WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1836.

TWICE A WEEK-ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS Price for a year, six dollars Payable in adance.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1836.

Postages .- There appears to us to be prac tical good sense in the subjoined observations on the abolition of postage, which, it seems, is proposed in some quarters as one of the means of reducing the revenue of the United States. To what is advanced in this article, we would suggest the additional argument, that the postage charged upon letters from one Post Office to another, the aggregate of which forms a debit against each Postmaster, for which he is held responsible, and requiring an accurate account to be kept of every letter forwarded and received, affords the best security we can think of for regularity and punctuality in the conveyance and

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.

Postage. - A project is on foot for reducing the rates of postage on letters, and for abolish ing postage entirely upon newspapers. This subject, like every thing connected with legisla tion, should be approached with caution. We do not belong to that empirical school which under pretence of reform, is continually disturb ing the relations of society, and casting the poli tical and social ship loose, to float among the troubled waters of untried experiments. Though decidedly opposed to all abuses, and in favor speedy remedies, yet we would recommend sub mission to the abuse, until the character of a pro posed remedy is fully ascertained. In adopting remedies which we have not fully examined, we often fly from present ills to yet greater," which But the revenue may be partially reduced by

a repeal of postage; for admitting that the Post Office Department maintains itself from its own revenue, and no more, yet, if the sources of its own revenue be dried, it will be thrown for sup port upon the general revenue. This would pro bably create a demand upon the Treasury for one or two millions, and is therefore better than nothing, as a consume millions, and is therefore better than nothing, as a consumer of the taxation which due regard to great national interests requires us to impose. But, before we repeal all postages, let us ascertain the consequences. Most of the letters pass among those most able to pay for them—the wealthier classes of the cities. If the Post Office be supported from the general revenue, complaint will be made that a tax is imposed upon all, to maintain an establishment from which the wealthy derive the principal benefit. We do not constitute the objection conclusive but still mention it as one sider the objection conclusive, but still mention it as on that will be urged. While, therefore, in favor of reduc that will be urged. While, therefore, in tavor of reduc-ing, we would not repeal the postage on letters. If one-fourth of the present rates be retained, we should consider the reduction sufficient. The postage upon all periodicals should be abolished, for it operates as a tax upon know-ledge; and such tax should never be imposed in a country depending, for the maintenance of its institutions, upon the diffusion of knowledge among the great body of the Peo-ple. The same argument will be urged in favor of repealple. The same argument will be urged in favor of repealing the postage on newspapers, but not, we think, with the same force. On the contrary, we think that this very repeal would be a tax upon knowledge, an obstacle to its diffusion. The true policy of this country is to diffuse newspapers as widely as possible, and therefore the multiplication of presses, within certain limits, is a public benefit. Competition among them, by reducing the price, may reduce the character, and render many of them worthless. But the want of competition would throw the whole press into the hands of a few monopolists, who would instruct the people hands of a few monopolists, who would instruct the people n their own views, and those only. At present, the try is full of papers, some of them conducted with great ability. If all these were swept away, and the country made dependent upon the cities for newspapers, the tone of public intelligence or public morals would not be im-

But if postage on newspapers be repealed, what shall prevent the cities, by means of their printing corporations, steam presses, and other devices for doing things cheap from monopolizing the whole circulation, and driving th country papers out of existence? In free Government the country should not borrow its tone from the town, bu the town should be restrained by the country. "Paris France." Hence France must have anarchy or despotism France." Hence France must have anarchy or despotism. But London is not England, nor are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, the United States. Hence England and the United States. cannot be revolutionized in three days by mobs. Let the country rely on itself, and it will always have a high and independent tone. Let it rely on the cities, and it will sink into vassalage. We are therefore in favor of retaining the postage on newspapers, as a protection to the country press es. We would repeal postage on newspapers, when carried to any part of the county where they are printed. If carried out of the county, they should be taxed with postage, and at the present rates.

The way the Mail Contractors perform their duty.-The Nashville Republican has the following paragraph:

"ANOTHER DEPOSITE MADE !- A gentleman of the highest respectability informs us that, travelling home from Kentucky a few days since, being a short distance on the examined some of them, most of the envelopes being torn of, and found them chiefly directed to Tennessee; among the rest were two National Intelligencers, which our informant put into his pocket, and they will be re-envelop-'ed and forwarded to their places of destination!'

This is the second instance of the kind noticed by the Banner, and yet, so far as the Public knows, the mail contractor has not even been reprimanded. The experience of every newspaper-certainly every Whig paper-affords daily instances of the most culpable neglect on the part of the mail contractors or the postmasters. The Southern and Western mails should arrive in this city every day. It is no unusual thing for no papers to be received by the former from beyond Washington, and very often-too oftenthere is a total failure of the latter. A mail ought to reach here daily from St. Louis; it does not come more than thrice a week. The mail from the East, during the past summer and fall, has arrived, we believe, regularly every day; indeed, we do not recollect that it has failed in one instance.

The mail is established for the benefit of the Public, and it is unnecessary for us to enter into an argument to prove that this benefit is materially impaired by the irregularity with which it arrives. We earnestly hope that the Postmaster General will look to this subject .- Chronicle.

The U.S. ship Concord, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore A. J. Dallas, arrived at Havana, on the 1st of November, from Pen-

The appointment of Wm. Frick to the Collectorship of the port of BALTIMORE seems to be more acceptable to the Whigs than to their opponents. The considerations in his favor, as stated in the independent journals of that city, are briefly these: that he is a native of Baltimore, a gentleman in his character, very generally known, and as generally esteemed, even by those opposed to him in politics.

We regret to observe a statement in the Wilmington Gazette of Friday, said to be derived from Dover, (the place of Mr. C.'s residence,) that Mr. CLAYTON has resigned his trust as a Senator of the United States from the State of DELAWARE. When he was last re elected, it was against his own expressed wish; and from his known desire to withdraw from public life, we apprehend that this information will turn out

The House of Delegates of the State of Ma-RYLAND, after waiting for a week for the organization of the Senate, adjourned on Saturday last, to the day fixed by law for commencing the sessions of the General Assembly. A sufficient number of the Senators had not arrived to form a quorum of that body; but as the recusant Elecors, whose perverse conduct had occasioned the convocation of the Assembly, had, some of them, returned to their duty, and their infatuated followers were utterly prostrate, overwhelmed, and in the dust, in every county in the State, it was thought unnecessary to protract the session. We understand that in the interchange of opinion which took place amongst the members of the House, a disposition to unite the representatives of all parts of the State, upon reasonable measures of Reform, was distinctly avowed, and that a fair compromise of conflice g views upon that question may be calculated upon with great certainty. The Jacobins will be left without the slightest pretext for raising a storm .- Chronicle.

A slip from the office of the Winchester Republican states that one of the houses erected at the railroad depot in that town was consumed by fire on Wednesday night, together with its contents, consisting of the train of burden cars (three) just arrived, laden with dry goods, gro-

A New Ship is now fitting out in the harbor It is a fine specimen of naval architecture, and does honor to the owners and builders. From considerations of respect to a distinguished statesman and fellow-citizen, it is named "DANIEL WEBSTER." Yesterday afternoon, by invitation from the owners, a large number of gentlemen assembled on the deck, and partook of a collation. The gentleman whose name she bears was one of the guests. To a sentiment complimentary to him, Mr. WEBSTER replied in a very few remarks. He said he could not but feel honored by the compliment conferred on him by the naming of the vessel, as well as in the sentithe company of his fellow-townsmen, and he was happy to meet them in such a place. In allu- honest, but as they are appropriate to success. sion to the sentiment just given, he said he held that he was not born to command, but he trusted that he had learned how to obey, and rood Government, we should all go ahead, and, f we had a bad one, he trusted we should take it upon our shoulders, and still go ahead. He gave as a sentiment, The Constitution and the Laws of the United States .- Courier.

A private letter from London, received by the Roscoe, at the office of the New York Times, and which speaks by authority, says, "Lord and Lady King (late Miss Ada Byron) will sail in February for New York, where they will remain until the opening of the spring. They propose to remain some years in America, and bear letters that will ensure their proper reception in society. She is a sweet creature, quite the beau ideal of her father's hopes. Lady Byron, it is said, will accompany them. I believe you will said, will accompany them. I believe you will which these men used to prevail upon the People in gen soon see as visiters, perhaps as residents, several of our high families, whose genealogical trees flourish more greenly than their fortunes. They talk of America as they did heretofore of the Continent, and the interested sneers of the Trollope tourists avail no more than does the dread of the voyage, to deter them from the under-

Several persons have died in New York lately by being choked with edibles, at their meals This is the result of the bolting system, which is so generally adopted among our people. We wonder that disasters of this kind are not more frequent than they are. A practice so pernicious and so detrimental to health as quick eating-to say nothing of its positive danger-does not exist in the country. At the table d'hote of an inn, where great numbers convene together, the process of bolting would seem to be done by steam, and those who perform it jaw-moving automata. They sit down and rise up simultaneously, accompanied by the quick-time music of knives and forks, sallying forth on the instant to use their quills, and smoke their segars a leisure. The habit is a bad one.—Phil. Gaz.

A PREDICAMENT.—The editor of the St. Joseph Herald St. Joseph is in Michigan, dear reader, and about 3 months old!) describes his temporal condition most affectingly His only journeyman has a family of thirteen young one crying to find a house, or a room, or a barn, or even a pine coard shanty, to put them in, and doing nothing else. His only devil (boy, we call it,) has burnt his foot, and can't ve take to be something of a tribulation. He earnestly conjures somebody to send him a printer, and modestly insinuates to the owners of lots in the village of St. Joseph the propriety of decorating two or three of them with houses.—N. Y. Com. Adv. FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

THE VERACITY OF THE GLOBE, AND THE CON ISTENCY OF THE PARTY, on the subject of the ckson, or specie currency, were directly imigned by an article we copied on Thursday om the National Intelligencer, charging that the lenial by the Globe that instructions had been given by the Treasury Department to the various fiscal agents and disbursing officers, not to denand specie from the deposite banks, was a mere evasion, inasmuch as these instructions, though not given by the Secretary of the Treasury, were ven at his request, by intermediate agents.

What the National Intelligencer thus gener ally stated, our readers will find established by the annexed Circular of the Commissary General

(CIRCULAR.)

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE Washington, October 17, 1836. Washington, October 17, 1836.

Sir: The Secretary of the Treasury has requested that isbursing officers, acting under the orders of the Department of War, may be cautioned respecting the making or uthorizing large calls for specie from the deposite banks. In concurrence with the views of the Department of ar upon this subject, you will not demand nor authorize y demand for a large amount of specie, at one time, from e: and whenever such calls are anticipated at the p od for rendering estimates for funds, it will be remarked the estimate, that "the amount will be required in spec," in order that the Secretary of the Treasury may be notified upon the requisition, and make his arrange

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

From this one Circular, which has come to ght, we may fairly argue the existence of simi ar ones in all the Departments; and then what figure, in the eyes of honest and truth-loving people, does the Secretary of the Treasury cut when he authorizes so palpable an evasion and prevarication as that above referred to in the

[Let us do justice, as far as we can, to all men. We do not believe that the evasion referred to vas authorized, and we doubt whether it was approved, by the Secretary of the Treasury .- Nat.

POVERTY.-We little dream in this country f the reverses which attend some of the titled ersonages of Europe. An inquest was lately eld in England on the body of a baronet who died for want of proper food, in a miserable lodging. He had been ruined by a law suit. Among some debtors, proclaimed outlaws at a sheriff's court, were Lord William Paget, Sir John de Beauvoir, and Long Wellesley, the brother of Wellington. The unfortunate Colonel Gustafson, the ex-King of Sweden, the linea descendant of the great Gustavus, is wandering about Europe, often an outside passenger on stage coach, because he is too poor to pay for more comfortable seat. Compared with such instances of fallen rank, how enviable is the ndition of our republican farmers and mechansibility of want. As the population of the world increases, all aristocracy, save that of money, will decrease.—Niles's Register.

The following sketch is nearly two centuries old, but the great English master drew from Nature, and consequently for all ages. We need not go far, here at home, to find the original in a ment just given. He was never happier than in certain predominant party by whom means are held legitimate, not as they are in themselves

"I know not how those men have already answered in to their own consciences, or how they will answer it to Him who can discern their consciences, who, having assumed ness labored to procure that trust, by their supine laziness negligence, and absence, were the first inlets to those inun-lations, and so contributed to those licenses which have nuch inferior in the beginning, in number and interest came to give laws to the major part; and to show that three iligent persons are really a greater and more significant n the end, converted or reduced the whole body to their design, have many advantages, that a composed and settled council, though industrious enough, usually have not; and some, that gallant men cannot give themselves leave to entertain; for, besides their thorough considering and forming their councils before they execute them, they contract a habit of ill-nature and disingenuity necessary to their affairs and that temper of those went when they are to wash fairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work that liberal-minded men would not persuade themselves t entertain, even for the prevention of all the mischief the others intend. And whosoever observes the ill arts be and corrupt the understandings of the weak; and the bol hey presented to the ambitious; and their gross, abject latteries, and applications, to the vulgar-spirited, woul hardly give himself leave to use those weapons, for the

BARON MUNCHAUSEN REFUTED .- Every body knows that n the polar regions, that sounds, as they issued from the nouth, were frozen, and remained ice-bound till the next thaw. The following remarkable refutation of this statement was mentioned by Mr. Ren, the President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, before a committee of the House of Commons: "Sir John Ross told me lately, when I met him in Dublin, that he had no difficulty in conver ing at the distance of a mile in a still and silent atmospher which often occurs in the Polar regions. Lieut. Brown as conversed at the distance of a mile, or upwards, acros a frozen lake." So opposite is this statement from the German Baron's, that, as it is known sound increases as the quares of the distance diminish, the sound of the voice i hose northern latitudes, even at the respectable conversin istance of three yards, would be three hundred times lou frest the Baron would have been obliged to stop his ears to avoid the deafening sound; a whisper, according to this calculation, must nearly equal the report of a cannon

FATAL ACCIDENT .- An artisan engaged at the United States Arsenal below St. Louis, by the name of WARD, was accidentally shot a short time since. The circumstances were these: The benches at which the artisans work are arranged in a line; Mr. Ward was at work a one of the vices, and Mr. Johnson, a student of medicine at work at the next one, repairing a patent steel rifle. The rifle was fastened to the vice, and the ramrod inserted to ascertain whether it was loaded, and left there. In un-screwing the vice, the coat sleeve of Mr. J. caught in the lock, drew it back, and the gun exploded, the ball and ramrod passing through the abdomen of Mr. Ward. He lived but a few hours. The lock was examined before the gun was placed in the vice, no cap found there, and it is supposed that, in raising the cock from the nipple, the cap remained attached to it, and in this way the accident oc-

THE LATE SHIPWRECK. The New York Courier and Enquirer furnishes

the following additional particulars of this most disastrous shipwreck on the Rockaway beach: SHIP BRISTOL.—After a prosperous voyage, the Bristol made the highland lights, bearing N. N. W. ½ before eight o'clock last Sunday evening, and at 10½ she was rounded too, with lights hoisted for a pilot. At one o'clock Captain McKown ordered the ship to be brought to the wind, then blowing fresh from the southeast, and stood off shore under a three topsails, fore and main spencer, and jib. At a narter before four on Monday morning, she brought up on Rockaway shoals, five miles west of the Pavilion, it being extremely dark and thick. The shock was so light that it ocextremely dark and thick. The shock was so light that it oc-casioned but little alarm on board. The wind now gradually increased until it blew a gale, and the sea breaking violent-ly over the vessel, her officers advised the passengers to go below, as a place of greater safety. About an hour after-wards, a tremendous wave struck her, sweeping boats, bul-warks, and every thing moveable from the deck, carrying away the hatches which had been secured down, and in an instant filling the ship with water. Of eighty-two steerage assengers, who were all below at the time scarce a quarter pasengers, who were all below at the time, scarce a quarte of them, and those were close to the hatchways, had time toreach the deck; the rest all perished, without a moan from them being heard. The survivors lashed themselves to the rigging, the railing around the masts, and every spot which afforded them a shelter from the raging sea. At daylight the mainmast was cut away by the crew, in hopes that the ship would lie easier and at least hold together till that the ship would lie easier, and at least hold together till

the crew and the remaining passengers could be saved.

From the shore, about a quarter of a mile distant, the vrect had been seen at break of day, but the surf ran too iigh o afford her any assistance. Towards noon, it being ow water, the surf had naturally subsided, and a boat may reaching the ship. This boat was able to make the trip twice, and brought safely on shore all the females and chilren hat were alive. The surf then again became sigh that no further assistance could be given until the fol wing midnight. In the mean time the ship broke in two ad slortly after the foremast went by the board, carryin vith r Mr. Donnelly, and the two Mr. Carltons, and sev ral others who were lashed to it. Mr. Burtsall had als ecurel himself to this spar, but caught one of the bobstays s he was falling, and by that reached the bowsprit, from hich he was rescued by the boat. The mizen mast was t had time to leave it and fasten themselves to the taffrail naned till relieved, the sea all the while breaking ove

On shore, all supposed that not a soul remained alive on the wreck, broken up as it was. Some faint sounds of cries of distress, however, occasionally reached them through the bellowings of the storm; and at midnight, the surf having again subsided, the boat once more vertured to the ship, from which, in three or four trips, sh prought on shore all who now live to tell this sad story of

Cipt. McKown was the last to leave the wreck. He had been urged by the boatmen to go on shore before, bu resolutely refused. He is now ill from fatigue and expo romthe scene of his misfortune. He has saved nothing not even the ship's papers, and came on land with only his vest and pantaloons. Mr. Donnelly had been urged to eave the vessel in the first boat, but declined taking the oon of any of the females.

It is but justice to add that, notwithstanding the sufferings of the surviving passengers, they speak of Capt. Mc-Kown's humane and intrepid exertion to have them safely landel, in the highest possible terms; imputing to him no blame whatever for the loss of the vessel.

New York, Nov. 26.

The Bristol.—It is stated in the Gazette that 52 dead bodies have been already cast up by the sea. From a gentleman who saw a portion of them, we learn that they are offins are provided for each, but they are not hurriedly uried, from a desire to afford opportunities of recognition or relations or friends. Several of the bodies, we under

prested; on the contrary, we are told that wagons are browling along the beach to carry off plunder as fast as the

Emigration.—For two months past there has been a ontinued stream of emigrants passing through our town A part of the emigration to Missouri crosses at St. Loui and a part at Alton, but nearly the whole passes throug the town of St. Charles. The emigration during the present season has exceeded that of any former year in nun lers, and in property. An immense accession of wealth and population will be added to Missouri during the present year; and a large portion of the emigrants appear to and October have been very unfavorable to emigra tion on account of the frequent and excessive rains, an consequence many of them have been much retarded by water-courses and bad roads. The weather and roads have ecome more favorable of late, and the tide of population is rolling in rapidly. They are scattering thems the vast fertile region in the West and North. Our own town and county is receiving very respectable additions to its population. We give them all a hearty welcome, and wish them all reasonable success. We believe that the reater portion of them will improve their condition by their hange of residence, and that thousands of others would change of residence, and that industries of the couracter follow their example, if they were possessed of accurate information respecting the resources, fertility, and advantages of Missouri. We need intelligent citizens, industrious farmers, and skilful mechanics. We need la borers, capitalists, and active traders. All such men wil here find ready and profitable employment, and a wide field for the exercise of their funds and their spirit of enterprise We understand that a considerable emigration has gone up the Mississippi in steamboats for the purpose of settlin in rich counties in that portion of the State.—Clarion.

Gettysburg, Nov. 24.

Last night a most daring robbery was committed by some person on a Mr. Brown, of Pittsburg, who had charge of \$15,000, from a bank in Pittsburg to one in Phicharge of \$10,000, from a bank in Pittsburg to one in Philadelphia. They travelled in the Good Intent Line. A black boy was taken up who travelled part of the way, but he is not guilty. It appears a companion of Mr. Brown, who, it is said, is highly respectable, also from Pittsburg, and had charge of a large amount from some bank in Pittsburg, unfortunately lost his sack, sitting outside, when near or his sack; and near the place where the sack was found the envelope and half a note was found, trampled in the mud. Pursuit has been made, and no doubt the robber

Melancholy Accident .- The New Haven Herald relates the following singular and distressing accident: A young man, employed in the sash and blind manufactory of Messrs. Fobes, Bulow & Co. while performing some duty near the steam engine, though wearing a close roundabout jacket, it was caught by a square revolving shaft, and so enveloped that he was carried around with it at the rate of fifty revolutions to a minute, his limbs thrashing against a parallel beam above and below, till they were crushed in be preserved. It is thought, however, that he may survive. He is the same young man that was near being burnt to death at the late conflagration of the sash and blind factory

Suffocation.—As Mrs. Weed, wife of Mr. Henry Weed, of 30 Howard street, New York, was attempting to swallow a piece of beefsteak, at breakfast, on Saturday morning, it stuck in her throat and caused death in a fev minutes. She previously complained of the steak being tough. Her husband had finished his breakfast, and gone into another room, soon after which Mrs. W. came in with child in her arms, and made signs for him to strike he on the back, as she was choking. He did so, and also attempted to remove the meat with his fingers, but both were ineffectual. She soon expired. She had for some time previously complained of quinzy sore throat, and was somewhat afflicted with it when the fatal accident occurred.

By the passengers of the steamer Levant, just arrived from Natchitoches, we learn that some officers of the Texan army had arrived at that town from the camp of Lababeing unable to acquiesce in the demands of the volun great scarcity of provisions and pecuniary embarrassments, had come to the decision of disbanding them, keeping however on foot 700 men of the regular army, which, supported by the local militia and the navy, were calculated more than sufficient to defeat any attempt of the Mexicans to a second invasion. Negotiations were carrying on with Santa Ana, who was now at large in his confinement, and it was rewho was now at large in his confinement, and it was re-ported at Sabaria that the cabinet took into contemplation an expedition against Metamoras

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN, NOV. 11.

A division of the Mexican army, as is learned from private accounts from the city of Mexico up to the 15th ult., left that city about the 15th for the invasion of Texas. A large number of sappers, miners, pioneers, &c. it appears were attached to the division, and will, in all probability effect much, until coming in contact with the forces of Texas, who will impatiently await their arrival, and it may west of the Colorado. It was feared that some calamitous occurrences might ensue in the city of Mexico on the departure of the troops alluded to, in consequence of some exasperation of feeling existing against the American portion of residents in the city. Nothing of the kind, however, had transpired up to the latest dates.

From the Advertiser of yesterday, we learn that several expresses had arrived at Tampico, previous to the sailing of the Lady Hope, announcing the approach of the Texan army to Metamoras, probably under the command of Gen.

army to Metamoras, probably under the command of Gen. Rusk. If this rumor be true, Metamoras will doubtless fall into the hands of the Texans, and a more important place for their safety they could not take possession of. A few days, however, will bring us something conclusive

Boston, Nov. 25.

Extortioner baffled.—We believe it to be a fact, that a merchant who had occasion to raise money yesterday, of fered to a broker the note of another merchant, of most un doubted credit, for \$1,500, at ninety days. The broker encouraged him with the prospect of cashing the note, till about a quarter before two o'clock, when he informed the holder of the note that the best he could do would be to ive him twelve hundred dollars for it! We are gratified talist who would thus fatten upon the embarrassments of the community should be known, that he might be shunned by every honorable man .- Courier

SUICIDE.—We learn that a most revolting case of suicide occurred this morning, in Thames street, Fell's Point. A man named Brown, who married a woman of that neighborhood about three months ago, and had since led with her a very unhappy life—the last few weeks o which time had given himself up to intemperance—wen this morning early into a tavern kept by a German named Blesky, where he asked for something to drink, and, having obtained it, he left the house; but returning in a few min-utes, declared it to be his purpose to kill his wife and af-terwards himself. While indulging in these rash expres-sions, he laid down upon a bench in the bar-room, and drawing his hat over his eyes, he pulled a pistol from his pocket and, placing the muzzle against his head, discharged it The result was a horrible wound which instantly deprived

Mr. Editor: Some years ago, sitting one evening in the yard of my father's house, I saw a rat issue from a hole ed to the other, who seized it, and was led about to various

This is no joke; and if you choose to give it to your readers, do so, omitting my name, and vouching for the respectability of your friend.

[Tough as the foregoing story may seem to many, we have no doubt of its correctness, our correspondent being an intelligent and highly respectable citizen of Fredericksourg. We have, morever, seen, ere this, a story of the same kind, well authenticated.]—Arena.

BECKFORD, the eccentric author of Vathek, and late owner of Fonthill Abbey, still resides at Bath (England.) His son-in-law and daughter, the Duke and Dutchess of Hamilton, are on a visit to him, at his residence, Lansdowne Crescent. He here has two houses, one on each side of the street, and connected by a covered gallery at top, like the Bridge of Sighs at Venice. Here are treasures, exceeding, if possible, those which were the pride of Fonthill. The library will devolve, at Mr. Beckford's death, to his grandson, the Marquis of Douglas. It contains more rare, valuable, and interesting works than have ever before been collected by an individual. Beckford is

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening, the 17th instant, at Hyde Park, Surry county, Va. by the Rev. Mr. SMITH, COLIN PE-TER, Esq. of Jefferson county, Va. to Miss MARGA-RET M. E. PETER, daughter of Col. John Peter.

On the 3d inst. at Mariana, Camden county, Geo. Gen. eral DUNCAN L. CLINCH to Miss ELIZABETH BAYARD HOUSTON.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

WOODLAND FOR SALE.—The subscribers, wishing to close the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & T. W. Gough, will offer, at public sale, in Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 8th of December next, all that tract of land, in said county, called "Hunter's Hills," containing 1,500 acres; of which about 1,300 are thickly covered with wood and timber, yielding forty or fifty cords to the acre, chiefly of oak, pine, and hickory, with a large quantity of chestnut and cedar, well suited for post and railing.

This land is situated near the river Potomac, on Blake creek, which empties into that river, by which the wood and timber may be readily conveyed by scows to a railway extending into the river to ten feet water, affording, with two cars, carrying two cords of wood each, great facilities and despatch to vessels

we cords of wood each, great facilities and despatch to vessaking off wood at that place.

About 600 cords of wood cut, and now ready for market, wil About 600 cords of wood cut, and now ready for market, who he sold at the same time.

This property must be disposed of to close the late concern and the attention of steamboat companies and wood dealers in directed to it, as calculated to furnish large supplies for many

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on applicaon to the subscribers, near Leonardtown.

THOMAS W. GOUGH, Adm'r, ELIZABETH GOUGH,
Administratrix of S. Gough.

TTENTION, FISHERMEN.—I shall sell at put Lack lic sale, on Tuesday, 29th of this month, at my fishery in Charles County, known as Rum Point Fishery, all my Seines Boats, Rope, and every other article that constitutes a la fishing establishment. The Seine is 800 fathoms long, knit apring, and never wet before 16th April last, and cut out 1st of May. One Seine Boat perfectly new, 60 feet long, used or courteen days; a large quantity of Rope; one other Seine Bo 15 feet, nearly new; three Lamps for lighting up the shore.

with good security for the payment of the purchase money. shall also rent out the farm on that day. This property will be sold a bargain, and on good terms, if applied for before the day above mentioned. Any communication directed to me at Bene dict, Charles County, Maryland, will be attended to CASH FOR 400 NEGROES, including both sexes,

from twelve to twenty-five years of age. Persons having ervants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give me a sall, as I will give higher prices, in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market.

I can at all times be found at the MECHANICS' HALL, now kept by B. O. Sheckle, and formerly kert by Isaac Beers, on Seventh street, a few doors below Lloyd's Tavern, opposite the Centre market. All communications promptly attended to.

James Pleasants, of Virginia.—The death of this virtuous citizen and enlightened patriot was briefly announced a short time since in the Richmond papers. The following more extended notice of the life and services of the deceased appears in a late No. of the Whig. Every one of the numerous individuals who served with him in the national councils, and are spread all over the Union, will cordially respond to the truth of all the commendation bestowed on his personal character and public virtues.

Died, at his residence in Goochland county, Virginia, on Wednesday, 9th November, after a long and metancholy illness, JAMES PLEASANTS, in the 68th year of his age. His last moments were serene, and he met death with

DEFINITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE TOTAL AND THE cided stand with the Republican party of that day against the encroachments of the Federal Government. He speedily acquired great popularity with the House of Dolegates, and, at the session of 1803, succeeded the late William owhatan, and Goochland, in place of Mr. Eppes, who ad then removed to the county of Buckingham. In the party times, of passing through them all without being once assailed by party spirit or private scandal; nor was he indebted for this exemption to mean compliances with scovering that the appointment was objected to through

ne public prints, on the score of his non-residence. In 1819 Mr. Pleasants was elected a member of the Seand to the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John W. Eppes, where he continued until December, 1822, when he succeeded the late Thomas M. Randolph as Governor of Virginia. At the expiration of his term he was appointed District Judge, as above mentioned, and he closed his political career as a member of the Virginia Convention, which exceeded in 1820 for the the Virginia Convention, which assembled in 1829 for the amendment of the State Constitution. Except for a seat in the House of Delegates, he canvassed for no office which he ever held, and, save that of the clerkship of the

No man ever trod the path of life with a more modest and unobtrusive step. If he ever had an enemy, none knew him; and to have avowed enmity to him would have been equivalent, in public opinion, to declaring hostility

FROM THE PETERSBURG (VA.) INTELLIGENCER.

JOHN T. BROWN .- It is with feelings of the deepest sormost violent attack, which had so far reduced his inia has been deprived of one of her brightest ornaments, ne Union of an enlightened, upright, conscientious statesgenerous zeal, with more exemplary efficiency and distinguished ability, than the people of Petersburg by John Thompson Brown. He was on all occasions the vigilant fender, and the prompt, eloquent advocate of their local interests. His memory will long be embalmed in their

In the Legislature of his native State he had attained a proud eminence, and won an influence se dom, if ever before, accorded to one of his years. It was the meed of genius and virtue; the homage paid to talent exerted under the warm impulses of expanded patriotism, and of noble disinterestedness; to enlightened views of the character of our Republican institutions, to a pure devotion to the principles of constitutional liberty, and to a private character without spot or blemish. Amiable in his feelings, mild, courteous, but dignified in his manners, exemplary in the discharge of all the social and domestic duties, wearing his high and justly won reputation with a meekness and modest propriety that disarmed even envy of its venom, he commanded universal respect.

RON WORKS.—The subscriber offers for sale a FORGE on the North river, ten miles above Lexington, in Rockbridge county, and State of Virginia, together with 2,500 acros of LAND, more or less; 350 acros lie on both sides of the river, and constitute a valuable farm of limestone land, part of thich has recently been limed; the residue in separate tracts, com three to five miles distant, and is chiefly woodland of good unlity for coal. The Forge contains four fires, and, by adding we more, is capable of making six hundred tons of blooms an-

three years.

Also, within seven miles of the above, about 6,000 acres of excellent WOODLAND, with a stream of water through it, and an ore bank within half a mile of a furnace-seat on the same. To a person desirous of engaging in the iron business, this is a most desirable situation. Terms of payment will be ac-

mmodating.
For further information inquire of THOMAS MAYBURRY,

Adam is a bright mulatto, about thirty-five years old, well built, five feet seven or eight inches high, a large scar on his right leg, has a free wife on the plantation of Mr. N. Harris, who will probably elope with him to a distance, as he is too well known here to remain long concealed. His having an aunt at Benedict justifies this conclusion. Shandy is rather of a dark complexion, about six feet one or two inches high; he is very quick and active in his movements, and when spoken to answers in a correspondent manner. His clothing cannot be described, nor do I recollect any peculiar marks about his person by which he may be recogany peculiar marks about his person by which he may be recognised by strangers. Edwin is somewhat of a dark color, about five feet three or four inches high, rather thick and well built, of a downcast countenance, and dilatory in his movements; his nose is flat, but his other features are all prominent, and by nature is rather imperiment when spoken to. John Ford, the brother to Edwin, is a mulatto, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well built and very erect in his walk, cheeks rather prominent nose flat indelent in his bakits and like the Canada.

nigh, well built and very erect in his walk, cheeks rather prominent, nose flat, indolent in his habits, and like the former has a grum and sullen expression of countenance.

I will give \$200 for the apprehension of said negroes in the State of Maryland, or \$50 for their individual arrest in said State or I will give the above reward of \$300 for their apprehension out of the State, and safely confined in jail, so that I get them again.

Howards Let Cheste as Malester of the same of

again.

THOS. B. HARRIS,
Harris's Lot, Charles co., Md.
Application may be made in my absence to GWINN HARRIS, Esq. of the same place.

ions promptly attended to.

JAMES H. BIRCH,

Washington City.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates: The extraordinary occurrences which, in our judgment rendered it proper and necessary that you should meet in General Assembly at this time having been briefly detailed in the Proclamation calling you together, a copy of which is herewith submitted, we proceed to state to you, more a large, the views by which we were influenced, and the ob jects sought to be accomplished by calling for the exertion of your authority in the unprecedented crisis in our affairs ithlessly and wantonly brought about.

It was with deep regret that we felt ourselves called upor to expose to the world conduct of Marylanders, so utterly unworthy of the name, and so little to have been expected of descendants from, and partakers in, the honor and fam of ancestors of such unsulfied purity and glorious memor emulate. But, after waiting in vain, with painful anxiety moral and political, would cause at least a sufficient num ber of the recusant Electors to attend the College, and, with those who had qualified, elect a Senate, until after the last of the exciting elections of the season was over, but not until its result was ascertained, when there could be n suspicion of partisan design or political motive for our ac-tion, we felt that we could no longer forbear, in duty to the people of the State, and justice to ourselves, to take a firm and determined stand in support of the Constitution and authority of the Government, against the designs and pro-ceedings intended to effect their overthrow.

It is believed that the annals of party contention, and political errors, and aberrations from duty, to which all party spirit naturally tends, would be searched in vain for ease of such plain and palpable violation of constitutional luty and moral obligation as the conduct of the recusant Electors of the Senate of Maryland exhibits; and although all who have approved of their unholy designs, and len their aid and assistance to carry them into effect, have been guilty of gross dereliction and violation of the duty of good citizens, it is only those who counselled, beguiled, and misled them to the course they pursued, that equal them in

aful sense of duty having required of us to denounce the conduct of the recusant Electors and their abettors, it terms suited to the nature and design of their offences, it with the greatest satisfaction that we turn from them to do justice to the patriotic and noble conduct of many of their political partisans. In some parts of the State, and particuarly in Allegany county, the party to which they ost with one voice, condemned, and, from the first, re probated their conduct, with as much severity as their poprobated their conduct, while as index severity as their po-litical opponents have done; and we believe this has been the ease with a very respectable portion of their political friends in every part of the State. Such patriotic conduct, breaking and rising above all party trammels, when the Constitution and Government, the tranquillity and welfare of the State were endangered, merits all praise, and meets our unqualified admiration. And we have great gratification in expressing the highest confidence, inspired by manifestations and evidences in every quarter of the State, that when the recent excitements shall have passed away, and reason shall have triumphed over the madness of party, and resumed her empire, the number even of the politica partisans of the recusant Electors, who will continue to revolutionary designs and proceedings, will be comparatively very few, and be confined to such of their prominen counsellors and principal abettors as will have no hope of re-establishing themselves in the good opinion and confidence of the community. We will not allow ourselves to doubt that, even among the recusants themselves, there will be found some, whose honesty and patriotism will finalto look back upon their late conduct with mingled astonthe wilful evil advisers by whom they were led astray.

As soon as the recusant Electors had taken their course. it became the duty of the Executive, and, indeed, of all good citizens, to inform themselves of the constitutional and best means of defeating their designs, and supporting the Constitution and Government, and providing a remedy for their dereliction of duty. Upon examination of the Constitution and form of government with this view, we found cause of increased admiration of the wisdom and forecast of the patriotic and eminent statesmen by whom it was framed. We found that they had not left it in the power of any unfaithful agents of the People to destroy this work of their wise heads and pure hearts. They provided that "the General Assembly of Maryland" should consist of a Senate and House of Delegates, and for peri odical elections of the members of each branch, without otherwise limiting the term of service of either. But, although they had the forecast so to frame the provisions in relation to the elections of members of the Senate and House of Delegates, as to guard against the effect of imthe term of service of the members of each House unlimited, otherwise than by the election of successors, yet it is manifest that they intended the People should have th power and means, and expected they would be exercised, of terminating the service of the members of the Senate every fifth year, and of the members of the House of Dele gates every year. It was in this view, undoubtedly, that they provided for elections to fill vacancies in the Senate, for the residue of the said term of five years.

If any support were necessary to this plain view of the s of the Constitution, it is abundantly supplied by numerous judicial authorities and decisions, both English and American, in cases directly in point. In Foote vs. Prowse, mayor of the town of Truro, reported in Strange, page 625, "it was held that the words annualim eligende (to be chosen annually) were only directory, and that an annual election of them was not necessary to make an election in their presence good;" and King, C. J. who delivere the opinion of the Court, compared it to the case of const. bles and other "annual officers, who are good officers aft. the year is out, until another is elected and sworn." In case the charter of the town directed that the election of al dermen should be made annually, and that the election of mayor should be held in the presence of the aldermen. The aldermen in whose presence Process had been elected mayor, had not been elected annually, but held their offices of aldermen in virtue of an election held some years before. Prause's election was held to be valid. To the same effect, Tribuse's election was first to be valid. To the same elect, substantially, are the following decisions, viz. Hicks vs. Town of Launceston, 4 Rolle's Abridgment, page 513. Queen vs. The Corporation of Durham, 16th Modern Reports, page 146. Smith vs. Smith, 3d Equity Reports of South Carolina, and The People vs. Runkles, 9th Johnson' New York Reports, page 147, in which all the other case here mentioned, and several Text Books, are cited as au

The continuance of the Senate until superseded by the election of successors being thus settled in our minds be yond a doubt, we should at once have called the General Assembly together, with a view of their making provision for the election of other Electors in the place of those wh had refused and neglected to attend the College and per form their duty, but for the additional excitement and mis construction of motive which we apprehended would be produced in the public mind by such a step, during the pendency of the recent election of President and Vice President of the United States; and we determined to cal the General Assembly for that purpose immediately after that election should be over, without regard to, or intention to be influenced in the least by, what might be the result

Considering that the spirit of the Constitution and the plain intent of its framers require that the term of Sena-tors shall be terminated by the election of successors every live years; or as soon thereafter as circumstances may admit of, our first object in convening the General Assembly was that they might pass a law providing for the election of Electors of the Senate, in the place of those who had refused or neglected to attend the College and perform their duty. That the General Assembly have the authority to provide by law for a new election in such a case is a proposition so clear of rational doubt, that but for the lawproposition so clear of rational uouse, that but it less and anarchical spirit of the day, which calls in question the most venerable and best settled doctrines of continuous tributions and the set will atitutional law, and embraces in their stead the most wild

original constitutional provision on the subject remained entire and unchanged, the power to provide for the election in such a case would be ample; but all such parts of that constitutional provision as relate to the judges, time, our Constitution, in this respect, be altered so as to conlace, and manner of holding elections having been about hereafter to be regulated by law, it would seem impossible that doubt could be raised on the subject. Yet, being aware that the authority of the General Assembly, in this respect, Chancellor of New York, in the second volume of his Commentaries, says that "the power of election, or the supplying of members in the room of such as are removed by death or otherwise, is said to be a power incident to, and necessarily implied in, every aggregate corporation, the principle of self-preservation;" that "it was decided." ne case of Newling vs. Francis, 3d Term Reports, 189. That "when the mode of electing corporate officers was not regulated by charter or prescription, the corporation night make by-laws to regulate the election, provided they did not infringe the charter." And he refers to various other authorities in support of his position. Such power being "an incident to, and necessarily implied in, every aggregate corporation," how can it be doubted that the Legislative authority, which grants charters of incorporation,

possess at least equal powers of "self-preservation?"

That there is no existing legal provision for an election to supply vacancies in the Senatorial Electoral College, it of the crime of parricide, when first committed in the Athe cause it had never entered into the concentions of the fra-

was or would become necessary.

A sufficient number of the recusant Electors having, since the issuing of our Proclamation and before the day assigned for the meeting of the General Assembly, attend ed the Electoral College, qualified, and joined with thos faithful Electors who had from the first been ready to per form their duty, and a new Senate having been elected, it will now only be necessary, in reference to the conduct of the recusants and their abettors, to provide appropriate remedies to meet any feature like conduct or occurrences. And for this purpose we respectfully recommend an amendment of our election laws, providing for new elections to fill any vacancies which may occur in any future Electoral College, by death or resignation, or by refusal or negled o attend and qualify within a specified time; and we als recommend an amendment of our criminal laws, providing or suitable and adequate punishment of any agents of the Supposing that you will concur with us in the opinic

that, at this extraordinary session, your attention and le bors ought to be confined to the special objects of callin you together, and such other business of importance as he welfare of the State requires to be acted upon without delay, we shall forbear to call to your notice or attention any other subjects of interest to the State. Among thes cessary and proper for suppressing all revolutionary design and proceedings, for the better support of the Constitution

and proceedings, for the better support of the Constitution and Government, and for bringing to justice and deserved punishment their future violators.

As the Constitution provides that no part thereof shall be altered, changed, or abolished, unless a bill so to alter, change, or abolish the same shall pass the General Assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a provedential of delegators. after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, and, as several bills for alterations of the Constitution were passed by the last General Assembly, it is necessary to their confirmation as a part of the onstitution, that you should act upon them at the prese

And as the act of Congress, providing for the deposite with the States of the surplus revenue of the United States requires that legal provision shall be made by each State for receiving her proportion thereof, and giving the required obligation for its return when legally called for, before receiving any part of said surplus, and as the distribution is to converge to the control of the control of the converge of the control of the control of the converge of the control of the cont is to commence on, or soon after, the 1st day of Janua next, we recommend the passage of a law in conformity the requirements of the act of Congress: a copy of which with a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury of th

the recusant Electors as their ostensible object in the cours of conduct pursued by them and their abettors, our view upon the subject are perhaps justly and properly expected. In an address to the People of the State, the recusar Electors undertook to defend their attempt to subvert the cant, various meaning and undefined phrase of the da Reform, by the constitutional method, is vain and illustry; and they quoted, with a view to support their a sumption of right to pursue the course they had adopte and recommended to their coadjutors, from our Bill Rights, the unquestionable truth "that, whenever the end ("Avergment var prevented and rubble liberty respications). the People may, and of right ought to reform the old or establish a new Government." But they omitted all at tempt to show that these circumstances had occurred, or

any part of them, for such a purpose.

What are the ends of Government? The security of est confidence, that in no community have these ends bee more effectually provided for, or more amply enjoyed, and that an instance cannot be cited from our history, under dangered?" As it is notoriously felt by all, so it needs n argument to prove that public liberty has never been endar ed, or even threatened here, save by the rash or mis But were it otherwise, and had these even ccurred, can it be said, with the least semblance of truth that all other means of redress" have been tried, an ound "ineffectual?" No other Constitution or form of gr vernment has provided more amply for its amendment, or mode more ready, easy, safe, and judicious for that purpos han ours; nor has there ever occurred, since its a time when the assumption or assertion that there is n ope of reform under it, was so evidently untrue as at the

In the lanse of sixty years, the position of society has paterially varied, so that the provisions of the Constitution are less perfect in theory, and less adapted to ideas of right and to the present condition, wishes, and interests of the People, than at the time of its establishment. There are several parts of the instrument which it is generally be ieved might be beneficially changed. The establishment of a different basis and apportionment of representation is required by a just regard to the rights, interests, and wishes of the People of the more populous sections of the State, and there is every reason to believe that such a change in this respect as ought to satisfy the large and populous sections of the State, and there is every reason to believe that such a change in this respect as ought to satisfy the large and populous sections. tions, and can be safely conceded by the smaller and less populous, can and will be obtained, in the constitutional anner, and with general consent. The comparative in State, with reference to population, taxation, and busines has been pressed upon the attention of the People and the Legislature for several years past, and, as evidence of the impression which had been made in favor of conceding to the more populous sections an increase of representation and political power, or, in other words, of the advance of the principal cause of reform, the General Assembly, at the ast annual session, and just before it had been so out untruly asserted or assumed that all hope of obtain eform in the constitutional mode was vain and illusory passed two bills, such as had frequently before been rejected, which, when confirmed, will give an increase of six representatives to the most populous sections: two to the city of Baltimore, and four to the people who compose the counties of Baltimore and Frederick!

Can any sane mind believe, under these circumstances that the real and main object of the recusant Electors and their abettors, in the course they have pursued, was reform in the Constitution? But one answer, in substan nd truth, can be given to this question. It was manife that the ostensible was not the real and main object, as the assumptions upon which their measures were predicated were and are utterly destitute of foundation, untrue, and

have been disproved by unquestionable facts. We feel warranted by the facts which we have stated, and by the evidences of public sentiment in every quarter of the State, in expressing the fullest confidence that, when ever, and in whatever peaceable and orderly manner th People of the State shall have clearly indicated the kind an extent of further just, reasonable, and proper amendments desired by them, their wishes will be carried into effect, in the regular manner, and with as little delay as a just and prudent consideration of, and the necessary action upon them will admit of.

and monstrous absurdities, no argument or authority would be necessary or even proper to sustain it. Even if the

our Constitution, in this respect, be altered so as to conform, as nearly as our circumstances will justify, to that of the United States; that the representation in the House of Delegates be based on population of federal numbers imited, however, by a maximum for the larger counting and the city of Baltimore, and by a minimum for the small-er counties and the city of Annapolis, and that a Senator be allowed to each county and the city of Baltimore. And

It is with you to consider of the necessity or expediency of exerting the powers with which you are clothed by the Constitution, "as the grand inquest of the State, to uire into the complaints, grievances, and offences," which

ave occasioned you to be called together.
With humble supplications to Divine Providence, that wisdom, and result in the promotion of the welfare and osperity of the State,
We remain, with the highest consideration and respect,

THOS. W. VEAZEY.

RURAL ECONOMY.

BREAD .- It is well known there are some kinds of flour kind is the flour made from pease, beans, potatoes, corn, bar ley, and buckwheat. The most of these make excellen ibstitutes for bread, when their flour is made into cake nd eaten warm, but when suffered to grow cold, is aptto e sour, and becomes heavy and disagreeable. The ra ight and wholesome when cold, is because they are near quite destitute of gluten. The best flour is that product by wheat, and is composed of starch and gluten. Starth the basis of all flour; but in different plants is combined with different substances, some of which will not permit the formation of bread, when that kind of flour is alone used. Thus potatoes afford the finest of starch, but this s united by simple mucilage, and therefore incapable of being by itself made into bread. Wheat itself, in its different kinds, varies much in its quantity of gluten, and con sequently in its ready conversion to bread. The experi nents of Davy show this: he states that fall what 100. The same quantity of spring wheat, of stach 70 and gluten 24. Barbary wheat produced of starch 4 and gluten 23; and that from Sicily, or Italian wheat, give 75 starch and 21 of gluten.

The flour of these nutritive vegetables, which is combin-

ed with mucilage instead of gluten, such as the potato, and which cannot alone be made into bread, if mixed with a mall quantity of wheat flour, say one-fourth to one-third will produce good bread. It does not ferment or rise quit readily as pure wheat flour, but it preserves its freshnes for a longer time, and is sweet and wholesome. Flou sometimes undergoes changes which destroy its gluten and cause the bread which is made from it to be sour, hea ry, and indigestible. What is called sour flour, when the process has proceeded to any extent, is of this class, and hould only be employed in manufactories for making szer starch. Wheat, when it has been exposed for a canderable time to warmth and moisture, undergoes a charg which destroys its gluten, and renders it improper for making bread. Wheat thus changed is familiarly terme rown wheat, an article well known to the good hous wife, and managed with great difficulty, and which is impossible to make into good light bread. Sometimes helestruction of the gluten has proceeded so far that the acharine or sweet principle is partially developed; here which the growing process was arrested in a certain stage sweetness generally belonging more or less to "grown

We think the question, as to which, of all the substances capable of making flour, is the one most wholesome for bread, is deserving of more attention than has usually been paid to it. Wheat contains more gluten than my other vegetable, and gluten is one of the most nutritive abstances in Nature; wheat, therefore, where it could be are May it not be asked, however, whether the ver ometimes render it injurious?-may it not, from its very ts assimilating functions, and thus herald the long train lls that belong to impaired digestion? Is it not a fact, that in Europe, the diseases termed dyspeptic, and which are occasioned by a derangement of the powers of the stomach wheat, than with those that subsist on the coarser grains such as rye, barley, and oats, and which, of course, do no

eat but a small quantity of gluten, compared with the former? And would not the actual state of things in this country seem to justify a conclusion not altogether favorable to the wholesomeness of pure wheat bread? One of the healthiest sections of our country is Rhode Island; and, unless we are much misinformed, it is the one where dyspeptic complaints are the most rare. Yet, it is well known that very little wheat enters into the composition of the bread used in that State; and the same remark is true of Corn and rye are the substitutes for the wheat of New York and the Middle States, we think with a decided ad-

vantage to the health of the inhabitants. The last census of the United States furnished the most conclusive evidence that the average longevity of the slaves at the South far exceeds that of the white inhabitants of the Union. It will not, probably, be contended that their constitutions are naturally better, or their circumstances. so far as regards labor and fatigue, superior to that of the whites; the cause of their attaining greater age must be sought in other things. The fare of the slave is generally mple, but is also simple and plain. Wheat he does no daste; corn, in the shape of hoe or johnny cake, is his bread, and his meat is salted pork or codfish. The conse-quence is, while his master is bilious and dyspeptic, no one

ever heard of a dyspeptic slave.

These remarks on the qualities of bread may not be considered as directly applying to the farmer's food; for luckily and he should be most grateful to Heaven for it, he has not time to dream of the effects of his food, or leisure to be ome a dyspeptic. His food may be coarser, but it has th nvaluable seasoning of exercise and good health to give it relish; the epicure may live on the finest of wheat, bu A disordered stomach becomes his bane: pends his days in inquiring what he shall eat, and his ights in ruminating on the effect of what he has taken The farmer neither knows nor cares any thing about his omach: wheat bread is good enough for him, but harles or buckwheat, or corn cakes, are neither despised or shur ned by him. Indigestion, and all its attendant train of ho rors, he may laugh to scorn, while he is temperate and in dustrious, while he eats to live, and does not live to eat.—

TRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, & SHRUBS, more.—The subscriber hereby nothies his friends and customers in the City of Washington, and others, that he has a large stock of the above articles, covering about twenty acres, of fine thrifty plants of proper size for transplanting, carefully raised, and the fruit trees correctly grafted under his immediate superintendence, consisting of the new and most valuable varieties of apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, nectarine, apricot, grape, quince, gooseberry, currant, raspherry, strawberry, figs, filberts, and English walnut; European and American Linden, Chinese Ailanthus, Eaglish, Scotch, and Dutch elm, abeal or silver-leaved poplar, horse chestnut, catalpa, yellow locust, European and American larch, Weymouth pine, balsam fir, balm of gilead, or silver fir, garden and East India roses, a very extensive assortment, of best shade and colors, and the same as to double dahlias. My stock of other shrubs, vines, creepers, and succulent roots is full, and good sized plants; all which will be sold on very moderate terms. For very many articles and prices, see printed catalogues, to be had gratis of his agents, G. S. Farquhar, Druggist, City of Washington, and C. Farquhar, Alexandria.

P.S. One hundred thousand trees now ready to dig, of morus multicaulis and white Italian mulberry, and cuttings of the formatical size of the formatical size

is multicaulis and white Italian mulberry, and cuttings e former, which are from two to six feet high, will be sold oderate prices by the 100 or 1,000. R. S. oct 27—lawswif (Gl. Met. & Gen. Liberty.)

TOTICE TO SPORTSMEN .- Among the person property of Thomas H. Reeder, deceased, will be sold of the of December next, TWO BLOODED COLTS, of a su erior stock, viz.

A Horse Colt, dam Virginia by imported Chance, granddam irginia by Americus, great granddam Fatima; sire Combinaon, by the Hon. John Randolph's Gracchus; his dam by An-

l; granddam by Marshall's Fox. A Filly, by Velocity; sire Rob Roy, his dam by Geo. Ogle' ; dam, Maria, out of Camilla, and got by Anacreon; Cowas got by Camillas; her dam old Maria by Cœur dimported by Col. Hoomes; Anacreon by Col. Tayloe

Lion, imported by Col. Hoones, imported Sir Peter, out of Cleopatra.

It is thought needless to trace their pedigrees farther, as they are well known, and will be fully exhibited on the day of sale BOBERT S. REEDER, Adm'r, Charles County, Md.

CHARGE TO A GRAND JURY

At the opening of the winter term of the Cir-Guit Court for the District of Columbia, which occurred in this county, an able charge to the Grand Jury (N. Luffborough, Esq. foreman,) was delivered by Chief Justice CRANCH. At the request of the Grand Jury, a copy of the charge was furnished to them by the Chief Justice, and we have now the pleasure to lay it before our

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: The cath which you have taken requires you dilligently to inquire, and true presentments make, of all such matters and things as may given you in charge, or otherwise come to you knowledge, touching the present service. This oath im plies a corresponding duty, on the part of the Court, to rive you in charge the matters and things of which you have cognizance. These are all such indictable offences as have been committed in this county; and all crimes against the United States, committed on the high seas, or in any place out of the jurisdiction of any particular State if the offender shall have been apprehended in, or first

brought into, this county.

It is unnecessary here to designate the multitude of forms in which the unrestrained passions of men lead them t disturb the peace and good order of society, and by force or fraud invade the rights of their fellow-men. But there seems to have gone abroad of late an unusual spirit of insubordination and an increasing contempt of the laws Even constitutions themselves seem to oppose but a feeble barrier against this lawless spirit. The only true republicanism is that which seeks to control and limit the power of the State, wherever placed, within those bounds which are necessary to enable all its citizens to enjoy equal rights. The very object of a constitution is to control the majority. It is the only peaceable means to which republicans have always resorted to effect that object. If that fails there is no remedy short of actual force. Hence it is the first principle of republicanism to support the Constitution If this cannot be done—if the Constitution is to yield to the views of every triumphant party, and be moulded int

less—it will furnish the very instruments of oppression.

The public gazettes, within the last year, have informe us of several cases in which private individuals have com supposed offenders; in doing which they usurped the func-tions of the legislative, judicial, and executive department of their Governments, under the pretext that the laws die the law was inadequate. In some instances, it would misonided individuals.

such a spirit is suffered to execute its purpose with impunity, no man is safe. The spirit of fanaticism is as blood-thirsty as the spirit of revenge; and every man who values the peace and good order of society should do all in his power to suppress it. Upon this subject I can not express my sentiments more exactly than in the eloquent language of Judge Gaston, in his address delivered before certain literary societies of the College of New Jersey, in September, 1835; extracts from which I beg leave

'It is a trite observation, but not, on that account, les correct, that the greatest of blessings become the worst of curses when they are perverted and abused. Without freedom, man is a poor, miserable, abject thing, the sport and victim of his fellow-man's rage, caprice, and cruelty; having neither vigor of thought, motive for exertion, nor rational hope to gratify. But there can be no freedom with Unrestrained liberty is anarchy; domination in the strong, slavery in the weak; outrage and plunder in the combined oppressors; helpless misery in the oppressed insecurity, suspicion, distrust, and fear to all. Law is the guardian of freedom."

"But when, from one end to the other of this extended Confederacy, we behold lawless associations asserting the prerogative of vindictive justice; legislating for what they fancy to be crimes; adjudicating on those whom they suppose guilty, and by such rules of evidence as best suits their rage; and executing sentences of devastation, torture, and death, with appalling rapidity, there is, there must be cause of dread that a spirit is rife in the land, which must be put down, or our fathers have bled and toiled in vair and all that has been won by their valor, or treasured b their wisdom, all is lost. It would seem as if the first principles of constitutional liberty were becoming obsolete.

pledged ourselves to obey it: and a breach of this engage expressed voice of the Commonwealth, the regular declared

reconcile the jarring interests of all; secure each against the rashness or malignity of others; and blend in one har monious union the discordant materials of which society i

the interests of the humblest, the proudest, the poorest, and the wealthiest in the land. It fences round what every individual has already gained, and it ensures to him the en-joyment of whatever his industry may acquire. It saves the merchant against ruinous hazards; provides security bles the husbandman to reap his harvests without fear of plunder. The sanctity of the marriage tie, the purity of modesty, the leisure of the student, the rep I, the enterprise of the active, the support of indigence and the decencies of Divine worship are all under its guar-dian care. It makes every man's house his castle, and and his property. It travels with him by land and by sea watches while he sleeps, and arrays, in defence of him and his, the physical strength of the entire State. Surely, then is worthy of our reverence, our gratitude, and our love rely, obedience to its mandates is among the highest of our duties. Surely, its service is not incompatible with

"Let us consider, for a moment, the sophisms by which revolts against law are sought to be justified. It is said that there are evils which the law cannot cure, or which i cannot cure in time; and that in these recourse may b had to irregular popular movements." * * * *
"Those evils which cannot be redressed by applica-

ton of the means which the collected wisdom of the community, borrowing from the stores of ancient wisdom

as well as from its experience and sagacity, has been able to devise, are to be cured—by whose interference? By that of the People? But who, in fact, are here intended by the People? The most passionate, fierce, vindictive, rash, and uninformed portion of the People, acting upon the impulse of sudden excitement, banded under furious leaders, sometimes unknown, often irresponsible, and gene rally actuated by a spirit of personal malice, swollen into for midable strength by the accession of all who love mischiel and riot in crime, and hurried into deeds of atrocity which not one in ten contemplated or intended, when he first en gaged in the scheme of violence. This is the appellate this the revising tribunal, for whose wisdom, and caution difficult and delicate cases which the ordinary provisions of the law cannot reach, or which its regular administra-tors are incompetent to manage! Yes, we have had proofs sufficiently cogent to leave us without doubt of the fitness of this high justiciary, the mob, to execute justice in mercy—to cure the laws' delays, and to supply the laws' omissions. We have seen it in hostile bands of citizens arrayed against each other with murderous weapons when exercising the duty of suffrage. We have seen it in innocent females driven forth from their dwellings by ferocious incendiaries. We have witnessed it in a city surrendered for days and nights to outrage and arson; in helpless people of color hunted from their dwellings like beasts of prey from their caverns, and in mock-courfs murdering in the face of day, and asking for the commen

dation of a virtuous People upon their lawless deeds!

"The time is approaching—the time is come—when the question must be decided, whether we shall live under that law which has protected our fathers since they came from the other side of the flood, in the olden time, and which has hitherto preserved us in all the way wherein we went or yield our necks to the yoke of misrule. Choose y then, whom ye will serve-yourselves, or a mob-a govern ent of law, or a government of force.
"As every act of rebellion against the supremacy of con-

science weakens its power, until the whole man become the slave of wickedness, so every instance of successful re volt against the States collected will impair its beneficen sway, until finally the State itself sinks into political servi tude. Necessity will drive men into factious combinations when the will and power of the whole—when the law no longer protects them. Contending factions will make was upon each other; at first, perhaps, under some plausible pretext of strife, because of some political, religious, or sectional difference, and with some semblance of regard to the ancient forms of the Constitution, but ultimately and avow edly, ad internecionem, for power and for plunder. From such evils despotism itself is a refuge. The unlimited rule of

A LETTER FROM RUSSIA. one master is more tolerable than the unsparing domination of many and ever-changing sovereigns. The history of many and ever-changing sovereigns. The history of the world can scarcely be opened without meeting with the mals of the decline and fall of freedom. The summar sshort: Liberty becomes licentious, and bursts the bounce

the rules by which his rights and the rights of all are to be adjudged; and knows that he sins against those rules, and wounds the very life-principle of society, in daring to usurp, as one of a multitude, that power which he did not and would not, commit to any multitude.

"But' the multitude meant well." Uprightness of intention may be justly pleaded by those whose duty it is to act, and who have a convention on the convention of the conv

and suspected guilt, and apportion penalties to every grad of offence? He who seizes unlawful power is not onl guilty of the grievous crime of usurpation, but he is respon

sible to God and man for every mischievous consequence which results from the crime. To God alone it is given to oresee, with unerring certainty, what will follow from hu

both lie at his door.

"'Yet the provocation was strong.' And, for that very reason, those who felt themselves provoked were peculiarly disqualified to judge and to punish. This pretext of excuse directs our attention at once to the great cause, where

ndividual who enters into society surrenders all claim the power of private judgment and punishment, becau

er, upon no principle of social equality can it be denied to others. The Commonwealth would then become what some theorists have supposed the state of nature to have been—a state of mutual and general war, society without a principle of cohesion—a solecism in terms.

what they term misconduct, is far more inadmissible, a far more terrible than the power of private punishme

very forbearance to act or speak, may not be misconcei

and misrepresented by the folly, rashness, or malice of some one of this many-headed and many-handed multitude, and

dignation against the misconduct of their fellow-men whare least scrupulous to avoid misconduct themselves. It

sympathy, the most furfous take the lead, and the compara-tively moderate must either follow or acquiesce in their dic-tation. It is not punishment that they would inflict, bu-it is vengeance which they would gratify. Vengeance is unsated if but one victim clude its fury; the innocent mag-

uffer, but the guilty must not escape.
"Not in this spirit does the law denounce, or inflict its

t would rather that many guilty should escape with impu

ight of American freedom now shines a beacon to many that off—a star of hope to the affrighted, of gladness to the

ve meteor which rose full of promise, dazzled with n

To these noble sentiments and eloquent language of udge Gaston, I would not add a word, if I had not seen it tated in one of the Gazettes that a grand jury, in relation

a case where the summary justice, thus exercised, uitted in the death of the supposed offender, under circumstances of aggravated cruelty, had been instructed that whether they should act at all in the case depended upon

That, if it was perpetrated by a definite, and, comparwith the population of the place, a small number of indiv

responsibility of the act, then the grand jury ought to in lict them all without a single exception. But if, on the

other hand, the destruction of the supposed offender we he act of the many—of the multitude—in the ordina sense of those words—not the act of numerable and asce

pon and impelled by that mysterious, metaphysical.

almost electric frenzy, which, in all ages and nations, nurried on the infuriated multitude to deeds of death

To this doctrine I must enter my most solemn protest What encouragement would it hold out to mobs, to be told that if they can make up their number to some thousands

hey may do what they please with impunity! Surely it cannot be law that, because it would be incon-

supported too feeble to require refutation.

vithout which republicanism is but an empty name.

NARM AND STOCK FOR SALE.—Thes

REBECCA ORME

ne question whether the destruction of the

nity, than one innocent being should suffer wrong corrects as a father should chastise. The reformati

mpathy, the most furious take the lead, and the

The following letter from Gen. TALLMADGE. of New York, President of the American Institute, was received here, says the New York Gazette, a few days previous to his return from Europe. It is dated at St. Petersburg, August 18,

> I wrote to you about two weeks since and sent a com munication from Mr. Clay [American Chargé d'Affaires] in relation to the Indigo Plant from Tifflis. He obtained from a President of a Society a small quantity of seed, and I sent to Moscow for more, but without success.

ing events of antiquity with those of modern times, and ex the first time, I there attended a Tartar church, and witnessed the ceremonies and the language of Mahommedan worship. The congregation was collected by a loud howling call of a person from a minaret of the church, and not principal minister proffered us a seat upon the steps used to light the candles, while every other person in the house bits and religion admit not of the presence of any of their own females, nor recognise them as accountable beings, to has many peculiarities, it has many resemblances to the Catholic church. Their places of worship are more numerous than any other sect, and peculiar, in having from three to ten steeples or domas on every church. Moscow is, indeed, remarkable for its numerous churches. Its profile view presents a forest of spires, domes, and steeples. ours, and of various sizes and tones, they are suspended immovable, and the skilful bell-ringer, with cords to the immovable, and the skilful bell-ringer, with cords to the various hammers, produces the ringing, and works out their delightful chimes. The size, tone, variety, and perfection of the bells surpass expectation. The great bell of Moscow, so famed in history, and which has lain buried in the ground for more than one hundred years, has been recently dug out and raised. Its height and diameter is about 20 feet, and its weight is above 200 tons.

The Kremlin yet stands the monument of ages; and those parts of the palages of the Crars which have with

those parts of the palaces of the Czars which have with-stood the buffeting of time, and survived the wreck of wars, are there to bear witness of by gone days. Moscow, like the Phonix, has risen from her ashes, renovated and improved. Her wounds are healed, and her scars are scarcely visible. Her population has returned, and with an energy and enterprise which promise improvement in her condition. She is fast advancing in manufactures—has many factories of silk and cotton, and several others are now in progress of erection. I saw at Moscow, and on my return met on their way there, many bales of New Or-leans cotton—this commerce will be much increased in a

There is throughout Russia a growing attention to manufactures, and they have the full encouragement of the Government. This is a matter of some irritation to our English friends, who are kindly supplying them with fa-brics to supersede home productions, and with books and essays on free trade, to convince them of their errors against their own interests. It is, however, made evidence of pat-riotism in the nobility and men of fortune, to embark in nanufactures; many establishments, and especially of cotton, are springing up in various places. The production of iron and duck has the vantage ground; but it is pleasing to view the various other manufactures in their infant condition, struggling into prosperity, and in so many respects resembling the condition of our own country a few years ago, when in golden days of her commercial prosperity, less amount of bread stuffs passed from our city out of the Hook, than has since turned eastward to the market furnished by the manufactories of New Event the market furnished by the manufactories of New England, and before the New York canals had proved a nursery for our seamen, by opening Albany as a new and better market to our fisheries than I believe any other place in The Government has various extensive manufactories

at Alexandrofsky, a few miles from St. Petersburg, where machinery is also made. The superintendent informed me that they could not supply one-quarter of the cotton ma-chinery ordered, and they are obliged to look to England for machinery for several cotton factories now erecting. It has often been asked of me, how and where we obtain our machinery in America? and it was a matter of surprise when I answered that we made them in Asserted and that I believed we could furnish them? In Russia a good and as cheap, and with the most modern improve ments, as they could be obtained from England, and with ments, as they could be obtained from England, and with-out the added costs of about 40 per cent. for getting them out of England—the English law against the exportation of machinery, being undoubtedly intended for the good of other people, and only to prevent their injuring themselves with the use of improper instruments, before being sufficiently instructed by the books sent them in favor of a free trade." This subject is worthy the attention of our nachinists, and of great interest to our commerce.

It may with propriety be remarked, that the headman of

neasures are pursued for the improvement of the internal by the Germanic Commercial Union—less violent, but be coming more effective than the memorable continental sys es of America have a deep interest in the present and

ning state of things in Europe.

The public buildings of Russia are fine, spacious, and The public buildings of Russia are fine, spacious, and imposing, but to me do not seem to present any particular subjects of architectural study. The Isaacs Church at St. Petersburg is colossal in its dimensions, and in the size of its materials, and is surpassed by few modern buildings in Europe. It is surrounded by granite columns, seven feet in diameter at the top, eight feet at base, and fifty-six feet shaft, with bronze Corinthian capitals finely executed; and, as a whole, it is very imposing, but I think there are too many columns, and they appear crowded. The Kazam Church is a noble edifice. There are the monuments of Suvaroff and Kutusoff, so well known to yer day and zam Church is a noble edifice. There are the monuments of Suvaroff and Kutusoff, so well known to our day and the pages of history. In this church, as in several others, are hung upon the walls the keys of the cities captured in the course of their many wars; and their domes and walls are festooned with the flags of their conquered enemies. This custom is carried so far that some of their churches are considered in the course of their churches.

ppear almost like a magazine of military trophies.

The Russian common people have a curious custom of holding an anniversary in their burial grounds, by a collation to the memory and on the graves of their deceased friends; but it sometimes degenerates into excesses and

At the Pra Bragenski Church (a spacious and beautiful building) we saw exhibited by the chief Priest the ceremony of annual offering, of flowers and fruits, upon a richly gilded altar, as a propitiation to the harvest and the season. The Emperor and Empress attended on behalf of their subjects, attired in costly dresses. Female train bearers have released to the season. bore up her robes, and they passed through the many thousands pressing to witness the ceremony. One of the churches is surrounded with a fence made of captured cannon, the larger ones serving as the principal posts. At the Kazam Church is shown the spy-glass of Marshal Davoust, left behind in the flight of the French army. At renient or impossible to punish all who are concerned in an inlawful act, none should be punished. The dreadful consequences of such a doctrine are too apparent to need llustration, and the argument by which it is attempted to Aremlin rest, in marshalled order, and open to public view, everal hundred cannons, the captured trophies of that me-Gentlemen, I have detained you too long, perhaps, upon his subject. I do not know that what I have said can be applicable to any case which may come before you at this erm; but I have a wish to do all in my power to inculcate hat respect for the laws and Constitutions of our country, norable and mad campaign; and at the palace of Czarka-elo is shown to favored visiters the portfolio, maps, plans, c. and the camp table furniture of Napoleon, left by im at Moscow in his precipitate flight from winter and the

The ancient crown, jewels, furniture, and apparel of the Czars are curious and incomparably rich in gold and pre-cious stones. The many presents from Asiatic Princes are rich, unique, and grotesque. The cabinets of minerals are rare and extensive, and among them is a magnet holding in suspension an anchor of iron weighing more than two hundred pounds. The armory exhibits every variety of ancient warlike instruments, especially of Eastern peculiarity, from the simple bow and arrow to the cannon made to discharge stone balls, with a calibre equal to receive a

The above farm is about twelve miles from the city of Washington, and about one mile from the city furnpike. If this farm is not sold by the 1st of March, it will then be offered at public ale with the stock, which is very valuable. It is needless to may more in regard to this farm, as it is presumed that those who wish to purchase will first see for themselves. For further particulars, inquire of Jeremiah Orme, in Georgetown, or to the wheering on the premises. Our visit to Russia has been one of much gratification and delight. We have been received with kindness and entertained with generous hospitality, and have had many demonstrations of friendly feelings towards our country. The fete given on the birthday of the Empress was beautiful and splendid. The pastimes of the day and the Court dinner and supper had much of interest. The palace and gardens at Peterhoff are modelled somewhat after those of Versailles. The gardens are as extensive, the fountains much more abundant, and the water-works more hold, and quite as heaviful. The illustration THORT HAND.—The Self-taught Stenographer, or Stenographic Guide, explaining the principles and rules of the art of Short Hand Writing. Just received for sale by F. TAYLOR, price 25 cents, with numerous engravings. more bold, and quite as beautiful. The illuminations, arches, and transparencies, were full, high, rich and brilliant, and the trellised avenue, said to be more than three

miles in extent, spangled with lights, and mingling their reflections with the flowers, shrubbery, trees, and waterworks, presented a fairy scene imposing and beautiful beyond description. One or two hundred thousand spect bands of music: trumpets proclaimed the coming host, when the Emperor, with his family, the ladies and attendants of the Court, and the invited guests, seated upon low carriages, open like double sofas, rode through the assembled multitude, passing in procession the lighted cascades, the arches and illuminated avenues. The fete continued the two succeeding days, for the Court and guests, who were entertained with amusements, feasting, balls, and unrestrained social intercourse with the Emperor and family. Then followed a review of the fleet in Finland bay exhibiting sixty-eight vessels of war, of which twenty-eight They appeared in good condition, manned and well found, and successively fired their salutes, in good order, as the

steamboats with the company passed by.
Russia abounds with more palaces than any other coun try I have seen; perhaps in some instances they are less

try I have seen; perhaps in some instances they are less perfect as specimens of the arts, but quite as extensive and well adapted to their intended purposes. Many of them are rich in the interior, even to excess, and so as to become tawdry; and all of them are supplied with extensive grounds and gardens, laid out with modern taste.

The palace and rooms in which the Empress Catharine was entertained by her favorite prince Potemkin, and which is so pleasingly described, I believe, in some of our annuals, is yet, with the fixtures, in preservation and beauty. The fete at Peterhoff was but the beginning of the Court recreations at the numerous summer palaces. Remaining but a few days at each, the Court removed from place to place, enlivened by theatres, balls, and every variety of place, enlivened by theatres, balls, and every variety of amusements. Military spectacles, of great interest, were often exhibited, and with every variety of troops. Specimens of Cossack skill, as riding and firing, when in full speed, were displayed. One day 50,000 troops, in equal divisions, exhibited, save the use of balls, all the action and varied incidents of certal bettle. army of 20,000, with their baggage train, passed in view, and crossed a river on a bridge of boats, made in less than one hour, and under the resisting fire of a fleeing enemy. The military spectacle closed with a review and inspection, in one collected mass, of 80,000 men, of every variety of equipments and every peculiarity of costume, and with all the implements and baggage trains necessary for actual service. Extensive and brilliant fireworks ended this part of the display. Well-trained horses were provided for the entlemen visiters, who, thus mounted, were permitted a ecompany the Emperor, surrounded with his staff. Th Emperor had several exchange horses ready on the field, upon which he moved with unequalled activity, and was every where at the crisis; while his visiters, hurrying onward, often came up behind the occasion; indeed, it was ward, often came up benind the occasion; indeed, it was sufficient occupation for most of them to keep out of the way of the moving columns. The place of a spectator was no sinecure upon a battle ground embracing an area of many miles in its varied and rapid movements. The Empress, sometimes on horseback, but usually in her carriage. and with a few invited ladies, passed among the battalions witnessing and animating the busy scene, and occasionally resting at head quarters under the imperial banners.

The Emperor is the soul and spirit of this moving mass. He is forty years of age, and, as we say, "above six feet, and well proportioned." He seems to have been chosen from the fifty-two millions of his own subjects, if not from the whole of collected Europe, as a specimen man. He mingles unreservedly among his People, and is always to be distinguished by a deferential opening in the crowd wherever he stands or moves. He is diligent and untiring in his attention to the concerns of his empire; liberal in policies, but cautious in making innovations in establishe usages. With a firm constitution, a cultivated and vigo rous intellect, he is kind in his manners and free in conversation, and is exempt from those conceits which would hinder his frequent and pertinent inquiries concerning the interests, habits, usages, and ideas of other nations and countries. The Empress is the daughter of the King of Prussia, so advantageously known as the founder of the most perfect system of free schools in the world, and which we have republished and adopted in our country with such just commendation. She has all the benevolence of character which might be expected from such a parentage, and in the language of Byron, "she is one made up of feminine attractions;" rigid in the etiquette of her court, ye she has a rare gift and willing disposition to put thos around her at ease and make them happy. They are blessed with a fine family of promising children. Distinguished for their private worth, and estimable in any condition of society, the most interesting part of the imperiaspectacle was the pleasing opportunity to observe the cordial intercourse of this family, and witness their private redial intercourse of this family, and witness their private re-

Russian, German, and English are continually spoken, and well understood. The imperial family all speak with fluency and ease these four languages.

Inquiries are often made here after our American literation; they have the works of our Copper and Irving and

showing by their side those of Hall and Trollope, they ask if some fair description of our country cannot be obtained for them?—adding, that as the English and French writers misrepresent them, they presume the same is done of us. What have we to send? Why sleep the graphic powers of our talented country was. powers of our talented countrymen? A concise des rivers, its agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, canals railroads, internal improvements, naval architecture, an steam power-and contrasting its condition some twent tion, wealth, prosperity, and power, and, above all, a country without debt, and dividing its surplus revenue amongst its People—would reach stationary Europe perhaps as a work of fiction, but, teaching by example, have an essen-

thor, more than any other work that can be imagined. Europe is now seeking this information.

Our commerce might be much increased with this country, where many kindnesses are proffered to Americans, and all the facilities afforded which are allowable, under the laws and usages of the Government. The Emperor ha attention pointed to the vexatious quarantine enacts at Elsineur, injurious alike to the commerce of America There is cause to hope its removal, or, at

I send this by the next post, and shall follow in a few days; and hope soon to be with you, and with my friends in my country, and at my home.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT-TWICE A WEEK. Passage to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond.—On Monday, the 28th inst., the Steamboats hence to Norfolk will commence to hence to Norfolk will commence to run only twice a week, leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf every Monday and Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Norfolk every Sunday and Thursday afternoon.

On and after Thursday, the 5th January next, they will run only once a week, leaving Baltimore every Thursday, at 2 o'clock, and Norfolk every Sunday afternoon.

Should the navigation of the Patapsco be closed by ice any time during the winter, they will run to and from Annapolis, leaving there at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursdays, or as soon as the stages arrive from Baltimore.

stages arrive from Baltimore.
The James River boat will run in connexion, to and from

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Passage and fare, on and after the 28th inst. \$8.

JAMES FERGUSSON, Agent,
nov 28—2awt1stJan

Baltimore

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

The superior Steam Packets
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey
and GEORGIA, Captain Rollins
will, after the 24th instant, leav

Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous, will take the Norfolk boat in the Patapsco river, and arrive there next morning. Being vessels of a superior class, they will make the

passage in forty to fifty hours.

No berths considered secured until the passage money (twen

No berths considered secured unto the passage money (well ty dollars) is paid. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Apple to DICKSON & HUNTER, Norfolk, JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimore, W. PATTON, Charleston. nov 28—2aw24thD.

THE SCHOOL FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS Georgetown, Kentucky. FACULTY.

FACULTY.

Walter Scott, President, and Professor of Hebrew Literature.
Br. Knight, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.
S. G. Mullins, do Anciert Languages.
C. R. Presrimenski, do Modern Languages.
Chemistry.
Drawing and Painting.
T. F. Johnson, do Maths. and Civil Engineering.
J. Crenshaw, Principal of the Preparatory Department.
The Sessions commence May 1st and November 1st.
T. F. JOHNSON,
nov 26—8t Prof. Civil Eng. Georgetown, Ky.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Tread lightly here! this spot is holy ground,
And every footfall wakes the voice of ages:
These are the mighty dead that hem thee round,
Names that still cast a halo o'er our pages.
Listen! 'its Fame's loud voice that now complains,
"Here sleeps more sacred dust than all the world contains."

Thou may'st bend o'er each marble semblance now That was a monarch—see how mute he lies!
There was a day when, on his crumbling brow,
The golden crown flash'd awe on vulgar eyes;
That broken hand did then a sceptre sway, And thousands round him kneeled his mandates to obey. Turn to the time when he thus low was laid

Princes and peers were congregated here, And all the pomp of death assembled round his bier.

Then did the midnight torches flaming wave,
And redly flashed athwart the vaulted gloom;
And white-robed boys sang requiems o'er his grave;
And muttering monks kneeled lowly round his tomb;
And lovely women did his loss deplore,
And, with their gushing tears, bathed the cold marble floor.

See! at his head a rude-carved lion stands,
In the dark niche where never sunbeams beat;
And still he folds his supplicating hands:
A watchful dragon crouches at his feet:
How oddly blended! how all humble lies,
While they defiance cast from their fierce stony eyes.

Here sleeps another, clothed in scaly mail;
Battle's red field was where he loved to be:
Oft has his banner rustled in the gale,
In all the pomp of blazing heraldry!
Where are his bowmen now, his shield, and spear,
His steed, and battle-axe, and all he once held dear? His banner wasted on the castle wall, His lofty turrets sunk by slow decay; His bowmen in the beaten field did fall, His plated armor rust hath swept away; His plumes are scattered, and his helmet cleft,

And this slow, crumbling tomb is all he now hath left. And this is fame! For this he fought and bled! See his reward! No matter; let him rest; Vacant and dark is now his ancient bed, The dust of ages dims his marble breast: And, in that tomb, what thinkest thou remains?

Dust! 'tis the only glory that on earth man gains! And kings, and queens, here slumber, side by side, Their quarrels hushed in the embrace of death; All feelings calmed of jealousy or pride,
Once fanned to flame by Slander's burning breath; Even the crowns they wear from cares are free, As those on children's heads who play at royalty.

And awful Silence here does ever linger; Her dwelling is this many-pillared dome; On her wan lip she plants her stony finger, And, breath-hushed, gazes on her voiceless home: Listening, she stands, with half-averted head, For echoes never heard among the mute-tongued dead.

And here Time stretches out his cloudy wings,
But never beats them, and they have turned gray
With hovering o'er the forms of crumbling kings,
And, like the marble, will, at last, decay,
Wearied with watching, fall, and be no more
Than the mere years of sand that gird the eternal shore.

Look on those gothic arches, worn and old:

Whom monarchs loved, 'neath them did once appear,
Dazzling all eyes in "rude barbaric gold;''
So rich the tissues which they then did wear; The same soft light that fills this holy place Hath even here streamed full upon a Tudor's face. What gaudy figures rest against the sky!

Breaking the sunbeams in a thousand ways, And mingling star and twilight with his dying rays. Behold those cloudy saints and angel bands!

How rich the robes in which they brightly beam ! Such shapes we oft have seen in sleepy lands, Peopling the spacy silver of a dream; And just such harps, with carvings rude surrounded, Have in those face-thronged visions o'er the wild air sounded.

O, I could sit and weep here like a child!

I know not why thus heavy feels my soul;

But I did deem that one rate and the could be upon me in the twilight; and the roll

Of Memory's rapid wheels did backward move-For the mute marble wore a form I once did love.

But this is fancy, for the busy brain
Grows sad by contemplation on the past;
Thoughts move in chains, a heavy wearied train,
Dragging down to the grave, their rest at last;
Care folds his arms, and sits apart to weep,
Over the silent city where the mighty sleep.

TWO PARENTS AND GUARDIAN'S. The sul

scriber respectfully informs the Public that he will open, on the 1st day of October next, a French and E'nglish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Bordentown, N. J.

The advantages of Bordentown as a place fit ted for the establishment of schools, if equalled, are certainly not surpassed by any in the whole country. Situated on the Delaware, and eighty feet above its level, proverbial for health, at the head of steamboat navigation, accessible from Philadelphia and from New York twice in every day, and at all see sons of the year, furnished with excellent boarding-houses for the accommodation

of parents and visiters, this beautiful village offers, indeed, all that can be desired for the purpose.

The buildings occupied by this institution were recently erected by the Count de Survilliers; they stand on a hill, immediately opposite his mansion, and are, in fact, a portion of his splendid estate. In preparing them for the reception of young ladies, nothing was omitted that could contribute to their health and comfort. There is on this proper ty a chalybeate spring, whose water was analyzed, and found to be equal, in every respect, to that of Schooley's Mountain.

The distinctive features of this institution will consist in its

every respect, to that of Schooley's Mountain.

The distinctive features of this institution will consist in its being essentially a French School. It is generally admitted that the French language has now become an important, not to say indispensable, branch of a polite education. Yet it is a truth no less indisputable, that the attention it usually receives in schools is comparatively small, and attended with little or no success. Ten years' experience, and much reflection upon the subject, have led us to act according to the following propositions:

The knowledge of a language is two-fold: it embraces Ist. The knowledge theory and practice.

2d. Theory may be learnt in less than one-fourth of the time eeded to acquire practice.

If this be true, we may draw from them the following con-

clusions:

In studying the English, the American youth have only theory to learn. In studying the French, both theory and practice are to be acquired: from which it necessarily follows that the attention given to the foreign idiom should be at least four times as great as that given to the vernacular. We therefore use the French language in our intercourse with our pupils, and, as far as is practicable, French text books of History, Geography, Mathematics, &c. are made use of in the tuition of these branches.

Bordentown, N. J. August, 1836. REFERENCES.

REFERENCES.

Bordentown—Joseph Bonaparte, Comte de Survilliers; Rev. Edwin S. Arnold, A.M.; Rev. John C. Harrison; E. Dubarry, M.D.; William Cook, Esq.; Lucien Murat, Esq.; John L. McKnight, Esq.; Nath. Dayton, Esq.

Burlington—Right Rev. George W. Doane, D.D.; Rev. Samuel Aaron; Samuel R. Gummere, Esq.; Hon. Garret D. Wall; Capt. John T. Newton, U. S. N.

Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Charles Williams, D.D.

Philadelphia—Hon. Joseph Hopkinson; Peter S. Duponceau, Ll.D.; Hon. John Sergeant; Charles Picot, Esq.; Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq.; William Fry, Esq.; George McClellan, M.D.; Professor Walter R. Johnson; Joseph P. Engles, Esq.; Samuel M. Stewart, Esq.;

Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Reese Fry, Esq.

New Orleans—Achille Murat, Esq.

Charleston, S. C.—William Lance, Esq.

Natchez, Miss.—Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Galena, Ill.—Major Legate, U. S. A.

N. B.—A Prospectus of this Institution may be had at the stores of Henry Perkins, Chestnut street, and E. Durand, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

NEWARISH. V.

corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

ANTED, a Young Man capable of attending in a Lottery and Exchange Office.

Lotteries to be drawn This Week. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
To be drawn on Wednesday, 30th of November.
Capital Prize \$2,0,000.
Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Capital Prize \$30,000.

To be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday, 3d December.

Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50.

SHAFER'S VALUABLE REAL ESTATE LOTTERY, To be drawn on the 6th day of February next.
Capital Prize \$33,333.— Tickets only \$10.

Apply at EMACK'S Office, sign of the Flag of Scarlet and Gold, three doors west of Brown's Hotel..

nov 28—mw&f if

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable,?

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1836.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

LOUISIANA FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER-EXTRA. Mobile, (Ala.) Nov. 24, 1 P. M.

All the Parishes in Louisiana but three, Natchitoches, Claiborne, and Concordia, have been heard from, and they give Mr. Van Buren an aggregate majority of 301 votes. There is a faint hope that the three Parishes yet to be heard from may have given White a majority sufficient to for the West, on Thursday last. insure him the State. The New Orleans mail due yesterday noon has not yet arrived. We have been expecting the news of the result of the three Parishes in question every day for the past week, but as yet nothing is here known had died of that disease, is unfounded. - Gazette. how they have gone.

ARKANSAS.

Returns from only one or two counties in this White, though no one doubts that the State has |,ed, is on his recovery, and out of danger. gone for Van Buren. ALABAMA.

The returns from our election come in very slowly, owing to the miserable arrangement of the mails, and the low state of the rivers, which prevents the steamboats from running with despatch. We extract the following from our paper of this morning: [In 10 counties, White majority 2,442.]

Several of the above reported majorities are incorrect, no doubt, as they come, we believe, all, with the exception of that of Greene, through Van Buren channels. There are several strong White counties, such as Marengo, Pickens, Perry, &c. yet to be heard from; also a number of smaller counties, which will give White a handsome majority. Then to match, and it may be more than match, all these, there are the four or five great Van Buren counties in North Alabama to be heard from. It is time their returns were in. We shall soon know the result.

MISSISSIPPI. White's prospect in this State is, we think, from present appearances, decidedly good. The following table comprises all the returns received, with the exception of vague rumors from one or two other counties. [The table, comprises 18 counties, giving an aggregate majority for the White ticket of 1,504 votes.]

GEORGIA. FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER OF NOV. 24. GEORGIA ELECTION .- Returns from 82 coun-

ties have been received. · Congress.—Dawson, (W.) 23,882 Sanford, (V. B.) 20,909

Eight counties to be heard from, which may reduce the majority a few hundred.

The vote for the electoral ticket will be larger, and the majority greater.

Our readers may perhaps be gratified to hear what information the Administration has received of the Elections, through all the numerous channels open to them. We therefore extract for their instruction, from the Globe of yesterday, the following very lucid and specific account of the information which had reached them up to

that time: " Election News .- Since our last, we have received letters and partial returns of the votes in Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi-all indicative of a favorable result to the ticket, but nothing absolutely decisive. From Missouri and Illinois we have no further news. From Arkansas nothing."

A number of the Members of Congress have already reached this city, in good time for the opening of the session, which commences on Monday next. Amongst those upon the ground, in addition to others heretofore mentioned, are Mr. Speaker Polk, Mr. Granger, and Mr. TALIAFERRO, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. GRUNDY of the Senate.

We propose in our next country paper to spread before our readers, entire, the Eulogy on the life and character of James Madison, pronounced at Boston, some weeks ago, at the request of the City Council, by John Quincy ADAMS. Of the names thus connected, the fame of the dead and the ability of the living unite to recommend this Discourse to the perusal of every reader.

Foreign Grain.—The sales of foreign grain the past week have been very extensive. Fortyseven thousand bushels, of all descriptions, have een sold, viz. 19,000 bushels of red German wheat, at \$2 a \$2 02; 18,000 do. white Dantzic, at \$2 a \$2 11 1-2, the latter price on time; 3,000 do. of red and white Dutch, \$2; 5,000 do. rye, from Trieste, and 2,000 do. from Prussia. The market is now nearly cleared of foreign grain, and 9,000 bushels of the Dantzic sold have not yet arrived .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Washingtonian, and Farmers', Mechanics', and Merchants' Gazette.-We understand that this paper, which has been suspended three or four weeks on account of the ill health of the proprietor, will be resumed on Saturday next, and increased to the royal size, with an addition to its former title. The "exchanges" of the Washingtonian are requested to send on their papers immediately, and the editor desires publishers of all parties to give this notice an insertion in their respective papers.

JAMES GILLELAND, Esq. a member of the Pittsburg Bar, and senior editor of the Pittsburg Times, died on the 16th inst. in the 51st year of his age. On the 18th the Court adjourned to attend his funeral, and the members of the Pittsburg Bar and the members of the Pittsburg Bar, at a meeting held the same day, resolved, in testimony of respect for his memory, to attend the funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning. LITTLE ROCK, (ARK.) Nov. 8.

The steamboat John Nelson arrived on Thursday, with about 900 creeks, of Tuck-e-batch-c-had-jo's party, in charge of Lieut. J. T. Sprague, U. S. Marine Corps, and Dr. G. W. Hill, surgeon to the party. The party started westward on Saturday and Sunday by land. The J. N. eturned on Saturday, to bring up about 900 of the same party, who were left at the post of Arkansas, and about 400 nere of the same party are coming through the Mississippi swamp, with horses, &c. the whole to rendezvous at Lew-

sburg, and proceed from thence to their new homes. There are from 13,000 to 14,000 now in the State, leav ing about 3,000 in the Creek nation, the warriors of whon have gone to Florida, to assist in subduing the Seminoles When that is accomplished they will emigrate, which will complete the removal of the whole Creek nation. Capt. Bateman's party of 2,500, and Lieut. Scriven's, of

3,000, passed the cross roads, 25 miles north of this place, Lieut. Dea's party of 2,600, and Col. Campbell's, of

2,800, are behind, and will pass up in ten or twelve days. The health of the Indians has generally been very good -no contagious or malignant diseases among them. The rumor that the small-pox was prevailing, and that many

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22. Two more of the persons scalded on board the Flora nave died-the cabin boy, and one other, name not known. State have come to hand. They are favorable to | The Hon. Mr. Kinnard, who was among the badly scald-

> IMPORTANT LAW CASE.—The Trenton Emporium of Saturday says—"The case of John Den, ex dem Henry Gale, vs. Henry Behling, was tried before the Circui Court of the United States in this city last week. The ti aware is situated,) in the river Delaware, was the matter in dispute, the lessor of the plaintiff resting his claim upon a warrant from the proprietors of West Jersey, and also upon a grant derived from New Jersey. The defendant is n possession under the General Government, and their ti-le rests upon an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Delaware, in May, 1813. It presented the interesting question how far the State of Delaware can extend her undary under the deed of feofiment from the Duke of ork to Wm. Penn, in 1682, of Newcastle and a twelvent iles circle? The trial engaged the attention of the cour ad jury for three days, and resulted in a verdict for the

Messrs. Wall, Frelinghuysen, and Southard were em ployed by the plaintiff, and displayed their usual talent.

James C. Green, the attorney for the United States for the New Jersey district, manifested great industry in the preparation of the cause, and great skill and address in the

Rapid Prosperity.-The following circumstance too place last week in the neighborhood of Lympstone, (Engand.) A farmer, whose wife was on the point of confin nent, requested the nurse, on his retiring to bed, that sh would let him have the earliest intelligence of any increas to his family. The old woman, taking him to mean in general sense, sent his hind to him soon after he had retin ed, who knocked at his door, and, on being asked what he wanted, said, "Measter, the mare has just foulded wi'twe vine coults." In an hour after, the stable-boy awoke him to communicate "that the old sow had just farrowed wi nom nice little wons," and, at the same time, asked if I should not remove the pointer-bitch Fan, who had just g a litter of five fine pups, from the rest of the dogs in th kennel? The disturbance caused by all these interruptions, and his anxiety respecting his wife, induced the falmer to get up rather earlier than usual, and on the stain mer to get up rather earlier than usual, and on the stairs he met the nurse, who exclaimed, "Well, measter, Betsy has got a fine calf." Forgetting, for a moment, that he had a favorite cow named Betsy, after his wife, he exclaimed, "Got a what?" "Why, a fine calf." "What! my wife got a calf?" "Law, bless the man! I mean your cow, for I sent you word, an hour ago, mistress had got twins, a fine boy and a girl." Overpowered with his feelings at such an increase in his family, he went into the parlor, and, on going to sit down in his arm-chair, he discovered that the cat had kittened in it, with seven kittene; so that, in all, itse had 20 inouths more to feed on his farm than he had when he retired to rest.—London vacer.

had when he retired to rest.—London paper. ELECTRICITY. The electric spark is light given out ELECTRICITY.—The electric spark is light given out by the air, and colored by the substances through which it passes. Oxygen colors it white, and hydrogen green. When the air is extricated from a glass vessel, it has been ascertained that we can cause the electric spark to traverse from four to five feet, but not more than twelve inches through the atmosphere. The phenomena excited by the passing of the spark through pure air differ from the phenomena of dense air. The spark in the former becomes longer, but the brilliancy of the light is diminished.

It is the opinion of a modern lecturer that there is little evidence in favor of the theory of an electric fluid. When we ask ourselves why the fluid is taken from one place, and conveyed to another, we are at a loss to reply. It has

nd conveyed to another, we are at a loss to reply. ifferent gases, we observe a change in its appearance roving that its color depends entirely on the materia brough which it passes. The duration of the spark wher issing through the atmosphere is less than the millionth art of a second. This has been proved by Mr. Wheatone, who has invented a measure of time to that diminu-

spark is followed by a rumbling sound, it i slightly colored with purple; but when it precedes a sharp and loud sound, we have a white light. If the sound resembles something striking the earth, the light is excessively white. The sound heard when the lightning passes to the ground is nothing like that which we hear when i passes from one cloud to another; in the first case it is ex takes place in the lofty regions of the atmosphere, there is still more purple. In the higher regions of the atmosphere a series of discharges are continually going on —American

The late Mr. Wood, the English Banker .- The follow ng reminiscence, connected with this eccentric individual has not appeared among the several anecdotes published ince his death. It may be supposed, from his habit and character, that a dinner guest was an unusual phenomenor at his table. On one occasion, however, he found it necessary to tolerate the rarity, and provided a fowl for the banquet, the dressing of which he was rash enough to entrust to a rustic flunkey in his service. He also placed in readi ness a bottle of wine, for the protection of which he deem ed it prudent to attach to its neck a label, with the awful word "poison" imprinted thereon. He then went about his customery avocations. On his return to dinner his attention was attracted by the wild and disorderly appearance of his factorum, whose eyes were "in fine frenzy rolling," and he asked what was the matter with him? "O, measter," stuttered the hiccupping youth, "it's all over with me." "What do you mean, you rascal?" "Why measter, as I was basting the fowl, it did smell no nice, and I was so hungry, that I could not help turking into it and I was so hungry, that I could not help tucking into it, an when I'd done I know'd as how you'd turn me away for it and so—and so—I've poisoned myself!" (Hiccup.) The dissected fowl and the empty wine bottle "corroborated his

VINHE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friend and the Public generally, that he has taken the old established stand lately occupied by Mr. Pishey Thompson, where he offers for sale a new stock of Theological, Law, and Medical Books. This collection also comprises works in every department of General Literature, an assortment of Juvenile Books, and selected Annuals for 1837; and he has made arrangements for being regularly supplied with the new publications of merit or interest, as they are issued from the American press. The subscriber also offers for sale an assortment of superior Fancy Articles, Stationery, Maps, Razors, Knives, and other cullery, Perfumery, a variety of Brushes, and other articles. He continues to carry on his Paper store, at the corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

All articles in his line will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

GARRET ANDERSON,

Penr. Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets.

nov 30 Penr. Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets

TAFAR AL BARMEKI, a Tale of the Court of Ha-

Your all Raschid, in 2 vols.

Northcote's Fablez, illustrated

Wilson's Ornithology, in 3 vols. octave, with 1 quarto vo

lume of cologed plates.

This day received by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,

The Athenaum. In the Athenæum.

ABUSES IN BANKING.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY EXPRESS. Messrs. Epirons: I am a friend to banks; am opposed to the doctrine that "all incorporations are inconsistent with the spirit of our free institutions;" but I am most decidedly opposed to the course pursued by the banks in this city. Banks are incorporated, ostensibly, for the benefit

of the Public, receiving at the same time certain privileges such as the right to issue twice or twice-and-a-half the amount of their capital, &c. &c. which makes it an object always for capitalists to invest their money in bank stocks; for proof of this, look at the value of bank stocks What do the banks do? The story has been told over

and over again, and the energies of this community are no awakened. The banks loan large amounts of money t orokers on the very paper which they refuse to discount when offered by merchants or other regular business men. It is of no use for the banks to pretend that they have no connexion with the brokers; some of them have, an some have not: but why do they discount so largely to bro kers, and on the same paper, too, which they throw out when offered by merchants, when they know that the bro-

ker wants it to shave notes with, but the merchant to pay

his notes and save himself from bankruptcy? Look at it! a merchant in Pearl street, who has formerly een courted by the banks, and promised-many fine things offers at the — bank five thousand dollars of notes for discount; it is all thrown out; "no money;" "clear up;" and after one o'clock he is, perhaps for the first time in his life, obliged to go to a broker and pay him 3 per cent. a month discount. The broker offers the paper the next day, gets it discounted at 7 per cent. per annum, and is prepared to see his Pearl street friend again; a little past one o'clock

Merchant.—I am disappointed again to-day about discounts; I do not think the banks use me well.

Broker.—It is hard times; money is tighter than ever.

Mer.—Are you buying notes to-day?

Bro.—Hardly—have you some good short paper?

Mer.—Yes, as good as can be made.

-What is money worth to-day?

Bro.—Almost any price, sir; how much do you want?
Mer.—Three thousand dollars.

Bro.—If you will come in about two, or half past two o'clock, I will let you know what can be done.

Merchant leaves; the broker says to himself, now I've got him; how much will it answer for me to take? The erchant is good, and the paper without him is good; it has about three months to run on an average; o get that amount of the paper discounted which I bough of him yesterday, about \$53. I think, as it is getting late in the day, and he'll not have time to get it elsewhere, tha t will do to charge him 3½ per cent. a month. He figures it up and strikes the balance; about half past two o'clock ne merchant returns.

Mer.—Well, what's the report?

Bro.—Why, sir, it's a hard case; but I have had an of-

fer for it at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.! Why, that would kill a man.

Bro.—I know it; but then we must be satisfied with alnost any treatment now-a-days.

Bro.-Yes; and not anxious at that. Can do better. Mer .- Well, give me a check, I must have the mo The broker draws his check, and credits Profit and Loss with about \$262; and then, with this same paper, prepare for the next day in the same way.

DEATHS.

In Charlestown, Mass., BENJ. CROWINSHIELD, Esq., one of the earliest voyagers to the East Indies from the city of Salem. He was, for many years, collector for the port of Marblehead, and was removed by Gen. Jack-son. Captain Crowninshield was in the 80th year of his At his residence in Somerset county, near Princes

Anne, Maryland, on the 15th November instant, Doctor JOHN WOOLFORD, in the 76th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED, NOVEMBER 28. Schr. Kitty Flowers, Thompson, Edenton, N. C. shingles to

B. Waters & Co.
Steamboat Fredericksburg, and steamboat Columbia, passe nothing bound up from sea.

SAILED, NOVEMBER 28.
Ship Harvest, Fuller, Amsterdam.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Columbia, Stinson, of this port, at Charleston, three day Ship Potomac, Smith, sailed from Liverpool for this port 21s

CORPORATION NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, REGISTER'S OFFICE.

WHEREAS a number of persons have failed or neglecter
to renew their licenses, and are selling without, notic
is hereby given to all delinquents, that unless they renew then
during the present week, the books will be handed over to the olice officers for the purpose of proceeding against them a

ording to law.

Given under my hand this 29th November, 1836.

nov 30—tM WM. HEWITT, Register.

OTICE.—The subscriber, having opened an office ac joining his dwelling-house, and immediately north of the Branch Bank, is prepared to act as agent in the prosecution or claims before Congress and the Executive Departments of the General Government, and, in virtue of his appointment of Justice of the Peace, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments, to take depositions, &c. &c.

nov 29—2awlm

SAMUEL R. SMITH.

CARD.-MR. W. PRATT, Professor of Music, 12th Ta. street, having been requested to give instruction to a class of Ladies and Gentlemen in Sacred Vocal Music, in the lecture room of the Rev. O. B. Brown's church, 10th street, any persons wishing to join the class are requested to meet at the above place on Saturday evening, December 3d, at seven o'clock, when the class will be organized.

Terms: Five dollars, one-half in advance, for the course of twenty-four lessons.

VEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from Mr. Far rar's rack, on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Gadsby'. Hotel, a Black pacing Mare, full mane and tail, two hind fee white, and a white snip in her forehead. She had on her a good

ddle, bridle, and martingale, with brass rings. I will giv the above reward for the mare and saddle

REAT BARGAINS IN SHOES.—CARY istrict. The following comprise a part, viz.
1000 pairs fine Lasting Slippers, Philadelphia make, a little

3000 do Este's, Lane's, and Follansbee's Morocco and Ki-

500 do Morocco, Kid, and Seal Walking Shoes

200 do superior Fur Shoes. 150 do French do 250 do Gaiter Boots

300 do colored Morocco Shoes, at 75 cents 300 do Este's black and white Satin Slippers 500 do Seal; Morocco, and Kid Slippers, at \$1.

MISSES' SHOES.

350 pairs Misses' Morocco and Kid Philadelphia Slippers
100 do thick Seal Jeffersons
200 do fine Seal and Morocco Boots
300 do Child's Boots and Ankle-ties 100 do thick-sole Lasting Jeffersons, at 50 cents.

Also—2000 pairs coarse Shoes for servants.

CARY & TURNER.

Ladies can have any of the above Shoes sent to thei lwellings. A liberal discount will be made where a dozen pair more are taken.

G. & T.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber's farm in Westmoreland, Virginia, in December last, two negro men named ABRAM and THOMAS. Abram is stout, about five feet nine or ten inches high, dark copper complexion, and about twenty-seven years of age; when spoken to he answers slowly and diffidently; but he may more certainly be known or detected by the remains of a severe venereal disease, under which he had labored twelve months previous to going off. Thomas is quite black, equally stout, round face, large white eyes, awkward appearance, smooth skin, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty-two or thirty-three vears of age. I will-vive three hundred two or thirty-three years of age. I will give three hundred dollars reward for their apprehension in any jail, so that I get them again. Some suspicion is entertained that they are still lurking in Maryland, though it is most probable they have escaped beyond the State, though they are both married men, and left families in Virginia. Reference may be made to Charles Tiernan. Esc. Ballimore. Fiernan, Esq. Baltimore.

T. W. SOMERVILLE,

TAMES'S NEW NOVEL.—The Desultory Man, b Also, Mellichampe, a Legend of the Santee, by the author of Guy Rivers, &c. in two vols.; price \$1.25.

Also, Mellichampe, a Legend of the Santee, by the author of Guy Rivers, &c. in two vols.; price \$1.50, this day received by KENNEDLY. & ELL'OTT, nov 24-3t

In the Athenæum

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I must beg the favor of a

PAINTING.

pace in your paper, for the purpose of dropping a hint or we for the perusal of my female acquaintances who are n the habit of indulging in the odious practice of painting, or, as Shakspeare would say, "daubing their faces." I could not venture even a vague suspicion of the fact, while engaged in a tete-a-tete with those of my fair and blooming associates, because I know full well that I should then have committed the unpardonable sin; for from them I could never hope for forgiveness. Allow me, then, Messrs. Editors, in a general way, to drop a few hints through the medium of your press, for the benefit of this class of painters. I feel assured that all of my own sex will accord heart-ily with me; and a goodly share of the females, yes, even those who are in the daily habit of tinging their cheeks with the deceitful covering, (for it is treacherous to almost all,) will subscribe in their hearts to the justice of the exposition. In the first place, it is a custom which is savage and uncivilized in its very origin, carrying along with it the stamp of deception; though it often fails of its end, yet the premeditated intention is deception of the most censurable character. I am surprised that the savage custom of painting the eye is not countenanced also. Surely if the blue, gray, or black does not suit its mistress, she should, by the application of her potent brush, exchange it for that which would be more congenial with her notions of beautiful and becoming. Some of our fair "daubers" (for it is litterally daubers, with meany variety think they they are literally daubing with many) vainly think that they can turn back the wheel of time from thirty to sixteen years, by the application of the paint in their furrowed cheeks, "Time's sure and prominent mark;" yes, you may paint an inch thick, but to this you must bow with submission. Many think to resuscitate the bloom of youth, which has undergone its natural decay; thus imagining it to be the antidote of old age, faded beauty, &c. How disgusting; how much better the time, which is thus devoted to their own disadvantage, might be employed in improving the mind, a painting which is (instead of being impaired) strengthened and brightened by time. Somethers are strengthened and brightened by time. Some there are, upon whose heads fifteen winters have not told their numthe ber, young and beautiful as the opening flower not yet disclosed its full-blown bloom, who foolishly imagine that their young fingers can ply the brush in such masterly exactness as to add to that infantine loveliness bestowed upon them by their all-wise and omnipotent Creator. God has given the contract of the c given them one face, but they must paint themselves a more suitable one. Disgusting thought! How oft has the lip curled with contempt when the discovery is made!

"O wal some pow'r the gifter gie us To see ourselves as others see us! It wad frae monie a blunder free us, It is a custom which should be frowned upon by those of

their sex whose sense of propriety would be shocked at the bare suggestion. Oft it is that we see the blooming cheek of some passing female; and, bearing in mind the deception which is frequently attempted upon our sex, we immediately interrogate ourselves whether or not that bloom is all a deceitful show, or is it the gift of Heaven; thus off-times doing our fair young lasses great injustice. Yes, some are suspected, whose intelligent and praiseworthy feeling would recoil at the mere suggestion; but this is only the case where a minute scanning of the materials of the face is denied by circumstances; for in conversation any one of the least penetration can discover, if he ever fixes his eyes on the face of her with whom he converses, for the countenance is the seat and mirror of what passes in the seul. It often happens that the blood, according to its being put in motion by different passions, sometimes covers the face with a sudden and modest blush, sometimes retires leaving it pale with fear, and at ot s diffuses a calm and amiable serenity over it. All these affections are strongly imagined and distinguished in the lineaments of the face; but this mask of paint, which we sometimes see, deprives the features of that energy of expression which we read with so much pleasure, and that life and soul, by which it is the faithful interpreter of what passes in the heart. I am astonished that modest, retiring females will lay themselves liable to so much mortification as frequently falls to their left. falls to their lot. I once was dancing with a lady on rather a warm day, and this, together with the healthful exercise, produced a perspiration upon her blooming cheeks, when horrible to tell!) not only I, but several, discovered her eautiful complexion bidding adieu to its residence, and beautiful complexion bidding adieu to its residence, and making rapid strides down her face, much to her discomfiture, as will readily be supposed, when she found her beauty transplanted to her handkerchief: then it was palment and the supposed and the more measure, which was the natural consequence on such a discovery. Could that I dy anticipate happiness with any man whom she deceived in this way? Could she expect that esteem and affection from him which would otherwise be her due, when he found that instead of an honest open-hearted when he found that, instead of an honest, open-hearted female, he had taken to the altar a masked, deceptious wo-man? God deliver me from such a lot! Oh! mothers, for the sake of your daughters' happiness, give them a lesson which will guard them from such a principle as decep-

ion, the ugliest companion of sin.

This is not intended as a personal blow at any one paricular individual, but is honestly intended as a lesson, which is only designed to awaken such persons to a sense of what they are doing. Many who are guilty of this practice I regard with feelings of esteem and respect, but must honestly beg them to appear in their own faces hereafter. A LOVER OF NATURE.

VIRGINIA, Nov. 22.

To prevent disappointment, it is proper to state that no order for the National Intelligencer, for the session of Congress, or for any other term less than a year, will be attended to unless accompanied by the cash. The price of he Daily paper is a dollar a month for any term short of a year-and for the tri-weekly paper, four dollars for six nov 15—iftf nonths.

AMS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. by Ed. Dyer. hall sell in front of the auction store, on account of whom it

may concern, viz.

120 Hams in lots

Half pipe and barrel best Cogniac Brandy
Marseilles and Sicily Madeira Wine
Holland Gin, Peach Brandy Holland Gm, Peach Brandy
Hats, a quantity of Bootees and Shoes
And a variety of other articles.
Household Furniture, &c. 2 Rotary Cooking Stoves
Good Carpets, Beds, &c.

EDWARD DYER. nov 25-d2t The sale of the above was unavoidably postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather till W nesday, 30th instant, same hour. EDWARD DYER,

The subscriber has an hardys, PLOUGHS, &c. The subscriber has on hand, and constantly keeps for sale, a large assortment of the above articles. Also, several pairs of Ox Wheels completely ironed, from two and a half to bour inches on the tread. Those wishing to purchase the above articles will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, High street, apposite the tobacco, washouse in Conventions. High street, opposite the tobacco warehouse, in Georgetown a where all orders in the Blacksmith and Wheelwright business

will be promptly attended to by ARWOOD SCHOOL.—The exercises of this school for the ensuing year will commence the 16th of January, and terminate the 15th of December ensuing. The course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Practical Mathematics, English Grammar, Geography, Blair's Rhetoric, Composition, History, and the Latin

Language.
TERMS: For board, tuition, lodging, and washing, during the scholastic year of ten fhonths, will be \$115, about one third to

be paid in advance.

Students who remain during either the summer or winter vacation, (each one moath,) will be charged the additional sum of \$8. If early application be made, sixor eight girls, about 12 years of age, will be received for the ensuing year, and placed under the care of a competent instructress.

Harwood is situated in the upper part of Stafford county, about eighteen miles above Frederickshurz, from which place a con-

righteen miles above Fredericksburg, from which place a conveyance to the school may at all times be obtained. Great attention will be paid to the morals and manners of the students, and none over 16 years of age be received, who cannot produce testimonials of correct deportment. Letters addressed to either of the subscribers, near Somerville, Fauquier county, Virginia, will preceive uponed attention. if the subscribers, said receive prompt attention.

JEFFERSON SPINGLE,

UBLIC SALE.—I will sell at public sale, to the high-est bidder, on Monday, the 12th of December next, at the late residence of Thomas R. Stephen, near Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, his entire personal estate, (negroes excepted,) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cat-

AIR SEATING, plain and figured, assorted sizes, jure received, and for sale by E. LINDSLEY.

consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, catle, sheep, corn, tobacco, farming utensils, &c.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

At the same time and place, I will hire, to the highest bidders, for the year 1837, the negroes belonging to the deceased,
consisting of mon, boys, and women.

Terms will be made known at the time aforesaid.

ALEXANDER KILGOUR, Adm'r.

nov 26—lawtds

Rockville, Md. Nov. 1836.

We are pleased to see that the doctrine of annulling contracts, so far as it has been the subject of remark by papers in Virginia, has met the strongest disapprobation. The following article from the Lynchburg Virginian contains much that deserves attention. If there be in it something which savors of party, let it be remembered that it is not inserted in this paper on that account. We support none of the nominees for the Presidential office, and oppose none. We oppose unconstitutional and mischievous doctrines, from whatever quarter they may come. Whether the doctrine come from the Loco Focos, who oppose Mr. Van Buren, or whether it come from Mr. Dallas and Mr. Kendall, who support him, it is the same thing to us. Our opposition to it is equal in either case.

We have not observed what course the Globe and Enquirer have pursued on the subject. If it be true, as the Virginian intimates, that not a single word of disapprobation has yet appeared in the latter paper, it may have been because the editor of that paper thought there was no occasion for it. He may have known that, throughout Virginia, the doctrine is disapproved by intelligent and honorable men of both parties, and, that being the case, may have thought it not worth while to take notice of it. We have no idea that the Enquirer will support it .- Compiler.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN. The Charter-breaking Doctrine.

The reception in Europe of the information that a distinguished American statesman had broached the extraordinary doctrine of the right of a State convention to annul charters of incorporation, and thereby to make vested rights the sport of demagogues and factions, excited great astonishment, as might have been anticipated. The Philadelphia National Gazette publishes two letters from London on the subject, one of which says:

"I am sorry to see Mr. Dallas's attack on the United States Bank; though I think it will recoil on himself. Such a monstrous doctrine cannot be countenanced."

And the other thus shows its effect already which must necessarily be more extensive and decisive, should the doctrine of Mr. Dallas find favor with any considerable portion of the Pennsylvania Convention, which is soon to assemble: "There is no sale now for American stocks, G. M. Dallas's Jacobinical letter having been published in the Times."

The New York American adds the following letter from Paris, expressing similar sentiments: " PARIS, SEPT. 29, 1836.

"We have read with painful attention the newspaper slip regarding the Bank Charter. The advocating such doctrines as we there find seems to us about as imbecile and culpable as would be the promenading an unprotected light through a powder magazine. The simple broaching of this pretended right of a succeeding Legislature, or of a Convention, to break faith with public contracts, is already an evil to your national credit. The practical application of it, in any one instance, would be striking the keystone out of the arch Fortnestely not your sense of justice alone, but your commercial quicksightedness also, is deeply interested in the question, and we cannot have any serious apprehension-about the manner in which it will be set-

Two grounds are assumed by the advocates of the Dallas doctrine-first, that "exclusive privileges" should not be granted by Government to any portion of its citizens; and, secondly, that a law passed by a Legislature should not be irrevocable.

In reply to the first position, it is only necessary to say that a charter of incorporation, whether of a bank or of any other company, does not confer exclusive privileges on such association; because, when books of subscription for stock in these companies are opened, every man in society has an equal right to participate in its | supposed or real benefits, by subscribing for as many shares of stock as he may think proper. If the charter prescribed certain qualifications, such as that no man worth less, for example, than \$10,000, or one belonging to certain professions, should be permitted to subscribe for stock; if it should pretend to restrict the right to certain classes, and to prohibit it to others, then, and then only, would it be an "exclusive privilege;" and, being so, the charter itself would be unconstitutional and void. But when it places all men and all classes of men on a level, and permits all to subscribe or to abstain, just as they please, it is false to say that an "exclusive privilege" is conferred upon an association so organized.

To the second position, we reply that charters are rather contracts than laws. They prescribe certain conditions beforehand, upon a compliance with which they guaranty to such persons as may think proper to comply with those conditions certain rights and privileges, which they cannot afterwards nullify, without a breach of faith and a violation of honesty, any more than a man who leases to another a tenement for a term of years can annul that lease at his will and pleasure or, to make the case still stronger, than a State may, by the repeal of a loan law, after it has procured and used the sum of money required, defraud the public creditors of their just dues.

The hostility to incorporated companies, which has recently been manifested, is as mischievous as it is ridiculous. Without such associated wealth and energy, where would have been all the great enterprises, the accomplishment of which has tended so rapidly to develop our national resources, enabling us to send the products of our soil and the fabrics of our looms to the most distant countries, and, in return, to bring thence the conveniences, comforts and luxuries which we are unable to produce or manufacture within ourselves; to construct canals and railross; to build seminaries of learning and tempres of religion; to extend the boundaries of our growing empire far into the trackless wilderness, redeeming it from the savage, and drawing from its teeming bosom stores of wealth richer than the mines of Mexico? We hazard nothing in asserting that, but for this combination of wealth, our march to national greatness and renown would have been but as an infant's pace compared with the giant strides that have astonished the world. Destroy these combinations, by uprooting the pillars of public faith on which

they rest, and our future career will be marked I by an imbecility and weakness of effort, which is the necessary consequence of the division, instead of the concentration of strength. The fable of the bundle of sticks is peculiarly and strikingly applicable to this subject. The wealth of a country, however great it may be, scattered in many hands, each wielding his own for a separate object, can never accomplish any but partial benefits; while far inferior means, concentrated in a single association, and used for a single purpose, will achieve the most magnificent and seemingly impracticable schemes. But, unless we guaranty to such associations the possession of their "vested rights," alike from the rapacity of agrarians and the hostility of factious demagogues, they will never be formed. No man will put his money into a fund when the doctrine is sustained that the fund may be plundered either by a State Legislature or a State Conven-

There is still another view of this questionwhich is, that, if the principle be once establishbut one more step to the abrogation of title-deeds | men of the bench" as well as the jury box. and the confiscation of private property. The same chain of argument, indeed relied upon by Mr. Dallas to demonstrate the competency of a State Convention to do this deed of mischief, would, if pushed to its legitimate consequences, cratic juries. From all and sundry of which justify the complete annihilation of the rights of good Heaven deliver us. property, and a general division of the gains of the economical and industrious among the spendthrifts and the licentious!

Although this proposition of Mr. Dallas is, for the present, confined to Pennsylvania, we cannot tell how long it will be before it will be insisted upon in Virginia likewise. The "official journal" of the Government approves of it-Amos Kendall has declared that it "must be settled" as the custom of the country-while the organs of "the party" in this State have accompanied their notices of it by not a single word of disapprobation. Under these circumstances, we deem it necessary to warn the people of Virginia against a principle which, if recognised, will be as subversive of their prosperity, as it is of honesty and good faith.

WHAT MRS. GRUNDY SAYS OF US.

FROM THE LONDON "JOHN BULL." OF OCTOBER 16. It is our settled conviction that the "experiment," as it as been miscalled in the United States of North America, s about to experience what the honorable member from Pomfret would call a finisher. In truth, "this experiment," from the days of Tom Paine, until now, has been one vast and systematic piece of cheatery. Those States never had, have not, and never will have any bond of union as a naing of the distribution of the taxes among "the people, from whom they are first derived, and who themselves de rive them from the property of foreigners, the Governor of the State of New York, and the governorship of this State, as in the case of Van Buren, is become a stepping-stone to the Presidency of all the States—this Governor has told is, in an official document, that "to the victors belong the

This is the Governor who, in his annual message, about two years ago, said that the citizens must "raise more money in Europe," and which citizens did raise a few millions, in order to pay off a few thousands to the English holders of shares in the Eric canal, which happens to be the only safe stock in the United States. Were the shares of the United States Bank a safe stock, the clique of the persons who manage its affairs would contrive to buy up all the shares held by foreigners—and why? Because the first and last principle—the beginning and end of every American transaction, financial or political, is—self.

The immediate cause of the "finisher" our readers will probably hear of before another publication of the "Bull," is the Presidential election. Were General Jackson fitty or sixty years old, instead of being as he is, more than seventy, we should have the French game played over on American soil—that of Napoleon Bonaparte. Andrew Jackson has all the ambition of Napoleon, and nothing pleases him more than to be called the Renearts of American soil—than to be called the Renearts of American soil—that of the Renearts of the Renearts of American soil—that of the Renearts of the Renea Jackson has all the ambition of Napoleon, and nothing pleases him more than to be called the Bonaparte of America. However, he is too old to ape his prototype much longer, and the next best thing to a perpetuation of his own supremacy and despotism is that of procuring the election of one of his creatures, Martin Van Buren. If the United States should hold together long enough, this man will be the President. That is a point settled. It was settled so long ago as 1828, when General Jackson was elected President, and procured the election of his toady as Governor of the State of New York. The succession was then arranged. A mandate has now gone forth cession was then arranged. A mandate has now gone forth and the conge d'elire will produce the anticipated result dent. Under such circumstances, will any rabid Radical wicked Whig, or tender-hearted Tory, talk again of the "voice of the people," the "march of reform," or the "in-eresting experiment" in America? We hope not.

No Yankee ever caught rattle-snakes in a cleftstick more adroitly than Andrew Jackson has caught these people and handed them over to Mr. Martin Van Burén! Whe ther Mr. Martin Van Buren will be able to hold the people as his master has done, is now the question-nous verrons

DUBLIC SALE OF LOTS AT APPALACHI-COLA.—The undersigned, Trustees of the Appalachi-Land Company, hereby give notice that their second pub-sale of Building Lots in the city of Appalachicola will take e there on the second Tuesday of January next, being the day of said month, under the direction of the Directors of

They will also offer for sale, at the same time and place, all rect or parcel of land within the limits of Forbes's pur, lying between the rivers Ocklockony and Little River, pting a tract of about 1,200 acres already disposed of. he said tract supposed to contain about 12,000 acres, more

The terms of sale will be one-fourth cash, or approved drafts sixty days, and the balance in one, two, and three years, in just payments, with interest; and, when said payments are ade to the Trustees, a clear title will be given by them to the

urchasers. Lithographic maps may be obtained at the office of the Trus-es, in the city of New York, and at the office of the Directors t Appalachicola. New York, October, 1836. LOUIS McLANE, CHARLES AUG. DAVIS,

oct 22-3twt1stJan

APPALACHICOLA SALES POSTPONED The Trustees give notice, that the sale of CITY LOTS dvertised to take place on the 10th of January next, is postoned until the first Tuesday (being the 7th day) of March next, t which time the sale will positively take place, at the City of appalachicola.

JOSEPH M. WHITE,

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the eity of Washington, D. C. on the 14th inst. a negro woman named MARY, or MARY DODSON. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black complexion, bushy head, and is easily confused when spoken to. She took with her two female children, the oldest about 2 years of age, very notable in consequence of one eye being very weak, and continually running with water; the other an infant, about 6 months old, very black, and of a healthy appearance. The above woman has a husband belonging to G. W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington, who calls himself Daniel Dodson, who, there is no doubt, has effected her escape, with an intention of following her. It is quite likely she will endeavor to make her way to the North. Fifty dollars will be paid, if apprehended within the District of Columbia, and one hundred dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid, if taken out of the District, and delivered to William Lloyd, or to the subscriber, near the Seven red to William Lloyd, or to the subscriber, near the Seveldings.

ADELAIDE DOUGLASS. Buildings. oct 27—2awIm

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, Maryland, on Saturday, the 17th of the present month, negro man BASIL, or Basil Thomas. He is upwards of six feet high, and large in proportion, with a full suit of hair, and very large whiskers. I gave Basil a line to get a master in the county, which was dated the 15th of the present month, and out the 17th, since which time I have not seen him. He passed the Anacostia Bridge on Sunday morning, and was seen on the Capitol Hill about 12 o'clock of the same day. I am of the opinion that he is still in Washington city, as he has several connexions living there. I will give the reward if secured in iail so that I get him again, and all expenses paid. POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE BANGOR COURIER. Political Judges .- The Advertiser has recentbroached the dangerous doctrine that Judges should be elected by the People. This, with the opinion heretofore expressed, that their appointments should be for very short periods, is what we call the ne plus ultra of folly; uttered for effect with the People, who are flattered by the honeyed words that they are as well capable of choosing those who administer as those who make the laws. We have heretofore spoken at considerable length upon these disorganizing and pernicious doctrines, and shall again, when occasion requires, show the danger of "converting the court-house into a caucus room, and the sacred temple of justice into a political arena; but it is not called for at this time. We only allude to the subject for the purpose of putting the declaration of the Advertiser on record, and to show the manner in which a "gentleman of ed that charters may be nullified by law, there is the bar" would control and trammel the "gentle-Three months would not probably elapse after the election by the People of democratic judges (as the Advertiser terms those of its favorite school of politics) before we should have demo-

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER. NORTH CAROLINA. - That tower of strength in which we trusted, turns out, at last, to be but a goodly vision-fair, indeed, to the eye, but as false as it is fair. The only political privilege almost left to the People is the elective franchise; and even this, it seems, they have not the spirit to exercise. The vote of the State has been given to Mr. Van Buren, by a MINORITY OF THE PEOPLE, as must be evident to any one who will examine the subjoined statement. There has been no material increase of strength to the now successful party, but they owe their triumph altogether to the apathy of their opponents, who seem to have wholly forgotten the inducements of personal interest, which, they might have known, would stimulate the holders and expectants of office to exertion. In the counties of Davidson, Rowan, and Randolph alone, the Whig majority was diminished about 2,000 votes by a failure to go to the polls; whilst, only in two or three counties of the State. was our August majority increased. We feel mortified and humbled at the result, and can find no excuse for the reprehensible neglect of those who have contributed, by their inertness, to entail upon the country another four years of misrule and mal-administration.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

The Senate [of North Carolina] have made good beginning in the election of Hugh Wan-DELL, Esq. as Speaker. He is a talented and dignified gentleman; full of the fervent fire of liberty—the uncompromising opponent of all encroachments upon the rights of the Peopleall infringements of the constitution and laws of the country. Orange should be proud of such a representative—the State of such an able and patriotic son. The hope is indulged, however, that all party spirit may be laid aside, and legislation conducted on that good old plain republican plan, which characterized the ancient law-makers of our State, as such a course can only sures. In the present condition of our State, every patriot, without regard to party, should go for "our country-our whole country;" for the enactment of every measure calculated to redound to the prosperity of North Carolina.

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND JOURNAL.

THE EXAMPLE OF NEW JERSEY, in the late election, is as honorable to the State as it is gratifying to the friends of the Constitution through out the Union. Directly in the face of the dis couraging accounts from Virginia and Pennsylvania, the Whigs of New Jersey have achieved a noble triumph over the office-holders and their adherents. Animated by that indomitable spirit, which rendered the old Roman soldiers more terrible after a defeat than after a victory, they groom's friend, who had acted the part of negotiator for went to the polls determined to do their duty let who might prove recreant to their principle and their country. Had but a tithe of that spirit been manifested by the Whigs of Rhode Island or of Virginia, they would not now suffer the mortification of seeing their respective States in the hands of an acknowledged minority. He who takes a just and candid view of the present state of our national affairs, and can yet reconcile it to his conscience to absent himself from the elections, must use a kind of ethics, or of logic, with which we are unacquainted.

O RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals wi be received, until the 8th of December next, for the gra duation and masonry of the first ten miles of the Gainesville and Narkeeta Railroad. A profile of the route, with plans and spe ifications of the work, will be exhibited at Gainesville for te lays previous to the time of letting, and all other informatio given on application to the subscriber or the assistant engineer given on application to the subscriber or the assistant engineer. Recommendations will be expected in all cases of persons not known to the officers of the company or to the engineer. For the information of persons at a distance, it may be remarked that this road commences at Gainesville, on the Tombigbee river, and extends 22 miles southwest to Narkeeta, in the State of Mississippi. The Tombigbee is navigable for steamboats the greater portion of the year, and, having direct communication with Mobile and New Orleans, will afford facilities for procuring supplies and utensils necessary for the hands employed on the work, or for their ready conveyance hither, if procured from a distance. The country being perfectly healthy through which a distance. The country being perfectly healthy through which the road passes, and the mildness of the climate admitting of operations throughout the winter season, renders the contract peculiarly desirable to those wanting winter employment. To an enterprising and energetic contractor, the construction of this road offers the prospect of a profitable job.

D. H. BINGHAM, C. E Gainesville, Ala.

The Railroad Journal, Boston Daily Advertiser, Cincin-nati Gazette, Mobile Patriot, and New Orleans Bee, will each nsert the above weekly till 1st of December, and forward their ccounts for payment.

The proprietor of the PATH STATE FOR SALE. The proprietor of the BATH COFFEE-HOUSE, (O'Fer.) at the Berkeley Springs, Virginia, desirous of removing rall's,) at the Berkeley Springs, Virginia, desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale the aforesaid property. It consists of the well-known Bath Coffee-House, adjoining the Bath Square, with several neighboring lots, on which are good Stables, Carriage-house, Ice-house, Ten Pin Alley, and a neat two-story Dweiling, and other necessary appendages of a bearding house. Also, a very valuable merchant Mill, on a never-failing stream, within a mile of Bath, with about 200 acres of land, a part of which is cleared and under cultivation; and another tract about four miles west of Bath of upwards of 300 acres.

To any person or persons wishing to purchase, a liberal bar-

To any person or persons wishing to purchase, a liberal bar-gain will now be given.

Also, a House and Lot in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Va.
This property will be in market for sale or rent until the first
of December next. If not sold or leased by that time, the proprietors will continue to keep the Bath Coffee-House as heretoore, for the reception of visiters to the Berkeley Springs. This
represents being well known, need not be particularly described. property, being well known, need not be particularly described. Those who are not acquainted with it, are invited to see it, and udge for themselves. For terms, apply in person or by letter to

JNO. O'FERRALL, jail so that I get him again, and all expenses paid.

sep 22—eotf

JOHN BOWIE.

sep 24—w6w

Bath Coffee-House, Berkeley Springs, Va. A CHINESE WEDDING.

FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY FOR APRIL.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 28, 1835. Having been informed that a daughter of one of the rincipal Chinese merchants was about to be married, I so-cited an invitation to attend and witness the ceremony y received by him, and invited to a seat in a room adjoining that in which the ceremonies were to take place, there to await the arrival of the bridegroom. As he did not arrive till nearly half an hour had elapsed, I improved my time in examining, with the father, the room where the laughter was to be married.

Before the door which led into the street was a screen On the right hand of the door, in front of a window, stood a narrow table elevated on a bench, and some old bricks, and covered with fruits and sweetmeats, having two or three small wax candles burning on each end of it. Be-yond this, towards the interior of the house, was a mat spread upon the brick floor, and still another smaller mat, of a finer quality and colors. On the side of the room, or posite to the window and table above mentioned, was th family god, a large picture of a deified hero, and under it the family altar. This was fitted up for the occasion with a variety of showy ornaments and sacrificial articles. Next to the wall was a screen about two feet square, formed of small square pieces of marble, each having some painting upon it set in a wooden frame.

upon it set in a wooden frame.

At each end of this stood a waxen candle about three feet high, and three inches in diameter at the lower end; these were already lighted. Near each of them were several curious articles, composed of various colored sweetmeats, fruits, &c., fixed on long sticks of wood and wire; and between them a still more curious object, which it would be difficult to describe. The body of it was composed of group loaves several of which were rolled together. posed of green leaves, several of which were rolled together, and then the rolls stitched together in the form of a pyra-mid. Into each roll of leaves was inserted a slender stick, some of which were covered with sweetmeats and dried fruits, and others with leaves and flowers. In the top of the pyramid of leaves was a stick with numerous branches, covered with leaves and flowers and sparkling tinsel. These were but a part of the curious and gaudy ornaments on the altar. Between this altar and the carpet mentioned above, were set seven chairs, with cloth embroidered with gold thread spread over them. One of these stood with its back towards the family god; and the others on the right and left in front of it. A table stood in the middle. The walls of the room were hung with papers bearing various inscriptions, some of which were expressive of good wishes towards the couple about to be married.

owards the couple about to be married.

When I entered, there were several men in the room preparing for the wedding. At length the word was given, "coming;" on which a young friend of the parties put on a long light colored silk garment over his usual dress, and the father asked if all was ready. Soon it was proclaimed again, "coming," and the young man put on a larger gar-ment of figured light green satin, reaching to his feet. Again they said "coming," and he completed his dress by putting on a dark purple robe of figured satin, and a pyramidal cap with red hair fixed in the apex, and descend-ing on all sides nearly to the rim. This person was the

receiver of guests."
The sound of music was now heard, and they pre pared "to meet the bridegroom." He came in a procession preceded by music, dressed like the "receiver of guests, and attended by six companions, each bearing an immense umbrella, and other persons bearing poles of bamboo, with branches and green leaves upon them, and sustaining between each pair a piece of red cloth about three yards long. On his arrival near the door, a kind of paper basket, filled with Chinese crackers, was carried out, and the crackers burnet with protesting the contraction of the

burnt with great uproar.

The receiver of guests met him at the door, and perform the receiver of guests met min at the toor, and performed the usual ceremony. As he entered the door, a nephew to the bride, splendidly dressed in embroidered satin, with much tinsel and a little gold, advanced and presented him an orange. The receiver of guests then conducted the bridegroom to the carpet already described, and, placing him at one end and himself at the other, they bowed to each other, and then by three measured languages they explane. other, and then by three measured long steps they exchang ed places and bowed again; and then at last he conducted the bridegroom to his seat at the head of the table, and pre-tended to arrange the cloth for him. They here bowed to the bridegroom standing, and performed the same ceremonies with each of the six friends of the bridegroom; they then took their places, bowed, and sat down.

Tea was then brought, three cups in succession, and finally betel nut. Soon after these were removed, my attention was drawn towards the interior of the house, where the bride made her appearance splendidly dressed and veiled, and attended by several females. She advanced with downcast eyes and a very slow too desired. cast eyes, and a very slow step, designed doubtless to imitate that of the little-footed ladies of China. On coming to he threshold of the room, she paused, and waited without the intestoid of the room, she paused, and watted without the motion of a muscle, or any expression of sentiment in her face, the coming of her future companion. As for him, when he knew she had come in sight, he cast an eager eye sideways to catch a glimpse of her as soon as possible. He very soon left his chair, walked round before his companions to the door where the bride stood, and they bowed to cach when they give have both as death to the relief. to each other, she raising her hands slowly to the level of her shoulders and letting them fall as slowly, and with the same immovable, inane countenance as before; and then turned and walked away. He bowed less deliberately, then turned to his companions with a smile of satisfaction alwaying a pile grant them and the same and t playing on his countenance, gave them a slight bow, and

Thus ended the ceremony for to-day. It is to be renewed again after two days, and at the house of the bride-groom, whither the bride is to be conducted. When the the parties, [i. e. for the fathers of the bridegroom and the bride,] before the wedding. He told me the bride had been the inner apartments for eight or ten years; and that he bridegroom had never seen her before. He said also

nat she could not read.

30th November.—Went to the house of the bridegroom to see the conclusion of the wedding. The arrangemen of the room where the ceremonies were to be performe was similar to those at the house of the bride's father. On a table standing before the family altar, were placed at one a table standing before the family altar, were placed at one end more than twenty female garments, and a pair of shoes; on the other end slips of red paper enclosing dollars with names written upon them; and on the middle, a waiter on which was laid a belt, said to be wholly of gold, and to have cost two hundred dollars, a splendid large buckle for it, a handsome bosom pin, and several rings. All these were presents to the bride from several relatives and friends. The names on the papers were the names of the donors, who gave as many dollars as their abilities allowed or disposition prompted them to do. The table was covered with a red velvet cloth, embreidered with gold thread; and at each end of it stood a chair with a similar cloth upon it.

While I was waiting the arrival of the procession, two

While I was waiting the arrival of the procession, two coolies came in, bearing between them a stout pole covered with cajang, (a kind of long leaf like flag leaves, stitched together,) under the cover of which was something more together,) under the cover of which was something more substantial. I soon ascertained that it was a lady, who was brought in this style to the wedding. The carriage consisted merely of the cajang with a cloth, the ends of which were tied to the pole, and the middle, hanging down two or three feet and spread out, afforded a seat for the lady. Several others were brought in the same way; and as the carriages seemed to have been thoroughly used, I conclude that this is the method in which they are usually conveyed from place to place. A more uncomfortable and degrading method could scarcely be imagined. But Chinese custom and opinion do not allow them to be seen, and they are not considered worthy of a better carriage.

The report being made that the procession was near, a man in the dress of ceremony like that worn the other day

by the receiver of guests, began to bow and worship—first towards the altar at the window, to the gods, to whom he bowed ten or twelve times with his head to the floor; there towards the family altar, to the family relatives, to whom he bowed four times. Before commencing this, he lighted several incense sticks, and bowed slightly with them in his hands, and set them in a dish of ashes upon the altar, towards which he bowed; and also burnt incense enough to fill the room with smoke. The procession was like that of the former occasion, but less numerous, and the bride room and the bride come in relanguing; he attended by groom and the bride came in palanquins: he attended by the little boy who presented him the orange on the 28th, and she by the three little girls of the same age, splendid-by set of with embroidered silk of very brilliant colors, and

The bride was assisted to descend from her carriage by The bride was assisted to descend from her carriage by her attendants, and, on coming near the door, was presented with an orange by a little girl dressed like those just mentioned. At the door, the bride and bridegroom bowed to each other; they took their places on a mat between the two altars, first facing that near the window, towards which they both kneeled, and he bowing with his head to the ground, whilst she performed an equivalent ceremony, by sitting back upon her feet in a very graceful manner. They then rose, and knelt again, repeating the ceremony several times, and then, turning to the family altar, did the same. Her attendants carefully arranged the dress of her long garments as she knelt, that they might not receive injury, or entangle her feet. Her eyes were downcast, her injury, or entangle her feet. Her eyes were downcast, her sep 19-eoff near Queen Anne, Prince George's co. Md.

face uncovered, and her features as immovable as if made |

of marble. He appeared rather eareless and impatient to be done with the ceremonies.

After their worship in this room, they went into the interior of the house, and performed similar prostrations there. They then returned to the outer room, and their relatives began to come forward to receive their reverence. They both knglt before each of them. First came three or four men, then as many women, each of whom, on going out, touched the hand of the bride; then came an old man, an elder brother of the bridegroom's father, who showed mucl kindness in his manner towards the bride, and helped he fulness. The bridegroom frequently went into the inner room to call for those persons, and the poor bride stood mo-

males here, though shorter than European ladies generally are. Her face was pretty enough, but rather too wide, and destitute of expression. Her beautiful black hair was tastefully done up, and ornamented with white and artificial yellow flowers, and encompassed by a tiara of black velvet, on which were eight little yellow images, or genii, which they would have people think were gold. Her dress was embroidered satin of different colors, red, yellow, white, and green; she wore fine white stockings, and a pair o Chinese shees; the fore part only of which being seen when she walked, they made a very clumsy appearance. When the ceremonies were ended, they both went into the interior apartments, and took tea and other refreshments. sides those required by the rules of ceremony. After a few

sides those required by the rules of ceremony. After a few minutes they came out, and took their palanquins to return to her father's, bowing at the door.

The carriage of the bride moved fast, preceded by servants bearing the presents of clothes, &c. noticed above. The din of music continued during the movement of the procession, as well as during all the ceremonies of this and the former day, and was quite insufferable. On reaching the father's house they bowed at the door, and proceeded to the unper received the procession. to the upper rooms. She soon returned, took out the upper stick of the leaf-made pyramid with its flowers and spangles, and bore it away; thus signifying the completion of same formalities, who partook of the same refreshments which were brought forward. This concluded the cere nonies of the day, and the wedding was considered con

SALE OF TOWN LOTS AT PENSACOLA, by the Pensacola City Company.—The Pensacolity Company having selected a spot contiguous to the cown, embracing a beautiful water front on the Bay of Pensacolity Company. la and Bayou Texar, and where the railroads now constructing centre and terminate, will offer at public auction a portion a lots for sale on the first Monday of January next, at the ci

of Pensacola, under the direction of the undersigned. The terms of sale will be:

1-5th cash or approved drafts on the North at short sight.

Do at one year's credit,

Do at three years' credit,

Do at three years' credit,

Do at three on the North at short sight.

Six per cent. per annum, payable at three years' credit, ble half-yearly.

Do at two years credit,
Do at three years' credit,
Do at four years' credit,
A temporary title will be given, till the consideration money
is paid, when a full title in fee will be given.
The Company deem it unnecessary to expatiate in an advertisement on the peculiar advantages they feel assured are possessed by Pensacola, but refer the Public to a pamphlet and map

rietors, under a full sense of the responsibility they assumaking the assertion, do conscientiously believe that Pense is not only destined to become one of the most attractive ad extensive marts or community and unprecedentedly short period of time.

WM. H. CHASE, Trustee,

Pensaco l extensive marts of commerce, but will reach that positi

WALUABLE POTOMAC LANDS & THREE FISHERIES FOR SALE OR RENT.—With a view to a further removal to Alabama, the subscribers will sell their Deep Hole and Farm Plantations, adjacent, containing two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight acres, lying upon Occoquan bay, from the junction of Occoquan river to Neabsco creek with the Potomac, and bounded on the west by the old mail stage road to Colchester, along which the contemplated railroad from the South must be constructed. The farm and fisheries are of easy access, by land and water, about 18 miles from cies are of easy access, by land and water, about 18 miles fro Alexandria, three from Occoquan, and one from Colchester. These are unquestionably the most fertile lands in Prim William county—adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacc oats, timothy, &c. and highly susceptible of improvement by clover and plaster. The Occoquan mills and factory are a convenient market. The overseer's house, barns, quarters, wheat machine, fencing, &c. are in corresponding condition.

The Deep Hole fishing shore is known to be among the best upon the Potomac. The Farm Marsh (or Mud Haul) fishery has been fished several years successfully: 418c the Plum Tree fishers fisher than the contract of the property o

upon the Potomac. The Farm Marsh (or Mud Haul) fishery has been fished several years successfully; also the Plum Tree fishery, between the two. Houses are on each shore. There is abundant sea-room for seines of the largest class.

Many hundred cords of wood might be cut and sold on the and, immediately on Neabsco creek, for which there is a constant lemand; and there might still remain sufficient wood and timber for the use of the estate.

The winter fisheries and ducking shores are also valuable.

Liberal terms are offered. The fisheries, well managed, will nore than pay the interest of cost. One-fourth cash; the ballence in three equal annual instalments. Possession may be giv-

ce in three equal annual instalments. Possession may be given at the ensuing Christmas.

en at the ensuing Christmas.
Such an opportunity is rarely offered for judicious investmen
For terms, (if by letter, post paid,) apply to William Hindmar
Esq. Baltimore, or to the subscribers.
BEN. OGLE TAYLOE, Washington, D. C.
WM. H. TAYLOE, Warsaw, Va.

aug 20-d&ctf 500 DOLLARS REWARD.—Left the sub

DOLLARS REWARD.—Left the subscriber's plantation, on Saturday morning, the 16th of July, Negro MICHAEL, with a pass, permitting him to visit his wife, at the farm of Nicholas Brewer, jun. Esq. near Annapolis, and limiting the time of his absence till Monday evening, the 18th, since which time he has not been heard of. Michael is about 35 years old, black, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and slenderly built; he generally speaks slowly, and in a mild tone, and has a slight distortion of the mouth, showing his teeth much in talking. If he has any marks, they are not recollected. His clothing was of osnaburg, and he had on a pair of fisherman's boots. These he may, however, change. Michael was purtained by me, in February last, of Richard M. Chase, Esq. of Annapolis, in and around which city he has many acquaintances, and also some relatives in the neighborhood of the former estate of the Darnells, on Westriver, Anne Armdelcounty, and a brother, purchased, I think, by a Mr. Edelen, of Calvert county, at the time of my getting him. In the vicinity of some of these he may likely remain until an opportunity offers of making his escape, which he no doubt intends, having gone of without provocation. He has, I am told, followed the water, and may probably endeavor to get employment on board some vessel. Captains of vessels are warned against receiving him. I will give \$250 for him if taken any where in the State of Maryland or District of Columbia, and the above reward of \$500 for his apprehension out of the State. In either case he must be delivered to me, or secured in jail so that I get him again.

DANIEL CLARKE, sep 19—eotf near Queen Anne, Prince George's co. Md.

TEWCASTLE GAZETTE.—The patrons of the New Castle Gazette are respectfully informed that the public Castle Gazette are respectfully informed that the publi-on of the same is suspended for three weeks, and that the additions of new type, &c. and the editor respectfully solicits e support of the Public, and particularly the Republican party the State. The reasons for change of location and name will

given in my first number.

ENOCH E. CAMP. ESTERN LAND AGENCY.—JOSEPH T.
DAUGHERTY, CHARLES OSGOOD, & CHARLES
H. DABNEY, have formed a partnership under the firm of
Daugherty, Osgood, & Dabney, for the purpose of buying, sell-

Daugherty, Osgood, & Dabney, for the purpose of buying, selling, and locating Government lands on commission.

To persons wishing to invest money in Government lands, the undersigned offer great facilities and advantages. One of the firm resides in the West, and has much experience in the business of locating lands, particularly in Michigan.

For a moderate commission, say fifteen per cent., individuals may have their money profitably invested, without the labor and risk of transporting specie to the land office; or, if preferred, the undersigned will take their compensation in a share (one-half) of the profit arising from a subsequent sale of the land, guaranteeing to the person investing. his principal and interest.

igned to them. All letters and orders from a distance promptattended to.
Office No. 28, Wall street, New York.
DAUGHERTY, OSGOOD, & DABNEY.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Charles H. Russell & Co. Lawrence and Trimble,
Wetmore, Hoppen, & Co. New York.

Messrs. Caleb Cope, Esq. Humphreys & Jones, Brown &
Wess. Philadelphia ress, Philadelphia.
Gen. Edward Carrington, Hon. Richard Jackson, Provi-

ence, R. I. Hon. H. St. George Tucker, Hon. Richard E. Parker, Bushd C. Washington, Esq. Virginia. Samuel Johnson & Co. Buffalo.

Hon. Austin E. Wing, Gen. L. S. Humphrey, Michigan.

WALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the very valuable Farm upon which he resides,) in Anne Arundel county, near West river,) containing our hundred acres. This farm is in a fine state of cultivation, necessary out-houses. There is a fountain of fine water within a few paces of the dwelling. Any person wishing to purchase such a farm is invited to call and view the premises. Possession may be had on the 1st of January, 1837. Any inquiry may be made by writing to the subscriber, near West river post office.

GEORGE McCENEY.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF MONTGOMERY LANDS.—By virtue of a deer of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, bearing date the heavy of May, 1836, in a cause wherein Thomas S. Alexander is complainant, and Edward L. Nicholson and others defendants, the subscribers will sell at public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 16th day of December next, all that parcel of land, the estate of the late Gen. Richard Harwood of Thos. of the city of Annapolis, containing about 302 acres, more or less, lying in Montgomery county on Bennet's creek, about six miles from Clarksburg, and the same distance from New Market. This neighborhood, and is adapted to the growth of tobacco and farm-ing crops generally. There will be executed before the sale a warrant of resurvey taken ont of this land, whereby it is believ-ed much vacancy will be added, all of which will also be sold on

sale, to be executed by the purchasers and sureties to be approved by the subscribers. On the payment of the purchase money the trustees are authorized to execute deeds conveying

the property sold, free, clear, and discharged of the parties this cause, or those claiming under them.

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, ALEX. RANDALL, nov 23—wts

Trustees

nov 23—wts

Trustees

Trustees

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county,

Virginia, on the 29th day of December last, a negro man slave
named ALEXANDER LANHAM, about 25 or 26 years of age,

5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, smooth face, having but
little if any beard, flat nose, thick lips, and white teeth. He ations with buttons up the tegs; a winte fur hat, and a pair of coots. The said negro is well acquainted with the colored peo-ele in Montgomery county, Maryland, having been two or three times to Brookeville, and several times to camp meeting in that ounty. He is also acquainted in Washington and Georgetown in the District of Columbia, and was seen near the latter town on the day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion. rs from some colored person in this county or in the District of olumbia, and that he has been induced to rou off by or with a nite woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Phila-lphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This wo nan is the wife of a tall mulatto man, who committed mudorund escaped from Virginia 12 or 18 months ago. I will give the above reward provided the said negro slave is delivered in the nil of this county, or in the jail of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and so secured that I get him again.

ELI OFFUTT.

WHREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Prince George's county, Md. on the night of the 21st instant, three negro fellows, named SAM, ROBERT, and BOB.

Sam (calling himself Sam Lockwood) is 23 or 24 years old, about five feet ten inches high, well made, of a dark color, with fine teeth, and a pleasant countenance, and had, when he left, large whiskers. He wore jacket and pantaloons of light colored cotton and yarn, and a pair of new hobbed shoes. He may change his dress, however, as he had other clothing.

Robert, (calling himself Robert Lockwood) brother to Sam, is 25 years of age, about five feet seven or cight inches high, rather

Robert, (calling himself Kobert Lockwood) profiler to San, is 25 years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, rather a bad countenance when spoken to, fine teeth, fine head of hair, and altogether a good looking negro. He were a roundabout of dark cotton and yarn twilled, blue pantaloons, and a pair of new heavy hobbed shoes.

Bob (calling himself Bob Norton) is about 25 or 28 years old, the counter of the state of th

comething like six feet high, spare but well made, fine teeth and hair, and a pleasant countenance. He wore pantaloons of blue twilled cotton and yarn, but has other clothing with him.

blue twilled cotton and yarn, but has some.

He had on very old shoes.

I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars each for the above slaves, if taken in the State of Maryland or the District of Columbia, and One Hundred Dollars each if taken elsewhere, and secured so that I get them again. The above negroes are well acquainted in the District, where one of them (Bob) has a brother residing. No doubt they will be found lurking thereabouts.

JOHN PALMER,

Disconsidered sounty, Maryland.

Near Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, residing in Prince George's Co. Md. opposite Alexandria, about the 15th of August, 1834, a negro man by the name of SAM, or SAMPSON, 21 years of age, rather chunky, dark complexion, thick lips, shows his teeth a little naturally, wore rings in his ears when he left me, which he did for no provocation. I have been told he was persuaded away by his father, who lives in Georgetown, a free colored man, who calls himself William Williams, who was employed at the time of Sam's elopement at the point of Rocks, and who conveyed Sam to the Point of Rocks, where he continued until the following spring. During last summer he was seen by several persons who knew him, in the city of Washington, under the pretence of being my marketer. I have no doubt the said Sam or Sampson is either secreted by his father in Georgetown or the City, or employed on some part of the canal, or has obtained a lorged pass through his father. I will give the above reward if apprehended and brought home to the subscriber. THOMAS BERRY.

AN AWAY, on the 22d October last, from the AN AWAY, on the 22d October last, from the lot of Mrs. L. Taliaferro, of Fredericksburg, a negro woman named ANN, about 18 years old. She is about five feet high, rather thick and low, quite a dark negro, an uncommonly large full head of hair for so dark a negro. No mark recollected. She is unusually brisk, artful, active, and intelligent. As she took money before leaving, it is presumed her clothing will be entirely changed, and she may possibly change her name. It is supposed she will try to get to Richmond, and also attempt to go to some of the free States. If taken over fifty miles from home, and delivered to me, or lodged in jail where I can get her, I am authorized to offer for her \$100 reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE AYLER, now 10—law3w