be tilled, should be ploughed in an unlucky moment to the infatuation of the times. He gave his eldest son a genteel and excussions to the immessive for the ministry, of whom 2 called to that sacred employment. The condition of the times. He gave his eldest son a genteel and the plant of the sould be ploughed in an unlucky moment to the infatuation of the times. He gave his eldest son a genteel and the plant of the sacred did during the year; 92 young mer to the wous his elded to that an excussion in the median during his ow

The young man was thus disqualified for treading in the footsteps of his father, which would have led him by the paths of duty and regularity, to health of hody, peace of mind and competency; he became that wretchedest of all beings, an accomplished gentleman, without fortune, without any intellectual or material dexterity, which would enable him to proinitiated in the more mercenary art of earning his dinner. But this was not the whole of the evil. In frivolous or vicious pursuits, he had dissipated a large portion of that property, which, at his father's death, ought to have been equally divided among himself, his brothers, and sister .- The miserable parent felt, when it was too late, the effects of his mistake and injudicious partiality. In the decline of life he was deprived of those little indulgences,

peruses this page can produce numerous instances, embittered the old man's declining days with unavailing repentance, and hurried Substitute for Linen.-The following com-

those sweet reliefs of age and pain to which honest industry is fairly entitled. This fatal

error, of which I believe every person who

his request it is inserted. pertinent, said the gentlemen, somewhat irritat-ed; "can you suppose I am to be duped by so similar materials, require to be renewed anshallow an artifice, can you expect me to give nually, (being a perennial,) and the prepara-so serious a sum to a man whose face I never tion of it for manufacturing being far more saw before, and probably shall never see again, simple than either; and its great natural affinity aligio directly, if you have any regard for (which it is well known silk will not do,) but your safety; stand steadily at the heads of your the repeated action of water rather appears to species of distress which does not always strike horses, throw aside your whip, turn your back strengthen and beautify it. It is ascertained

any thing that is doing," The key of the spun upon machinery, And while it offers to other branches of manstrans divided with a knife, and three hundred macture very important whe i wesfor those sub superior, in many points, for paper. It is be Having amply supplied his pecuniary wants, lieved, from some specimens already produced, the marauder did not neglect to take the nethat paper of every descripton may be manhe gave a circumstantial account of the whole covered in this country, that holds out the birth to speak! He lately exhibited his pupil he gave a circumstantial account of the whole transaction; declared himself continued in his system, spurred his horse, and wishing him a cotton being exotics, and the discoveries of course exotic; but this material is indigenous, all of which he answered verbally without hesis open to any who wish to make experiments. fare, and is eighteen years of age. -Silliman's Journal for October.

> Ribbon Grass.—The ribbon grass of our gardens, (Phalaris Americana) is likely to become of great value in our husbandry : it has been found to be better adapted to wet boggy grounds than any other species of grass; to propagate rapidly, either by seeds or by roots; to yield a very large product in hay or pasture, and to be well adapted to farm stock. The first suggestion of this fact came to us in a letter from ABERDEEN ROBINSON, of Portsmouth,

N. H. who says the discovery was accidental.

"A neighbor, he says, wishing to get rid of some of the roots which encumbered the garden threw them into a bog, where they took root, and spread over a large space of ground, excluding every other plant. The water flows through the roots at all seasons. The turf has become so solid as to bear a cart and oxen. walked through the grass when in bloom, and never beheld a more handsome and luxuriant growth. It stood perfectly erect, full of large leaves, even, and four or five feet high. It produces excellent food; cattle feed it close, and appear to be more fond of it when made into hay than any other grass. I have spoken for one half of the roots of the patch, and have ground ploughed in my meadow into which I intend to transplant them, at about the distance of corn hills."

On a recent visit from the Hon. E. Goon-RICH, of Hartford, we were happy to receive from that gentleman, a confirmation of the good one of great utility and importance to farmers opinion of the phalaris, which had been introduced by Mr. Robinson's letter. It has been ant states that he has kept Bees for a number Hampshire. Not recollecting the particulars for the preservation of Bees through the cold when he sees this, to forward them to us in order that we may publish them contact. narrated, we would beg of Mr. Gooodrich, when he sees this, to forward them to us in order that we may publish them correctly.—

The subject merits further attention; and if our anticipations are not irrationally founded, the Phalaris Americana will yet become the gama usual degree of healthiness and activity, and the morth. It is truly perennial, there were but a very small number of dead.

Cultivator, or any other gentleman who can, furnish us with a description of the seed of the phalaris; or, it possible, with a few of the seeds in a paper or letter by mail. The seeds of the gama grass are nearly as large as kernels of corn—unlike any other seed we ever saw— Farmer and Gardener.

separate and distinct branches, while the put-ting the whole together and superintending its movements, constitutes another reputable em-You will consider well, which is the best method of harvesting corn, and adopt one of the methods mentioned by Judge Buel. If the husks and bottoms of your corn, when stowed away for winter, are sprinkled with a strong solution of salt in water, (take care not to use such a quantity of the solution as to cause mould) and when dealt out are cut fine with a straw-cutter, they will make first rate fodder. Do not feed hogs with hard corn without steep-ing, grinding or boiling it. The grain will go much the farther for undergoing some or all of these operations, and if a due degree of fermentation is superadded, so much the better.

TREES .- In England, where they understand dressing the earth, no shrubs and trees are more esteemed than those which grow in our own woods. They are not only compara-tively but positively beautiful. Yet we value them less than their merits, because, like the faces of old friends, they are familiar. A foreign tree is prized because it is foreign. The Lombardy Poplar has overshadowed the land, though stiff, ugly, graceless and useless. But the Sassafras, a tree that has no equal for beauty and fragrance, is left for the axe, for seldom is it seen in a garden. The Sumac, a shrub that may be trimmed into a small tree, has a richness of foliage and berry perfectly unrival-led, but it is generally left to bloom by the way-side. At this season, a shrub or tree may munication is from a gentleman of very high the transplanted in safety and with advantage. respectability in Salem, Massachusetts, and at A hoe and a crow-bar will do the deed, even if A hoe and a crow-bar will do the deed, even if not in the hands of a Sampson or Goliath. There has recently been discovered, in Salem, Masschusetts, and patented, a new and beautiful material resembling silk and linen, which holds out to the manufacturers of this by the roots, he will pluck up his dyspepsia in tem.-Boston Courier.

From the N. York Courier & Enquirer, "THE CHURCH IN DANGER."

Some evil minded persons attempted a few lays since to blow up the "Free Church," in Hartford, Ct. whilst the minister was in the very act of delivering his sermon. As he was cried the robber, raising his voice and presenting a double barrelled pistol; stir not an inch, before we part I, must have your money or your life. There is in your portuganteau that which will colored of various tints, present such a beautiful representation of the manufacture. A few specimens of the manufacture in the midst of his discourse, a tremendous explosion, loud enough for that of a twelve pounder, took place within the building—not exactlife. There is in your portuganteau that which will colored of various tints, present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will colored of various tints, present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will colored of various tints, present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will colored or various tints, present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will colored or various tints, present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will colored or various tints, present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will colored or various tints, present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will colored or various tints, present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will be a present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will be a present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will be a present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will be a present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will be a present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will be a present such a beautiful life. There is in your portuganteau that which will be a present such a beautiful life. The present

Hoggish.—"When are you going to commence the porking business" asked a person of another who had a sty on his eye.
"Explain," said be of the afflicted eye.

"Why, I see you have got your sty ready."
"True," was the reply, "and I have got one
for in my eye now."—Ralt. Visitor

Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, says he will not be satisfied until the journey from Liverpool to London is made in two hours, being at the rate of one hundred and four miles an hour? He has already travelled forty.

SINGULAR. - A successful attempt has lately been made by the Abbe Jamet, Director of the Hospital of Bon Sauveur in Normandy, to is a native of this country, discovered by one of itation. The tone of his voice is represented her own daughters, with its intrinsic worth, as being very singular, and produces an unnat-seem peculiarly to enhance its value to us. It ural effect. He is a nephew of Cardinal La-

This is a very interesting circumstance, and the possibility of teaching the deaf to speak, being ascertained, we doubt not that a system will soon be established, by which the unfortunate individuals, who have hitherto been considered as necessarily dumb, will be enabled to communicate their wants and opinions, to their fellow beings, without being compelled to resort to the inconvenient mode of writing and making signs.—Boston Journal. making signs .- Boston Journal.

Naval.—The U. S Ships Brandywing Capt DEACON, and Natchez, Capt Zanzinger, sailed from Rio de Janeiro 16th Aug. The former for the Pacific, the latter on a cruize.

The U. S. Schr Dolphin. Lt. Com. Voor-HEES, was at Lima 27th June. The U. S. ships Vincennes, Com. Wodsworth, and Fair-field, Capt. Vallette had sailed thence for Guayaquil.

A Naval Court Martial is to be held at Charlestown, (Mass) Navy Yard, on the 13th inst. (this day,) on Lieutenant Babbit, on charges of insubordination, and disobedience of orders, preferred against him by Com. Elliott. The Court will be composed of Captains Urane, Downes, Creighton, and Kearny, and Masters Commandant Sloat and Stevens.

Honey Bees.—A respectable farmer of this neighborhood, called on us a few days since, for the purpose of inviting us to give publicity to a practice adopted by him for preserving Bees through the winter, which he considers grass of the north. It is truly perennial, spreads rapidly, and may be innoculated in the manner suggested by Mr Robinson, especially in a soil saturated with water, with great facility and at a trifling expense.—Cultivator.

Will Mr. Goodrich or the editor of the my. It is at least deserving of a repetition. ers who engage in this branch of rural economy. It is at least deserving of a repetition.—
West Chester Herald.

West Chester Herald.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference, which has this year been held in London, commenced its sittings on Wednesday, July 30th, and closed on Thursday August the 14th. About 400 preachers assembled. Twenty preachers died during the year; 92 young men offered themselves for the ministry, of whom 29 were called to that sacred employment. The increase of the society in the past year is 17,853, viz, 12,000 in England, and 5,853 in Ireland and faveign missionary stations. A very important paint was carried at this Conference, which will affect the character of the ministry—the establishment of an institution for the improvement of the young men who are caudidates for

From the Richmond Enqu PORTRAITS-PHILIP P. BARBOUR. public services, and political principles of our Statesmen, must prove useful to the People. We estimate the personal merits of others with reference to the common faculties of mankind. The efforts of genius in active or speculative life, are rightly measured not so much by their real elevation, as by the height to which they ascend above the level of their age and country.

Of those who have emerged from the obscurity of private life within the last five and twenty years, and have acted a distinguished part in the great drama of our political affairs, few have been more conspicuous than Philip P. Barbour. Gifted with superior talents, and a resolute spirit, he boldly encountered in his youth those difficulties, which were neither few nor small, that obstructed his onward march in the road of intellectual improvement. After he had assumed his position before the public, he became known to his personal triends, as a man of elevated feelings—of unostentatious address-unwearied applicationwith a healthful and well-proportioned mind, that expanded itself to the highest duties: to the People, as a sound, sensible and independent politician—true to the Republican party and its principles, neither seeking nor shunning distinction, and finding whatever of reputation he acquired in the straight-forward path of honor. To these qualities, Mr. Barbour added an understanding enriched and liberalized by a copions knowledge of books, and an extensive observation of men, manners, and political events. In a few years he was regarded, as a learned, and acute lawyer, who wielded strong intellectual energies, with great quickness and fairness. All experience proves, that, to enaure signal success in the profession of the law, much study, deep reflection, perpetual vigilance, varied talents, a lofty spirit, and often times the utmost disinterestedness of purpose are indispensable. - The intimate acquaintance of Judge Barbour with his fellowcitizens generally, afforded them ample opportunities of judging correctly of his private virtues, and of the motives by which he was guided in his conduct towards them.

The People of Virginia have long been dis-

tinguished for their admiration of talent, when united to pure intentions and a virtuous ambition. Moved by this feeling, it became a matter of course, that Mr. Barbour, entrenched, as he deservedly was, in the affections and respe of all those who know him, should receive the offer of a seat in Congress, during the gloomiest period of the late War, when inflexible patriotism and political courage were required to meet the calamitious events of that crisis. Mr Barbour took his seat in the House of Representatives in September, 1814, a few weeks after Washington had been captured, and its public edifices consumed. Notwithstanding this disaster so humiliating to the national pride; notwithstanding the general peace of Europe had liberated the veteran legions of Wellington from service on that Continent, and had added vasily to the power of Great Britain to mjure us, still there was a party in the Union, possessing talents, wealth, numbers, and zeal, that was violently opposed to the War. At the head of those who represented this party in Congress, were Timothy Pickering and Daniel Webster-who, with their as sociates, preached up, in effect, a base and cowardiy submission; and who endeavored to vote down every measure that was proposed as a means o attack upon, or defence against. the common enemy. The was was declared in June, 1812. In June, 1813, the Legislature of Massachusetts transmitted to Congress a treasonable and dastardly remonstrance against treasonable and dastardly remonstrance against advanced this broad and alarming proposition, the continuance of the war, which it pronounced advanced this broad and alarming proposition, to be improper, impolitic, and united and Legislature denounced as "unreasonable in its origin, reprehensible in its language, erroneous in its facts and principles, and pernicious in its effects."-About the same time, Mr. Webster offered, in the House of Representatives, five resolutions, intended, as their advocates avowed, te show that the Councils of the country were contaminated by the influence, and guided by the hand, of Napoleon-that the resident, and the majority in Congress, were he unresisting dupes of French intrigue, and the tame objects of French insult and mjury-Mr. Barbour set himself right across the path of these enemies to their country, and against all their schemes, with a measured, steady, unshrinking courage. He acquired, at once, a high character in the councils of the nationwas regarded as a man "Justum et tenacem propositi"-safe in his judgments-who examined every question with coolness and with out prejudice, and met every responsibility with a fearless intrepidity. When we look back upon the events and dangers of the war of 1812, we are lost in wonder at the conduct of the Federal Party, as such, and its leaders In what did that war, at all events after it was declared, differ from that of the Revolution: The one was waged to secure an independent national existence—the right of representation and taxation; the other, for the perpetuation of that independence. In the one, our towns we e sacked-our soldiers murdered-our property destroyed-and our territory overrun and ravaged. In the other, our citizens were but hered by the tomahawk of the savage—our ships captured on the high seas and burnt-our cities blockaded-our sailors forced to fight against their country-our women violated It was such a war as this, that the Federal party sought to close by an inglorious peace. An undue partiality for Great Britain, --

deep-rooted hostility to the Republican States of which Virginia was then "the head and -the hope of reaching power by the downfall of the Republican party, on the ruins of which, they might, as they had done in seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, erect batteries, whonce they could rake the whole line of the popular rights, -had extinguished their patriotism-their pride of character-their sensibilities-their sympathics and courage. They forgot the stern and bloody resistance of their ancestors to British domination-all the illustrious examples of patriotic devotion re-corded in history—They had forgetten Bunker's Hill—the Cowpens—Germant own and Monmouth—Saratoga and York Town.— They might have found an impulse to their slumbering courage, in the devotion of their Revolutionary mothers—or in that most affect ing instance of love of country found in the winde range of his or, -when the Carthagen ians being in need of cordage for their fleet, which they were fitting up to meet the enemy the narratior, although a Roman, proudly exclauns, "matrone ipsa, capitlessuos contulerunt, ut exearum crinibus funes fucerent"-(The very matrons cut off their tresses, that they might make ropes of their hair.) -Dur-ing this conflict with a powerful foreign eneny, indirectly aided by a numerous host within our own territory . Mr. Barbour appeared for he was in to degree dismayed, but remained true to the faith which he had embraced. stood firmly by the nation—its sacred ine favour, confidence and gratitude of his con-

There were some in almost every State o'l advocated all the doctrines of Wetster, Quincy Whatever, especially in such a crisis of the and Pickering. But there was another class national affairs as the present, may promote a of politicians, who, fearing the deep-toned encorrect knowledge of the intellectual abilities, ergy of the public reproach, proceeded more cautiously in their witticisms upon "Madison's War"-in their spleen and malice against our Statesmen and Generals-who cased themselves up in a kind of moody selfishnesswho, as long as the mutterings of the storm were heard only in the distance, felt themselves secure-Like him, who, being aroused by the cry of fire, learning that it is far off from his own dwelling, rolls himself up and again reigns himself to his slumbesr. Whether the Hon. Mr. Leigh belonged to this latter description of persons, or whether he was seen in that perilous time,

"Gallantly arm'd Rising from the ground like feather'd Mercury, let his friends and country answer. No en-lightened man will deny the right to every citizen, of owning his opposition to any war in which the nation may be engaged, although constitutionally declared—nor his right to apeal to the press and the ballot box, for the purpose of changing public opinion and the na-tional policy. When men believe that others are deceived, they are justified in every honorable effort to effect the deliverance of human reason from error. Indeed, they are worthy of all praise, for an unshrinking opposition to every species of tyranny-every restraint upon the liberty of private judgment-every attack upon the great cause of civil and religious freedom. But, when those who were opposed to the war of 1812, a war waged so righteously an ended so gloriously-advance, now that all the danger has passed away, their claims to the favor of the people, it becomes an exceedingly grave question, whether they should be either honored or trusted. If any exceptions are made, they should be like the shipwrecked sai-

"L'ari nantes in gurgite vasto."

Under monarchal governments Princes can always secure the fidelity of their chiefs by corronets, stars, garters, and pensions-but, un ler a government like ours, the patriot, statesman and soldier, must find his reward for his toils & dangers, in the noble consciousness of having done his duty and in the gratitude of his countrymen. So long as our peop'e remain free, this must be one of the great co servative principles of their national existence. When they shall be enslaved, the fourtain of honor will be, the pleasure of one man, or the gracious condescension and bounty of the few. What was it that secured to Washington the everlasting gratitude of this nation, but his spotless virtue and immoveable adherence to its interests amidst eve ry danger? What was it that placed Jackson the Presidential chair, but the facts, that he had conducted our armies with genius and skill -had bared his bosom to the bullets of the enemy, and given thereby the last and highest pledge of devotion to his country? And what s it, that has gained to Mr. Barbour that large share of affection, respect, and honor, which he at this moment enjoys, but his unshaken adheren e to the people, inder all their deffi ultres -his fair and honest u e of every power entrusted to his hands in a long course of public service, and in the administration of which, he has ever remained "pure and undefiled:" During the session of Congress of 1816, it

was proposed to establish the present National Bank. Mr Barbour had entered upon public life decisively opposed to this measure, because he did not believe that Con grass posse sad the power to create such a corporation. This qua-At that time, Mr. Hamilton, in his argument in favor of the constutionality of the Bank, had the continuance of the war, which it pronounced to be improper, impolitic, and unjust; and which remonstrance, a small minority of that which remonstrance, a small minority of that the terms a right to apply a proposition, and unjust; and which remonstrance, a small minority of that the terms a right to apply a proposition, added, the Tariff of 1824; and soon atterwards, perfect stillness on their shadows, soon to asthe terms, a right to employ all means requisite Mr. Adams and Mr. Ciay came into power. ends of such power, and which are not preciuded by restrictions specified in the Coastitution, or not immoral or not contrary to the ends of political society." Mr. Josseson and others averred, that if this proposition were true, then the Convention had clothed the government with unlimited powers-that a strict construction of the Constitution was the only protection failed behind the age and had shut their eyes to for the people, against the encroschments of the lights of advancing wisdom. At the mofor the people, against the encroachments of power and the schemes of ambition, and against that corruption which had prevailed in were thus sunit to the lowest point of depresevery civilized nation.—The framers of the sion, Mr. Barbour came forth with a mass of every civilized nation.—The framers of the information, decidy boarded, lucidly arranged, new Constitution had studied profoundly the history of intellectual and civil liberty. - They knew that in the mother country, the laity had struggled against the clergy for the formerand that the people had fought against the power of the throne for the latter. Our Statesmen bresaw that their descendants might have to constitutional questions which he has discussed ontend against a central power in the General Fovernment-which, aided by patronage and wealth might in the lanse of time everwhelm he rights of the seperate States, and reduce hem to the condition of contemptible corporations. They, therefore, gave us a written Constitution, one of the great discoveries of modern imes, in the science of government. The republican party contended, that the authority of the General Government cannot be carried beyond principles of the people of Virgin s, than any the plain provisions of their Constitution. It was ascertained that Mr. Madison, who had led the opposition to the old Bank, in one of the political faith is influencing, decisively, the intellect, and unanswerable arguments that ever fell from the lips of man, had renounced his objections to the establishment of another. This change of opinion was excuse ! by palliating and peculiar circumstances. The credit of the State Banks was prostrate-the amount of the national debt enormous -the curency of the country debased, and the loss upon exchanges oppressive. This act of Mr. Madion, in opposing the new Bank Bill, was disapproved by the conscience and judgment of Mr. Barbour. Bit he withdrew and did not vote upon its final passage-a course that has been ensured by a few -but which every genero is man will parden. Mr. Barbour was placed in a situation of great delicacy-He was suddealy descried by a large portion of that party, with which he had undersity acted, on a long contested constitutional question.—His great political teacher, and his personal friend, the President, who had all the lights before him, and was deeply responsible to the people, had sented to this measure on the doubtful ground,

that it was "res judicata." It is however sufficient for the people, no to know, that Judge Burbour refused to record his vote in favour of what he deemed a violation of the Constitution, that he did not surrender his political faith, and that his predictions of evil from this establishment have been prophetically falfilled. Now, as in 1816, he is a whose names are unknown.

Darling of Vt. Stephens, a seaman, two forknow ye that on some treacherous rock, of evil from this establishment have been prophetically falfilled. Now, as in 1816, he is a whose names are unknown. gainst the Bank, which he believes to be "in deaily hostility to all our institutions," which has at last crowned its profligate course, by audiciously shutting its doors in the face of the gassed Mount descrt Rock (distant a mile ty, indirectly aided by a numerous host withour own territory. Mr. Barbour appeared fore his country with eminent advantage; he was in no degree dismayed, but remains.

But, the selection of such a committee, is like bearing nearly north, and about six miles discovered by the assurance that their destinations.

From the survivors we have gained the following particulars:—the Sarah left Boston on sheet of those brave spirits whom I now address, and on the cenotaph erected by a name and a half) about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, carrying wto esail, steering N. E. by E. holds."

The sea their bodies, Heaven their spirit, holds."

The gave consolation and cheered their destroyers and about six miles discovered by the assurance that their destricts and conduct of the Bark.

But, the selection of such a committee, is like bearing nearly north, and about six miles discovered by the assurance that their destricts and conduct of the Bark. minst the Bank, which he believes to be "in But, the selection of such a committee, is like bearing nearly north, and about six miles dis-

and Mr. Van. Buren, who are opposed the Bank. Messrs. Tyler and Leigh, in effecting their object, are fighting shoulder to should der with that triumvirate.—Throughout the last session of Congress, Messrs. Tyler and Leigh breathed forth the same tones of definance—of deadly hostility—the same tierce and selfish malice against the President and Vice President, as have marked the bearing of Mr. Calhoun ever since the development of his was passed about 12 o'clock, when she was acelebrated "Titus Oate's" plot in 1831; for,t e, gain put on her former course S. S. E. and joined in the exparte trial and condemnation of continued upon it about 4 hours, or until the General Jackson. But, is not this constant Seal Island lights were made. co-operation, this close union between the leaders of the Bank and the Virginia Senators those upon Point Lepreax. Convinced, howominous of evil? Whenever we see men ex- ever, of his error in a few moments, he gave ceedingly intimate with the recruiting ser- orders to wear, but she could not be made to geant and his drummer, they are sure at last obey her helm and fall off. At this awful cri-to take the bounty. The celebrated courtezan sis, there was but one expedient remaining—a Vinon d'Enclos observes, in one of her letters, that she had a kind of left-handed virtue, which she put off and on at will, and which served all her purposes in Parisian society. May not the VirginaSenators feel only a kind of left-handed opposition to this Bank, which they may put on before they are re-elected, and put off afterwards, at their pleasure. If the People of Virginia are really opposed to this great monopoly, then they will require public ser vants in the National Legislature, who will do their work with a completeness and directness -a fireceness, if you please, which will admit neither of doubt nor cavil. The wife of Casar was required to be not only chaste, but unsuspected. It has been said, that in former times Mr. Leigh regarded Hampden (of glorious nemory) as his protety pa. Let me tell him, that this heroic man, refused to pay the few upon Seal Islands. Those of the crew saved shillings assessed on his rich estate in Buck- are John Boole of Shelburne, N. S. Good inghamshire—because, as he said, "He could kirk as and Geo. Stowell, both Englishmen be content to loan, as well as others, but fear- Of those lost whose names are not given in that ed to draw on hims f that curse of Magna article, we learn that two of the forward pas-

Charta which should be read twice a year a gainst those who inninged it; that he did not maintain the cause of the Parliament, and yet associate himself with that great, brave, bad Pleasant River, and that the cook's name was dowed as the young Duke is with attractions, man and base deserter from the popular cause, the tyrannical Stradord, or find his daily in mates in those corrupt minions of power, the Attorney General, Noy, and the Lord Keeper ers and a brig were of the Scal Islands, pick who resisted the levying of ship money-but made from the Light House, which they mus. stood forth himself in the van of all those who have seen, but to which they paid no attention. fought in that terrible conflict against a despot, who was riding, as this Bank is endeavoring to do, ovor the prostrate literties of his coun-Bad examples in legislation, like bad ex- \$1100, no insurance. The amout insured by amples in private life, are contagious. The others is unknown, but it is presumed less than establishment of the Bank had clothed that half the value was covered. corporation with an absolute controll over the property and in lustry of the nation. But, it shore upon the quarter deck. The seamen contained the germ of another evil: It begat who were saved jumped from the bows. Mr a spirit in favor of internal improvements, to Golding was badly bruised. He speaks in

Calhoun proposed to add the bonus to be paid attention of the keeper of the Light House and by the Bank, of a million and a half, to other shis wife. sums to be taken from the pockets of the cople, the interest of which was to be forever expen- THE POTOMAC AND THE REV. MR ded, with the assent of the States, on public works. Mr. Madison resisted this measure; and whilst it was under discussion, Judge Barboar was firmly-nay, even vehemently, opposed to it. For, he then believed it to be, as he now does, a system ou ided in error; in a gross violation of the plan restrictions of the Constitution; productive of fraud; of wasteful expenditure, and of legislative corruption. Sesduring which, ambitious politicians were con-The increased duties levied under this act, for the protection and enrichment of one class of as it were its swelling plumage-quickly put filled the Treasury to overflowing. During scattered elements of strength and awaken its this atter Administration, those who opposed this system of internal improvements, were laughed at as antiquated statesmen, who had ment when the ancient principles of Virginia

and carefully and logically bodied forth, at once creditable to his talents as a speaker, and infinitely useful to the cause which he espoused, and to his country. The series of efforts which have been made by him, on the great will be studied with interest and profit, long after he shall have left the agitating scenes of The active part that Mr. Barbour has houne in the politics of the nation, has enabled him to exercise a decisive influence over the opinions, sentiments, and actual conduct of his country men. At this hour, he is exerting a wider

man now living, except the illustrious sage of Because he has proved to be a consistent as gushing fountain.

THE EASTERN SHIPWRECK.

The Eastport Sentine! of the 8th inst. contheir idolatry to immortality.

He bade them look forward with hope to tains the following particulars in relation to terday: -

of Perry, a Mr. Jeffries, of New Brunswick, the stewardess, and three seamen-all others, a moment's pain to those they left behind seventeen in number, perished! These were to diminish their hopes of happiness in that e mate, Mr. Ebenezer Starboard, and Mr. Jo- man. seph S. Coney, of this town—a son of Hon. J. This noble ship goes forte like a bride in the C. Talbot of East Machias, Mr. William morning, arrayed in all the panoply of war, by Fowler; and Mr. Smith, of St. John, Mr. all anation's choicest wishes eblest—yet how

What are the relations in which the Sena- they were those at West Quoddy and Hoad lamities, and that God himself would be the the Union, who, throughout the war of 1812, tors of Virginia now stand to the great question of the Bank, which is agitating the Union tack of the square-sail gave way, and it was reaved of their accustomed protectors;—that from its centre to its extremities? Messrs Clay, hauled up, and the topgallant-sail taken in. smiling health would continue to glow on their Calhoun & Webster, all aspire its to the Pre sidency, are on the side of the Bank. They are endeavoring to disgrace General Jackson the remaining sail, and let go both anchors, and Mr. Van. Buren, who are opposed the The anchors brought her head to the wind, death, should be turned aside ere he approached the democratic ticket is so close with

These lights Capt. P. mistook, at first for single hope left. It was-to crowd sail enough to force her by the land, which she was approaching with fearful rapidity-This was at tempted, and had well nigh proved successful had she but gone a few feet further, her length, perhaps, she would have gone clear-this melancholy recital would have been spared-& those whose loss we deplore would have been among us alive & happy. But it was otherwise ordained-she drove upon the rocks sideways, and in fifteen minutes the sea had cleared her of every soul on board! Six, as we have said gained the shore, and seventeen found a grave.

We have gained more particulars since the bove article was writtlen. The bodies of Messrs. Talbot, Smith and Fowler, and of the cook were found; that of Mr. Fowler was brought to Lubec-the Ahers were buried sengers were scamen belonging to the brig Eli-Collins Warwick, and that he belonged to Nova Scotia.

We learn also, that on Friday, three schoon Nor, did he at any time, revite those ing up goods, and that signals of distress were The Sarah's cargo was valuable, and relonge mostly to the merchants in this town. Mr. Fowler, of Lubec, and Mr. Golding, of Perry however had considerable, the latter about

Mr. Golding and the Stewardess floated a be erected by the Federal Covernment. Mr. the most feeling manner of the kindness and

TAYLOR.

Extract of a letter to a friend in Baltimore. Boston, Oct. 7th, 1833.

"I have roanted the Potomac as an eagle er the cliff that holds his unfledged nestling, for the warm uffections of the beart are garner-ed up wi hin her wooden walls—soon to unfurl her canvass wings and to far distant seas bear sion after session of the Congress passed away, off the child of our affections. Floating on the waters of the picturesque harbor, studded with perfect stillness on their shadows, soon to as same the likeness of an animated being, insinct with the life and motion-soon to ruffle labourors, to the impoverishment of every other forth all its beauty and its bravery—collect its dormant thunder.

She goes forth a moral and intellectual missionary to heathen lands, by the influence of her example, her high state of discipline and exemplary deportment, to civilize barbarian

empires. Such was the language of the eloquent divine when on the last subbath, congregated together on her berth deck where assemble! her worty commander, her accomplished officers and well disciplined crew, with many relations and friends, to listen for the last time to the consoling a ords of gospel truth from the lips of the Rev. Mr. Taylor. He took his text from the 22d chapter of Exodus, 21st, 22d and 23d

"Behold I send my angels before thee to keep thee in the way and to bring thee in the place which I have prepared. Beware of him and obey his voice-provoke

him not. For if thou shall obey his voice, then will be an enemy to thine enemies and an adversa ry unto thine adversaries-for mine angel shall before thee."

In strains of thrilling eloquence, he inculcacitizens of the "Old Dominion." And why - mand As American freemen, the representatives of a great republic, navigating their own weil as an enlightened and virtuous statemen. (not his Majesty's) ship, he told them it was in When we turn from such vaciliating politicians Religion Honor steps her mainmast; he appealas Clay and Calhoun, who have ever consulted ed to their pride, their patriotism, and their in-their own selfish end; in total disregard of their telligence, to set such an example to the infidel principles, to such a man as Philip P. Barbour, race in whose ports they were soon to unfurl we feel like the exhausted traveller, who turns the star-spangled banner, as to cause the cresfrom the parched desert to a green spot and a cent to wane as the cross stood erect stained with the expiatory blood of a redeeming Sa-viour, flowing in purple streams to washout the sins of unbelievers, and call them from

the loss of the schooner Sarah mentioned yes- return to that home endeared by every tie which could wind round the heart of a father Early on Monday evening the pilot boat a husband and a brother, and so to conduct No. 2, Capt. Connelly, arrived, with the survivors, six in number—Peter Golding, Esq. son of shame mantle not on their cheeks from the perpetration of a single act that could give Capt. Pearce and son, Mr. John Swett, the ternal home appointed unto all the children of

Whose names are unknown.

From the survivors we have gained the fol- wave, and the wreath of, coral be the winding

the door of those near and dear to them.

Then the deep convulsive sob was audible from stem to stern, and from eyes that had never winked at the flash of hostile cannon, tears flowed fast as water from the desert rock of old. It was a scene solemn and impressive, of which I have but feebly shadowed out a faint outline.

Curious fact respecting the Duke of Orleans eir to the French Throne. - The family of the Duke of Orleans (the present King) outlawed by the ravolution of '93, lost their civic rights. They did not recover them until 1814, by the forced, but not legal entry of the Bourbons. The present Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Phillipe, was born at Parma or Palerino in 1810, while his father was no longer a Frenchman.

The Civic Code, Articles 9 and 10, says that very individual born in a foreign country of a French father who has lost his civic rights is not a Frenchman, "unless by a declaration made before a French authority in the year which succeeds to the age of his majority (21,) he in licates his desire to become a Frenchman. But the Duke of Orleans is 24 years of ago and has not made this declaration.-Legally he is not a Frenchman. If his father by his arrival to the throne has become so, the son has not .- This question has been ag tated at an interesting moment.

The Charte of 1830 says, that tribunals exraordinary shall never be established. In 1832, after the troubles in June, Phillippe declared Paris in a state of siege. He supported himself on the 12th Article of a law of 1793. The Journalist examined this law for a long time forgotten, but never formally abrogated and discovered in the 23d Article the expatriation of all the family of the Duke of Orleans. For the law is applicable to the King and his has wished to unite herself with a prince whose succession to the throne is rendered doubly uncertain by the facts above stated.

Singular operation .- About five months ago woman swallowed a bone which stuck in her windpipe, and in consequence of the effects which it produced she was sent to the infirmary attE linburgh, where the operation describe. below was performed by Mr. Liston. The symptoms were, that respiration was noisy and stridulous, particularly during respiration.— There was no complaint of pain, but a sense of rawness was felt on coughing and her attempts at expectoration. Sleep disturbed by difficult breathing. Towards morning she occasional ly expectorated a mucous fluid tinged with blood, and felt as if it were obstructedby somehing acting as a valve a little below the right cluvicle. On the 14th the usual operation of tracheotomy was performed, and after a little delay, to allow the irritation produced by the admission of a drop or two of blood into the trachea to subside, a gun-shot probe was passed down to the right dronchus, and the bone was immediately struck. A pair of curved forcepts were then introduced twice, but, as the ody could not be grasped by them, another pair of different construction were tried, by which it was at once seized. In the first at-tempt to extract it, it escaped from the forceps, but, on the second, it was brought out without much difficulty. The passing of the instrument produced violent fits of coughing, with heaving of the chest, an Hividity of the face .-The removal of the bone gave instantaneous relief the respiration been and easy, and the stripulous inspiration ceased entirey. The cure was completed in less than fortnight, and the wom n is now with her family, in perfect health.

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL. The Young Chinese Lady-It is with no or dinary emotions that we announce the safe arrival at this port yesterday, in the ship Washington, Capt. Obear, of the beautiful and accomplished, the long-looked for and anxiously excepted Miss Julia Foochee ching chang king, daughter of Hong-wang-tzang-zee-king, distinguished citizen of the celestial empire, residing in the suburbs of Canton. This is no Kingatura Spooner bubble of editorial romancing, ponatide flesh and blood importation of a living Chinese young lady. We have gleaned some particulars of this interesting personage, which we doubt not will prove acceptable to our readers. We could not obtain the correct orthography of her Christian name, but we learn it corresponds to Julia, in English. In u idertaking this astonishing enterprise, she is the first without doubt of her sex, as far as history teaches us, who has ever quitted the sunny skies and perfumed zephyrs of the Indian ocean, to visit this rude barbarian clime of the new world. Yet has she not attained the tender age of eighteen; so that it was left for this chivalrous, dauntless girl, and the no less hold and daring genius of one of our hardy navigators to conceive and execute this yet untried and hazardous project. Perhaps it was her filial love that induced her, for a valuable pecuniary consideration to her parents, to late a fundamental law of the empire, and to consent to be smuggled out of her father's pagods on board an American ship, and thus alone and unprotected by kindred or countrymen, to bid adicu to her native orange groves and visit seas and lands in this distant and remote quarter of the globe. She was ready to risk her life, and hazard the chance of never returning more to her own home, from the pure love she bore her father; nor would she shrink from an undertaking promoted by so noble an impulse. The undertaking, so novel, and invested with such peculiar circumstances, must awaken the most thrilling feelings, an the strongest desire to make her exile as py as it is possible to render it. We learn she vas delighted, beyond measure, with the scenery of our enchanting bay. We also gather, that though very small and delicate in figure, she possesses all the charms of person and complexon that belong to the damsels of her brun ette race. Her feet are of exquisite beauty and diminutiveness, not exceeding three inches in length. It is also averred that she is naturally of a most gay and sprightly disposition, Indeed, one on board, who saw much of her says he thinks her a perfect little vixon. If so it must have been her natural fire and vivacity, rather than patient submission to her desiny, that has buoyed up her spirits, and screw ed her courage to the resolution of so bold a voyage.

After the death of William the fourth, the Duke of Cumberland will be king of Hanover, and thus will the crowns of England and Hanover be seperated. The Duke of Cumwas in no degree dismayed, but remainue to the faith which he had embraced,
tood firmly by the nation—its sacred inion and laws, and gained as he deserved,
volur, confidence and gratitude of his conuets, and of every friend to the honor of
ions.

But, the selection of such a committee, is like
the fellow of receivers of stolen
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
the fellow of receivers of stolen
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
the fellow of receivers of stolen
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
the fellow of receivers of stolen
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
the fellow of receivers of stolen
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
the fellow of receivers of stolen
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such a committee, is like
that, the selection of such as the feath and so the Almighty Giver of
all good, and in fervent prayer to the Throne
is believed he cannot live long. After him
the sole stands of the Almighty Giver of
all good, and in fervent prayer to the hands of the Almighty Giver of
all good, and in fervent prayer to the Throne
is believed he cannot live long. After him
the sole stands of the Almighty Giver of
all good, and in fervent prayer to the Throne
the fellow such as t is believed he cannot live long. After him comes the Duke of Sussex, whose sons by Ladout to be taken, by direction of the comes the Duke of Sussex, whose sons by Ladout to be taken, by direction of the comes the Duke of Sussex, whose sons by Ladout to be taken, by direction of the comes the Duke of Sussex, whose sons by Ladout to be taken, by direction of the comes that the comes the comes that the comes

From the New H.wen (Conn.) Register. THE ELECTION.

Our federal prints in and out of the State nd our federal runners about the streets, are busy in proclaiming that there was great apathe democratic ticket is so close upon the hecks of the federal ticket. Now let us look at figures (for figures never lie,) and see if the Tory Wigs were in fact asleep on the first Monday of October, Theve's for Governor in April last,

were as follows:		
Ept	WARDS.	FOOT.
Hartford Co.	3595	3608
New Haven Co.	2388	3693
New London Co-	1775	1917
Fairfield Co.	1602	2769
Windham Co.	1134	1349
Litchfield Co.	2699	2749
Middlesex Co.	1313	1440
Tolland Co.	1215	917
		- Like
	1	

15,722 Making the whole amount of votes given for the Democratice and Tory Wig candidates, 24,034; and giving to Governor Foot a maority of 2590.

We have received the votes of all the towns n the State given on the first Monday of Octo-ber, except the town of New Fairfield; and from the returns received, it appears that the votes for members of Congress in the several counties, are as follows:

<b>Ремо</b>	URATIC.	FEDRAL.	
Iartford Co.	3445	3432	
Yew Haven Co.	2818	3204	
Vew London Co.	1893	1567	
Pairfield Co.	2093	2029	
Vindham Co.	1179	1260	
itchfield Co.	2513	2810	
Hiddlesex Co.	1676	1410	
Colland Co.	1138	974	
	TG 755	16.956	

Making the whole number of votes given for the Democratic and Fedral tickets, 33.741 which is only 293 votes less than was given ast spring for the democratic and federal candidates for Governor. The fetleral majority now is only 231,-last spring for Governor it was 2599. The democratic vote last spring was 15,722; now it is 16,755, being more than 1000 votes more than it was in April for Go vernor. In the counties of Fairfield, New Haven, Middlesex, and New London, where he greatest democratic gain has been, there have been (taking them together) more votes olled now, than there was in April last. In Litchfield county, where there is the greatest democratic loss, there have been fewer votes polled than there were in April, showing that the loss was accasioned by the apathy of democrats in that county. Last spring, there was democratic majority only in one county; now here is a democratic majority in five counties. and what is of more consequence, a majority of the towns are democratic, which will ensure a democratic Legislature next spring. In the counties of Fairfield and New Haven, the de nocratic gain has been more than 2100!!! Our cderal prints and tederal runners may try to account for their defeat; by crying that there was apathy in their ranks. But the truth is, they never made greater exertions than they did at the late election. Their effort was a des perate one. Men with one foot in the grave, were brought to the polls, to save their cause from ruin. But all would not do. Although they have elected their men, they have receival their death-wound, and on the first Monday of April next, apathy or no apathy, they will politically breathe their last. The panic and distress defusion, which has blinded the eyes of honest democrats, is fast dissipating. Those who have been houestly led astray, are fast re-turning to the true fold. And the People, indignant at the deception which has been proctised upon them, are now prepared to give those who the last spring somed the wind.

> From the Globe. VERMONT.

wind for thir reward.

The result of the Governor's election in Vermont, is as ominous of the defeat to the Bank Tories in the next great contest between the Democracy and Aristocracy for the Presidency, as the late prodigious gain in Connecti-cut. Palmez, the Anti-Bank and Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor in Vermont, has been chosen by the votes of the Democrats and Anti-Masons in the Legislature, opposed to the Bank and a Bank of the United States. How the vote stood before the People, will be seen from the polls as given below from the Vermont Gazette.

Every body knows that the ar stocracy and bank stockholders have no hope of re-establishing the monopoly while General Jackson remains in office. All the present efforts of the Bank and its party are directed to break down the popularity of General Jackson's adminis-tration, to bring another into power, which, in securing success through the influence of the moneyed government, will renew and perpetuate it as the means of putting down forever the influence of the democracy by the concentrated force of wealth. Of the part which Vermont will take in the contest which is to be put upon this issue, and decided in the next presidential election, the following may be

considered a sign. From the Vermont Gazette Wm. A. Palmer, Governor of this State, is opposed to the United States Bank and to modern whiggery. Where is the arrogant and haughty "Whig" party of Vermont. "Bank or no Bank" was their cry; how stands the matter with the freemen' The fol-

lowing statement of votes will answer: Wm. A. Palmer, (anti-Bank,) Wm. C. Bradley, (anti-Bank,) 10,381 Horatio Seymour, (Bank,) 10,159

Majority against the Whig and Bank

The Harrisburg Chronicle of Tuesday conains a detailed statement of the result of the late Pennsylvania election. Of the 28 members of Congress, 17 are Jackson and 11 anti-Jackson. In the State Legislature the parties stand thus:-- In the Senate, 25 Jackson and Santi-Jackson members; in the lower house

61 Jackson and 39 anti-Jackson members. John Swift, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of the city of Philadelphia

for the ensuing year. EMIGRATION. Emigrants are pouring rapidly into the West. Within the twenty four hours preced-

ing twelve o'clock, on the 7th inst, four steam. boats arrived at Detroit and landed eight or nine hundred emigrants at that place. Journal says: - "Every thing which can possibly be converted into a vehicle of conveyance is brought into requisition by the hasty trav-eller, and the roads in every direction, crowded with heavy teams, carriages, &c. present an animated and preasing spectacle. Whatever doubt there might have been in the minds of some, as to the amount of the population of this territory (Michigan) two months, ago, there can be no question but that the consus which is

ing the later will provide the a first

We is Ohio, r ever mu the prin Wepro then the when c such is publishe

timore !

Democi

the lame

erate so

1 . F- 360

The must ex a membe Baltim has bec Saml. A political corrupt from D proved ! dont sui moved But which t

bestow

because al bond

of ridic

N. Jers war, th

runawa &c. B speak fe

"We

in any c her out The pro power l And hoped, v that gei the Fed fused to one of i from a of rene South. true ma

> keeping their la thus th uppern Suci the obs nal, wo as it ce once r the Un looking that bo zeal, it

> > every

State,

stratag

hold the

serve t

the per renderi

positio during it wou the dif and th obviou smalle lar, bu the ha on the

> RI gress : correc rigid i trust t dress. the pr thoug nor en TOT

Fell election the new street which to the trust of the properties of the properties

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1884.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the letter of the Hon. Robt. T. Lytle, of whole number of signatures appended to the Ohio, resigning his seat in Congress. How- memorial; with the additional fact, that I could the principles on which he acts are correct. We profess to be Democratic Republicans; let then the will of the majority of the Pcople, when clearly expressed, always be obeyed; such is the true spirit of Democracy.

OHIO .- Our readers will see by the extracts published in this morning's Whig from the Baltimore Republican of Saturday, that the great State of Ohio still continues faithful to her Democratic principles. Will she too excite the lamentations of the Gazette over her degen- sure in showing the same to him, and inquir-

The Editorial of the last Easton Gazette must excite the smiles of its readers. "It is supposed," says the Gazette, "that there will be a member of the Council to be appointed from Baltimore at the next Session." Alas! what has become of your Lieutenant Governor, long revert to the fact, to show, that in the corruptions of Federalism failed to draw him sentative capacity, by its requests or its exacfrom Democracy and Jackson? Yes, he has proved himself more honest than he was taken dont suit the Aristocracy.-He must be removed to make way for a political workey.

But the strain of complaint and scolding which the would-be Senator has thought fit to bestow upon the Patriotic State of N. Jersey, because she would not sell herself into perpetual bondage to the Bunk, is still more a matter of ridicule. He charges upon the citizens of N. Jersey, Toryism during the Revolutionary war, the encouragement and the secreting of speak for himself, hear him:

"Well, Jersey never had much to boast of Van Burenism, or whatever you may call it, was can Revolution, and her devotion to unscrupu- respective candidates given without reserve-

that permits its citizens to secret and convert by obeying the instructions it might propose to their own use the property of its neighbors or by vacating my seat, and thereby afford that gets within its limits. What else could be them the opportunity, through some other expected from a State that swore fidelity to agent to effect that which my adverse and conthe Federal Constitution, and afterwards re- scientious convictions of public policy and pubfused to give effect within her jurisdiction to lie right would inhibit me from discharging. one of its clauses, established for the express purpose of protecting the rights of property of her feilow citizens in neighboring States: What else could be expected in a state where Negro his integrity to himself and act justly to his conmobs and riots and violence and hiwless rescue are suffered and by sufferance are encouraged, to intimidate, and deny, and dely the claims of American Citizens that are pursued under the sanction of the Constitution & constitutional Law? In fact, you could expect nothing else South, whose labour is withheld from their true masters and is converted by hypocritical stratagem to the use of their new ones, who hold them in durance vile and wrongful to subserve their interests, and by holding over them the perpetual threat of acting honestly and surrendering them up to their real owners-thus keeping them subdued by fear; and converting their labor to their own use at small cost .- It is thus that poor Jersey gets on with her trucking, and inflated with Jacksonism, is always found licking the fotstool of any power that is uppermost.'

Such an effusion as the above, coming from the obscure editor of an obscure country journal, would not be worthy of notice; but coming, as it certainly does, from an individual who has once represented our State, in the Senate of the United States, and who, at this moment, is looking forward to an election to the vacancy in that body, as the reward of his indiscreet party and his determination oft repeated, to hazard a

COMMUNICATED. Mr. Spencer .- I have thought, from the disposition of persons to impose on the uninformed during the past electioneering campaign, that the difference between the genuine half eagles and they ought still to sustain him, while he and the gilt quarter dollars which have been put affort by the Bank, Clay, or Webster advocates, for political effect. The difference is obvious: In the first place, the half eagle is smaller in circumference than the quarter doltar, but heavier—and the wings of the eagle on the half early and without reserve the half early and states. the half and quarter eagles point up, and those on the silver coin, down. CONSISTENCY.

From the Cincinnati Republican. RESIGNATION OF MR. LYTLE. This gentleman has resigned his seat in Congress and his reasons for so doing are published in this day's paper. We consider them correct—being, ourselves, amongst the most rigid instructionists—and know not what other

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OHIO.

taken by me to the instrument, were upon the ground that they had upon the same principle opposed my election, when the question was made and fairly decided at the polls by that elecever much we may regret the withdrawal of recognize but a very few names on the whole such men from our National Legislature, yet list, who had voted for me upon the issue then made up between my worthy competitor and my self.

A memorial was afterwards sent on to the Senator from this State, (the Ilon. Thes. Ewing,) signed by a large number, as I am informed, and presenting the alternative of a new Bank, or the renewal of the present Bank charter. This document I never saw; the Hon. Senator not conceiving it, I presume, incum-bent on him to furnish your Representative with an inspection of the same, before its presentation,—although, on a former occasion, when he was censured by a portion of my con-stituents, in a different memorial, I took pleaing if there was any way by which I could obviate or palliate the unpleasant duty of presenting the same. This was done from an impulse of courtesy, which, I trust, shall ever characterizemy course as a public man and a private citizen, and which I believe is well calculated to ameliorate the painful responsi-Saml. Mass? Is he dead? Has he changed his List memorial, no responsibility devolved on political principles, or have all the arts and me-no obligation was imposed, in my repre-

The first coming from a small minority of those who entertained like opinions, with such to be. An honest Democratic workingman as were expressed by the same persons, when they voted against me, were not considered as obligatory upon me; but that on the contrary, obedience to that request would be a denial of justice, and a violation of faith to the majority me their support.

I then appealed, fellow citizens, to the elecrunaway slaves from the Southern States, &c. State Legislature, (the power creating him her. Her palace will stand as the battle mon-and to which he is always amenable,) the unnert of her vain struggle against freedom. coarse he was bound to pursue, that the difficu'ty of a Representative in arriving at the same conclusion, with any thing like the same dein any day, and her history certainly marks her out as the last and lowest of all the sisters incalculably greater and more embarrassing; We subjoin the return incalculably greater and more embarrassing; The present location of her Jacksonism, or and that the safest plan would be, especially when the same principles had been involved in the haunt of rank Toryism during the Ameri- his election, and the opinions and pledges of the lous usurpation and high handed illigitimate to trust to the ballot boxes as the best evidence power has not yetworn out." to the popular will—that will I pledged mysel And again-"But whatever you may have to obey, whenever I was permitted to obtain a hoped, what else could you expect from a State clear and distinct expression of the same, either Aman's opinions are his own; but his vote

as a representative, is the property of the people who made him their agent; and to preserve stitutition(s, there is but one course, it seem to me, that a proud and honest man can take when these conflict with each other—that is, to resign his trust, and let the will of the majorit be exerted as it should be. It would therefore ill become me, when I have appealed to from a community that is the inviting asylum the poll books on a former occasion to viniliof renegade and runaway negroes from the cate my course, to travel now behind that record, and attempt to assign apologies for the mode and manner in which it was made up, to justify myself for a departure from the same. I am still, as I have h t tofore avowed myself opposed to TIIIS, or to any other National Bank -believing either, or any, to be not only unnecessary, but inexpedient, and unconstitutional. I have sustained honestly and zealously the present administration, from a conviction that its leading measures were salutary, and calcuted to lead the country on to a permanent prosperity and renown, such as it had not known before, and could never have attained, except through the vigorous aid and instrumentality of the present patriotic and enlightened Exe-cutive Head. I have frankly avowed my pro-ferences for Mr. Van Buren as the successor of Andrew Jackson, (subject to the decision of a National Convention,) from the fact, that I was satisfied with his inflexible republican firmness his long identity with and unshaken adherence to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, zeal, it merits the attention and reprobation of every liberal and noble minded citizen of our State, let him be of what party he may. Magistrate, by his election to that office, which, in the contingency of the President's death or resignation under the constitution would place him in the Presidential Shair. I consider him as entitled to the continued confidence. it would not be improper to state in your paper, of the same party that brought him into power; the difference between the genuine half eagles and they ought still to sustain him, while he of the same party that brought him into power; to come before Congress again, I felt it a duty to declare myselffrankly and without reserve upon all these points. The verdict of the people, by a majority less than one hundred, has been against me. I distain to quibble on the causes which produced this result-it is sufficient for me to know the fact, and would be

dishonorable to equivocate when I myself bad settled the premises up on which the issue was to be determined. The fact that Gov. Lucas and others avowing the same opinions with myself, on the same ticket, have had majorities in my District, course he could have consistently taken.—We trust that the city papers will publish his address. It is a bold and manly document, and is the production of a generous and high minded, though a defeated, candidate. Norther friend myself. Believing in their correctness, I shall though a defeated, candidate. Neither friend myself. Believing in their correctness, I shall not enemy should be deterred from reading it. not abandon them, however injuriously they may seem to operate on me now. A well condensation of the properties of the properties and stolen victories, and although I believe the properties of the Fellow Citizens—The Result of its late election, of the 14th inst., has imposed on me the necessity of obtruding myself upon your attention once more, to fulfil a sacred duty, which in good faith I feel bound to discharge, to those who have honored me with the high

I most respectfully take my leave, and subscribe myself, with pride and pleasure,
your Fellow Citizen,
ROB'T. T' LYTLE.

From the Baltimore Republican.

JACKSON HAIL STORMS The accounts of the late elections which are coming in, are of the most cheering kind to the riends of free principles and equal rights; but to the advocates of the Bank, and a moneyed despotism they operate like hail storms in barvest time. The Bank men were so much elevated by the election in this State, by which their assertions, and hang their heads in despon they really gained nothing, and we lost nothing, that they appeared to imagine they had accom-plished all their desires, and fancied that they beheld the deposites restored, the Bank rechartered, the administration overthrown, and the way laid open to them to enter and distribute the spoils of victory. But their high blown hopes have bursted under them, and like wanbeneath the waters of popular opinion, to rise to exercise its influence.—But we are rejoiced no more.—In Connecticut, where six months to find that the state has sustained its characte ago they had a majority of about 5000, they, for honesty, firmness and patriotism, and that have succeeded in electing three members to Congress in the room of three others who had resigned their places, by a majority of about 200; and have every reason to expect a total route at the next election.

But in New Jersey, where they calculated upon a certain triumph, they are blown sky migh. The whole Jackson ticket for Congress is elected by an increased majority, and such a majority of the Legislature has been elected ing bimself there, by the defeat of Governor as will secure the election of Garrit, D. Wall, Lucas, and his friends, who were opposed to a thoroughgoing Jackson nan, to the Senate of the U. States, in place of Theodore Frelinghuysen, who will have an opportunity of jure Jackson, has professed to be a Jackson mutating the example of Mr. Biddle, and set man; by means of which some of the friends in his armed chair, "calm as a summer's morning," instead of exerting himself to aid the Bank in its efforts to enslave the people and ru-

in the country.
Gloriously have the Jersey Blues, sustained of the electors, who, upon a contrary principle, of the electors, who, upon a contrary principle, and the election of the election, and right heartily their democratic reputation, and right heartily do we greet them as fellow laborers in the great cause of equality and freedom, for they have tion; to poll books, as the best and the only had difficulties as great as ours to contend with. secure test of public opinion, by which a re- and have emerged from the fiery furnace unpresentative should be guided and governed in scathed. Mother Bank may now close her his vote. I contended that however easy fit eyes, content with the political death she has might be for a Senator to ascertain through the inflicted upon all who have labored to sustain

> are Philemon Dickerson, James Parker; Sain- Joseph L. Hamer uel Fowler, Ferdinand S. Scenck, William N. Joseph McLene We subjoin the returns as far as received.

They are commended particularly to the peru- C. Colerick who foolishly thought that an aris- Wm. Patterson tocracy could defeat such a cause as ours.

	NEW JERSEY	ELECTIO	N.
e		Jackson.	Bank
	Bergen	25	
a	Morris .	142	
r	Somerset	- 101	
1	(Floncester	173	
4	Hunterdon	1031	
r	Warren	969	Sec 197
-	Sussex	1342	
-	Monmouth	130	
	Burlington		47
2	Cumberland		23
le	Cumberland Silem		17
e	Essex	7-27	136
1-	Middlesex		10
			. 0
18	cabb nal	44, 8854	170
to	The state of the s	3013	920
to	Jackson majority, 12		201
	Jackson majority, 12.	4.5.	

The Assembly stands 29 Jackson, 21 Bank The Council, 8 Jackson, 6 Bank. Majority in joint ballot, 10.

LEG	ISL.	TURE		
		Democ		Bank
		C.	1.	C. 1
Bergen	1	1	3	0
Essex		0	0	1
Sussex		1	3	0
Morris		1	4	0
Warren		1	3	0
Somerset		1	3	0
Middlesex		ō	0	1
Hunterdon		1	5	0
Monmouth		1	4	Ö
Burlington		0	Ô	1
Gloucester		1	4	0
Salem		ō	Ó	1
Cumberland	1	0	0	
Cape May	20.20	0	Ö	1
Anna anna anna anna anna anna anna anna		-		-
Total		8	29	6 5
PIEN	VSV	LVANI	A .	the .

The congressional	returns from this S
are now complete, an	
bers elect follow.	
JACKSON.	ANTI-JACKSON
Sutherland,	Harper,
Ash,	Ingersoll,
Anthony,	Darlington,
Miller,	Potts,
Buchanan	Heister.
Klingensmith,	Morris,
Beaumont,	McKennan,
Laporte,	Denny,
	Clarity
Henderson,	Clark,
Harrison,	Chambers.
Galbraith,	Banks,-11.
Muhlenberg,	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Wagener,	
Hubley,	
Logan,	
Elan,	the way hours to be
Fry,	TO SECURE A SECURE
Mann17.	CALL OF THE PARTY

Those in Italics are new members. From the Constitutionalist.

GEORGIA.

Congressional returns—Aggregate vote of sixty-five counties.—The counties to be heard from, twenty-five in number, are Appling, Baker, Carroll, Cass, Cherokee, Cobb, Decatur, De Kalb, Early, Emanuel, Floyd, Gilmer, Irwin, Lowndes, Montgomery, Murray, Newton, Paulding, Rabun, Randolph, Sump-

ter, Thomas,	Union, V	Valker and W	are .
UNIC	N.	STATE-R	GHTS.
Coffee,	26,839	Beall,	23,98
Grantland,	26,779	Chappell,	24,11
Haynes,		Daniell,	23,97
Owens,	26,924	Foster.	24,58
Schley,	27,294	Gamble,	24,29
Sanford,		Gilmer,	24.82
Terrell,		Lamar.	28,99
Towns,		Newnam	23,89
Wayne,		Wildie,	24,75
	-		A CONTRACTOR

citizen. The polition was signed by some the last) time stood by and sustained me in this Findley, alleging that his majority would be at least 10,000; but they were more particularly elated with the idea of obtaining a majority in Congress, from the consideration as some of them alleged that the election of President will he carried to the House, and that it would give to the Bank men the vote of the state. As the returns from the river counties, where the influence of the Bank has been most exerted and is the most strongly felt, showed a considerable gain in their favour, they vainty imagined that the same influence would operate to the same extent, throughout the state, and the consequence is that having hallooed before they were out of the woods, they are now compelled as they have frequently been before, to retract-

dency and despair.

We have pursued our usual course of avoiding to feed our friends with any hopes which might by possibility be disappointed. We had our fears with regard to Ohio for some time past, in consequence of the strenuous efforts which we were aware bad been employed to carry the election there in favour of the Bank, ton boys who swim on bladders, are sinking and the firm foundation it had laid upon which to exercise its influence.—But we are rejoiced for honesty, firmness and patriotism, and that the power of the Bank even in its strong holds, Pennsylvania and Ohio, has been completely prostrated. Another difficulty with which our friends in Ohio had to contend was their having taken a firm stand in opposition to Mr McLean, whose influence in that State has heen supposed to be all powerful, and whose only hope of being brought out as a candidate him, and the election of his friend, Mr. Findley, who, while he was lending himself to inof the administration may have been deceived. and the Jackson majority been apparently reduced. But we have triumphed over all these difficulties; and the victory is the more glori ous on account of the obstacles which stood in the way, and which have been surmounted. We congratulate our friends, therefore, sincerely, on account of this glorious result. It is one at which we may fairly rejoice, as it scatters to the winds the hopes of our opponents, scals the fate of the Bank, and secures the

The members of Congress who have been elected are Jackson. The six Jackson men elected to Congress, Taylor Webster Bellamy Storer Tomas L. Hamer Thomas Corwin W. K Bond Elias Howell William Kennon Elisha Whittlesey J. Sloane Samuel F. Vinton John Tho apson Samson Mason: D. Kilgore

liberty and independence of the people.

Bank.

Benj. Jones W. L. Helfenstein.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In our last we stated that two Union men Manning and Rogers, had been elected to Congress, in South Carolina. The Charleston Courier, received vesterday adds the name of Mr. Postell to the list of Jackson men efected. This will give us three members from that State in place of one, which is all that we have in the present Congress. This must be a gratifying result to all the sincere friends of the Union; but will, no doubt, be as much a matter of regret to our Bank men, as the success of Jackson men in other States. Of what value are their professions of attachment to the Union? They are like their professions of regard for the constitution and laws. They are

CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

of just as much value and on more.

FIRST DAY.

bin Hood, beating Mr. Minge's gr. c. Jesse, Col. Seldon's c. Troubadour, Col. Wynn's b. f. Martha Ann, Col., Emory's ch. I. Queen Anne, and J. Heth's b. I. Mary Ball. Time, 3m. 56s.-3m. 55s.

SECOND DAY. Proprietor's purse, \$500, three mile heats.
Col. Johnson's gr. m. Ironette, 1 1
J. M. Selden's b. m. Florida, 2 2
Philip Wallis' gr. f. Lady Archiana, 3 dr. Time-3m. 56s.-3m. 55s.

THIRD DAY. Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats. W. R. Johnson's ch. m. Trifle, Capt. Stockton's bl. c. Shark, Jas. M. Selden's b. c. Charles Kem-Col. Jno Crowell's ch. h. Robin Wm. H. Minge's gr. c. Bluestreak, 5 dis

Time—7m. 58s.—7m. 49s.
Mr. Kendall's colt Drone, was entered for the above ruce, but did not start.

The Nashville Republican of the 14th instant, contains the following unpleasant intelligence: THE HERMITAGE BURNT.

Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock, the roof of the Hermitage was discovered to be on fire, and all attempts to arrest the progress of the with the exception of the room attached in the northern end, and used as a dining room, was in a few hours consumed. The valuable furniture in the lower story was fortunately saved, though much broken and otherwise injured in getting it out. That in the second story was, we understand, chiefly destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been communicted to the roof by the falling of a spark from one of the chimneys; and there being at the time a light breeze from the North West, the progress of the flames was proportionally rapid. The numer-ous and private papers of the President were

probably all preserved.

We need not add that the event has occasioned to this community deep and universal regret.

From the Baltimore American of Salurday. PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat .- Sales of several parcels of very prime machined red were made yesterday a 1 05 per bushel, and parcels of good at \$1 00 \$1 01, and \$1 03. A parcel or two of fair good red were sold to-day at \$100

Corn -Sales of old white for shipment have een made within the last two days at 70 a 71 cts, yellow is believed to be worth about the same, and we quote both sorts to day accorparcels arriving are not dry enough for ship-

Rye-We quote a 65a66 cts as in quality. Oats-Are in full supply -we quote at 31 a 33 cts. Cloverseed -the store price ranges from

34,621 to. \$5. Flaxseed .- Wagon price \$1 371, and from stores \$1,50.

Prospectus

throughout the year.

For publishing the Eastern Shore WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly

Having assumed the entire management of he 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 ob tain 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, be ar or of losing much, which would be both amusing lies. 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 ly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the White as may not and upwards will be supplied at two dollars feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to each. take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum,

the first three months, will be deemed pay-ments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be leemed payments in advance.

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scuttered over he country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless: to correct this evil as far as ditional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Wirro, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be call-

flect from the first of January semi-weekly paper will be published on Tues-For the TASKER STAKES, \$300 entrance; on Tuesday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the

trons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it is ore 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

THE Board of Agriculture for the Eastern miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American 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

A CARD.

TIOMAS S. COOK informs the author of the two anonymous communications: received through the medium of the Post-Of fice, that he feels extremely desirous of returning the writer his thanks, personally, for the great interest he appears to take in his family affairs. He hopes he will, as promised, leave his real name with the Post Master, when T. S. C. assures him he shall receive his thanks in the warmest possible manner. oct 28

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of four writs of venditioni expo-nas 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 in-stance and use of Wm. H. Groome, against Jno. D. Green, William Jenkinson and Wm. Ferguson, and the other at the suit of the State Maryland at the Instance and use of Wm. II. Groome Executor of Samuel Groome deceased, against the said John D. Green, Wm. Jenkinson, and Wm. Fergurson, 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 the necessity of obtruding myself upon your streaments on the proper of the proper which a personal state of the public deposites, I rested that memorial as became one who knew the character of the superior of the superior of the public deposites, I rested that memorial as became one who knew the character of the superior of the sup said William Jenkinson, of in and to the farm where he did lately reside be the quantity of a-

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

Companion to Waldie's Labrary.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRAny had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the hierary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish dingly. Sales of new yellow at 60 cts and of a fuller medium of communication and supply new white at 65 cts—all for town use; the was adde ; which we have feason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library in duce! the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other lesiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library' a large mass of material accumulates on the hands . the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magaziniana, 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 of-"Companion to Waldte'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 quarter-

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 these 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 sub-

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payto such as pay, in advance; those who do not ment is required at present, only the name, sent pay in advance will be charged two dollars and free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce All payments for the half year, made during their intention as early as possible, as it is intention to the first three months, will be deemed pay-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 pra ticable, and at the same time to extend to add the important feature to the work, and of the circulation of the paper by offering an ad-

scribers 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 lite-The above arrangement, will be carried into rary and amusing publications may be com-flect from the first of January next. The prised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trilling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a For the TASKER STAKES, \$300 entrance; on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers. But two started, viz: O. P. Hare's b. f. Virginia Carey, and tor which paper they would wish to receive; on the absence of such instruction, the semi-test by which to judge of the difference betweekly will be considered as ordered by them. It is useless to give any assurance to the paths of the day adapted to the wants of this country, the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor forvalue or cheap-ness; 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 confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.
>
> RICHARD SPENCER.
>
> Oct. 28, 1834.
>
> AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
>
> Chose of live individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the 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

00-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 con-tract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the contpletion of his proposed undertaking.

MARYLAND.

ADAM WALDIE.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

24th October, Anno Domini 1834. N application of Nicholas Martin, Adm'r, of Joseph Bartlett, late of Talbet 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 Talbut county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county

sly bia

the ed-

The pos-nce av-ded an over ls of this here is is

nd

been made by numerous persons to your own. You may remember when you consulted me on the occasion, that I thought youth on both sides to be no objection.—Indeed, from the marriages that have fallen under my obser-vation, I am rather inclined to think, that early ones stand the best chance of happiness. The temper and habits of the young are not yet become so stiff and uncomplying, as when more advanced in life; they form more easily to each other, and hence, many occasions of disgust are removed. And if youth has less of that prudence which is necessary to manage a family,— yet the parents and elder friends of young married persons are generally at hand to afford their advice which amply supplies that defect; and, by early marriage, youth is sooner formed to regular and useful life; and possibly some of those accidents, or connexions, that might have injured the constitution or reputation, or both are thereby happily prevented.-Particular circumstances of particular persons, may possi-bly sometimes make it prudent to delay enter-ing into that state; but, in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favour that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it.

Late marriages are often attended too, with this farther inconvenience, there is not the same chance that the parents should live to see their offspring educated. 'Late children,' says the Spanish proverb, 'early orphans.' A melan-choly reflection to those whose case it may be! With us in America, marriages are generally in the morning of life: our children are there-fore educated and settled in the world by noon; and thus our business being done we have an afternoon and an evening of cheerful leisure to ourselves, such as our friend at present enjoys By these early marriages we are blessed with more children, and from the mode among us, founded by nature, of every mother suckling and nursing her own child, more of them are and nursing her own child, more of them are Store House in Easton,

Store House in Easton, raised.—Thence the swift progress of popula-tion among us unparalleled in Europe. In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratu-late you most cordially upon it.

You are now in the way of becoming a use ful citizen, and you have escaped the unnatural state of celibacy for life-the fate of many here, who never intended it, but who having long postponed the change of their conditions, find at length that it is too late to think of it, and so live all their lives in a situation that greatly lessens a man's value. An odd volume of a set of books, bears not the value of its proportion to the set; what think you of the old half of a pair of scissors: it can't well cut any thing; it may possibly serve to scrape a trenche.

Pray make my compliments and best wishes

acceptable to your bride. 1 am old and heavy or I should ere this have presented them person. I shall make but small use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends. Treat your wife always with respect, it will procure respect to you, not only from her but from all that observe it. Neveany slighting expressions to her, even in jest, for slights in jest, after frequent bandying, are apt to end in angry earnest. Be studious in your profession, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich.— Be sober and temperate, and you will be heatthy. Be in general virtuous, and you will be Bill in Caroline County Court, happy. At least, you will by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences.

From the Boston Transcript.
THE WRSULINES.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the ladies of the Ursuline Community, after the great inconveniences and vexations they have experienced since the destruction of the Convent at Charle-town, have found a delightful retreat and resting place; where, God grant, they may not be again molested. They left the city on Saturday for Brinly Place, in Rox- previously executed his last will and testament bury, formerly the seat of Gen. Dearborn, where they hope once more to realize the domestic quiet and religious peace of their once happy home at St. Benedict. They will not be able to re-commence their school until next school until December—and we earnestly hope that the good people of Roxbury will not vex them with idle and in the said William

esce co. N. Y. has invented a combined wheel paid the said legacy of one hundred pounds, to plough" to be put in operation by steam, by the said Brannock Smith, and also without hawhich it is supposed that 25 acres per day may be ploughed. We do not know why a machine of this description might not prove effection also dead, and that administration of his tive on land free from rock, stumps, &c. & where plainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Orthe nelds are large.

making purposes,—among the list of shows for wonder seekers at Cincinnati, is David Crockett, in wax "in a beautiful forest-room, surrounded by a great number of wild animals."

SHERIFF'S SALE. Y virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, teenth day of October, in the year of our Lord and to me directed against Joshua M. Faulker, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson judged and decreed by Caroline County Court, Jones and Thomas Henrix, at the suits of the sitting as a Court of Chancery, (sundry former State of Maryland, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use 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 Benjamin P. Moore and the other 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 Benjamin P. Moore and the other 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 Benjamin P. Moore and the other 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 Benjamin P. Moore and the other 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 Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and the other at the suit of the State of Instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore and of Maryland at the instance and use of Isaac sively, at least four months prior to the second Atkinson; also a fieri facias against Joshua M. Monday of March next, do give notice to the Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, Wm. H. Daw-said Deveraux Smith, of the filing and objects son, and Wrightson Jones, at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance & use of Wm. Court on the second Monday of March next, to Townsend, will be sold at the front door of the Shew cause, if any he has, why the said decree Court House in the town of Easton, on TUES-DAY the 11th day of November next, No. be taken pro confesso.

Cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. be taken pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN. DAY the 11th day of November next, for said bill will, as to the said Deveraux Smith, property viz. All that Form 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 s, 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 vendi-tioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM, Shf. oct 21

Cash for Negroes, NCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely ser-handkerchief on her head, and morocco slipto 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 Tavera, Princess-Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to.

ONE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & F. GROOME,

You desire, you say, my impartial thoughts on the subject of an early marriage, by way of answer to the numberless objections that have comprising a very

## DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinetts, Merinoes and Blankets, superior old Godard 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. which will be offered at a small advance.

#### 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 3weow3t

## NEW FALL GODDS.

WII LIAM LOVEDAY

A very handsome and general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are,

A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSI-NETTS.

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.

## 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 26, 1834-may6

# sitting as a Court of Chancery

Jacob Charles, Adm'r. ) The Bill in this Algernon Smith and o-

in due form of law; which after the death of the with idle and impertment visits as fruitless as they are offensive.

G. Smith, should pay use of the testator's other son, Brannock Smith, one hundred pounds.

The bill further states that the said William Steam Ploughs .- Major A. Tyrrell, of Gen- G. Smith hath departed this life without having Nothing escapes being converted into money 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 Deveraux Smith, one of the defendants, resides out of the State of Maryland, and beyond the pro-

True copy, Test-Jo. RICHARDSON, Cl'k.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of September, 1834, by George Eichelberger, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself SARAH HOWARD, who says she is free, but did belong to Elizabeth Smith, of Baltimore. The said Sarah Howard is about 20 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a large scar on her right cheek, a scar un-der her right jaw, caused by a burn, and a scar on her right wrist. Had on when committed, a yellow striped gingham frock, check apron, blue cotton handkerchief on her neck, and red

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

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,

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.

Charles Benson
James Bowie

Mr. Battee

Ghade Benson
Legenda Post Once as the American public.

Charles Benson
Legenda Post Once as the American public.

Charles Benson
Legenda Post Once as the American public.

The Baker of Bread at Robert Banning
Easton
Joseph Blackston
Charles Benson
Legenda Post Once as the American public.

Charles Benson
Legenda Post Once as the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title to dicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign John Burgin Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish A. M. Chamberlaine from all parts of the Union, drawings and il- Wm. H. Curtis lustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and Levin Craft accepta-ble to the American People. Lydia Clark

zine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splen-did 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 uneasing 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 Solomon Horney

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

#### Collector's Notice.

A LL 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



#### THE UNION TAVERN IN EASTON.

ession may be had immediately.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot coun-

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

els per hour.
References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason Gerald Coursey, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hemsley, James Massey, Esq'rs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esq'rs of Caroline county, Md.
James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esq'rs. of Kent county Md.
THOMAS R. PERKINS.

Centreville, Queens Ann's co. Md. ?

Valuable Property for sale The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present ocis offered for sale on accommodating terms, to

Easton Point.

Corn and Pork Wanted. THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot coun ty 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.

WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber of named REBECCA BLAKE, bound to me for a term of years. Whoever will bring said girl home shall receive the above reward, but

RICHARD MILLIS.

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have covied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and

N. B. All papers that have copied my for-mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, which if not called for within three months, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Jeremiah Beckwith Jeremiah Beverly Alex. C. Bullitt 2 L. K. Berridge Anthony Banning

Ezekiel Cooper Jane Cox G. Cromelien 2 Jesse Clark Joseph Collins John Catrup The first number of the American Maga- Dr. Creighton Saml. Colston

Udua Dean

D. O. Elliott H. L. Edmondson John Edmonson 3 Elizabeth Frisby

Vm. Ferguson Joseph Graham John C. Groome John Griffith John Greenhock N. Garrettson Orson Gore

Henry Johnson Henry Jump Stephen C. Harrington Charlotte Jackson

> Henry King Wm. Lowe, for Edwd. Kirby.

Samuel Mackey Jane Madan A. Mackey P. R. McNeille Julia Ann Mawgridge Wm. C. Mackey

Noble Grand of Miller Emeline Nickels Lodge, O. I. O. F. Skinner Newnam J. Ozment

Eliza D. Parrott Commissary Price Thomas Robinson R. H. Rhodes R. R. Ross, 2 Wm. P. Ridgaway Martha Robinson Richardson

Hugh Sherwood Ann Stewart Mary Sherwood Wm. Slaughter James Stewart, Sr. Mordecai Stewart Edward Sears Jesse Scott Saml. Sneeds Ly via Stewart Perry W. Stewart Sarah Maria Satterfield P. Sacket, 21

Bennett Tomlinson, 2 James Talbot Henry Townsend, 2 Win. H. Thomas, 2 W John Willis J. C. Waggaman

Short A. Willis H. G. Wolfe Geo. A. Waggaman, 3 Thomas Warwick EDWD. MULLIKIN, P. M. Oct 6 1834-oct 7 (132)

OCTOBER TERM, 1834.

The Bill in this cause states, that Willer of Brannock Smith.

US.

Algernon Smith and others, children and theirs of W m. Smith, leife in the year of our heirs of W m. Smith, leife in the year of our heirs of W m. Smith, leaved and and the whole premises will be in contherwise called Willer of the will compared and the whole premises will be in contherwise called Willer of the will compared and the whole premises will be in contherwise called Willer of the will compared and the whole premises will be in contherwise called Willer of the will compared the whole premises will be in contherwise called Willer of the will compared the whole premises will be in compared to the whole premises to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recompared 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 recompared 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 recompared 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 compare to Castlehaven. The sage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Eastern Shore. In a sage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or the total castlehaven or the tota TAILORING. mendation, 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 anotehr trial. If ease comsined with neatness, be desirable, the under-

signed feels confident he can please.

D. M. SMITH. G sept 30

## TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent coun ties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above busines in all its various branches and in the most fush onable style-having made arrangements so as to receive the fushions 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 im with a call. However, to render every thing satisfactory, he would say, if at any time he should make a miss-fit, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public atronage.

The Public's humble servant THOMAS J. EARICKSON. sept 23

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 collection of fees, &c and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securites, 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, Dictrict No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4. april 22

## NOTICE

Commissioners

## WALLDIES CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of

Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the follow-

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch from The Broken Heart from The Broken

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that ci-

ty, by a Lady.
The Deaf and Dumb Page: a Tale.
And dotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon. The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Maga-

zines, of the present day

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty

the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. au-

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Has-

tings, contrasted; from the same. A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Ante-lope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo. All the above, cost in the "Library" but

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulaing Library, which is published every week. at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia. Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

THE STEAM BOAT



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. Pas-

Al lhaggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

# STEAM BOAT NOTICE

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT, Captain William Virdin, WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Cor sica 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 patro-

WM. OWEN, Agent.

Easton and Baltimore Packet



GEORGE W. PARROTT, Muster. THIS splendid new coppered and copper tastened 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 re, gular 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. Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour. This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, jurnished with the best beds and bed-ding—the table will be supplied with every ar ticle in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers-and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patro-

nize 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

To Rent for 1835 THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoning 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.

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.

Cheap Daily Paper.

[On a new plan, pursued in our Northern Ci-ties with the most decided success.] T is proposed to publish in the city of Balti-more, a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be entitled the

## BALTIMORE INTELLIGENCER

## DAILY ADVERTISER.

In inviting public attention to this undertaking, the subscriber deems it proper to set forth
the following considerations:—

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily

Advertiser" will differ from the daily papers now printed in this city, as it is the design of the publisher to adopt a system of condensing, by which the reader will become acquainted with all the important transpiring events of the

own Markets, and those of sister cities; of the Shipping News; Auction Sales; Mail arrivals and departures; of the various Lines of Stages, Steamboats, Packets, &c. Embracing also, Statistics and Tabular Views for reference; and whatever else is calculated to interest and benefit the Mercantile part of the commu-

4. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, devoted to the best interests of our beautiful and flourishing city, and exerting its utmost to develope its natural advantages, increase its trade and advance the individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Meetings, Associ-Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by

advancement of Science, &c. &c.

5. It shall be an inland publication, suited to The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round

Table not be disposed to read the daily, a tri-weekly paper will be issued (every other day,) com-prising all the news contained in the daily, and furnishing an abridged but satisfactory view of whatever is adapted to prove interesting and

useful to these important classes of cociety.

6. It shall correspond with the pecuniary character of the times,—though printed on a handsome super-royal sheet, (five columns to the page) and containing a complete diurnal compendium of the most various intelligence,-the practical multum in parvo; yet the terms stated below, will render it cheaper than any other daily paper published in the country, and ena-ble all to avail themselves of its great advanta-

7. It is designed to be literally a "Daily Advertiser," and commended as it is to public patronage by its reasonable terms and judicious arrangement, an extensive city and country circulation is confidently expected, which will of course make it a vehicle of numerous advertisements, and give it a claim to its title.

Having now briefly set before his fellow cit-zens his views, and knowing the astonishing success that similar projects have met with in Boston, New York, &c the subscriber trusts the citizens of Baltimore and the adjacent country will not be reluctant to encourage an enterprise presenting such claims to public patronage. He respectfully solicits the support of all, and assures his friends that he will gratefully remember their favourable co-operation in

behalf of this new publication.

00-A number of individuals will be authorized to procure subscribers, and will wait on the

lizens at an early day. Respectfully, the Public's humble servant,

C. F. CLOUD. TERMS. 1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser," will be published at 84 per annum; payable quarterly, at the expiration of

each quarter.

2. The tri-weekly paper will contain all the news of the daily, and will be furnished to subscribers, at \$2,50 per annum payable in three months; or \$3, if not paid within the

3. The Baltimore Intelligencer will be printed at Office No. 1, S. Gay street, every morn-ing, on good paper, and delivered by careful carriers to any part of the city.

sept 18—sept 26
00-Our brethren of the type in sister cities and in the country, especially those of them who are willing to exchange with us, would confer a favor by giving our prospectus a few insertions. The favor will be cheerfully reciprocated.

## OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will dease 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 hear 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 plain tiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.

#### TO RENT.

july 22

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. Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dweilings 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 I Store House, at Crotcher's Forry.

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

JACOB C. WILLSON.

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easten Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is come nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.

GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.

PRI TUES

and eve idue of RI

PUBLIS Are TH half yea Nost ages are publish

Alve serted t five cen ger adv

> That I Before And n She st Stole On pri She ste "Twas To pla She pi And st The c

> > Gave

To wh

The

Attw Her ha Stole J She su And to Wond Apollo And th While Prono Pardo And, t Rever

Do ju

And I

FROM ?

THE IN W every v the utn whole o in the a and in Recko tures fi herring take th tile, the pute th tures w has end ciple— lofty at

which ! habited teristic bring o plation attract animal variou rapidit afforde by the adore t Cence, every

their to

Was av i ', 3ma living It das this br regula charac seems astonis gators ing gla and ev no res can se

round

cups, Willia gures would of the bly ob their p seize i shape live by are of therefore attenti

tobacc

purses