POETRY.

The following Song was written by Mr. Griffiths, and sung by him at the dinner lately given to the Ettrick Shepherd:—

On Ettrick banks in summer night,
The Muse of Scotia lighted down;
She held a pipe o' ivory bright,
And on her head a laurel crown.
And aye she sighed, and aye she sang,
Sin' Robin Burns has fled awa',
Oh, who sting a' the minstrel among
This pipe o' mine will ever blaw?

Like angel sang to shepherds sung,
A youthfu' Shepherd heard the strain,
Wha sill sounds the hills had strung,
A harp, tho' rude, yet 'twas his aim!
Wi' trembling hand the pipe he took,
And deftly he began to play
Wale ditties glen and fairy nook
Wi' echoes murmur'd back the lay

He sang o' Mary, Scotia's Queen,
Ere wae had dimm'd her lace sae fair—
Wheel Mary's Palace would hive been
Had tyrants never hagg'ed there.
He sang o' Scotland hauld and free,
Her stalwart sons and lassies brave,
Of social joy and cantrip glee—
For oh, the pipe he well could blaw!

The mairtial and wild and sonny glen,
The gloaming hour when lovers meet;
The simpers kiss that none mauk ken,
Were pictured in his sang yse sweet.
The muse her laurel crown untied,
And bound the same his brows upon,
And hailed him as her son, and cried
This is the Bard of Caledon!

Lang may his mairland whistle blaw,
And lang may Scotia hear the sang,
Be it aye heard by greenwood shaw,
And echoed hill and dale amang!
An' when the silent mawes o' cold,
Thick owre his head come stealing on,
He his the sang and easy hold
To shield the Bard o' Caledon!

MISCELLANEOUS

From the U. S. Telegraph.

Wild Bill.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI OBOON.

It was the lot of that wonderful person, Casper Hauser, to be contemplated and turned among a people every way disposed to make all the peculiarities of a mind permitted almost to reach maturity, before it had received the impress of a single effort at training. That training a civilized order taken by intractory, excited by an curious sort of curiosity to trace the first manifestations of his mind under its new-created impulses. Of course, we have no less one most impressive chapter upon the influence of the magnificent universe—the green earth, the sun and the moon in the blue heavens, and the grandeur of the starry hosts, which first shown to him. We have a vivid and most striking history of mind under the first impression of external nature, and the first lights of instruction.

The amazed brief and unpretending narrative lays no claim to virtue of this sort. Wild Bill, it is true, was thrown among a people humane and civilized, but he was prepared by numberless and unpermissive necessities, incident to a new settlement in the wilderness.—Their condition was too full of labor, and danger, to admit of the exercise of curiosity. Thus they were less disposed to mark the first movement of his mind, after he had been caught, the process of the training of society commenced upon him In a forest full of Indians and wild animals, Wild Bill was an object of very little legitimate interest than a tamed bear or panther. Of course, we have no his one most impressive chapter upon the influence of the magnificent universe—the green earth, the sun and the moon in the blue heavens, and the grandeur of the starry hosts, which first shown to him. We have a vivid and most striking history of mind under the first impression of external nature, and the first lights of instruction.

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THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1834.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

Congressional Majorities—Official.

Counties.	Milligan.	Bayard.
New Castle	48	196.
Kent	319	
Sussex	301	
Milligan's maj in the State	153	

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 12, 1834.

Mr. Lyle has been elected to supply the vacancy created by his late resignation.—The votes stand as follows:

Lytle,	2693
Mason,	2519—Lytle's maj. 48

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The recent Congressional elections in the States below named, have resulted as follows:

	Jackson.	*Anti-J.*
Maine*	5	2
Connecticut†		6
New Jersey	6	
Pennsylvania	17	11
Ohio	9	10
South Carolina	4	7
Georgia	9	0
New York	31	9
Massachusetts‡		11
Delaware	1	
	72	56

*One vacancy.

†The last was an election to fill three vacancies. The Anti-Jackson candidate succeeded. The present members to Congress, three in number, are also Anti-Jackson.

‡In two districts there is no choice.

Illinois.—Wm. L. May, member elect to the 24th Congress, from Illinois, was on the 27th ult. elected a member of the present Congress, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Gen. DUNCAN. There was no opposing candidate.

North Carolina.—The legislature of this State were to meet yesterday. A part of its business will be to elect a Senator in Congress, in the place of the Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, whose term of service will expire on the third of March next. That gentleman will be the Administration candidate. Gov. SWAIN, is spoken of, as also be a candidate, and be supported by the Opposition. The friends of the Administration are of opinion, that Mr. Brown will be re-elected.

Louisiana!—They have commenced agitating the question in Louisiana, who succeed Mr. Waggaman in the U. S. States Senate.—The Tribune of the Intelligencer mentions the name of several Lawyers whom report says will be candidates viz. John Brownson, of Avoyelles, George Eustis of New Orleans, and Gen. Roman. We have heard the name of Judge R. B. Temple mentioned also, by Matter Rumor.—*Belcher Journal.*

Charles Derbigny, Esq. President of the Senate of Louisiana has consented to become a candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Waggaman, the present Senator, will probably also be a candidate.

New Jersey.—The new State Penitentiary at Trenton, N. J. contains 150 cells, and will be entirely completed next summer. The cost will be $148,000. It is built after the designs of Mr. *John Haviland* of Philadelphia, and will be the best specimen of Egyptian architecture in this country.

We understand that a bill for the opening of a continuous Rail Road from Philadelphia to New York, by the route of Trenton and New Brunswick, has been reported in the Legislature of New Jersey, now sitting at Trenton.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

In consequence of a communication from the South Carolina Association, requesting Council to take into consideration the propriety of refusing permission to colored persons to have religious meetings after sunset, or to set up with the corpses of slaves or persons of color, that body has adopted resolutions prohibiting such meetings, and are determined to enforce the acts of the legislature, passed in 1800 and 1805, on this subject, which acts authorize all persons duly commissioned by the State or City, to disperse such meetings and to impose such punishment as they are now authorized to impose under the Patrol law.—*Charleston Pat.*

Bank of Delaware County, at Chester, Pa.—Some uneasiness prevails respecting the solvency of this institution, having recently been put in circulation, a run is 'being made' upon the Bank, in consequence of which, the Brokers in this city last week refused to purchase the notes, except at an exorbitant rate of discount.—*Bickwell.*

The Bank of Washington gives notice that it has resumed specie payments, which were suspended in April last. A wholesome sign of the times.—*Ib.*

Georgia.—From a message from the Governor of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State, we perceive that the troubles respecting the Indian residents in that State, and the question of State rights as connected with the jurisdiction over the country held by them, have not terminated. There has it seems been another citation of the State to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, which will, it is probable, have about as much effect as a former one had. We were in hopes that we were done with the question.

FROM ENGLAND.

Burning of both Houses of Parliament.

Between 8 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the 16th October, a fire burst out from one of the apartments connected with the House of Lords: the burning spread with fearful rapidity, and soon consumed the Houses of Lords and Commons, the Library of the latter, most of the Committee Rooms, the Painted Chamber, and a number of other offices. The house of Mr Ley, Clerk of the Commons, and all the habitations situated between the Lord's Journal Office, and the Speaker's house, with the greater part of the Speaker's house itself were burnt. The conflagration ultimately extended all round the new front buildings of the Lords, utterly consuming the rooms of the Lord Chancellor, Mr Courtney, and the other offices ranging round to Hayes' Coffee House. Bellamy's kitchen and rooms are destroyed, Westminster Hall is saved, and the Courts of Law have escaped, though their ranks were stopped off and water poured into the organ. Westmacott's Alfred was preserved in mud having blown from the S. W. and West Great exertions were made to preserve papers, records, and books in the Libraries; but as yet it is impossible to say what is the extent of the damage.

The attempt to empty, is in progress to the extent of the room is, but there is no the slightest reason to suppose that it is more than any other of certain cases.

The New York Commercial acknowledges the receipt of Trinidad papers of a late date.

On the 11th of Sept. and for two days previous, alarming riots occurred at the Port of Spain. On the last of those days it consisted of 1000 persons—freed blacks—who assembled to tear down the jail and rescue a black prisoner who they alleged, had been treated with indignity by the jailor. They were ultimately dispersed by the troops, and the subject ordered to be investigated by the civil tribunals.

By the S. Vincent's Gazette of 11th Oct. we learn that 50 chests of tea which had been landed from the American schooner Tuliamagh, in pinnacles, concealed in casks, were set on the 9th ult. The pan beams were entered at the Custom House as containing oats only.

DEATH BY POISON.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that on the evening of the 8th ult. while Dr. Hanna and lady, of Prince George's county, Md., were absent from home, their two sons, aged 7 and 5 years, were suddenly seized with a violent vomiting and excessive thirst. Suspicion was immediately entertained by their returning parents that they were poisoned, which was strengthened by the successive deaths of both these innocent children. One of them was deserted, and the stomach, with its contents, sent to Dr. Thomas P. Jones, of Washington, who, after applying the usual tests, pronounced it to contain two and a half grains of arsenic. Circumstances had in the meantime transpired, which fixed the horrid guilt upon a female black servant only 14 years old. She was interrogated, and confessed the deed very readily; she said that she had taken the arsenic from her mistress's shop, and strewed it over the supper of the children, which consisted of rice and milk. She also confessed that she was the person who last year made the attempt to burn the dwelling house down, which was only frustrated by a timely discovery. But, oh! horrible to relate! she further confessed, that two years ago she also poisoned an infant of 7 months old, the daughter of this much to be pitied couple, which then died very suddenly, without any suspicion of poison. What renders those acts more atrocious is, that she is one of an excellent family of servants, and has kind and indulgent master and mistress to serve.

Outrage and Murder.—The Baltimore papers of Friday contain an account of an outrage committed on the line of the Washington Rail Road, eighteen miles from this former city, which resulted in the murder of three superintendents of the work, named Watson, Mercer and Callan, and the personal injury of several other persons. The disturbance took place between twelve o'clock on Wednesday night and one on Thursday morning last, and the attacking party or mob consisted of about forty men, laborers, who had been discharged by Watson from his division of the road. It appears that they also perpetrated a robbery to the amount of several thousand dollars, that sum of the company's money having been in the office-desk at Mr. W's. They had not yet, according to the accounts, been apprehended; but it is to be hoped and expected that the lawless wretches will be duly brought to justice.—*C. Chron.*

The steam-boat Connecticut is advertised to leave New York on the 18th inst. for Charleston, Key West, and New Orleans. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* says, that she can take 100 tons of light freight, and accommodate from one to two hundred and fifty passengers, having a spacious cabin below and a ladies cabin on deck.

We have reason to look upon the sailing of the Connecticut, (says the *Courier*) as a beginning in the contemplated establishment of a regular line of steam boats from New York to Tampico and Vera Cruz, by the way of Charleston, Havanna, N. Orleans, and Matamoras. By this means, not only the time at present required to carry on an intercourse, with the important island of Cuba, and New Orleans will be much shortened, but also the passage from and to Vera Cruz, which averages some twenty six days, can then be effected according to the best calculation, in thirteen days.

North Carolina Gold Coin.—The Cabinets have contrived to put their gold into a shape to pass by tale. Several skilful artists have established themselves in the gold regions, and have acquired so much reputation for accuracy, that their pieces of gold mustard, five dollars, are worth more than half eagles. It is a kind of impostor, yet we think it may fairly make front and present itself to the world as genuine without incurring the same penalty which is attached to counterfeiting the national coin or in fact any penalty at all.—*Journal of Com.*

Mr. Chapman.—A letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, states that Mr. Chapman, alias Moss, and his confederates, travelling through that country, attached a company of strolling players in one or two towns, the writer says, for whom he had been made known, and she was promptly hissed off the stage.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Statement of the amount of Gold received during the month, succeeding, on the 1st of November, 1834, with the sum deposited for coinage, and coined within the week ending November 15th—together with the amount of Gold coinage executed.

Remaining on hand at the M'nt, November 8,	$120 000
Deposited for coinage during the week ending Nov. 15, viz:	
Deposited bullion,	$22 200
Coins of the United States of inferior size and fineness,	104 700
	$126 900
	$246 900
Amount coined within the week ending Nov. 15th, including $63 300 in quarter eagles,	127 000
Remaining on hand,	$119 900
Amount coined from 1st August to 8th November,	$2 708 000
Amount coined from 8th to 15th November,	127 000
Total amount of coin,	$2 835 000

Statement of Specie imported into the United States for the 1st December, 1834.

Amount of gold and silver imported during the week ending 15th Nov.	$28 747 010 58
Exports of gold and silver,	1 000
Specie imported at the Treasury Department,	$28 746 010 58
Gold bullion,	$291 299 00
Gold ore,	554 909 94
Not deposited,	2 967 00
	$841 566 94
Total imports since first July last,	$29 587 577 52

Ibid.

Religious Jubilation.—After all, the greatest of all difficulties in the way of union among Christians is a worldly, carnal ambition among the distinguished leaders. Take away the desire of preeminence, and the pride of opinion, and the difficulty vanishes. Study to profess meekness and love.—*Evangelist.*

INDIAN LANDS.

We learn from the Indiana Sentinel, that General Marshall has concluded a treaty with the Miamies, for the purchase of a portion of their lands. With the exception of a small reserve at Turtle-town, on the head waters of Red River, and a reserve about nine miles square, near the mouth of the Aboite, all the lands of the Miamies, north of the Wabash River, including a tract of five miles in width, extending from the Wabash to Red River, have been ceded to the U. States; and also a portion of the Great Reserve south of the Wabash, extending from Logansport six miles up the river, and 34 miles back—making in the whole upwards of 200,000 acres.

Perhaps in no part of the United States, remarks the Sentinel, can a body of land of the same extent be found, which will bear a comparison with this cession, either in regard to quality of soil, or advantages of situation. The greater part of it is among the richest and most fertile land in the West; it is generally covered with a fine growth of the most beautiful timber, of all the varieties found in this region, and is extremely well watered, abounding in streams and springs of the purest water, and affording numerous fine mill sites. Lime and building stone are also plentiful. In addition to these advantages, the Wabash and Erie Canal, which is destined to become, at no distant day, one of the principal channels of commerce in the United States, runs through a considerable portion of these lands. A tract of land offering so many advantages, will doubtless settle with rapidity; and we confidently anticipate that as soon as it can be brought into market, the rush of emigrants to this region will be such as has been rarely if ever witnessed.

AUDACIOUS FORGERY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

One of the most extraordinary cases of impudence and effrontery that has occurred for a long time, accompanied by an intoxication equally great and inexplicable, was developed in this city on Saturday. On the 4th inst. a respectable looking young man entered into the Bank of the United States, and went into the Teller's office and presented a check drawn by the firm of Stone, Swan and Mason, of Pine Street, for $2 900, had been that day presented for payment. The Teller having ascertained that it had been the case, replied in the negative, at which the young man seemed highly delighted, and requested the Teller against paying such a check, as it happened to be presented, saying that he had lost one of the Tellers! a check drawn by the firm of Stone, Swan and Mason, of Pine Street, for $2 900, had been that day presented for payment. The Teller having ascertained that it had been the case, replied in the negative, at which the young man seemed highly delighted, and requested the Teller against paying such a check, as it happened to be presented, saying that he had lost one of the Tellers! a check drawn by the firm of Stone, Swan and Mason, of Pine Street, and was handed $2 900, which he went away. On 6th inst. he again called at the Bank and drew a check for $500, which was also paid. On the 10th he presented a check for $1 500, and was also paid it. Making, in all, $4,100, which he received on the four checks. On the day the last check was paid, Messrs. Stone, Swan and Mason received an intimation from the Bank that they had overdrawn their account, in consequence of which, on the next morning, when the checks came to be settled, on examining their own books there appeared 24 c. $19, 000 remaining in their credit at the Bank. Upon this the firm immediately proceeded to the Bank to obtain an explanation on the subject, and was then informed that the forgeries had been made known, and she was promptly hissed off the stage.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Statement of the amount of Gold remaining in the Mint, succeeded, on the 1st of November, 1834, with the sum deposited for coinage, and coined within the week ending November 15th—together with the amount of Gold coinage executed.

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Ibid.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the sub scriber about the 4th of October, a negro man named JACK. Think he might be about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches—color, dark chestnut—when excited discovers an impediment in his speech. Had on when he left a suit of dark fustian clothing. As he formerly belonged to a Mr Harris, he may call himself Jack Harris—He was last seen a few weeks ago, on Wicomico River below Westpoint. I will give the above reward to his apprehension and confinement so that I may get him

ASA PHILLIPS.

Westpoint, Nov. 25, 1834.

GOVERNOR LUMPKIN'S MESSAGE.

The first part of the message is taken up with a representation of the state of the Indian Question, so long a harrassing one in Georgia, and in the way of the settlement of which there seem to be yet obstinate difficulties. The Governor states, that the act of the General Assembly, passed at the last session, more effectually to provide for the government and protection of the Cherokee Indians, has met with such opposition and obstruction as cannot be overlooked by the present legislature, without prostrating the rights of the citizens of Georgia and the sovereignty of the State, at the feet of a combination of intercested individuals, more effectually men, supported and sustained by the Judge of the superior courts of the circuit in which the Indians chiefly reside, and countenanced at least by a majority of the Judges of the superior courts of the State. The Judge of the circuit above alluded to has sanctioned and sustained bills of injunction which go to deny the existence of the authority of one law, but the entire legislation of the State in that circuit. These sanctioned bills of injunction, says the Governor, allege that the entire code of Georgia, referred to a statute granting certain Indian lands to citizens of Georgia,—is null and void, because contrary to the constitution of the United States and of Georgia itself. Of the laws of Georgia, enacted by the immediate representatives of her people, violative of no constitution human or divine, and ratified by her sovereign rights and powers." Such is the tone in which the Governor speaks of the acts of a high judicial tribunal in his State. "The effect," he complains, "has been to revive the delusive and exploding hopes of the Cherokees that they would be sustained in their unreasonable pretensions to the rights of independent self-government within the chartered limits of Georgia."

He states that the Treaty of 1791 of the United States recently entered a treaty to be entered into with a delegation of the Cherokees at Washington of "unparalleled liberality" in regard to their Friend Gen. Jackson, but this treaty was not sanctioned by the Senate. The Governor concludes that portion of the Message relating to the Indian Question with the following remark at the abundance of the Indian Legislature has an unpleasonable right to make it a highly penal crime to say citizen or inhabitant of the State to assist, and to counsel in any measure, or to be concerned in any process, which shall bring an question before any tribunal of the State or the United States, our rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction over our entire population and territory."

Although several Rail Road companies were incorporated at the last session of the General Assembly, with liberal charters, it do has been as yet done, and the Governor appears to think that not much is to be expected from that quarter. He recommended that the Legislature consider how great a portion of the population of the State is now in the western country, "a portion which has passed at the last session, more effectually to provide for the government and protection of the Cherokee Indians, has met with such opposition and obstruction as cannot be overlooked by the present legislature, without prostrating the rights of the citizens of Georgia and the sovereignty of the State, at the feet of a combination of inter

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New Castle	49	196.
Kent	801	
Sussex		319
		126
Milligan's maj in the State	153	

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 12, 1834.

Mr. Lytle is reelected to supply the vacancy created by his late resignation.—The votes stand as follows:

Lytle	2603	
Mason,	2555	—Lytle's maj 48

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The recent Congressional elections in the States below named, have resulted as follows:

	Jackson	*Antijack*
Maine*	5	2
Connecticut		6
New Jersey	6	1
Pennsylvania	17	11
Ohio	9	10
South Carolina	4	7
Georgia	9	0
New York	31	10
Massachusett.†		8
Delaware		1
	77	56

*One vacancy. †The last was at the time of the elections, The Antijackson candidates succeeded. The present members to Congress, three in number, are also Anti-Jackson.

In two districts there is no choice.

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Louisiana!—They have commenced agitating the question in Louisiana, who shall succeed Mr Waggaman in the Unites States Senate. The Picayune of the 15th instant mentions the name of several gentlemen who report says will be candidates: viz. John Bouvier, of Avoyelles, George Eustis of New Orleans, and Henry Bonnan. We have heard the name of Hon. R. C. Tuomey mentioned also, by Mr. Romar.—*Natchez Journal.*

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FROM ENGLAND.

Burning of both Houses of Parliament.

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The structural repairs are in progress at the moment of this account, but there is no the slightest reason to suppose that it has experienced any further extent of ruin.

The New York Commercial at hand, yesterday in receipt of Tuesday papers of a date.

On the 14th of Sept and for two days after, alarming riots occurred at the Port of Spain. On the last of those days it consisted of 1000 persons—freed blacks—who assembled to tear down the jail and rescue a black prisoner who they alleged, had been treated with undue severity by the police. They were ultimately dispersed by the troops, and the subject ordered to be investigated by the civil tribunals.

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A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that on the evening of the 8th ult. while Dr Brown and lady of Prince George's county, Md., were absent from home, their two sons, aged 7 and 5 years, were and lady seized with a violent vomiting and excessive thirst. Suspicion was immediately entertained by their anxious parents that they were poisoned, which was soon strengthened by the sudden death of both the two innocent children. One of them was deserted, and the stomach, with its contents, sent to Dr Thomas P. Jones, of Washington, who, after applying the usual tests, pronounced it to contain two or a half grains of arsenic. Circumstances led to the mean now transpired, which fixed the horrid guilt upon a female black, a servant only 11 years old. She was interrogated, and confessed the deed very readily, she said that she had taken the arsenic from her mistress' shop, and strewed it over the supper of the children, which consisted of rice and milk. She also confessed that she was the person who last year made the attempt to burn the dwelling house down, which was only frustrated by a timely discovery. But, oh! horrible to relate! she further confessed, that two years ago she also poisoned an infant of 7 months old, the daughter of this same mistress, and she was then dried very suddenly, without any suspicion of poison. What renders these acts more atrocious is, that she is one of an excellent family of servants, and has a kind and indulgent master and mistress to serve.

Outrage and Murder.—The Baltimore papers of Friday contain an account of an outrage committed on the line of the Washington Rail Road, eighteen miles from the former city, which resulted in the murder of three superintendents of the work, named Watson, Mercer and Calhoun, and the personal injury of several other persons. The disturbance took place between twelve o'clock on Wednesday night and one on Thursday morning, and the attacking party or mob consisted of about forty men, laborers, who had been discharged by Watson from his division of the road. It appears that they also perpetrated a robbery to the amount of several thousand dollars, that sum of the company's money having been in the office-desk at Mr. W's. They had not yet, according to the accounts, been apprehended; but it is to be hoped and expected that the lawless wretches will be duly brought to justice.—*C. Chron.*

The steam boat Connecticut is advertised to leave New York on the 18th inst. for Charleston, Key West, and New Orleans. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* says that she will take 100 tons of light freight, and accommodate from one to two hundred and fifty passengers, having a spacious cabin below and a ladies cabin on deck.

We have reason to look upon the sailing of the Connecticut, (says the *Courier*,) as a beginning in the contemplated establishment of a regular line of steam boats from New York to Tampico and Vera Cruz by way of Charleston, Havana, N Orleans, and Matanzas. By this means, not only the time at present required to carry on an intercourse, with the ports of Havana of Cuba, and New Orleans will be much shortened, but also the passage from and to Vera Cruz, which averages some twenty six days, will then be effected according to the best calculation, in thirteen days.

North Carolina Gold Coin.—The Cornhill Banks are contemplating to put their gold into a shape to pass for rule. Several skilful assayists have established themselves in the gold region, and have acquired so much reputation for accuracy, that their pieces of gold marked "five dollars," pass every where as half eagles. It is a kind of impertinence, to be sure, that we finally make, tenable, as these pieces may be counterfeited without incurring the same penalty which is attached to counterfeiting the national coin, or in fact any penalty at all.

Journal of Com.

Mrs. Chapman.—A letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, states that Mrs Chapman, alias Moss, such a children, or rescuing the negro that was put into the company of stealing slaves in one of our cases, the writer mentions, her character is good in that place. Known, and she was promptly turned off the stage.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Statement of the amount of Gold Coinage in the Mint, commenced on the 5th of November, 1834, with the sum deposited for coinage, and coined within the week ending November 15th—together with the amount of Gold coinage exported.

Remaining on hand at the Mint, Nov. 5	$220 000
Deposit of Foreign gold during the week ending Nov. 15, viz:	
Coin of the United States of inferior fineness	$22 200
Bullion	10,000
	12,200
	$232,200
Amount coined within the week ending Nov 15th, including $63 200 in quarter eagles	127 000
Remaining on hand,	$105 200
Amount coined from 1st August to 5th November,	$2 721 900
Amount coined from 1st August to 15th November,	$2 848,900
Total amount of bullion at the Mint,	$2 848,900
Amount of Foreign gold received at the Mint,	$22 200
Amount of Foreign gold coined,	$127 000
Total amount of Foreign gold received at the Mint,	$149,200

Statement of Specie exported from the United States from 1st July to 1st October, 1834.

Amount as per report of 1st July	$28 737,010 56
Exported since 1st July, as per Treasury Department,	6 111 566
Gold,	2,000 00
Silver,	554 166 94
Not designated,	7 102 10
	$41 566 24
Total exports since 1st July,	$19,611 576 82

Ibid.

Religious Jubilation.—More all, the greatest of all difficulties in the way of mankind being Christian is a wonderful fond jealousy among the distinguished leaders. Take away the desire of preeminence, and the pride of opinions, and the difficulty vanishes. "Only by pride cometh contention".—*Evangelist.*

INDIAN LANDS.

We learn from the Indiana Sentinel, that General Marshall has concluded a treaty with the Miami Indians, for the purchase of a portion of their lands. With the exception of a small reserve at Turtle-town, on the head waters of Eel River, and a reserve about nine miles square, near the mouth of the Aboite, all the lands of the Miamies, north of the Wabash River, including a tract of five miles in width, extending from the Wabash to Eel River, have been ceded to the U. States; and also a portion of the Great Reserve south of the Wabash, extending from Logansport six miles up the river, and 54 miles back—making in the whole upwards of 200,000 acres.

Perhaps in no part of the United States, remarks the Sentinel, can a body of land of the same extent be found, which will bear a comparison with this cession, either in regard to quality of soil, or advantages of situation. The greater part of it is bounded by the richest and most fertile land in the West; it is generally covered with a fine growth of the most beautiful timber, of all the varieties found in this region; it is extremely well watered, abounding in streams and springs of the purest water, and affording numerous fine mill sites; lime and building stone are also plentiful. In addition to these advantages, the Wabash and Erie Canal, which is destined to become, at no distant day, one of the principal channels of commerce in the United States, runs through a considerable portion of these lands. A tract of land offering so many advantages, will doubtless settle with rapidity; and we confidently anticipate that as soon as it can be brought into market, the rush of emigrants to this region will be such as has been rarely if ever witnessed.

AUDACIOUS FORGERY.

New York, Oct. 11.

One of the most extraordinary pieces of impudence and effrontery that has occurred for a long time, accompanied by an imitation equally great and impudent, has was developed in this city on Saturday. On the 4th inst. a respectable looking young man went into the Bank of the United States, and asked one of the Tellers of a check drawn by the Office of State, Swan and Mason, at Pine Street, for $2 900, had been that day presented for payment. The Teller having examined it which had been the case, replied in the negative; at which the young man seemed highly delighted, and exclaimed, Mr Teller again opening such a check as it happened to be presented, saying that he had drawn one for that amount the same morning, and handed it to the teller. The young man of such a person might have pocketed it, and presented it for payment, of said he, I am very anxious to draw a check for the same amount, which he accordingly did, and was handed $2 900, with which he went away. On the 6th inst. he again called at the Bank and drew a check for $500, which was also paid. On the 9th he again called at the Bank and drew a check for $500, which was also paid. On the 9th he again presented a check for $7500 and was also paid it. Making, in all, $11,400 which he received in the four checks. On the day the last check was paid, Messrs. Swan and Mason received an account from the Bank of the United States, of their account, a circumstance which astonished them not a little, as they had published them not; for they supposed the forgery to have been committed in their name in the Bank of the United States, and upon the Bank's account in that of one child seven years old, who died in the bath.

The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person hill should take a certain number of vapour baths (commonly call: 1 Russian) and should induce, every night, a violent perspiration, by wrapping himself in flannels and covering himself with a heavy bed; the transpiration is facilitated by drinking fresh fluids and infusions of sarsaparilla. He declares, so convinced is he of the efficacy of this mode of treatment, that he will suffer himself to be bitten and with the disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continued perspiration, he relates the following anecdote: A relative of the musician Gretry was bitten by a mad dog, at the same time with many other persons, who all died of hydrophobia. For his part, feeling the first symptom of the disease, he took to drinking and dry, saying that he would be *cured*, or *dry*. He recovered.

M. Bosson also cites the old stories of dreamers seeking a remedy for the bite of a mad dog, and draws the attention to the fact, that the animals in whom this malady is most frequently found to develop itself spontaneously, are dogs, wolves and foxes, which never perspire.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21

Flour—Howard st. sales, 5,000 bbls Mdlts at 5 75 Superfine 5 00 5 25, Inspection 5 25 5 50 Wagon 5 50 5 62 Mdlts 5 75 5 87 Wheat, 71 a 74, Corn 50 a 51 Rye, 70 a 74, Oats, 32 a 33, Rye 55 a 58, Pork, 1,50 Bacon 5 a 5 1/2 Lard 6 a 6 1/2 Tobacco 3,50, F a ters 37 a 40, Ohio 50 a 55 Flaxseed, 1,50, Cloverseed 5 a 5 1/2 Flour washed, Wall opportunity gets 1 a 2 Fall Mfg. standard, then they do at present. The progress already made by some competent and men mites continue to the different states of the Union, Mr. Tudor is the belief, that all the principal Atlantic cities, from New York to New Orleans will, before the present generation shall have passed away, be brought in near together, by one continuous line of the best construction. He says, and most learned where Swan and Mason kept their account, and was also enabled to imitate the signature. He said yesterday, twenty years of age, of from his appearance and bearing at the Place office, she could scarcely engage from capital of a much village. He was fully committed for trial.

An automaton writing figure is being exhibited at Philadelphia; it is the production of a German artist, Mr. Mockler, the result of two years close application and study. It represents the figure of a lady sitting at a table, and writes with facility and accuracy, the exclamation of the audience. The figure itself, being of full size, has quite an interesting appearance. The moving of the eyes and eyelids, just previous to its commencing to write, and the peculiar vibration of the head and body, as she puts herself into its influence on the position of the figure, gives the appearance of a real living being. The Philadelphia Gazette, after a long description of the exhibition, concludes by saying that the ingenuity of the contrivance, and the skill displayed in the execution, are both very creditable to the artist.

H. Bosson has written to the Paris Academy of Sciences, to claim as his a small treatise on hydrophobia, addressed to the academy as far back as 1823, and signed with a single initial. The case referred to in that treatise was his own; the particulars, and the mode of cure adopted, are as follows:—

He had been called to visit a woman who, for three days was said to be suffering under this disease. She had the usual symptoms—constriction of the throat, inability to swallow, abundant secretion of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. Her neighbors said that she had been bitten by a mad dog about forty days before. At her own urgent entreaties she was bled, and died a few hours after, as was expected.

M. Bosson, who had his hand covered with blood, immediately cleansed them with a towel which had been used to wipe the mouth of the patient. He then had an alteration upon one of his fingers, yet thought it sufficient to wash off the saliva that adhered, with a little water. The 9th day after, being in his cabriolet he was suddenly seized with a pain in his throat, and one, still greater, in his eyes. The saliva continually pouring into his mouth, the impression of a current of air, the sight of brilliant bodies, gave him a painful sensation; his body appeared to him so light, that he felt as though he could leap to a prodigious light; he experienced, he said, a wish to run and bite, not men, but animals, and inanimate bodies. Finally he drank with difficulty, and the sight of water still more distressing to him than the pain in his throat. These symptoms recovered every five minutes, and it appeared to him as though the pain commenced in the affected finger, and extended thence to the shoulder.

From the whole of the symptoms he judged himself affected with hydrophobia, and resolved to terminate his life by stifling himself in a vapor bath. Having entered, one for this purpose, he caused heat to be raised to 42 deg. (107 deg. 24 cent.). Again he was seizing with pain, and delight, and to find himself free from all complaint. He left the bathing room well, dined heartily, and drank more than usual. Since that time, he says he has treated in the same manner more than eighty persons bitten, in four of whom the symptoms had declared themselves, and in no case has failed excepting in that of one child seven years old, who died in the bath.

The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person hill should take a certain number of vapour baths (commonly call: 1 Russian) and should induce, every night, a violent perspiration, by wrapping himself in flannels and covering himself with a heavy bed; the transpiration is facilitated by drinking fresh fluids and infusions of sarsaparilla. He declares, so convinced is he of the efficacy of this mode of treatment, that he will suffer himself to be bitten and with the disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continued perspiration, he relates the following anecdote: A relative of the musician Gretry was bitten by a mad dog, at the same time with many other persons, who all died of hydrophobia. For his part, feeling the first symptom of the disease, he took to drinking and dry, saying that he would be *cured*, or *dry*. He recovered.

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$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 4th of October, a negro man named JACK. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches—*black, dark complexed* and has a small scar on one of his cheeks, and a small lump on the back of his neck, he is a very good waiter, and has been used to waiting on a gentleman, he may have changed his name, and may be in the city of Baltimore, he has a wife belonging to Mr. Thomas Bowie, living near Upper Marlboro, Prince George's county, Md. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any jail so that I may get him.

ASA PHILLIPS

Westpoint, Nov. 26, 1834.

GOVERNOR LUMPKIN'S MESSAGE.

The first part of the message is taken up with a representation of the state of the Indian Question, so long a harrassing one in Georgia, and in the way of the settlement of which there seem to be yet obstinate difficulties. The Governor states, that the act of the General Assembly, passed at the last session, more effectually to provide for the government and protection of the Cherokee Indians, has met with such opposition and obstruction as cannot be overlooked by the present legislature, without impeaching the morals of the citizens of Georgia and the sovereignty of the State, at the feet of a combination of interested individuals and civilized men, supported and sustained by the Judge of the superior courts of the circuit in which the Indians chiefly reside, and countenanced at least by a majority of the Judges of the supreme courts of the State. The Judge of the circuit above alluded to has sanctioned and sustained bills of injunction which go to deny not only the authority of our law, but the entire legislation of the State in that matter. These sanctioned bills of injunction, says the Governor, alleges, that the statute of Georgia, referred to a statute granting certain Indian lands to certain chiefs, which statute was duly passed, and has been fully carried into effect by the immediate representatives of her people, violative of no constitution human or divine, can be nullified by a few interested lawyers and one solitary Judge—then indeed it is time for the people of Georgia to talk of their sovereign rights and powers." Such is the tone in which the Governor speaks of the acts of a high judicial tribunal in the South. "The effect," he complains, "has been to revive the delusive and exploding hopes of the Cherokees that they would be sustained in their unreasonable pretensions to the rights of independent self-government within the chartered limits of Georgia."

He states that the President of the United States recently conferred a tract of land in Georgia, but into treaty was not sanctioned by the Senate. The Governor concludes that portion of the Message in regard to the Indian Question with the declaration, aimed at the obstinate judgment of the Legislature to an unpleasant tone of feeling, "I have no wish to speak of the subject in a high penal crime in any citizen or inhabitant of the State to assert and maintain in any manner, or in any circumstances, which shall have the effect of bringing before any tribunal of this State or the United States, our rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction over our entire population and territory."

Although several Rail Road companies were incorporated at the last session of the General Assembly, with liberal charters, little has been as yet done, and the Governor appears to think that not much is to be expected from [illegible]

He recommends that [illegible] derable use great [illegible]

[illegible] the view of [illegible] one time through the mountains of North western Georgia," to a point within the route through Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee to Memphis on the Mississippi river. In regard to the trade of the Atlantic cities with the west, Governor Lumpkin makes the following pertinent remarks:

"I think that the opinion is doubtful as to the advantages and disadvantages of all the principal Atlantic cities of the United States, will approximate pretty nearly to the standard, then they do at present. The progress already made by some competent and men mites continue to the different states of the Union, Mr. Tudor is the belief, that all the principal Atlantic cities, from New York to New Orleans will, before the present generation shall have passed away, be brought in near together, by one continuous line of the best construction. He says, and most learned where Swan and Mason kept their account, and was also enabled to imitate the signature. He said yesterday, twenty years of age, of from his appearance and bearing at the Place office, she could scarcely engage from capital of a much village. He was fully committed for trial.

[illegible] Tudor, "Shall we lay down our arms? Shall we give up the contest? Shall we let the Cherokees [illegible] Yankee? [illegible] Yankee? [illegible] Yankee?

POETRY.

From the Southern Rose

An English traveller has remarked when Americans speak of the relative character of England and their own country, right or wrong, they will have the last word, "instinct as a great matter," and it is illustrated in the following thoughts suggested by Mrs. Hemans' beautiful and elevating verses to "The English Boy."

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Look up, my young American!
Stand firmly on the earth
Where noble deeds, and mental power,
Give titles more than birth.

A hollow sound from clam'ring, my boy,
By early struggles bought,
Heaped up with public memories—
And wide—ay, wide as thought!

On the high Alleghany's range,
Awake thy joyous song;
Then o'er our green savannahs stray,
And gentle notes prolong.

Awake it and the rushing pearl
Of dark Niagara's voice,
Or by those ocean rivers stand,
And in their joy rejoice.

What though we have no ancient towers
Where "ivied" sycamores twine!
The *Laurel* bows upon our soil,
The Laurel, boy, is thine.

What tho' no "minister hits the crown,"
Tinged by the sunset fire;
Freely religion's vows are heard
Round every village spire.

And who shall go down you "blue sea"
If thou must turn away,
When free Columbia's stripes and stars
Are floating in the day?

Who thunders louder, tell me the strife
Of gathering war is stirred?
Who ranges farther, when the call
Of commerce comes to me?

And tho' on "Cressy's dint and field"
The gaze may not be cool,
While through long centuries of blood,
Rose spectres of the pool.

The *future* wakes thy dreaming boy,
And thou a not' ever sit for,
Aspiring, which in after times
Shall swell the tomp of fame.

Yet scenes are here for thy fair thoughts—
Here sleep the good and brave!
Here kneel, my boy, and vows thy vow
Above the patriot's grave.

On Moultrie's isle, on Bunker's height,
On Monmouth's bloody line,
On Eutaw's field, on Yorktown's bank,
Erect thy loyal shrine.

And when thou'rt told at Lughborough's shields
And English battles won,
Look up my boy, and breathe our word—
The name of *Washington!* C. G.

*The Laurel grows in its beautiful varieties throughout the United States. The Kalmia at the North; at the South, the splendid Magnolia Grandiflora.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCENE IN NEW ORLEANS, IN 1931.

The writer of the following article seems disposed to ridicule the fashionable rage for rapid travelling. We are quite willing he should be heard.

Yankee. Good morning.

Louisianan. Good morning to you. How are you?

Y. Very well, I thank you only a little inconvenienced by your New Orleans air.

L. Just arrived, then?

Y. Just this minute—right from Bangor.

L. And what news?

Y. Nothing stirring, when we left.

L. Of course, there would be nobody *stirring* at this hour, but what cool the evening papers?

Y. Not a word of any importance, nor the morning papers either.

L. You don't say you got the morning papers before you started!

Y. Certainly, why not? What time do you think we set out?

L. Oh, a little after sunrise, I suppose.

Y. But the sun is rising here, and do you think we moved so fast—than the sun?

L. To be sure I do, but we, in New Orleans, don't get our morning papers off the sun is an hour or two high.

Y. Nor we. But the sun was almost an hour and a half high, when we started. Have you never been to Bangor?

L. Yes, often; but I forget, just now, the difference of time between the two places.

Y. Why it is almost an hour and a half. Or it is 21 degrees of longitude, and 221 would make an hour and a half of difference, you know. We started when the sun was an hour and twenty minutes high, and should have arrived before the sun rose here, had not the friction of the machinery delayed us a little in our progress over the mountains. We seem to be several minutes on the road.

L. Several minutes! Horrible! What a slow passage!

Y. True; but our business was not very pressing. And even this is a very good rate of travelling, compared with 100 years ago.

L. I know it is. I was just now looking over Silliman's History of the progress of the Arts and Sciences in the United States; and was not a little surprised to find that in 1834, they were just beginning to travel on Railroads in this country, by steam.

Y. Yes, yes; ignorant fellows that we were. And what a noise the papers then made about travelling twenty or thirty miles an hour! Balloons, too, only went at about the same rate. Who would now have the patience to drag along in that way? Nobody, surely, but a sick person, or an idiot.

L. It is certainly curious to look back and see how very ignorant our forefathers were. It is scarcely 100 years since electricity was first used in the arts. What an excitement it produced when it was first used to split rocks well!

Y. Is it possible that this was only 100 years ago?—Well, I believe you are right.

L. Incredibly so. And I have no doubt that our grandfathers would have laughed outright at a person who should then have predicted that in 1931 cars would come from Bangor to New Orleans, by means of electricity.

Y. It is very likely and as there seems to be no standing still in these matters. The progress of improvement is rapid. May there not be as great progress made in 100 years to come, as 100 past.

L. Oh, I doubt that.

Y. I cannot say that I do. Just think, for a moment, how much remains to be done. The first electrical cars are several seconds in going such miles. Now when we can get rid of the jerking motion which the electric fluid sometimes gives, and the friction, what a noiseless, smooth ride will be made! Above all, who knows but the art of propelling balloons by electricity—a thing not to be despaired of—then the world will be at the command, or nearly so, of all the rich. Then, who can say that we shall not perform a journey through the United States, in a single forenoon?

L. Such improvement be likely to end here. Perhaps we may travel, by electricity or something else, to other worlds. Mars for instance. How do we know but it is not yet made to propel travelling cars? Then we might take a ride to the sun and come back again to-morrow! The whole journey would, perhaps, require but a few minutes. Who has not read of the angel Peter's descending on a sunbeam, with an errand, to Paradise?

From the People's Magazine.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Slave substitute for House Power.

We have little patience with those who talk as that war, and famine, and pestilence and disease, and every kind are actually necessary, that they operate as a check upon the increase of human population, and thus prevent the world from being filled, having it would be filled with inhabitants. We believe that in the present state of the natural world might easily contain in comfort more than fifty times the present population. And this too, without spending one acre less than we now do for agriculture and without destroying animals, but we believe that unless disease and pestilence, and many other miseries of human life, were to stand in the way of the increase of millions of human beings, it would.

It is in this view, and in such these strange and fanciful, that we lately picked up an article in Dionysius's well known work, the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, we think, deserves at the hand of our readers a place in this place.

"From the parliamentary returns, the horses employed in agriculture, in Great Britain, which in 1811 amounted to 1,336,000, and in 1821 to 1,400,000, and in 1831 to 1,500,000, and we are perhaps much within the mark when we suppose that they, with all the horses employed in drays, or draught exclusively, amount at present to 2,000,000. But, said by some, that each horse consumes what would support eight or nine adults. The supposition, therefore, of the horses above, with their [illegible] by the Agricultural industry or for pleasure, and saves what would feed 8,000,000 people. The annual consumption, in round numbers, of grain, by horses or cattle, in Great Britain, which can not be at this place, during one year, from imported. But for want of what would feed, in Great Britain, of the horses used for travelling alone, 1,000,000 people, and [illegible] in what remains of the [illegible] population of the island of Great Britain.

"If the consumption of grain, then, by the horses employed in agriculture, amounts to 12,000,000 bushels, but let it be deemed [illegible] of the 1,000 magazines for the accumulation of interest, what would be the [illegible] which would be [illegible] in equal 20 years hence, viz. 26 millions? At that time this will appear to be a very [illegible] to [illegible] and complete [illegible] that we have seen in a well [illegible] the [illegible] more well prepared view of the matter.

The matter goes on to show why the changes in agriculture, and in manufacture, will effect a change in the kingdom, will greatly elevate and improve them. It shows that the substitution of steam for horse power will [illegible] food enough to meet the consumption of her own population, but also to be a great export. It will be the means of changing the land in no small degree, into a clothing country, and allow her to keep the mass of her waste for it. But time throws into the hands of her engineers, for it appears that she annually pays out some [illegible] for foreign cotton, hemp, flax, cow, and tobacco. He shows, moreover, that the new system would do away with the [illegible] of [illegible].

But we have no time to follow the writer through the whole train of his argument and illustration, though it appears to us equally lucid and conclusive. He concludes by an intimation that Parliament can give twenty millions (pounds) to break the chain of slavery abroad, it might not easily be withheld (emphatic) to introduce a change that will break that worse than needle is made, which is methinks [illegible] to break the chain of pauperism.

The general ideas which we mean to inculcate, are, that we need not be so much afraid to return rather brute or human force in the arts, to the neglect of another population which is now held on to, under the erroneous impression that it will throw labourers out of employ, at least we need not entertain any such fears at present, and that there is no objection to the substitution of steam for brute force, under any circumstances. Therefore, we can dismiss the humane, but only of modest dogs, for of beasts of draught and burden, the provision which they would otherwise consume, is so much wealth gained to the country.

But there is one idea in connection with this subject we regret, which we find almost always overlooked. We talk much of the evils of slavery; and are sometimes prone to abuse our fellow men, on account of it. And the evil is truly incalculable. But how much less than a slave holder, is he who under the specious plea of right, human or divine, dares to domineer over his beast? Are tyranny and cruelty the less tyrannical and cruel, because the subject on which they are exercised has not a human soul? We insist that his is a spirit of slavery of the most abominable kind, who, believing that his horse and ox are destined to no future state of reward for suffering in this life, does not hesitate to ill treat them daily, and not only to diminish their happiness, but shorten their lives by his cruelty. Who shall guarantee that the tyrants over quadrupeds will not, if you give them the power abuse his fellow bipeds, whom he half believes he shall meet at a judgment to come?

STRUGGLES OF GENIUS.

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

The celebrated Bernard Palissy, to whom France was indebted in the 16th century, for the introduction of the manufacture of enamelled pottery, had his attention first attracted to the art (his improvement in which, forms, to this time, the glory of his name among his countrymen) by having one day seen by chance, a beautiful enamelled cup, which had been brought from Italy. He was then struggling to support his family by his attempts in the art of painting, in which he was self taught, and it immediately occurred to him that if he could find the secret of making these cups, his toils and difficulties would be at an end. From that moment his whole thoughts were directed to this object; and in one of his works he has himself given such an account of the unconquerable zeal with which he prosecuted his experiments, as it is impossible to read without the sleep cut short. For some time he had little or nothing to spend upon the ground which he had sowed at heart, but at last he hoped to be in a considerable sum of money. Let a work which he built, be burnt, so that all his [illegible] was lost. He was not [illegible] but [illegible] for the purpose of his money, [illegible] with any success, and [illegible] year [illegible] was over. After [illegible] his wife and friends were at last reduced upon what the [illegible] of his [illegible] and [illegible] property. He then undertook [illegible] which he repeated his experimenting [illegible] and more [illegible] he cut down his clothes and table for that purpose. [illegible] was unmeasurable. He was more [illegible] than ever to give a person who had [illegible] of him, part of his clothes in [illegible] rates, leaves nothing [illegible] and [illegible] staring in the face [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]