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From the St. Louis Beacon.

We desire to gratify many of our friends by giving the communications of Americanus a more distinct, compact and portable form, has induced us to issue a Supplement, on a smaller sheet, in which the two communications appear together, and will be read with more ease and satisfaction than in the detached form of a weekly newspaper.

The communications are not of a character to be read and forgotten,—to be seen, once and then laid aside. They relate to a subject of lasting and revolving interest to the West, and treat it in a way to impart information to every reader. They relate to the dismemberment of the valley of the Mississippi in 1819, when two of its noblest rivers were surrendered, and two hundred thousand square miles of its territory were ceded to a foreign sovereign, and they give the substance and extracts of the official documents and diplomatic correspondence which led to that stupendous and ruinous sacrifice. These documents are unknown and inaccessible to the body of the people; they are packed away in official libraries, to a few have the privilege, and much fewer the inclination, to discover and examine them; and unless their contents are made known through newspaper publications, such as we now address to the public, the best informed citizens will remain ignorant of the secret history and hidden springs of a negotiation,—must remain unacquainted with the sectional and political views of a negotiator,—which led to the most wonderful sacrifice of national territory which the history of "unconquered nations" has ever exhibited. The public mind, for the first time, will now be enlightened upon these dark points. The people will see, and will see with indignation and astonishment, that this great sacrifice of American territory indissolubly connects itself with the arrangements of Ferdinand the seventh, to preserve his dominion over Mexico, and with the intrigues and operations of the missouri restrictionists, to prevent the expansion of slave-holding states, to the west of the Mississippi. The light which is now shed, or rather the long train of facts which are now brought to light, establish the fact of this double connexion; and if we are not largely mistaken in our estimate of American character, the knowledge of this fact will revive and exasperate the grief which was felt at the time of the sacrifice, and will inflame the universal desire which is felt, to repossess the beautiful region which was then so wantonly and wickedly cast away. The Western people claim from the laws of God and nature, to the exclusive possession of the entire valley of the Mississippi. This magnificent valley was, of right ought to be, theirs, in all its extent and circumference,—to the head spring of every stream that runs in it, to the summit ridge of every mountain that encloses it. It was, and ought to be, theirs, in all its borders and dimensions, with all its woods and groves, with all its fountains, rivers and floods. No foreign flag should wave over any part of it. Not an inch of its soil should be sold, not a drop of its water should be drank, by a foreign power. The American people should have it; and as execrations, loud deep, pursue the negotiator who dismembered it,—who despoiled this imperial valley of two of its noblest rivers, and 200,000 square miles of fertile territory,—so will benedictions, fervent and lasting, thicken over the head, and crown the name of the American President, who shall restore it to its natural possessors and to its pristine integrity.

To the Editors of the St. Louis Beacon:

The idea which has been suggested in a Western paper, and repeated in the *Boston Bulletin*, of endeavoring to obtain from Mexico, by friendly negotiation, and for ample equivalents, the cession of that part of the valley of the Mississippi, which was ceded to the King of Spain, by the Florida treaty of 1819, is beginning to engage, as it ought to do, the most serious attention of the Western people. The voluntary cession of this extensive, beautiful and fertile region, by which the valley of the Mississippi was dismembered, and of its noblest rivers surrendered, and territorial extent diminished above two hundred thousand square miles, a foreign power brought within the national boundaries of the United States, and placed upon the banks of the Arkansas and Red River, with a right of navigation to and from the sea,—was certainly the most wonderful sacrifice of national interest, which the annals of unconquered countries have ever exhibited. It was made in favor of Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain; a monarch, who neither for personal qualities, good intentions, or just or generous actions, was entitled to any benefit or favor from the United States. The cession was made to this King, and for the benefit of himself and his heirs, though happily, in the progress of human affairs, it speedily devolved upon the new-born Republic of Mexico. Such a sacrifice of territories and of rivers, deeply and vitally injurious to the United States, and so little desirable to its present possessor,—who seems to omit no opportunity to grant it away,—would be incomprehensible and unaccountable, but a knowledge of the diplomatic correspondence which led to the cession, and a recollection of the views and policy of the American Secretary of State, under whose auspices the sacrifice was consummated. The reading of this correspondence, and a reflection of the policy and views of John Q. Adams, unveils the mystery of this stupendous sacrifice, and establishes the truth of the otherwise incredible fact, that this cession of the U. S. territory was made to the King of Spain, from hostile feelings to the independence of Mexico, through subserviency to the Spanish King, and to aid him in preserving his dominion over the Mexicans, by cutting them off, and keeping them at a vast distance, from the rapidly rising population of the United States. The correspondence itself proves this; circumstantial and persuasive evidence, drawn from the known character and policy of the American Secretary, the time and place of his negotiation, his political associates, and their views and operations at the same time, taken in conjunction with the useless magnitude of the sacrifice, authorizes the belief, and forces the conviction, that hostility to the growing West, and the slave-holding South, was a subsidiary and powerful motive for curtailing and abridging the territorial extent of Louisiana; and, in that abridgement, forestalling and preventing the existence of five or six slave-holding states in the South and West quarter of the Union.—These, Messrs. Editors, may appear to be bold assertions; but they are not more bold than true, nor more true than can be proved. The correspondence itself, communicated by President Monroe to Congress, and printed by its order, will prove in direct terms, and in multiplied passages, the whole charge of hostility to Mexican independence, and numerous facts of general notoriety, will furnish the persuasive evidence and violent presumptions, which authorize the belief of all that is asserted of the South and West.

With respect to the individual who was the author of this sacrifice, no animadversion upon him is intended or contemplated. He is no longer an object of political attack. He is done, and done forever, with public affairs. He belongs to the class of actors who have done acting,—who have left the stage,—and whose feelings should be respected. Of course, this essay is not against *him*, but against his *work*; it seeks to *undo, not his character, but a piece of his work*, and no reference to his acts or motives, shall be further made than shall be necessary to shew, that this *piece of his work ought to be undone*; that the present boundary line between the United States and Mexico, was conceived and established by Mr. Adams, in a spirit of hostility to Mexican independence, and to the south-west quarter of the Union; that the permanent continuance of this line is fraught with mischief to both parties; and that the future peace and harmony of both, require this boundary to be abandoned, and another to be established by amicable agreement, which shall conform to the localities of the country, be adapted to the convenience of each, and give to neither a position and a foothold within the natural boundaries, and upon the banks of the great rivers of the other.

To prove and demonstrates these important positions, I shall have recourse to copious and multiplied extracts from the diplomatic correspondence of our minister in Spain, which, although communicated to Congress, without the instructions which warranted them, will still be sufficient to shew, that the idea of this cession of territory originated with the American negotiators; that it was first mentioned by them to the Spanish Secretary of State; and pressed upon the acceptance of the Spanish ministry, as the means of forming a desart between the U. States and Mexico, keeping their inhabitants apart, preventing the communication of republican ideas from one to the other, and thereby contributing more effectually than any *guarantee* of possession could do, to preserve the Spanish dominion over the Mexican territory. Mr. Geo. W. Erving, a gentleman of the North East, was at that time U. States minister in Spain, and these overtures were communicated by him to the Spanish secretary; but that he had instructions to warrant all the offers that he made, is sufficiently proved by the known fact, that Mr. Erving was neither recalled nor censured, for making unauthorized proposals—and that, upon the failure of the negotiation at Madrid, it was transferred to Washington city, carried on by Mr. Adams with Don Luis de Onis in person, & that the offer of the desart was not only renewed by Mr. Adams, but to much greater extent than by Mr. Erving, and actually established and agreed to upon Mr. Adams' proposition.

The correspondence between the negotiator at Madrid, as communicated to Congress, opens abruptly, with a letter from Mr. Erving to Don Pizarro, dated Madrid, July 3d, 1818. The second paragraph is in these words:

"The only security which occurs to me as possible to be stipulated under present circumstances, is that of 30 leagues desart, which I mentioned in my two last conversations; and, in fact, this kind of material security, in transactions between two great nations, ought, according to my apprehension, always to have the preference over the other kind of stipulations; for tho' such stipulations should be most religiously observed, even in the extreme cases wherein, by the universal practice of nations, they are deviated from, or altogether dispensed with,—yet, in the still greater extremity of war, they cease to be binding, of course, and cannot be renewed but after the war, and then the inducement to renew them may have ceased; whereas, the material security of which I speak, always remains. War does not cultivate desarts, but it makes them; however, these and other important considerations belonging to the subject, will be duly deliberated on by his Majesty's government. I can only say, that if my suggestion should be adopted, I shall be ready to put it into form, &c."

To understand what is meant by the word "*security*" to be found in a *desart* of thirty leagues between the settlements of Louisiana and New Mexico, it is necessary to remember, that at the period of this proposition, all South America and Mexico were in a state of revolution, and making efforts to burst the Bonds which bound them to old Spain. In Mexico, these efforts had commenced in 1808, and various expeditions from Louisiana, under *Toledo, Ross, Long*, &c. had entered the *Internal Provinces*, and repeatedly hoisted the standard of Independence. It was then from the Lower Mississippi, that danger to Mexico was apprehended, and the most strenuous effort of Spanish policy was directed to avoid it. A *guarantee of possession*,—the security most common and best known among the crowned heads of Europe, was the one thought of by the Spanish ministers, and for this they were willing to cede Florida to the U. S.; but as this was a step which no American minister could venture upon—as universal execration would have overwhelmed any Secretary of State, or minister of the U. States, who should have guaranteed Mexico to Ferdinand the Seventh, and his successors, when she was struggling for her independence, and on the point of achieving it,—a different mode of action, another form of guarantee, a security of a new kind, had to be adopted, by those who were willing to assure the Spanish dominion over Mexico, but dared not do it by an open and palpable act. Hence the idea of the *desart*, as a substitute to the *guarantee*.

On the 19th July, the Spanish Secretary of State, makes the following answer to Mr. Erving's proposal:

"You are pleased to point out in your note, as a mode of settling the question of boundaries more certain than that of any guarantee, the establishment of a desart of thirty leagues between the frontier of Louisiana and that of the Spanish possessions. Although his Majesty has a due respect for the good faith and strict punctuality of the American government, yet he does not perceive any security preferable to the guarantee; nor that there would be any difficulty in connecting the one with the other; and with a view to avoid disagreements on the frontiers in stipulating the establishment of such a desart, provided both governments could agree on the requisite measures for preventing this intermediary desart from being converted into a rallying point for adventurers and banditti, where they might exercise their pernicious activity in disturbing the peace of his Majesty's dominions, as well as those of the United States * *. But the principle difficulty still subsists, namely: that although the establishment of this desart might be considered expedient, yet we may not agree on the exact line of division, keeping in view the rights of each party to the territory west of the Mississippi, & to that which ought to afford to his Majesty in that quarter, an equivalent for the two Floridas, which are proposed to be ceded to the United States, in consideration of such equivalent. If I rightly comprehend your verbal communications, relative to the establishment of this intermediary desart, I persuade myself, that the understanding is, that the 30 leagues intended to be comprehended in it, will be fixed to the eastward of the Bay of San Bernard."

To this Mr. Erving replies, under date of the 24th July:

"Referring to a suggestion made in my last note, as well as in our two previous conferences, respecting a desart of 30 leagues between the confines of Louisiana and the Spanish possessions, as a better security than a guarantee, your Excellency is pleased to inform me, that tho' his Majesty thinks that no security is better than a guarantee, yet he has no objection that the one should be added to the other; and though the principal difficulty remains, that is to say, where the desart shall be established, your Excellency invites me to put my suggestion in the shape of a formal proposal. I beg leave to remind your excellency, that in my note of the 9th I have said that this plan of a desart, is the only kind of security which occurs to me; it was not then my intention, nor can it be now, to add this to any other kind of security; nor was it my intention to offer this, but upon the supposition, that his Majesty's government would consent to the *Colorado* as the western limit of Louisiana." * * * "My government will never consent to give any guarantee to his Majesty of any part of his possessions; but I will undertake, on its part, to stipulate, that a desart shall be placed between his possessions and those of the United States." ——"The line of the *Colorado* appeared to be objectionable to his Majesty's government without a guarantee, such as is impossible for the U. S. to give. I proposed to substitute for it, what I consider as better for Spain—a barrier between its possessions and those of the U. S. I now propose, then, that the desart which is to form this barrier, be of thirty leagues breadth,—that is, 15 leagues on the right bank, and 15 leagues on the left bank of the *Colorado*, and extending in length from the mouth of that river as high up towards its source as the 32d degree of latitude. If Spain should not consider it necessary, that the desart should be as broad as 30 leagues, she may diminish it on her own side of that river, as much as she may judge fit. Within the desart, no persons shall be admitted to settle or establish themselves, and each party may establish military posts, on its own portion of the desart, for the purpose of keeping off intruders or settlers of any kind."

This letter from Mr. Erving was the last of the negotiation at Madrid. Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, became seized at this time with the desire to conclude the Florida treaty himself, and, in consequence, the negotiations were transferred from Madrid to Washington, and carried on directly between the Secretary of State and the resident Spanish Minister, Don Luis de Onis.—After two or three perliminary notes, the position and breadth of the desart still being the main point, Mr. Adams, on the 6th day of Feb. 1819, delivered his proposition in a formal article, as follows:

Project of an article describing the Western Boundary, communicated to Don Luis de Onis, by the Secretary of State, 6th Feb. 1819.

"It is agreed that the Western boundary between the United States and the territories of Spain, shall be as follows:—Beginning at the mouth of the river Sabines, in the Gulf of Mexico, following the course of said river, to the 32d degree of north latitude; the eastern bank and all the islands of the river to belong to the United States, and the western bank to Spain; thence due north to the northernmost part of the 33d degree of latitude, and until it strikes the *Red River*, or Red River, thence, following the course of said river to the northernmost point of the bend between longitude 101 and 102; by the shortest line to the southernmost point of the bend of the river Arkansas, between the same degrees of longitude, 101 and 102; thence, following the course of the river Arkansas to its source in latitude 41 north; thence, following the same parallel of latitude 41 to the sea. And it is further agreed, that no Spanish settlement shall be made on any part of said Red or Arkansas rivers, nor on any of the waters flowing into the same, nor on any east of the chain of Rocky Mountains between the latitudes 31 and 41 inclusively, and that the navigation of said rivers belong exclusively to the U. S. forever."

The first thing which strikes the imagination at reading the proposition of Mr. Adams, is the wonderful and almost immeasurable difference between the state of the negotiation as it *ended* at Madrid, and *opened* at Washington,—between the *little* which Don Pizarro *asked* there, and the *much* which Mr. Adams *offered* here. Mr. Erving offered a desart of ninety miles wide, half on one side of the *Colorado*, and half on the other; he proposed it to be two hundred and ten miles in length, that is to say, from the mouth of the Colorado, in latitude 29, to latitude 32, on the same river, giving to the desert an area of two thousand square miles.—The Colorado is more than half way between the Red River and the Rio del Norte, and is still separated from the waters of the Red River, and the valley of the Mississippi by the intermediate streams the *Brazos del Dios*, the Trinity and the Sabine. With this length and breadth, *Don Pizarro* was contented, but objected to the locality on the *Colorado*, and required the desart to be to the east of the San Bernard. The San Bernard is west of the Trinity, one hundred miles; & is about two hundred miles west of the Sabine, so that if Mr. Erving had agreed to place the desart where Don Pizarro wished it to be, it still would have been far beyond all the waters of the Red River, entirely beyond the valley of the Mississippi, and on ground to which Spain had some color of claim as well as ourselves. Mr. Adams offers a desart of eleven degrees of latitude in width, from 31 to 41 degrees, about seven hundred and eighty miles on a straight line, and upwards of 2000 miles in length on its eastern border, following the Sabine from its mouth to its head, thence to the Red River, thence up the Red River to the 100th degree of longitude, thence north to the Arkansas, thence up the Arkansas to its source in the Rocky Mountains; in its greatest breadth from the mouth of the Rio del Norte to the Sabine, nine hundred miles; its medium breadth about 500 miles, and presenting an area of about two hundred thousand square miles, the greatest part of it taken out of the valley of the Mississippi, upon the waters of the Red River and Arkansas, not only within the acknowledged limits but within the natural boundaries of the United States!

Such an offer was too tempting to be further discussed or even subjected to the casualties of delay. The delay of a few days might hazard it; so Don Onis, who was then sick in bed, and unable to attend to any business himself, employed the *Baron Hyde de Neuville*, the French Ambassador at Washington, to close the negotiations for him. He did so, but not without obtaining from the ready compliance of Mr. Adams, two alterations to the further prejudice of the United States; first, that the Spaniards should be allowed the privilege of navigating the Red River and the Arkansas to their mouths in the Mississippi, and the Mississippi and Sabine to their mouths in the sea; secondly, that the desart should extend to the head of the Arkansas in latitude 42 instead of 41,—making it one degree, or nearly seventy miles longer than Mr. Adams had at first proposed. Thus modified, the article was agreed to, all the terms of the treaty were immediately adjusted, and the treaty signed by Mr. Adams on the part of the United States, and by Don Onis on the part of Spain.

Upon this narrative of facts, supported by precise quotations from authentic documents, I rest the argument, that the present boundary line between the United States and Mexico, was projected and established from hostile motives to Mexican independence, through subserviency to Spain, and to aid her in preserving her dominion over that superb country, by interposing a vast wilderness to shut out the lights of republicanism, which might otherwise break into that benighted region, from the approximation of American settlements to the west of the Mississippi. All this was bad enough, but another and a darker view of the transaction remains to be taken. It was not enough to injure Mexico, but the same opportunity must be embraced to injure the West and the South. Of this the proof is not like the other, under the hands and signatures of the parties, but the *time*, the *place*, the *negotiator*, his *associates*, their *occupation* at the time, and the useless *magnitude* of the *desart*, so far beyond what Don Pizarro had asked for at Madrid, and its *position* within the valley of the Mississippi, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that a desire to diminish the extent of the west, and in that diminution to prevent the birth of four or five slave-holding states, was a subsidiary and powerful motive in conducting Mr. Adams to make such an extraordinary cession. This is an inference, but it is an inference resulting naturally and irresistibly from the premises. The *time* of this cession was the winter of 1818—9, when the Missouri question was in full heat, and all the restrictionists were clamorous for preventing the spread of slavery beyond the Mississippi; the *place* was Washington City, where these restrictionists were then assembled from all quarters of the Union; the *negotiator* was Mr. John Q. Adams, their political and personal friend; his *associates* were the enemies of the acquisition of Louisiana, one of whom (Mr. Otis) then declared, that he wished it was separated from the rest of the Union by a lake as impassable as the burning one which divides Heaven from Hell; and another of them (Mr. R. King) expressed his wish, that it might remain forever the haunt and harbor of wolves and tigers; the *occupation* of these associates at that time was to establish the latitude of 36 30, as the line, north of which slavery should not be admitted; & the treaty having ceded nearly the whole of Louisiana *south* of that line to the King of Spain,—to remain a desert,—the whole object of the restrictionists was then accomplished. Slavery was excluded from Louisiana, *north* of a certain line by *compromise*, south of it by a surrender of the territory to a foreign power, the small area comprehended in Missouri, Arkansas and the Western half of Louisiana only excepted.

But it is no part of the intention of this paper to dwell upon the *motives of Mr. Adams* in making this cession. He is now thrown from the political stage, never more to mount upon it. What is personal to him can have no place in an essay intended to enlighten the people upon the secret history and hidden springs of the most stupendous national sacrifice which the history of nations records; but in such an essay, intended to give information, not to inflict animadversion, designed to show the necessity of undoing what has been done,—getting back what has been thrown away,—it comes within the legitimate scope of the argument to show that the act sought to be undone, was done through hostility to the parties whom it most concerns, and that it was intended to be what it actually is, a measure essentially injurious to both of them. Thus far I go and no further. The evil intention is now shewn, the evil consequences will be next attended to; but as this essay has run out to a sufficient length for one paper, I shall reserve, for the next number, the facts and reasons which will shew that the present boundary line between the U. States and Mexico, is injurious to both of them; that its continuance will be fraught with disastrous consequences to them both; that it ought to be abandoned at once, and a new line established, to be agreed upon in the spirit of friendship and good neighborhood, adapted to the localities of the country, and to the convenience of the two republics.

AMERICANUS.

St. Louis, July 2d, 1829.

Sea Sickness.—The medical Journal intimates that forty five drops of laudanum is a sovereign specific against Sea Sickness; and we have only to say, that if it be true, the discoverer of the remedy should, and will be immortal. Hervey, who first found out the circulation of the vital fluid, & Jenner, who taught mankind a preventive of that most loathsome and disgusting of human maladies, the Small Pox, were both mere Sciolists and nostrum mongers, compared with the illustrious Grenville, to whom is ascribed the heaven-born discovery we have just mentioned. The man who can cure or prevent sea sickness, has already squared the circle! We had rather be that man than to have found out the longitude. Indeed it strikes us that pain and diseases of all sorts (except perchance the *King's Evil* and the malady of disappointed office seeking) are as good as banished from the world, if Dr. Grenville has *really invented* a cure for Sea Sickness; for we should like to know what a man *could not* cure, who had wrestled successfully with that villainous "monster of the deep." Didst ever take a sea voyage, gentle reader. If thou hast, thou art ready to agree with us in immortalising the Doctor, and if thou hast not, set thyself down and be contented, as a highly favored mortal; albeit thou hast had small pox, plague, leprosy and fevers of every type mentioned in the books, and of every colour of the rainbow, black, scarlet, spotted and yellow.—'Tis only him who has been sea sick, that has the proper insight of human calamity. He who has held his head over the ship's side, to square certain unsettled accounts with his stomach, while "the green and yellow" wave guided by his giddy and bewildered vision, till it seems to the sufferer one vast ocean of nausea, of bile and of death! He who has lain in his birth sweating in all the agonies of ten thousand aggregated qualms, till he would feel grateful to any kind-hearted sailor that would throw him overboard, has seen that sailor offer him the consolation of raw pork and molasses. He who has seen and felt all this, has the right to say he knows something! But let no other man presume for one moment to suppose that he has any acquaintance with sublunary troubles. He may have been the galleys, or under the tortures of the inquisition—nay, he may have been hanged and brought back to life by a galvanic battery, but he has known nothing of *genuine* affliction, if he never was sea sick. We once doubted the supremacy of this ocean malady over the blue devils, but there is no sort of comparison—for the former, in addition to its own substantive and peculiar horrors, includes the latter—and more too, for sea sickness produces devils of all colours, blue, black and purple. It is in short, a combination of all the ills that "flesh is heir to."—Let him who disputes us, double Cape Hatteras in a gale of wind. Let him lie buffetting in his birth, for days, and nights and weeks, till the exhaustion of nature throws over him a fitful and distempered sleep, in which he dreams at one moment that he is the identical Sancho Panza of Cervantes, & actually tossing in a blanket by blackguards, and at the next, that he has become a top which a schoolboy is in the act of spinning! Let him finally escape the perils of a saltwater purgatory and go ashore alive, and find for a week after he is up on dry land, such an inveterate vertigo in his head, that after undressing, he waits for the bed to *come round again* before he gets in! But faugh! our head swims so now, that we can't hold pen strait.—*Camden Journal.*

Madness and Suicide.—The late M. Monthyon left a considerable sum of money to be expended by the Royal Institute of France, in premiums. Some of these premiums have for their objects the encouragement of virtue, and others, the promotion of knowledge. The subject lately given out for competition, was a treatise on the statistics of madness, sudden deaths, and suicide. A great many papers were presented, but the examiners thought only one worthy of particular notice. The author of this essay was a M. Fairet. The investigations of this gentleman furnished the following results:—The number of persons afflicted with madness, is one third greater among women than among men. Men are struck with madness, most frequently, about the age of 30 and 31; women about the age 40 to 45. Women are generally most disposed to melancholy, men to suicide. Suicides are, generally, more common among men in the month of April; among women, in the month of August. Suicides are more frequent among unmarried men; but, with women it is observed, that suicide is more common among the married. Must we conclude from this, that marriage is beneficial to men, while to women it brings sorrow? Suicide becomes more common among men, from the age of 35 to 45—among women, from the age of 25 to 35. It is a remarkable fact, that the two sexes appear to preserve the difference of their manners and habits, in the choice of means of destruction, to which they have resource. Thus, men choose cutting instruments and fire arms; women choose poison and suffocation. The most immediate causes of suicide among women are, jealousy and unfortunate attachments, among men, disappointed ambition and reverse of fortune. Misery produces a pretty nearly equal number of suicides in both sexes. About half the sudden deaths are produced by apoplexy. It has been observed, that from 1804 to 1813, there was a much greater number of Apoplexies, than from 1813 to 1823. Is this difference to be attributed to the moral effects produced by the political events which have filled the former period? The proportion of apoplexies, among men and women, is 1,670 for men, and 627 for women.

London Courier.

A good hit.—In an interior town, not a hundred miles distant, a religious society, having become infected with the anti-masonic mania which rages in many places with intemperate zeal, resolved that it was their solemn and religious duty to excommunicate their Pastor, for the *sacrilegious* sin of having sworn fidelity to the '*mystic tie*.' The faithful messenger of Christ ascended the pulpit which he had sanctified by a pious and sacred discharge of parochial duties for thirty years of unbroken zeal, to take an affectionate farewell of his people. After having alluded to the efforts which had been made during his ministration to enkindle and diffuse the holy spirit of religion in her native simplicity—the fond and endearing associations which had united him to his flock—and that he had conscientiously acquitted himself in the sight of Heaven, of every moral and religious obligation towards them, so far as was in his power—in conclusion, he most devoutly prayed that God would continue to bless the members of the parish, and, through his infinite mercy, *make their hearts as soft as their heads.*—*Boston Bulletin.*

From the Baltimore Minerva and Emerald.

The Virginia Game Cock.—It was in the year 18—, that I was bound for the Havana, in the Brig Evening Star, when we had lost sight of the capes, that a large eagle lit upon our yard arm. The sailors seeing him, let him remain until after dark, when one of the men, taking a large bag with him, went out upon the yard, and succeeded in flinging it over him, so as to prevent his biting, and tying the bag at one end secured him until the following morning, when he was taken from the bag, & his wings clipped, & trimmed in such a manner, as to prevent his escape. He was always fed well by the men in the fore castle, and at last became quite domesticated, and was a great favorite of the captain. He played a great many tricks to the great annoyance of the pigs on board; for any thing in the pigs' mess he would have if he took a liking to it; he was the terror of his bristly companions to such a degree, that if a pig showed his snout on the quarter deck, he was sure to "go the whole hog" on him—this very much pleased the captain, for when pigs are let loose on board ship, they are very troublesome.

The day after we arrived at Havana, the captain with several more Americans visited a cock pit to have some sport. The captain bet several times, but invariably lost; at length he offered to bet five hundred dollars, that he had a Virginia game cock on board, that would kill any cock on the island. Of course he was soon taken up, and they pitched for the fight, which was to be three days after. Accordingly, on leaving the pit, he led his companions into the secret, and proposed to them, to go snacks, and throw in, to make up the bet. The captain also went around to the American captains in the port, and told them of the hoax, advising them to bet on the Virginia game cock, if they wanted to win a stake or two. The captain then returned on board, and had the eagle trimmed as cocks generally are for fight; all his feathers about his neck, which are called the cow-feathers on a chicken, in consequence of their letting them fall when they are beaten, or as is termed, cowed. He then had a little more trimmed off his wings, and in fine, disfigured him in such a manner that very few could have told it was an eagle. He was then cooped and put upon short allowance, so as to whet his appetite for the coming battle.

The news spread all over Havana, and many flocked to see the fight between the Virginia and Spanish cocks, and bets were made to considerable amount. When the day of battle came