

# The Worcester Banner



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## WALTER P. SNOW. TERMS.

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### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar; for each subsequent insertion twenty cents; payable in advance. When not limited, they will be continued until forbidden.

## From the Southern Literary Messenger. THE LOVER'S TALISMAN; OR, THE SPIRIT BRIDE.

BY MRS. ABRA SMITH.

"Anna," said the young collegian, "you are a noble girl—no die-away airs, because your lover is so long absent; no making all the rest of your admirers feel that they are just the last persons in the world that you care any thing about—no, no; you are not so selfish as that Anna."

A shadow passed over the face of the fair girl, and the smile died away upon her lips.  
"Indeed, cousin, this might be a cutting reproach; but you do not intend it as such—I know you do not."

"Never," said the youth passionately, "I meant only to recommend my cousin's sweetness of temper—her constancy is—"

Anna raised her finger.  
"I have issued my interdiction upon that score, cousin, but do you know I have a Talisman that will ensure me the constancy of William—and is of a kind, too, that is valueless in case of fickleness upon my part?"

"Indeed, initiate me into its mysteries, Anna, there are a pair of blue eyes, that I should like amazingly to fix for me alone, and when you are married, sweet coz, perhaps your Talisman will be transferable."

"Aunt can describe its virtues best, cousin George; and if she will tell you the story of Hannah Newton, you will never be at loss to understand the nature of the Lover's Talisman."

Mrs. B. the aunt raised her eyes from her needle, and a faint smile played over her placid features. She was an unmarried lady of nearly fifty, dressed with great simplicity; her gray hair neatly parted over her forehead, which was still smooth and fair. The plain muslin cap, with its fine satin strings denoted a member of the society of Friends.

"There is very fond of that story, Anna; but thee must not rely too much upon the power of the Talisman, as thee calls it; for ours is the constant sex, Anna, and we remember long, it may be, after we are forgotten."

I observed a faint blush stole to her cheek as she uttered this, and for the first time I began to ask myself why Mrs. B. (I use the English term of Mrs. as applied to ladies of a certain age, as I think it dignified, and altogether proper) with all her sweetness of manner and feminine excellencies, should still have remained, like "the last rose of summer, left blooming alone." But the tone of the voice, the flitting blush, and more than all the sentiment she had expressed, revealed to me at once a record of wasted affections, of lonely watching, and midnight tears—of the bitterness of sorrow, known only to "him, who seeth in secret, and of that concealment, that preyeth like a worm in the bud" upon the human heart.

Mrs. B., from that time, became with me an advocate for the whole sisterhood of those who are to seek for a kindred spirit amongst the pure essences of the invisible world instead of the grosser elements of earth. She told the story with a grace and pathos, that I dare not even hope to transfer to my pages—I can only give the details, leaving my readers to imagine the many fine touches of feeling and beauty which could be imparted only by the lips of Mrs. B.

### THE STORY OF MRS. B.

Hannah Newton, at sixteen, was merely a quiet, sweet-looking girl, with small pretensions to beauty, for she had nothing of that regularity of feature, and brilliancy of complexion, that are supposed to be essential to it. She was neither a blond nor a brunette; but a mixture of both—her eyes were neither black nor blue, they were, I believe, hazel, but they owed much of their power to long curved lashes that veiled their extreme tenderness of expression, and made them appear much darker than they really were. I say this of Hannah in the early part of her life, for at thirty she was called beautiful by those to whom an elevated expression of countenance, combined with softness and grace of manners, constitute beauty.

Her mother was a pale, gentle woman, with large blue eyes who had always been an invalid, and whose delicacy of look and demeanor contrasted strongly with the rough, harsh manners of her husband. Constant ill health had made her winning and dependant as a child; yet with all this softness of exterior, she carried a fixedness of principle, an elevation of mind, and strength of purpose, that had their full share of influence over her stern, imperious companion. Whatever might have been his previous irritation of feeling, no sooner did he enter the presence of his wife, than all traces of it disappeared, even as if his rigid brow had been swept by the wing of his good angel.

Hannah had inherited all the fine womanly qualities of her mother, superadded to an excellent constitution, and a dash of her father's energy of will. It was well for her that it was so, for even from a child the duties of a woman had been exacted from her, and she was at once sister and mother to the little group about the domestic hearth. As she approached maturity, she became the friend & companion of her mother, the nurse of her sick room, and even the utterer of her religious faith and devotion, as physical suffering sometimes dimmed the vividness of exalted truths. At such times the high-minded girl might be seen kneeling by the bedside and with clasped hands, pouring forth the simple, fervent prayer of a young heart deeply responding to the sacred truths of revelation.

The mother pressed her to her bosom with tears and blessings for her progress to the tomb was made a pleasant pilgrimage, while cheered and supported by such a child.  
At this time an addition was made to the little family in the person of a youth of rare piety and such powers of intellect, as to warrant the elders in setting aside their ordinary rules for his benefit. Andrew Horton was an orphan, left penniless by his young parents, who both died of an epidemic when he was scarcely a year old; bequeathing this, their only earthly gift, to the charity of the church. He became as it were, the property of the church, and each individual of it claimed a right for the discharge of kindly offices in behalf of the little orphan. As he grew up he was evidently, not unworthy of their solicitude. He was of rare modesty, deep piety, and such wonderful intellectual endowments, that all eyes turned to him as one destined to become a leader in Israel, a burning and a shining light in the temple of the Lord. Unusual care was bestowed upon his education as was meet for one who was hereafter to become the expounder of the Word, and a voice to the people of the Lord.

Friend Newton had now claimed his privilege of entertaining, at least for one year, the favored youth, while he should prosecute his studies and engage in those acts of devotion and piety, which so much engrossed his affections, and were so appropriate for one called to his high and holy vocation.  
Mrs. Newton listened to the lofty utterance of prayer from the lips of the pious young man, with a new strength, and felt her faith quickened and her hopes elevated, while she heard the truths of her religion explained and illustrated in his clear, vigorous manner, with the glowing language of his aspiring imagination and fervency of spirit.  
Hannah, retiring, and occupied with household matters, had little time to converse with the youth; but in the secrecy of her own heart she sat even at his footstool, and imbibed, not only the stores of wisdom from his lips, but the far more dangerous lessons of youthful love.

Andrew Horton scarcely noticed the quiet, unobtrusive maiden, so occupied was he in his studies and devotions. But when it became necessary for him to accept the hospitality of another of the brethren, he started to perceive how often the image of Hannah mingled in his dreams and obtruded upon his meditations. He missed every where her sweet voice and placid smile, and felt that she must henceforth be to him what no other maiden ever could become.

The affliction of the little family, occasioned by the increased illness of Mrs. Newton, seemed to justify his frequent visits, and Andrew Horton, more than once, upon his return from the bedside of the dying, threw himself upon his knees, and besought forgiveness from the Father of Spirits, that his visit should have been rather the promptings of earthly attachment than those of a high and holy sense of duty.

All sternness and pride of manhood forsook Friend Newton, as he stood by the side of his dying wife. He threw himself upon his knees, pressed her hands in his own, and the tears streamed from the eyes even of the strong man. Andrew Horton was there, and his rich deep voice breathed the language of prayer. He ceased—the soul of the sufferer had taken its flight upon the wings of his lofty aspirations; the mystery of life had ceased in the cold form before him.

Hannah arose with pale cheek and approached the bereaved husband.

"Go with me, my father," she said, gently putting her arm in his, while she pressed her lips to his pale, damp brow. The old man arose with the docility of a little child, and she led him forth to an inner room, where none might witness the agony of that moment. When she placed the large arm chair for him, and had adjusted the cushions, he opened his arms to his child, and she fell upon his bosom. It was an unwonted tenderness; for Mr. Newton had never expressed any thing like it for any other being than his wife. Now that she had left him, he yearned for some heart to which he might reveal the burden of his sorrows.  
"There has been a dutiful child, Hannah, though I may never have told thee so before. It always grieved me, Hannah, that I expressed so little tenderness for thee; but it wasn't in me—I couldn't do it—but I love thee just as well, child. And I might have made thee just a great deal happier, but for my stern, hard ways. Oh, Hannah, Hannah, the grave is the revealer of all hearts. What would I not give to hear her say once again that she forgives me!" and the old man bowed his head upon the bosom of his daughter, and wept like a little child.  
Hannah had wept too, but she felt that she ought not to witness the humiliation of her parent, and she raised her head calmly—

"Then has ever been a good father to us all, and my mother loved and blessed thee to the last."

"Hannah, Hannah, I was unworthy of thee!" His voice was choked by a gust of tears.

Hannah turned to the Bible, and read a part of the fourteenth chapter of John, "I will not leave you comfortless, I will come unto you," and gradually the anguish of her father became soothed, and he pressed her again to his heart saying—

"Thy voice is like thy mother's, Hannah, and thee will be to me all that a child can be, I know these will, and I will submit my name for the sake of thee and the little ones."

He kept his word—from that day a gentleness was infused into his manners, and a tenderness of feeling hitherto unknown. If occasionally his former spirit gained the ascendency, he went alone to the chamber that had witnessed the suffering and death of one so gentle, and when he returned, it was as if her mantle had fallen upon him.

Andrew Horton found himself the pupil rather than the teacher of the noble girl; and his own zeal and piety were strengthened by his intercourse with her. They had exchanged their pledges of fidelity, and Andrew was about to leave the vicinity to prosecute his mission in a distant field. It would be many years ere he would return. Hannah in the multiplicity of household avocations, in attendance upon her sick mother, in the exercise of her own religious views, to which the silent worship of their sect afforded ample encouragement, had imbibed a lofty enthusiasm, a shade of spiritual mysticism, little in accordance with the practical faith of her people. She had watched the operations of her own mind, and compared them with circumstances and events, till she saw a mysterious connexion between them, and even at times was led to a something verging upon the spirit of prophecy. She delighted to dwell upon the inter-communication of mind with mind, and the power which she believed it had to influence a congenial spirit, even though separated at ever so great a distance. The mind was unsubjected to the laws of the body; it traversed the fields of space, and lived in the past as well as the present. Even the future, under certain circumstances, and states of the mind, she believed might be revealed to it. Why then should not the intense thoughts of the human mind, especially when directed to an object of attachment, go forth like winged messages, and work their influence upon the distant and beloved? For this reason, she said, she would keep her thoughts and imaginations pure, that no emanation from her own mind should mislead the conceptions of another; that no unhallowed emotions should ever be associated with her in the minds of those she loved.

Andrew Horton listened to these mystical views of the lofty girl, until his own mind shared a portion of her enthusiasm—if it were a weakness or error in judgment, it was at the least a harmless one,—one that to them could only purify and exalt, while it could never mislead another. Therefore, he gave himself up to the beautiful illusion, that established a perpetual intercourse between himself and Hannah in the long period of absence.

"I do not ask," said Hannah, "whether I shall be forgotten. You cannot forget me, unless I cease first to think upon you. For oh, Andrew, I can never forget you; and the emanation of my thoughts will momentarily create an image of myself within your mind. Do you realize, my friend, what it is to love one like me? You can never forget me, even should you desire it; for my thoughts, fixed as they will be upon you, will forever present an intense image of myself to your mind. You may cease to love, but you cannot cease to think upon me. I hold the talisman that will ensure me this. But, oh! Andrew, when you shall desire to forget me, think not I can remain ignorant of the fact. No, never. While the attachment is mutual, and the thoughts and memory of each other pleasant to the mind—the emanations of each will conjoin, and there will be produced upon the fancy of each, the most vivid conception of the other—it will be as if a pleasant painting of each should be presented to the eye. But should the affections of either become cold, the image of that one will fade from the vision of the other. He may retain the memory, but that vivid impression that brings up the eloquent eye, the speaking lip, and the very tones, and look of endearment, will grow less distinct, till it shall fade altogether away. No, Andrew, this must be the case with you. My image will be forever distinct to you, for I can never cease to think upon you. But should your's fade from my mind's eye, Alas! I shall know too well how to interpret it."

Andrew Horton's brow contracted.

"Hannah, I did not expect this from thee. Have I ever given thee cause for distrust?"

"Never, my friend," she said, laying her hand upon his; "but thee will have many snares to encounter, Andrew. Beautiful faces will look up to thee in thy holy ministrations; timid maidens, who will flatter more the pride of thy heart, than ever Hannah could, will tremble and weep at the fervor of thy eloquence, and come to thee as to a spiritual guide. Would it be surprising then, if vows to one like me should be forgotten?"

The youth trembled under her searching, anxious glance; but he drew the hand to his bosom and kissed the lofty brow of the impassioned girl. Hannah's head fell upon his shoulder, and tears started from her eyes.

"Hannah, thou hast a lofty soul, and thy love is to me dearer than aught upon earth. Do not

distrust me, Hannah, I shall have thy prayers and thy blessings, and that mystery of inter-communication of thy soul with mine, which of itself will be an amulet to preserve me from danger. All that is noble and pure in life is associated with thee, and thou wilt knowest it in contemplations like these that I delight."

Two years passed away, and the smile grew faint upon the lip of Hannah. She had taken the child, who was an infant at her mother's death, upon her knee, and its cheek rested upon her bosom.

"Hannah, dear, don't thee humber?" said the child, lifting his eyes to her face.

"Hummer, my dear—what does that mean?" The little one heaved a deep sigh. "There, to do so, sister—that was a hummer."

Hannah felt the tears spring to her eyes.

"No Georgy, I won't do so any more—it is wrong. I must make thee feel quite happy."

The child kissed her cheek many times, and put his arms about her neck, calling her a dear sister.

From that time Hannah went about her daily avocations, with a strong purpose to forget her own sorrows, in ministering to the happiness of others. The child taught her to feel the selfishness of concealed suffering, and she wrestled in prayer for strength to sustain her under the many trials of her lot. She felt a strong internal conviction, that Andrew Horton had ceased to regard her with his former attachment. Impressed with this belief, she wrote a letter in answer to one of his, from which I shall extract a few sentences.

"Thy letters reach me with the same punctuality as ever, and their language is still tender; but, Andrew, the spirit is wanting. It is as if the sentiment turned to ice under thy pen. There should be no disguise between us. Thee should never attempt it with me, Andrew, for I can divine all. Thy image has almost faded from my sight, and I know that thee deserves to forget me. The vows that bind thee to me have become shackles. It would more become thee calling, Andrew, if thee would tell me so at once; for deceit must be painful to thee. I absolve thee from thy vows, my friend; thou art free to do as seemeth to thee good. I will try even to forget thee, that my image be not troublesome, as I know it will be if I continue to think upon thee. My thoughts, fixed on thee, will perpetually create in thy mind an image of myself, which I will not do, if thy affections are fixed upon another."

"Farewell, my dear friend; I say this for the last time, and thee will forgive the utterance. Do not distress thyself upon my account. I was made for endurance—it is a woman's destiny. I would forgive thee, if I had aught to forgive; but the affections are not to be schooled like wayward children. I cannot even now believe they are transferable. Farewell—and may thee be very, very happy."

In the reply of Andrew Horton, he confessed all. Hannah had indeed divined the truth. He spoke of a sweet, gentle girl, whose witchery had chased the love of Hannah from his heart. But he implored her forgiveness, he deprecated his own fickleness of heart, and conjured Hannah to forgive him, to forget him, and be happy in some new attachment.

Hannah's proud lip curled in scorn, and she laid the letter upon the coals of the hearth. She went about her accustomed duties with a new pride, a womanly spirit of endurance, that, knowing the worst, bathed herself for the trial.

Ten years passed away, and Hannah had become like unto Deborah, in the estimation of her people. Her proud beauty, her fervent piety, and the burning power with which she sometimes expounded the truths of her religion, had raised her up to be a leader amongst her people; little short of a prophetess, indeed, did she seem to many, as she held forth in the congregation.

It was rumored that Andrew Horton would return, and explain the scriptures once more in the place of his nativity. Hannah took her seat early, amongst the matrons—for time had abated nothing of the interest with which she once regarded him, although it had become modified by the circumstance in which he was now placed. Ten years had elapsed since the reception of that last letter, yet Hannah Newton felt her limbs tremble as she found herself once more in the presence of Andrew Horton.

She raised her eyes, as a stranger sat down upon the form beside her. It was the bride of Andrew Horton—a fragile, fair girl, whose eyes were fixed upon her husband, through the whole exercises, as if the only divinity she worshipped were vested in the manly form of the preacher. As the rich tones of his voice once more broke upon Hannah's ear, and she encountered those deep, passionate eyes, she closed her own, for a new weight of misery seemed pressed upon her heart. Why had he returned, to do away at a glance, that firmness which it had cost her years to acquire?

Hannah was quite alone when Friend Horton, called. She arose with native self-possession, and spoke to him as to a brother.

The preacher struggled for utterance.

"Hannah," he at length said, "I have taken this long journey only upon thy account. I have come to implore thee to forget me. Thee has had much to forgive, Hannah; but thee cannot have suffered as I have done. When I took the hand of my bride at the altar, thy form seemed to come between me and her—and oh, Hannah, I felt then, and have not ceased to feel, that thou art the wife of my spirit."

"Andrew Horton—I must not listen to this. Thee wrongs the fair girl who lives only in thy smiles. Why didst thou return to bring new

sorrow to my heart, and to plunge thee deeper in sin?"

"Hannah, I returned not for this, but to implore thee to forget me. Thee cannot have forgotten that inter-communication of spirit, of which we used to talk. I feel its full power now; for thy image is ever with me, and daily am I taught to feel the consistency of thy attachment."

"Why shouldst thou return to tell me this? I think of thee, Andrew, as the husband of another. I pray for thy happiness, thy usefulness, and that thee may be preserved from temptation. Friend Horton, this is unworthy of thee. I forgive thee—but let us part."

"Nay, Hannah, thee must hear all. I come not to speak of aught that might wrong my bride; no it is for her sake as well as my own, that I implore thee to forget me. When her cheek is pressed to mine, I see only thee, Hannah. When she sleeps upon my bosom, with her fair arms about my neck; it is thy form, and thy arms that seem to entwine me. I shrink from her caresses as from a deadly sin, for I bestow them as unto thee. Mary is as a sister unto me; but thou, Hannah, art the bride of my spirit."

Hannah turned deadly pale and covered her face with her hands, while low moanings escaped her heaving bosom.

"Andrew, I foresaw all this, when I warned thee of the peril of loving one like me. I knew the nature of the sex—delighting in the timid trembling and dependent—and that should one like this cross thy path, the love of Hannah would be a shackle. It is as I foresaw—but I will not reproach thee, Andrew; it was thy nature."

"And most bitterly have I suffered. My broken vows have rung a perpetual knell in my ears, and barred up the avenues to enjoyment. The loving, the trusting Mary, hath been the victim of my error. And thee, too, Hannah. The blight hath fallen from me upon two spirits, of whom the world is not worthy. Woe, woe is mine!" And he pressed his hand to his brow for the large veins were swollen and rigid with the intensity of his sufferings.

Hannah laid her hand gently upon his shoulder.

"Andrew Horton, thou art called not to ease and enjoyment, but to labor and trial. Gird thyself for the contest, and be strong even in the strength of the Most High. I will strive once more to forget thee. But oh, God! have I not wrestled day and night with tears, and many prayers? Andrew, I will pray yet again that this bitter cup may pass away from us. But oh! when I pray to forget, even in the agony of my spirit, do I not still remember thee? I will strive yet again. Andrew, return, to thy bride; be all to her thou hast promised at the altar to be, that thy conscience upraid thee not for wrong done to the gentle and timid, whose spirit is ill able to bear suffering of any kind, far less to have it dealt out without measure as it hath been to me. Farewell." She pressed his hand gently, and left the room.

For many years had H. Newton discharged the duties of her sex with a pale cheek and placid brow, sympathizing in the sorrows of all, but herself seeking sympathy from none; for with a mind lofty and exalted as her's, human source of consolation were utterly unavailing. She stood alone in the majesty of grief seeking consolation only from the Great Comforter. But now the smile lingered about her mouth, and the light returned to her eye—yet her step grew feeble, and her brow assumed a more transparent beauty. The image of Andrew Horton again mingled with her dreams, and visited her mental vision. She felt she knew that her love was still dear to him, that he turned to her with the fondness of earlier days. She knew this, but it filled her with doubt and anxiety. Had Andrew Horton, the minister of the Most High, dared to forget his vows to his wife, to her whom he had sworn to love and to cherish? Or was the fair bride at rest, gone in her youth and beauty to the bosom of her God?

Again, Andrew Horton, with pale cheek and a loftier beauty stood by the side of Hannah. He told how sweet, child like Mary, had fallen asleep, like a young flower, blighted upon the stalk. He dwelt upon her love, her beauty, "till the tears of Hannah mingled with his own."

"And now, thee wilt be my own wife Hannah, even as thou hast been the bride of my spirit. I shall acquire new strength with a spirit like thine. Thee will caution, advise, and elevate me. Thy love shall purify and exalt me. Mary was a beautiful child, slumbering upon my bosom; when doubt and sufferings came upon me, she would fling her white arms around me, and mingle her tears and sighs. But thou, Hannah, would have dispelled my doubts; thou wouldst have led me to the true sources of consolation and thy prayers would have been as the dew of Hermon to my spirit. Thy caresses would blessed, while they exalted. Wilt thou not be my own wife, bride of my spirit? He drew her to his bosom—her cheek rested upon his. She pressed her lips to his, and her arms encircled his neck. A deep sigh escaped her, and her head fell upon his shoulder.

Andrew Horton raised her from his bosom and gazed upon her face. Hannah Newton was to be only the spirit's bride. She was dead!

We are happy to learn that the indemnity due by the government of Texas to the United States for the seizure of two merchant vessels some years since, was yesterday paid to the honorable Alice Labranche, in behalf of his government.





THROUGH DESPOTISM'S DEEPEST NIGHT  
THE STARS OF LIBERTY SHINE  
TO FREEDOM'S FRIENDS A BALLYING LIGHT  
A BALE-FIRE TO HER FOES.

## THE WORCESTER BANNER.

S. W. HILL, M.D.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th 1839.

**TOMATO.**—Among the many valuable qualities attributed to the Tomato (and we know of no vegetable that has been so grossly flattered,) we are not aware that its power of extracting stains has ever been noticed. We are informed, and have tested its virtue, that its undiluted juice will completely remove all stains of fruit, &c. and marks of iron mould, from all linens and muslins. Nothing more is necessary than its mere application, and exposure to the sun until dry. Its simplicity and efficacy render it worth remembering.

**RACING.**—The Steam Ships Great Western and British Queen left New York on the first of the present month for England. Heavy bets are pending on the result; the odds are in favour of the British Queen. She claims to have beaten the Great Western 10 hours on the trip to New York.

**A GOOD SIGN.**—The Natchez Courier of a late date, contains a call signed by a hundred of the most respectable citizens of the place, for a meeting to take measures to form an anti-duelling society. This speaks well for Natchez. Since the expulsion of the gamblers, Natchez has been rapidly advancing in morality. It is now at the head of Southern cities in this respect.

**BIRTHS.**—The Editor of the Northampton (Mass.) Courier has found a new subject of interest for his columns: viz; a report of all births occurring in his neighborhood. Marriages and deaths, he says, are published for the information of friends; and he intends giving a list of births for the same purpose. Perhaps he is right, that the entrance of the human family into the world has been, in this country, too much neglected. It is certainly an important era in a person's life, as either his marriage or death. Among the aristocracy of England it is as much a subject of report as any other great event in life. To be sure we have not the laws of primogeniture, as they exist in England, and consequently no hereditary aristocracy of wealth, but this is no sufficient reason why we should not ape them in this, as in many other matters, tenfold more ridiculous.

**ELECTIONS.**—Great anxiety is manifested by politicians to learn the result of the elections for members of Congress, which took place yesterday in the States of Kentucky, Indiana, and Alabama. One district in North Carolina voted on last Thursday week, July 25th; the remainder of the State votes a week later. Tennessee follows shortly. There never was perhaps a more warmly contested field, than these States now present. The progress of the electioneers has been regarded with intense interest, by the politicians in other places, and all their movements chronicled with the greatest accuracy. Upon the choice in these States will depend the political complexion of the next House of Representatives. What rejoicing and mourning their will be, when the returns are received, among the different partisans!

**INTemperance.**—The Reporter of Criminal records to Brother Jonathan says that, "nineteen twentieths of all crime and domestic affliction" have their origin in ardent spirits. The observation of every one will convince him of the truth of this remark. Hand in hand, the sisters, Intemperance and Crime, stalk throughout the length and breadth of our land, making it a byword and a reproach among the nations of the earth. The Government, for a bribe, permits the sale of the poison, and punishes its miserable victims. How much wiser is it to prevent, than punish crime!

The Philadelphia North American mentions a circumstance connected with the revolution, which we believe, is not generally known. It appears that previously to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, an order was adopted requiring all members of Congress to append their names to any law which should receive the approbation of a majority. This will account for the singular unanimity which prevailed in the councils of the Provincial Assembly. It has been asserted that some Members were opposed to the Declaration, but signed their names in consequence of the order; thereby implicating themselves equally with the oth-

ers, and receiving an equal share of commendation.

The following just description of the effects, upon its victim, of that ravager of northern climes, consumption, we extract from Nicholas Nickleby, the latest production of the fertile mind of Dickens, or Boz!

There is a dread disease which so prepares its victims, as it were for death; which so refines it of its grosser aspect, and throws around familiar looks unearthly indications of the coming change—a dread disease, in which the struggle between soul and body is so gradual, quiet, and solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain by grain, the mortal part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lightning load, and feeling immortality at hand deems it but a new term of mortal life—a disease in which death and life are so strangely blended that death takes the glow and hue of life, and life the gaunt and grisly form of death—a disease which medicine never cured, wealth warded off, or poverty could boast exemption from—which sometimes moves in giant strides, and sometimes at a tardy sluggish pace, but slow or quick is ever sure and certain.

**THE CASKET,** for August has been received. It gives us pleasure to notice its improved appearance under its present administration. Instead of being a reprint of the Post, as formerly, it now is composed entirely of original articles. A splendid steel engraving and a piece of the latest music add to its value in no small degree. Either would cost the price of a single number of the work. We shall give an interesting story of the last war, from its pages, in our next; entitled "Running the Gauntlet."

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Review of New Books.  
A beautiful Mezzotint Engraving, by J. Sartin, will illustrate an interesting article in the September number.

**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—Attention is requested to the advertisement of Mr. & Mrs. Streeter, of Baltimore, published in to-day's paper. Mr. Streeter was formerly one of the editors & proprietors of the Balt. Commercial Transcript, and a favourite writer with its readers; but withdrew when, as the Post, it thrust itself into "the dusty arena of politics."

**'ALL BAGGAGE AT THE RISK OF THE OWNER.'**—This notice which is generally and conspicuously appended to steamboat, railroad and post-coach advertisements, does not release the proprietors from responsibility. People not infrequently lose their baggage while travelling, and when they make application for redress to coach, railroad, or steamboat proprietors, are referred to the notice we have quoted, and thinking they have no remedy, quietly put up with their losses. It should be generally known that according to repeated decisions of our courts, all common carriers are answerable for the baggage of passengers, that they are regarded as insurers, and must answer for any loss, not occasioned by the act of God, or the public enemies.—N. Y. Times.

From the Balt. Amer.  
**SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

Arrival of the "British Queen."  
The long expected steamship British Queen arrived at New York on Sunday morning. She brings London papers to the evening of the 14th July, and Liverpool papers of the 10th.

From the extras forwarded from the offices of the New York Courier, Times, Express and Herald, and from the correspondence of the Philadelphia journals we make up the following summary of intelligence.

The political news by this arrival, is not very important. The war in Syria is making progress but no battle has yet been fought by the Egyptians and Turks. England is quiet—France is quiet—every thing at peace all over Europe.

It was universally expected on the 11th July that the Bank of England would raise the interest to six per cent. The notice however, was not announced though it was intimated from the Bank parlor that the interest would probably be advanced on the following Thursday, the 18th.

The Spinners at Manchester have renewed their agreement to "work short," notice of which was published in London on the 11th, and it was supposed that a further decline in Cotton would probably follow.

The bullion in the possession of the Bank of England has been still further reduced—whilst the accounts from the manufacturing districts are entirely gloomy as to the export trade. This all tends to the impossibility of describing any real improvement in the general condition of monetary affairs.

In the Cotton market affairs had become considerably worse; for the fall at Liverpool had been no less than 4d. per lb., during the short

time which has elapsed since the Great Western sailed.

The crops in England are said to be very promising, and in some parts the harvest has already commenced.

The latest intelligence received in England from this country was of the 20th June.

The Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer presents some novel features. Breadstuffs to the amount of £7,500,000 have been imported into England last year. An issue of Exchequer Bills to the amount of £7,893,964 is to be made to meet the charge of the Consolidated Fund. The surplus of 1839 is £2,124,054, being larger than the surplus of 1838. Penny Postage is to be adopted by the Government.

**AMERICAN BOUNDARY.**

The London Globe says—

Her Majesty's Government has selected two commissioners to proceed immediately by the British Queen to North America to examine into the possibility of simplifying this arduous undertaking and bringing the question to a prompt and honorable settlement.—Lieutenant Colonel Mudge, of the Royal Engineers, an officer of high reputation in geodetic operations is one of the Commissioners. The other is Mr. Featherstonhaugh. This gentleman has been selected as well for his scientific attainments, his very intimate acquaintance with the details of this troublesome question, as for the topographical knowledge which his extensive travels in North America have enabled him to acquire.

There appear to have been some further disturbances in Birmingham, during which according to a letter published in the London Chronicle, of the 10th, the London police detachment acted in the most disgraceful manner. The letter in question was read in the House of Commons on the day of its publication, when Lord John Russell stated that he believed it to be altogether untrue. He said he had received a communication from the Mayor of Birmingham, giving an entire different account of the affair. The magistrate ended his letter by saying that the peace of the town was nearly restored to its ordinary state of quiet, and that very little delay would occur before business proceeded in its ordinary course.

There had also been a riot at Ramsgate, occasioned by the committal of some men for hawking fish. In the course of it, some of the police were roughly handled, and the prisoners were rescued from the building in which they were confined. They were recaptured, however, the succeeding day, and committed to Sandwich jail. This occasioned fresh disturbances, during which some windows, &c. were broken.

The official quarterly report of the revenue was presented to parliament on the 6th instant. The total income for the quarter was £11,152,050, being an increase upon the corresponding quarter of last of £308,175. The revenue for the year, ending on the 5th inst. was £45,049,443, being an increase of £2,076,659 on that of the year ending on the same date of 1838. The increase in the quarter's revenue is to be found in every department of finance but two—the stamps and post office. In the first there is a falling off of £44,711; in the latter of £12,000.

The papers publish full details of the death of Lady Flora Hastings. Her remains were conveyed to Scotland for interment. At the request of her father a post mortem examination of her body was made, and the result forever put at rest all doubts as to her innocence of the charge that had been preferred against her character.

The Whig Ministry have, it is said, given up all intention of retiring from office.

Mr. and Mrs. WEBSTER are announced among the guests at Lord Brougham's soiree on the 8th.

Letters from the Hague state that the marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Sophia of Wirtemberg, is null, according to the laws of the country, in consequence of some informality in the preliminary proceedings.

Mr. Joseph Hume brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the management of the Bank of England, couched in the following language:

"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the pecuniary transactions of the Bank of England, since the resumption of cash payments and particularly to ascertain how far these transactions produced the alarming crisis of the manufacturing, commercial and financial affairs of the country in 1835-6 and in 1836-7; and also to inquire whether, as the Bank is at present constituted, there ever can be any stability in the currency of confidence in the commercial transactions of the country."

Three of the French insurgents who were upon their trial at our last advices have been found guilty. Their names are Barbe, Bernard, and Hialor. The former two, it is supposed, will be condemned to death, and the last named to perpetual imprisonment.

Our German letters represent as certain the marriage of the heir to the Russian throne with the Princess Marie of Hesse Darmstadt.

**WAR AMONG THE CHEROKEES.**

By the Boonville Emigrant of the 11th inst., we have the following unpleasant intelligence from the Cherokee nation, and from the allusion to the beef contract, we presume it may be relied upon. We suppose the information comes through the contractor.—St. Louis Republican.  
"We are informed by a gentleman directly from Arkansas, that a war is now raging among the Cherokees.

It appears that difficulties and dissensions originating in an unwillingness on the part of Ross and others to submit to the terms of the treaty by which they ceded to the U. States the territory formerly occupied by them, had resolved the nation into two parties, styled the Ross party and Ridge party, each contending for the ascendancy. The followers of Bushyhead as he is called may we presume, be said to constitute a third party. This latter individual however, has hitherto acted rather in the character of pacificator, and has employed himself chiefly in efforts to effect a reconciliation.

On June 30th their National Council assembled for the purpose of legislation. The rejection

of a law proposed by a member of the Ridge party so highly offended, that they withdrew from the council; and subsequently the Ross party resolved to destroy all the chieftains belonging to the Ridge party, appointing for the execution of this purpose, a committee of forty individuals to each of said chiefs. They succeeded in accomplishing their bloody design, in every instance, but one single chief (his name forgotten) happened not to be at home. He rallied the Ridge party and on the 28th, marched upon the Ross party; a battle ensued which resulted in a loss on both sides variously estimated at from forty to seventy lives. Ross was among the slain. Now that Ridge and Ross are both dead it is hoped, and believed by many, that Bushyhead, by his great popularity with his tribe, will yet succeed in effecting a reconciliation between the parties. The Cherokees refuse to receive the beef which the contracting agent was furnishing them; and have threatened to take his life, unless he pays them the money.

**MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.**

The Express of Saturday, 2, P. M. says—

There seems to be a sufficiency of Bills in market to meet the demands for foreign exchange by the Great Western, which leaves Aug. 1st, for not only the U. S. Bank is drawing but others, at short sight—and yet specie to a considerable amount will go out by the Great Western and the British Queen which follows; large Houses which have large remittances to make can make a decided profit at remitting when the Exchange is 100. We do not think however, that specie will go out in larger quantities than it has been going generally all along,—for of the \$5,000,000 brought over from the Bank of England to aid our Banks in the resumption of specie payments, it is highly probable that over 2,000,000 have already gone since the Exchange rose above 109.

In this exportation of specie, as called for by the natural laws of Trade, there is no alarm among business men, who look upon a compliance with those laws as something desirable rather than to be deprecated,—but some effort has been made to produce a concert of action upon the parts of the Banks, with something of clamorous publicity too—a movement which was calculated in a time of excitement to do more harm than good. The effect has been already to alarm those who should be the last alarmed by such propositions, viz. the Banks themselves, who have shut down their gates, and stopped their discounts all of a sudden, to a great extent. Our banks, however, were seldom, if ever, as strong as they are now. The actual demand of money from them for business purposes is very light in comparison with past periods. The fall in grain, and all products of the earth, is calculated to lessen the amount necessary for a circulation. The large deposits are of men, most interested in sustaining the Banks to the last. The paper discounted of late has been short business paper, secure and available at once. The Fall Trade is also beginning—and money for cash purchases, is slowly flowing in from all parts of the country, so that New York, seldom, if ever, was in position so able to maintain its true interest impregnable, as now, in the present extraordinary commercial crisis over sea.

**MARYLAND SINKING FUND.**

The Washington Globe in a paragraph on the sinking fund of Maryland asks: "Can any one give us particulars as to that sinking fund, since the State debts are so rapidly and largely increasing that they have become a topic of just alarm?" A friend has furnished us with the following answer to the inquiry of the Globe.

The sinking fund on the 1st of Jan'y 1839, was \$863,380.15, invested in the stock debt of the State bearing interest at 6, 5 and 3 per cent excepting \$32,407.85 a special deposit in the Union Bank of Maryland, at 5 per cent, and \$20,500 a stock of the Bank of Baltimore and Farmers' Bank of Maryland. The increase in 1838 was \$53,073.52, from accumulation of interest. The present debt is \$5,495,334.39 but of this amount \$60,387 is for indemnity for losses by mob, to pay which \$20,000 annually is taken from auction duties; and \$48,000 is for building inspection house and is to be taken from revenue of tobacco inspections, making the actual debt \$5,386,947.

The sinking fund then of \$963,380.15 will in 1878, when the debt is all due, be \$6,454,646—a million more than the debt. This is on the supposition that the fund will yield 5 per cent and be reinvested annually; but in reality it yields more than 5 per cent, and the reinvestments are quarterly—and can be made in Maryland 5 per cents, at less than par. We may safely then assert that in 1871, when the 6 per cents are payable, the sinking fund will be sufficient to pay the whole debt.—Balt. Post.

**General Medical Convention.**—In conformity with a resolution passed by the Medical Convention of the United States at its meeting in 1830, the President thereof has given notice that a similar Convention will be held at the National Hotel, in Washington, on the first Wednesday in January, 1840, for the purpose of revising the Pharmacopoeia of the United States.

Each incorporated State Medical Society, incorporated Medical College, and incorporated College of Physicians and Surgeons, is requested to elect a number of delegates, not exceeding three, to attend the said Convention.

The several incorporated bodies mentioned are also requested to submit the Pharmacopoeia to a careful revision, and to transmit the result of their labors through their delegates, or through any other channel, to the next Convention.

They are further requested to transmit to the undersigned the names and residence of their respective delegates so soon as they shall be appointed, so that a list of them may be published, for the information of the Medical public, in the month of October next.

By order of the Medical Convention assembled in Washington in January, 1839.

LEWIS CONDUCT, M. D. President.  
MORRISTOWN, New Jersey, April 6, 1839.

## THE CHEROKEE WAR.

The following letter, published in the St. Louis Republican, furnishes the most particular account that we have yet seen, of the causes of the present hostilities among the Cherokees who are settled in their new homes, west of the Mississippi:

Newton County, Mo. June 29, 1839.

Messrs. Editors:—A bloody tragedy has just been acted near the State line, in the Cherokee nation, which for brutality, almost beggars description, and which I give you an account as I have been able to learn.

On the 22d. inst. about forty half and full blood Cherokee Indians came to the house of John Ridge, Esq., a distinguished Cherokee, and just about day light entered the chamber of Mr. Ridge unperceived by any of the family, and burst a cap at his head, which awoke him, who then saw and felt his impending fate no doubt, and called on his assailants for mercy. Finding the instrument of death which they had presented, failed in its fatal purpose, they took him out of bed from beside his wife, carried him into the yard, and there butchered him in a most savage, brutal manner, by stabbing him in the body some twenty-seven times. They then threw him up in the air as far as they could, and when he fell, they cut off his head, and each one slung it over his shoulder, and marched over it by single file, until a number of them had performed his fiendish purpose.— This tragedy was executed in the presence of his wife, children and servants. The shock to Mrs. Ridge was more than she could bear and she was seized with spasms, which threatens her life.

The party after killing Mr. John Ridge, took up the line of march in pursuit of Maj. Ridge the father of J. R., who had the day before started with his servant, to visit some friends in Van Buren, Arkansas. Report reaches us that the party overtook Major Ridge in the evening of the 22d, and killed him on his horse by shooting him. This report is doubtless true. It is also reported that the well known Elias Boudinot and Col. Bell and six other principal men of the Ridge party, have shared the same fate of the unfortunate John Ridge and his father. I entertain some doubts as to the deaths of those last mentioned persons—but it is altogether probable.

The cause which led to this melancholy event has grown out of the dissatisfaction of perhaps a majority of the old Cherokee nation, in opposition to the treaty familiarly called the "Ridge Treaty" and those other persons said to be killed are some of the most prominent men, who with the Ridges, and others, concluded the treaty with Mr. Schermerhorn and Governor Carroll, a few years since, the history of which is well known to our readers.

The recent congregating of the whole nation, has enkindled afresh those feuds, and they have now consummated the threats of killing Ridge, for some time past made.

The friends of Major Ridge and his son John Ridge, have, as I am informed, sworn eternal vengeance against some of the head men of the nation of the other party. Where these tragedies will end time alone can unfold and determine. John Ridge was a gentleman of highly cultivated mind, having received a liberal education at one of the colleges in Connecticut, where he married a most respectable lady, a Miss Northrop of that State. Major Ridge and his son were both considered wealthy and were extensively engaged in mercantile business.

Major Ridge was formerly one of the principal chiefs of his nation; and commanded a Battalion of countrymen under General Jackson against the Creeks during the last war; and although unlettered was altogether a man of strong and discriminating mind. His intercourse with the intelligent and wealthy gave him the appearance of a wealthy southerner. He was kind and hospitable—was about sixty-five years of age.

John Ridge was about 37 years of age—he left a wife and six children. The death of the two Ridges will long be regretted by their friends and acquaintances.

It is reported that the U. S. Dragoons have been called to the scene of murder.

The intercourse with the whites and Cherokees passing to and fro, has not, as yet been interrupted. Persons having business in the nation and at the Forts, go as usual, though there is some timidity at present manifested.

Should any thing further transpire worthy of notice, I will again write you. Your friend,

P. S.—I saw a gentleman to day, who confirms the report of the death of Major Ridge. He was killed near the residence of Mr. Evans at the foot of Boston Mountain, about 35 miles from Van Buren, Arkansas. He was waylaid and shot from his horse. No further account as to Boudinot and Col. Bell.

A postscript in the Ozark Standard of the 9th, says:

We have just learned by a gentleman direct from Fayetteville, Ark. that the Ridge and Ross parties are increasing, and that already each party numbers from two to three thousand warriors.

The Ridge party are represented as the most numerous, and as determined to revenge the death of their Chiefs.

We learn also that Gen. Arbuckle had sent 200 dragoons to apprehend the murderers of Ridge, who was murdered within the limits of this State. Also, that he had ordered home the Creeks and Senecas who had joined the two hostile parties, who are said to have obeyed his order.

## MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS.

According to a paragraph in the Chronicle of yesterday, the legislature of Maryland at its last session divorced thirty-nine unhappy pairs who were bound in the meshes of Hymen. From Baltimore city 20; Baltimore county 1; Harford county 1; Washington county 2; Kent county 1; Prince Georges county 1; Frederick county 3; Queen Anne county 3; Dorchester county 1; Talbot county 1; Anne Arundel county 1; Carroll county 1; counties not named 3; total 39. This, it must be confessed, was not a small business for one session.

















"THROUGH DESPOTISM'S DEEPEST NIGHT  
THE STARS OF LIBERTY  
TO FREEDOM'S FRIENDS A RAILING LIGHT,  
A BALE-FIRE TO HER FOES."

## THE WORCESTER BANNER.

Now-Hill, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1839.

**COLONIZATION.**—Mr. Kennard, agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, reports that nine hundred and forty-five dollars have been subscribed in Dorchester county, towards building a vessel, intended to run as a regular trader between Maryland and Liberia. The prejudice against this scheme amongst slaveholders, appears to waste away in proportion as the noise and turbulence of the abolitionists decline. Let their fruitless and injurious efforts entirely cease, and the universal South will give its approbation to Colonization.

**DR. MUSE.** of Cambridge, in a letter to the editor of the American Farmer, which we published last week, stated that, from the present appearance of his corn, he expected it would yield 100 bushels to the acre. As the tale rolls on northward it seems to enlarge the quantity, &c. When last we saw it in a New York paper, it was that he had already gathered 103 bushels. We shall be glad to hear the result; increasing at this rate, the yield must be tremendous.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**—It is generally known that, at its last session, the Legislature abolished the Levy Court of Worcester County, and substituted a Board of Commissioners, vested with all the powers, (and we believe, some additional) of the late Levy Court. Instead of being appointed by the Governor, as was the case with the members of the Court, the Commissioners are to be chosen by the people, at the time the members of the General Assembly are elected. Five Commissioners compose the Board; of which number Snow-Hill, Coston's, and Atkinson's Districts will have two; Berlin and Cross-Road's Districts, two; Coulbourne's, Nutter's, and Parson's Districts, one. Although it is a petty office, and, in a pecuniary point, of little account; it is nevertheless of great importance to the county, and especially property holders; therefore it is the interest, as well as duty, of all, to effect the choice of competent and attentive persons.

**EMIGRANTS TO TEXAS.**—From a proclamation by the President of Texas, in the Houston Telegraph of the 24th, ultimo, we extract the following terms offered to emigrants. To heads of families who shall settle there previous to the first of January, one thousand, eight hundred and forty, six hundred and forty acres of land; to all single white male persons, of the age of seventeen and upwards, three hundred and twenty acres. The land will be secured to the grantee by deed, after a residence of three years. The Telegraph advocates the propriety of holding a Convention, for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution of the Republic; the present having been "written in a hurry, and adopted without reflection."

**POTATOE OATS.**—We are glad to learn that this species of oats has succeeded remarkably well in this county. We believe it was first introduced, but in a very small quantity, during the year before last. Last spring a hundred bushels were brought here, and sold; and from these were raised nearly all the oats, of this kind, which are now in the county. The potatoe oat is heavier than the common oat; and, it is estimated, that one gallon of them, is equal, or feed, to at least one gallon and a half of the other. The increase is much greater from one bushel sown, the average raised in this county, has been twenty bushels. Much more straw is also produced. One gentleman informs us that on the same kind of land and divided from the common kind, by a "turn-row" only, a space of about six feet in width, it grew two feet higher. It must be remembered that the present season has been unusually favorable to the growth of this kind of grain; and the quantity raised is probably not a fair criterion of its average produce.

**RUSSIA.**—It is currently reported that Mr. Dallas, our present minister to Russia, has obtained permission to return home, in a short time. It is also rumored that Mr. C. C. Cambridge, late a member of Congress from New York city, will succeed him at the Court of St. Petersburg. An expensive formality to the United States, has been the embassy to the court of the Czar.

**STEAM SHIPS.**—The Great Western and Bri-

tish Queen have been spoken several times since their departure from New York. The last time the Great Western was about thirty miles ahead of the Queen.

The Van Buren party in Talbot county have nominated the following ticket for the Legislature.

JAMES S. MARTIN,  
MORRIS O. COLSTON,  
DAVID LLOYD.

The Whigs were to nominate on the 13th.

The Whigs of Baltimore city have nominated the following ticket for the Legislature.

STEPHEN COLLINS,  
FREDERICK S. LITTE,  
S. TEACLE WALLIS,  
A. G. COLE,  
WILLIAM RUSK.

For one, we confess ignorance of the fact mentioned in the following paragraph. Will our friends of the Sun give us some insight into the *modus operandi*?

### A NEW SCHEME.

Some one has started the rumor that the French government are about sending commissioners to this country to examine the pumpkin fields of New England, the chemists having ascertained that they will yield an abundance of saccharine matter. By the way, talking of saccharine matter, are our friends on the Eastern Shore aware that the water melon contains a large quantity of sugar, which might be profitably extracted? The experiment has been tried in New Jersey, but by a defective process, and a rich fine flavored syrup of molasses was obtained. We advise them to try it.

Balt. Sun.

### ELECTIONS.

The following are the returns, so far as we have received.

#### TENNESSEE.

##### FOR GOVERNOR.

Cannon, Whig,	Polk, Admst.
18,811	22,739
Polk's Maj. in 28 Counties.	3,928

##### CONGRESS.

**Third District.** Joseph S. Williams, Whig, elected without opposition.  
**Fifth District.** Hopkins L. Turney, Admst. re-elected by a large majority.  
**Sixth District.** William Campbell, Whig, re-elected.  
**Seventh District.** John Bell, Whig re-elected by a majority of 1234.  
**Eighth District.** Meredith P. Gentry, Whig by a majority of 501.  
**Ninth District.** Harvey M. Watson, Admst. elected by a majority of 1337.  
**Tenth District.** Aaron V. Brown, Admst. elected by a majority of upwards of 1200. This district was last represented by E. J. Shields, Whig.  
**Eleventh District.** Cave Johnson, Admst. elected over Richard Chatham, late (Whig) member.

#### INDIANA.

**Third District.** John Carr, Admst. elected over Wm. Graham, Whig, late member.  
**Fourth District.** Thomas Smith, Admst. elected over George H. Dunn, Whig late member.  
**Fifth District.** Rariden, Whig, re-elected.

#### KENTUCKY.

Col. Butler, Admst. succeeds Mr. Southgate, Whig, in the 13th. district.  
In the 10th District, Mr. Hawes, Whig, is re-elected.

In the 8th District, Mr. Graves, Whig, is re-elected.

In the 12th District, Mr. Davis, Whig, is elected.

In the 5th District, Simeon Anderson, Whig, is elected without opposition.

In the Henderson District, Mr. Triplett, Whig, is elected.

In the Madison District, John White is re-elected.

In the Bardstown (7th) District, John Pope, is re-elected.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

The delegation stands six to six; one district not heard from.

**AFRICAN COLONIZATION.**—A slip from the Norfolk Herald, under date of 7th instant, communicates the following particulars respecting the expedition to Africa which has just sailed from Norfolk.

Norfolk, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3 P. M.  
The Liberia packet ship Saluda, Capt. Walters, sailed from this port on Tuesday last, bound for Monrovia, having on board a cargo of merchandise and provisions, for the Colony, and about 40 emigrants, 30 of them liberated slaves, having their passages paid, and clothing, agricultural implements, &c. and twelve months provision furnished at the expense of their former owners. Also, seven young men, captured Africans smuggled into Florida by a Spanish slaver, and seized and sent on here by the U. S. Marshal, to be returned back to their own native land at the expense of government.

Among the cabin passengers are the Rev'd John F. Pinney, the Rev'd O. K. Canfield and J. P. Alward, Missionaries, who go out under the patronage of the General Assembly's Board of Missions.

Also, Mrs. Seyes, with her two fine healthy children, born in Africa, returning from a visit to her friends in the United States, to join her husband, the Rev'd Mr. Seyes, Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Board in Liberia. This

is the first instance we recollect of such an increase of white family in our African settlement.

And six other citizens of Liberia, four of them respectable merchants—one of them Golin Teague formerly of Richmond, who emigrated with his family about 19 years ago, in company with Lott Cary, in the brig Nautilus from this port; he informs us that all his family are alive and in the enjoyment of good health, and very comfortably settled and perfectly pleased with the land of their adoption.

Also, Joseph Roberts and wife; he is the son of Amelia Roberts, formerly of Petersburg, who emigrated also, from this port eleven years ago, with her family then 19 in number—18 of them are now alive and in enjoyment of health and prosperity. The others all speak well of the state of their lands and of the prospects before them.

\*The Saluda being a regular packet, will return to this port in Dec. next, for another company of emigrants.

**—We are informed that crops of this *Morus Multicaulis* in and about Salisbury are remarkably fine. Trees are said to have come up better and grown off more luxuriantly there than anywhere in the State. Some of them have already attained the height of 6ft. and upwards—and are heavily branched.**

There are also some very fine lots of the popular tree in this town, and the neighborhood; particularly, one on the Farm of Dr. James Stewart, of about two acres on which there are about 17,000 trees, grown from single buds, which are very flourishing. —*Sem. Herald.*

### Important from Florida.

The War renewed. The St. Augustine News of the 3d inst. contains the following account of the treacherous surprise of Col. Harney's detachment by the Indians, and of the assassination of the greater part of the men under his command. It was received at St. Augustine by express, and Col. Gates gave immediate orders for the defence of the posts South of that place.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Army of the South.  
FORT BROOKE, (E.F.) July 25th 1839

Sir,—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of the greater part of Lt. Col. Harney's detachment by the Indians on the morning of the 23d inst. on the Calcosahatchie river where they had gone in accordance with the treaty of Fort King to establish a trading house.

The party consisted of about 28 men, armed with Colt's Rifles, they were encamped on the river; but unprotected by defenses of any kind, and it is said without sentinels. The Indians in large force made the attack before dawn of day, and before revile, and it is supposed that 13 men were killed among whom was Major Dullam and Mr. Morgan settlers. The remainder, with Col. Harney, escaped, severely wounded. It was a complete surprise. The Commanding General therefore directs that you will instantly take measures to place the defenses at Fort Mellon in the most complete state of repair, and be ready at all times to repel an attack should one be made. No portion of your command will in future be suffered to leave the Garrison except under a strong escort.—The detachment of Fort Maitland will be immediately withdrawn. Should Fort Mellon prove unhealthy and the Surgeon recommend its abandonment you are authorized to transfer the Garrison and reinforce some of the neighboring posts.

I am sir,

G. H. GRIFFIN,  
Assistant Adjutant General.  
Lieut. W. E. JANSON, Com. of Fort Mellon.

### STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

The following singular event is related in the Jackson (Louisiana) Republican on the 27th July:

Some time since the sheriff of a county in the southern part of Mississippi had received in his official character, a large sum of money—say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Under pretext of a call from home for a day or two, he placed the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take good care of it.

Late in the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger of genteel appearance called at the house, and asked permission to remain over night.—Disliking to entertain a stranger during her husband's absence, the wife of the sheriff denied the request, and the stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wrong in refusing to take him in, and sent a servant to call him. The gentleman returned and soon after retired to rest.

Late in the night, three men disguised as negroes came to the house called up the lady and demanded possession of the money left in her charge. Believing that there was no help for it, she at length told them that the money was in another room, and that she would go and get it for them.

It so happened that the money had been deposited in the room occupied by the stranger; and on her going for it she found him up and loading his pistols. He had been awakened by the noise and had overheard most of the conversation between his hostess and the robbers. Telling the lady to be of good heart he gave her a loaded pistol, and instructed her to go out and present the money to one of the robbers and to shoot the fellow whilst in the act of doing so—on her doing which he (the stranger) would be ready for the other two.

With a coolness and courage that is difficult to conceive of in a woman, she did as directed and the robber who received the money fell dead at her feet. Another instant and the stranger's bullet had felled a second robber. The third attempted escape, but was overtaken at the gate and fell under the thrust of his knife!

As soon as practicable the neighbors were alarmed, on watching the paint from the face of the dead robbers, the one killed by the lady proved to be her own husband and the other two a couple of her near neighbors.

**PERSIA.**—The king of this country issued orders in January last that every family in one of the provinces should set out a thousand young trees. There are no forests in Persia except those which have been planted. The king also ordered that no beggars should be tolerated except the lame, sick and blind. This order is rendered necessary by the hosts of beggars which infest the country. But another order, more singular, was that no one should remark on the conduct of the king, but that each should occupy himself with his own business. This order is supposed to have been prompted by the king's unwillingness to have his disgraceful failure in the expedition against Herat made the topic of conversation. Persia is advancing in civilization. There are in Tabreez two lithographical presses which are employed in printing Persian books. The king has commanded that all who approach his royal person shall be dressed in the European costume.

We gather the above facts from the Missionary Herald for August.

North American.

### VACCINATION.

The lecture delivered at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, by Dr. Cape, contains important statistical information respecting the results of Jenner's discovery, and the occurrence of secondary small-pox after vaccination. The protective powers of vaccination gradually decrease and the susceptibility to small-pox returns in the same proportion. Re-vaccination succeeds just in proportion to the susceptibility to small-pox. The destruction of life prevented by the discovery of the vaccine virus, may be judged of by the following statements: In the kingdom of Sweden there died of the small-pox from the year 1782 to 1791 inclusive, 47,587; and from 1812 to 1821 inclusive, only 3,309. It is believed that this decrease is to be attributed to the practice of vaccination. The small-pox which has at times raged so frightfully in Ceylon, has been almost entirely banished by the same means.

There seems to be as prevalent a disposition to rely on vaccination as protection during the whole period of life, as there formerly was to distrust its efficacy altogether. Dr. C. states that Jenner himself was fully aware that vaccination would not afford protection beyond a certain period. Of the cases of small-pox admitted to the hospital at Cross in the year 1838, two in five were cases of modified small-pox in persons who had at some time been vaccinated. Dr. Gregory states that all the severe cases which he had seen, occurred at least fifteen years after vaccination. The result of Dr. C's observations is that vaccination is of great importance, and that if vaccination were performed in childhood and repeated at maturity, small-pox would be almost unknown.

North American.

**The Governor of Missouri in a Scrap.**—A good story is told of Gov. Boggs:

By the ordinances of the City of Jefferson, discharging a pistol within the limits is punishable by fine. The governor broke the law and was hauled up before the mayor, and fined five dollars. The Governor protested—contending that he had the power to remit the fine. The mayor denied this doctrine, and was about preparing a *mittimus* to lodge the Governor in jail, when some of the friends forked over—and released his dignity from 'durance vile.' As there is no precedent in the books we commend this case to the attention of jurists.

### NEW LIFE BOAT.

Mr. Francis, of New York has invented and constructed a life boat, which he values at \$350 and he offers it as a reward to any person or persons, who in deep water, will either put her upside down one second, or fill her by standing inside and bailing into her; or fill her by using a fire engine, or as he expresses it, 'swamp her by human power in storm or calm.' When upset in shallow water by the aid of the men, she rights instantly, of her own accord.

**Cure for Dysentery.**—The following is said to be a certain cure for this distressing complaint: Take of light brown bread, cut in small pieces, a pound; of coffee, (or of coarse meal browned,) and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a tea cup full warm, two or three times a day. One day's practice, it is said, will ordinarily effect a cure.

**Boston and Liverpool Steam Packets.**—Mr. Cunard, the proprietor of the proposed line of steam packets to run between Boston and Liverpool via Halifax, is now in Boston. He has four boats building at Glasgow, each of 1260 tons, with engines of 460 horse power. They are upwards of 200 feet long, and 34 feet wide. He has two smaller boats building, for the purpose of keeping up a communication between Pictou and Quebec. They are to commence their trips on the 1st of May next. He asks of the Bostonians that on their part they will provide him a wharf, without charge, where his vessels can be safely moored.

### FROM SUMATRA.

We have seen a letter from an officer of the U. S. frigate Columbia, which says, under date of 30th Jan. 10th. "The Am. ship Sumatra, Capt. Silver, has arrived at this port, and the Commodore has so arranged the matter that the natives are to fill her with pepper in lieu of the money and opium which they stole" [from the *Eclipse*]. The same letter states that the number of Malays killed by the few shots thrown by the Columbia at the forts of Quallah Batoo was twelve.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

**Clear Cheat.**—We saw yesterday a \$10 of the Bank of Manchester, Miss., which rather outgoes any other we have seen, in cheating, as to the time of payment. The note is payable in the usual form on demand, but on the large vignette in the centre are stamped in small letters, which nobody would see without being pointed to them, and which nobody can certainly decipher but on the closest examination, something about "Post Note" and payable in one year." Would an individual have half his

credit left, who should commit such a fraud, in the case of his own note? The thing is detectable altogether; and if permitted extensively, would fill the country with cheating.—*J. Y. Jour. Com.*

There is reason to believe that the account from Fort Snelling, contained in a letter of 10th July, of the outbreak of hostilities between the Sioux and Chippeway tribes of Indians, is untrue. The Globe of Saturday says that a letter of the same date, written at St. Peter's by the Indian Agent, has been received at the office of Indian Affairs, which does not mention the above engagements. It is inferred, therefore that there must be some mistake about the matter, as it would have been the duty of the Agent to communicate the unfortunate occurrences referred to, especially as he has charge of the interests of the Sioux. *Balt. Amer.*

### SLAVE CASE.

On Sunday afternoon, a colored man was arrested in this city as a slave of Mr. Maxwell, of Kent county, Maryland, from whom it is said he fled about 10 or 15 years ago. Levi Miller, another colored man, who was supposed to have informed against him, was severely beaten by a mob of colored and white people.

On Monday, at 11 A. M. the case was carried before Judge King, and after a hearing of both sides, continued on application of the claimant's counsel, to the 20th inst. at 10 A. M. the claimant giving surety in \$200 to prosecute his claim. Counsel for claimant, Samuel Allison, Esq. for prisoner, Charles Gilpin and George Griscom, Esqs.—*Poulson's Amer.*

### BATTLE IN TEXAS.

An engagement took place on the 15th ult., 75 miles north-west of Nacogdoches, between the Texan troops under the command of Gen. Douglass, and a large body of the Cherokees, Caddoes, and other Indians led on by Bowles. The Indians were routed leaving 18 dead on the field and carrying off a number of wounded. The Texans had 2 killed, one mortally wounded, and the following persons slightly wounded, dead. D. H. Rodgers, of Capt. Tipp's company; John Crane of Harrison's company; H. P. Cronson, of same; Hooper, H. M. Smith and Ball of Burdellson's command; James Anderson of Captain Lewis's company; Geo. S. Daughter of Capt. Box's company. The regiments of Cols. Rust and Burdellson, were those engaged in the battle. The action commenced about a half an hour before sunset, which prevented pursuit. Most of their baggage was captured, 3 kegs of powder, 250 lbs. lead, and many horses, cattle, corn and other property. On the 17th ult., another engagement was had with the Indians and the Texans were again victorious. The loss of the Indians was not ascertained, but General Rites that Bowles were found among the dead. The loss of the Texans was 2 killed and 20 wounded.

### RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, the train of Philadelphia cars and the cars of the New York train met about four or five miles beyond Trenton, on a branch of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, and ran against each other with a tremendous concussion. The shock of the encounter was such that it entirely reversed the motion of one of the locomotives. Both engines sustained considerable damage, but there were no lives, lost nor any one injured.

The trains usually meet and wait for each other at a "turn out," and on the night of this occurrence the engineer of the cars running from this city to New York had waited at this stopping place longer than the customary time for the Philadelphia train. Finally, he concluded that something had occurred to the other train and proceeded onward until he met it at the place aforesaid, where the accident occurred. It had been detained on the road.—*Ledger.*

The New York Journal of Commerce has a long article under the editorial head on the subject of "immigrants," in which the writer has taken great pains to shew the number of foreigners that have arrived in this country within twenty years. From the data here given it would seem that commencing with the year 1819 there arrived at the port of New York previous to 1829, 93,152, and between 1828 and 1838, 392,78, making in all 486,030 passengers. The writer calculates that, including all the large sea ports, the number of arrivals within the last ten years has been 800,000, and as he thinks within the last twenty years not exceeding one million. Of these he supposes about one half to have been Irish and one third Germans, and therefore that not more than half a million of the last named people had arrived within twenty years. The calculation was made in consequence of a supposition on the part of a correspondent that the number of the Germans in this country amounts to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000, more than one half of whom have arrived within the last ten years. Be the number what it may, the Germans are, in the main, a most valuable population.—*Balt. Amer.*

**Frontier Indians.**—In November 1838 it was estimated that the number of emigrant Indians west of the Mississippi amounted to 81,082. Of the indigenous tribes, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reported 231,806 as within striking distance of the Western Frontier. The whole number of removed and native tribes to the west of Missouri and Arkansas is 312,888. Of these it is officially estimated that every fifth individual is a warrior; constituting a force of 62,577 warriors.

Of the Indians remaining to the East of the Mississippi in November, and under treaty stipulations to remove, there were 26,482. In this estimate the Florida Indians are set down at 835! This miserable remnant of a tribe defies successfully the arms of the U. States. What will be the state of things when the rapid encroachments of the white man beyond, the Mississippi shall invade the territory now occupied by more than sixty thousand warriors? The day is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary to bargain and fight again for a new Indian domain.—*N. Y. Courier.*



**Hints for Summer work.**—Corn fields should be kept entirely free from weeds, from the time corn is up, till the plants become so large as to cover the whole surface of the ground. It must be kept clear of weeds, and the cheapest for the farmer to keep ahead of the weeds. In hoeing it should be hilled as little as possible. To keep the soil loose, at the surface level, and to avoid injuring the roots of the corn, the cultivation only should be used, and not the plow. In heavy soil, the more finely and completely pulverized the surface is kept, the better.

Potatoes, as well as corn, should be hilled very little; the hills should be very broad and flat. Wheat fields should have the rye, clover and clover picked from them. Rye is most easily seen as soon as the heads appear; and clover while it is in flower. Mustard is also most easily seen while in flower, and should then be extirpated.

Crops of berries in gardens may be effectively saved from the ravages of the fly, by confining a hen upon them that has young chickens; the chickens will let none escape.

When garden plants are watered it should always be done in the evening.

Chickens and other plants may be safely transplanted in any weather or time of day, by immersing the roots in mud made from rich soil the moment they are taken from the ground, provided the ground in which they are set is sufficiently moist to become firm.

It is best to take up as much of the soil with the roots as possible.

Fruit trees should have the turf and all weeds kept clear from the soil a few feet about them. In young trees, and especially those newly transplanted, this is of the greatest consequence; in older ones it is not necessary.

Trees heavily loaded should have the fruit thinned upon the branches, or else it will be small and of inferior flavor; the quality of fine varieties, often depends greatly upon the operations of the fruit picker. Trees which are attacked by the fire blight, should be cut off immediately at some distance below the affected part (say 2 or 3 feet) and burned; this is the only way to prevent its spreading—in order to have fruit of good quality, should be permitted to become fully ripe. This is generally neglected, especially in the case of cherries, whose excellence is wholly dependent upon thorough ripening. Some cherries are generally gathered when they are considered ripe, when if left on the tree, they would nearly double their size and improve exceedingly in flavor.

Salivation in horses, though not satisfactorily accounted for appears to be caused in a great degree by juicy pasture; hence, in most cases, it is easily cured by a building of hay or oats, or putting the horse to dry work, such as carting, or nearly stocked down with timothy.—*Genesee Far.*

#### From the American Farmer.

**IMPROVED CORN SHELDER.**  
Some years ago when I retired to my farm, and devoted my attention chiefly to agriculture, I found in its prosecution two painful operations to my people and horses; treading out my wheat and thrashing my corn with the old corn cradle. From the first I was soon relieved, by the use of a wheat chine, and from the second, by the use of a threshing machine. I fully examined the shops in Baltimore for an efficient corn sheller, and at different times procured two, neither of which answered my expectations; which induced me to try my own powers of invention. After some experiments I constructed one which answered me, and which I continue to use; she will shell fifty bushels to the hour either by hand or horse power. For my grist, she answers well by hand power, but I found it too severe on my people, to shell my crop for market. Last year I purchased a two horse power, for which I gave fifty dollars, and I can now shell out my crop with ease to my people and horses, and with satisfaction to myself. To economize and lighten labor is an object worthy the attention of every farmer.

My corn sheller requires two active, brisk men, to feed her, and another to clean the corn when shelled from the machine—the other work consists in bringing corn carrying away the cobs and driving the horses, which can be done by women and boys.—The machine is simple and strong, and I should think could be made in Baltimore at a profit for \$35 to \$40. If any mechanic, to whom you would give a letter, desire to see the machine, would show her to him at my residence, Mr. Pearce, the member of congress from this District, upon enquiry, at my request at the Patent Office, learned that a machine of the same character with mine, had been patented as long ago as 1820.

Wye, Q. A. County June 18, 1839.

#### From the Portsmouth N. H. Journal.

**ART OF PLEASING IN CONVERSATION.**  
"Why, how pleasant you have been this evening," said the beautiful Lucy—to Mr. Smith; "you have improved amazingly lately. You used to be so stiff and poked that there was no getting up a regular conversation with you. But I declare you have been delightful this evening. As I thought you were so stiff, I thought Miss Lucy had all the talking herself."—"What can have wrought such a wonderful change in you?"

"Why, let me see," said Mr. Smith; "what has been the subject of conversation this evening?"—"Nothing, in particular, I believe," we have talked a little about Mr. A. and Miss C. and young D., and those horrid bores the E's, and those conceited people the F's,—and in fact we've been talking about all the disagreeable folks in town."

"I understand, Miss Lucy," we've been, in fact talking scandal."

"Why, no,—not exactly," said Miss Lucy, laughing; "call it what you will, but scandal is rather a harsh word."

"Well then, let us have an agreeable conversation on a disagreeable subject. I have succeeded better than I expected. The fact is, Miss Lucy, I have been reading Mrs. Sigourney's letters to young ladies, and as her advice applies in many instances to gentlemen as well as to ladies, I have determined to adopt some of her rules. Among other things, she says, the great method of 'pleasing in conversation is to be congenial to the subjects on which the other party is conversing; or, on which they possess the most extensive information.'"

"Now I have always endeavored to converse with you upon nature, literature, science, morals, and such like subjects, but it seems I have always been 'stiff and poked.' If I have succeeded better this evening, it is because I have adopted Mrs. Sigourney's rule, and 'led you to such subjects as were congenial to your taste, and on which you possessed the most extensive information.' Good evening, Miss Lucy." And the gentleman walked away, leaving the lady biting her lips.

Now Mr. Smith was, undoubtedly very rude and ungentlemanly; but Mr. Smith spoke the truth, and as he was so much interested in the subject, he had just "come out" he might be allowed to give her a lesson from the kindest of motives, even at the risk of being called a bore and no gentleman. And in this instance the lesson worked its intended good effect; for the lady had her head on her pillow, she promised to herself and her Maker, that with divine assistance, she would no longer make gossip the business of life; but would turn her mind to higher things. When she next met Mr. Smith she took him by the hand (they were old and intimate acquaintances), and while they were old and intimate acquaintances, and while the kind lesson he had taught her; and as he looked upon the truth-speaking face of the beautiful girl, a benevolent smile beamed from the countenance, and the tear which he hastily dashed away, told the joy which he felt in being the instrument in preserving her the spirit of so beautiful a being.

**A PERTINENT QUESTION.**—The Methuen Gazette propounds the following mathematical question: "A man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?" An answer is requested.

**RATHER HARD.**—The old "blue laws" of Connecticut contain the following quaint ordinance: "No one shall run of a sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere."

**A RUMMY COVE.**—At the common Pleas in Ipswich Mass. before last, Capt. Willoughb of that town, who had been indicted on a charge of selling rum contrary to the statute, was convicted on thirteen.

**AN ARRIVAL.** We learn from the Merchants Transcript that the Texan schooner of war, Asp, built at Baltimore has arrived safely at Galveston.

**TOMATO ONION.**—Peel a quart of ripe tomatoes—chop and put them down to simmer for about twenty minutes, with as much water as will cover them; when a few onions very fine, and throw them in with crumbled bread and a lump of fresh butter—and when nearly done, beat up four eggs and stir them in for a few minutes, and serve the omelet up.

**Too PARTICULAR.**—An old bachelor at Windham village, Vermont, advertises that he will receive sealed proposals from old maids for entering into the marriage contract. None under 35 years of age need apply, as he wants nothing to do with giddy, flighty young things.

#### DIED.

At his residence near Berlin, in this county, on Monday the 13th inst. Mr. Elijah Fassitt, of the Bilious fever.

On the 7th, near Berlin, Mr. Elijah Davis. The deceased ate his breakfast, apparently in good health and in fifteen minutes afterwards expired.

On Saturday, the 10th inst. Mrs. Rachel Bania, of this county.

On Wednesday night, the 14th inst. at his residence in this county, Mr. Jesse Jones.

In Mobile, in May last, Mr. Jno. Simms, of Va; and formerly a resident of Snow Hill.

**BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.**  
From the American.

**WHIG MEETING.**  
A meeting of the whigs of Worcester County will be held in Snow Hill, on Tuesday, the 13th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the House of Delegates and for the Board of Commissioners. Whigs from every part of the County, it is hoped will be present.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber, agent for the heirs of Littleton Fleming, deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present the same to him for settlement, on or before the 25th day of December next.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
BY virtue of an order passed by Worcester County Court and under the authority of the said court, I will expose to public sale, and sell on the 26th day of September next at the Tavern of Mr. Bennett L. Fish, in the town of Salisbury, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. all the Land and real estate of which Stephen A. Chase, late of said county, died seized, consisting of a tract of land called LONG CHANCE, containing 140 acres, part of a tract of land called COX CHANCE, containing 140 acres, part of a tract of land called MILL LOT, and first part of MORRIS DISCOVERY, containing 100 acres of land more or less; part of a tract of land called SUPPORT, part of a tract called LONG ACRE, and part of a tract called LONG CHANCE, containing 140 acres, part of a tract of land called COX CHANCE, containing 140 acres, part of a tract of land called MILL LOT, and first part of MORRIS DISCOVERY, containing 100 acres of land more or less; part of a tract of land called SUPPORT, part of a tract called LONG ACRE, and part of a tract called LONG CHANCE, containing 140 acres, part of a tract of land called COX CHANCE, containing 140 acres, part of a tract of land called MILL LOT, and first part of MORRIS DISCOVERY, containing 100 acres of land more or less; part of a tract of land called SUPPORT, part of a tract called LONG ACRE, and part of a tract called LONG CHANCE, containing 140 acres, part of a tract of land called COX CHANCE, containing 140 acres, part of a tract of land called MILL LOT, and first part of MORRIS DISCOVERY, containing 100 acres of land more or less; 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