

and one about which the country has manifested deep solicitude; it was right then to speak what I know. But besides this, Mr. Clay without regard to other feelings, or concern for the injustice he might be doing, has undertaken to hold me before the public, by representing that I had sustained a paper for the object of assailing his motives, and deterring him in the exercise of his duty, for thus it seems to be read: a noble vocation indeed! Why do this? I had not interfered to interrupt Mr. Clay's repose;—I had written no letter to Mr. Carter Beverly;—and as far as he then had knowledge, had spoken nothing of, or concerning him. No reasonable man then, can look to me as a volunteer in this business, or as having gone farther, than even justice to myself demanded.

JOHN H. EATON.  
Franklin, Tenn. Sept. 12, 1827.

#### JACKSON IN OHIO.

In Miami county, at the late military trainings, the votes in Captain Defree's company were 36 for Jackson, to 18 for Adams. In Capt's Winnings, Lines and Webster's companies, of Stanton, Spring-creek and Brown township, Jackson obtained every vote but 10. In Shelby county, at a late muster of Capt. Jerome's company, every vote was for Jackson but 2. In Ross county, at a muster of two militia companies in Concord township, the votes were 154 for Jackson, to 6 for Adams. In Fairfield county, the question of the next Presidency was lately submitted to all the Regiments at their several musters: In the 1st Regiment, consisting of about 800 men, there were nearly 8 to 1 in favor of Jackson; the 2d Regiment of about 700 men, were all for Jackson but 40; The 3d Regiment were so unanimous, that the numbers were not counted: On the 7th Sept. Capt. Irvin's company of Riflemen, of Walnut township, took a vote, and were unanimous for Jackson: The Cincinnati Republican of the 21st ult. states that the above counties gave a very large majority of their votes for Mr. Clay at the late election.

The Charlotte (Virginia) Gazette complains of the number and conduct of the visitors at Monticello, the seat of the late Mr. Jefferson. It seems that the portion of his family who remain there, have to pay a heavy tax to rude and impertinent curiosity. They have no disposition to refuse entrance and hospitality to those who approach the place with proper feelings and manners; but the modes and extremities of intrusion to which they are subjected would seem to be scarcely endurable. Monticello, we learn, is in a state of comparative desolation, which produces a melancholy and mortifying sentiment with spectators who saw and appreciated it in the flourishing days of its lamented and illustrious master.

**Elections in Canada.**—The result of the late election for members to the provincial parliament, is a complete triumph of the "Canadian" over the "British" party. Of the fifty members, forty six are opposed to the executive administration of the province, or to that interpretation of the constitutional powers of the assembly which caused the late dissolution of the provincial parliament by the governor in chief. The number of members who support the administration, which in the last assembly was nine, is reduced to four.

Of the members, forty two are Roman Catholics, five Episcopalians, and two of the Church of Scotland. The population of Lower Canada is about 600,000, of whom nine tenths are Catholics.

It is said that there are several of the members who cannot write their names.

#### NAPOLEON.

With what a natural ascendancy did he stride over the feeble tactics and authority of the Continent! With what an almost Roman simplicity did he stand amidst his prostrated princedoms, and the pageants of his Imperial Government! But like most great conquerors, it is not to be concealed that Napoleon was neither more nor less than a criminal. Of all such criminals, however, his guilt has, perhaps, been the most advantageous to mankind. He did not supplant a good administration, but dethroned a government that was detestable. Even the very despotism of his policy was in a great measure established—as indeed all vigorous despotism must be established—upon the interests and protection of the people. He had the skill of Cæsar, without his sensibility—the courage of Alexander, without his gratuitous appetite for murder. He was Charles the XII. without his insanity for mere combatting—Marlborough, without the least of his love for money and Wellington, sorry we are to say, attended with a thousand times more of generosity and devotion.

Edinburgh Observer.

At Robeson Superior Court, Nat, a negro man belonging to Thos. G. Chalmers, Esq. was convicted of burning the dwelling house of M. Murchison, Esq. of Richmond county, in March 1826, and sentenced to be hung at Lumberton on the 24 of November next.

#### CURE FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes from Prince William county, Virginia, under date of 26th ult. to the following effect, in reference to the efficacy of a vegetable commonly known by the name of LIVERWORT, in curing the consumption:

"A very respectable man, Jos. Hains, about 41 years old, formerly Postmaster at Rocky Hill near Middleburg, Loudoun county, was for five years subject to distressing affections of the lungs. The first three years he had only periodical discharges of blood from them; but for the last two years he discharged large quantities both of blood and pus—frequently from half a pint to a pint of the former at a time, attended with a most harassing and suffocating cough. He was greatly reduced, and so far gone in what his friends thought consumption, that they entirely despaired of him, and abandoned all hopes of his ever being restored; as the ordinary remedies, and almost every thing that could be thought of, had been tried in vain.

Having been a patient of mine, as well as a particular friend, I could not view without the deepest sensibility, his deplorable condition, and had myself relinquished any hopes of his surviving. In this desperate situation he was advised to try the Liverwort, in the form of infusion, or a strong tea, to be used cold, as a common drink. In less than ten days, he derived the most positive benefit and in four or five weeks, every violent symptom had vanished: No cough, no expectoration or discharge of blood or matter, a fine appetite, general health much improved, gaining flesh and strength rapidly, and such a change in his whole appearance as both astonished and delighted every friend he had. It has not been more than eight weeks since he commenced the use of the Liverwort, and although he might now dispense with it, yet he will continue it for weeks, or even months longer. He is not the only one that has experienced its salutary influences. There are several others in his neighborhood who have been laboring under breast complaints, or pulmonary consumption, and who have been relieved by it.

I will now endeavor to describe the Liverwort in such a manner as shall enable the most common observer to trace and distinguish it. It grows mostly along the North sides of hills and mountains, and strong places—the leaves are small, frequently smaller, but seldom larger, than a dollar—they are green and roundish, so deeply notched, as to divide the leaf into three lobes; with a round slender stem, varying in length from about two inches to three or four, of a slight purple cast. This, as well as the leaf itself, is a little downy; but, in addition to this, the leaf is best with fine, short hairs, somewhat stiff. On chewing this, there is nothing remarkable in the taste, except a slight degree of pungency and astringency, which it imparts to the mouth after chewing it some time—the tea is rather pleasant than otherwise. Should its general application be attended with the same happy results that its partial exhibition has been, what an acquisition will it be to the Materia Medica of the United States, and to the sufferers under a malady which affords one of the greatest outlets to human life! It was the opinion of Doctor Rush, one of the great luminaries in the Republic of Medicine, that there is a remedy for every physical evil, and time and science will probably realize it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THO. P. HEREFORD

The plant above described is so familiarly known, that we doubt whether any uncolored engraving of it would aid materially the diffusion of the knowledge of it. It is known to botanists by the name of *Hepatica triloba*, (a name derived, like the familiar name of it, from its peculiar appearance,) and grows on the shady and moist side of hills.]

**Artificial Eyes.**—Mr. John Scudler, of New York, advertises that on application to him, he will supply the loss of an eye, by an artificial one, made to imitate the real eye, and to move with it in any direction, and so nearly resembling life, as "to deceive the most sceptical." His eyes are made of the finest French enamel, highly polished, and he says will last twenty years if not broken, and may be worn with ease, and without the least pain.

A case was lately tried in St. Johns, New Brunswick, in which a woman named Lolly was charged with setting her husband's house, which was insured, on fire. It appeared that she had been the only occupant of the premises, and that previous to the fire, nearly all the furniture had been removed from the house, so quietly as to excite no suspicion. There were other circumstances much against her. The case excited great interest, and the court was crowded. She was found guilty.

It is mentioned in the Providence American, that one of the Rhode Island country banks, with a capital of 75 000 dollars, has, in the space of three months and a half, redeemed its own bills in specie to the amount of 36,104 dollars.

#### FOREIGN ARTICLES.

##### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Antioch, at New-York from Liverpool, brings English accounts to the 4th Sept.

The arrangements for the new ministry were in a fair way of soon being brought to a close. Mr. Herries had an audience with the King on the 1st, and was offered the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which it was understood, he had consented to accept. Lord Lansdowne also waited on the King on the 1st, and the result of his audience was very satisfactory. A Council was to be held at Windsor on the 3d, to be attended by Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Haesles, and Mr. Chas. Grant, for the purpose of receiving respectively the appointments of Colonial Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy.

The Morning Chronicle in reference to this subject, says, "His Majesty is understood to have displayed throughout the utmost anxiety to prevent whatever might have a tendency to produce disunion, and thus endanger the existence of the administration. Those who have founded their hopes of returning to power, on any supposed partiality on the part of his Majesty, for one part of the Cabinet more than another, will be mortified to learn that his Majesty again and again expressed his anxious wish to perpetuate the liberal policy on which the administration had lately been conducted."

The disturbances in Catalonia were increasing, and according to the *Mquis Campo Sagrado*, it would require 6000 men to prevent the insurrection from spreading. A private letter from Madrid published in the *Paris Constitutional*, mentions that all the cabinets of state and ministers had been summoned to St. Idelfonso, in consequence of Mr. Lamb having demanded some explanation as to the importance of the disturbances in Catalonia and the measures taken by the government to prevent them, and from a determination to act decisively with regard to Portugal. The object of the Council was to concert an answer for Mr. Lamb, and regulate the number of troops to be sent against Portugal.

##### FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

We give the subjoined as a specimen of bombast from a Dublin paper: "Another brilliant and crowded assemblage attended this place on Thursday night again to hear Madame Pasta pour forth strains which certainly come the nearest to all the ancient Poets imagined was effected by the most renowned of the Muses. She, Snakes, they say, are served up instead of eels, in pies, (how delicious!) by the Lincoln hotel keepers."

The population of those portions of Poland which have successively fallen to the share of Russia, is about 20,000,000. To meet the intellectual wants of such a mass of persons, there are but 15 newspapers, eight of which are printed in Warsaw. Our 40 or 40,000,000 are supplied with something like 5 or 600 newspapers. There is a difference here.

The forest culture of France is scientifically conducted, both in the national forests, and on private estates. The chief objects are: first, charcoal, bark, and timber for building; but in some districts other products are collected, as worms, moss, ginseng, &c.

##### FROM A LONDON PAPER.

#### THE CALCULATING CHILD.

Master C. Nokes is but seven years of age, and has stood the test at Cambridge for three weeks past without being posed, to the great astonishment of the most learned professors, and from whom he has received the greatest encouragement. Young Butler, at twelve years of age, could solve any arithmetical question in a very short time, but could not give any elucidation as to the manner in which he had arrived at his conclusions. With George Nokes the case is very different, for he not only gives the answer, but tells the manner in which he proceeds to find it. The following are a few of the questions which this prodigy of nature has answered with surprising rapidity and precision:

How many turns will a wheel of 15 1/2 feet in circumference make in going 1565 1/2 miles? Answer, 533,280.

What is the value of 19 1/2 pair of gloves, at 2s. 4 1/2d. per pair? Answer, £276 13s. 6d.

How many portions of time, each consisting of 29 minutes are there in twelve years, 365 days, 6 hours to the year? Answer, 211,638 and 18-29ths.

£253 how many crowns, shillings, groats and pence? Answer, 3412 crowns, 1760 shillings, 81,180 groats, and 204,726 pence.

The planet Mercury revolves round the sun in 88 days. How many revolutions will he perform in 17 years and 219 days? Answer, 73.

In how many different places can I put 14 persons? Answer, 87,178,291,200.

The following questions were proposed by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough:

Two men travel on foot, one from London to Peterborough, the other from Peterborough to London; they start at the

same time, and travel by the same road, the distance being 77 miles; the Peterborough man walks four miles an hour the other three miles an hour; where will they meet? Answer, 44 miles and 38 miles.

A stone falling from the top of a tower, falls 16 feet in the first second, 2 x 16 in the second, 3 x 16 in the third, 7 x 16 in the fourth, 9 x 16 in the 5th, and so on; the stone is eight seconds in falling; how high is the tower? Answer, 1024 feet.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London *New Times* of the 30th. contains a long letter from Barry E. O'Meara, addressed to the public, in which he comments on the sentiments of Sir Walter Scott, in his *Life of Napoleon*, respecting the treatment of that individual at St. Helena.

The speeches of Mr. Canning are about to be published, in five volumes—the three first corrected by him.

An edifice, on a grand scale, is about to be erected in Liverpool, which is intended to comprise a custom house, excise, post and stamp offices, together with a dock office. In six years the building is to be finished, at a cost of 175,000*l*.

Great expectations are indulged in France, of the advantages of the gas of resin for lighting cities.

Swarms of locusts had appeared in the neighbourhood of Dantzic; in Poland also they were rapidly spreading. Every green plant was immediately destroyed by them.

In Syria the ravages of the plague have been frightful. In Aleppo and Damascus, the inhabitants die to the number of a thousand in a day. The city of Katat, in the province of Sicons, in Asia Minor, (celebrated for the rich copper mines in its vicinity,) has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, which also did great damage in the adjacent country.

#### FRENCH CENSORSHIP.

The French editors, not being allowed to say what they please, seem determined to say nothing. All political dissertations have vanished from their columns. It is said that the articles first presented to the Censors, were purposely made so pointed as to ensure their rejection; and their now confining themselves to the most spiritless will enable their friends in the Chamber to say, at the next session, that the Press is not restrained, but annihilated.

A pamphlet has been published in France, entitled "the art of putting on a grave in thirty four different ways, with the author's portrait!"

The management of fish-ponds is well understood in France owing to fish in all Catholic countries being an article of necessity. In the inland districts there are many large artificial ponds, as well as natural lakes, where the eel, carp, pike and a few other species are reared, separated, and fed, as in the Berkshire ponds in England.

Poultry is an important article of French husbandry, and well understood as far as breeding and feeding. It is thought that the consumption of poultry in town is equal to that of mutton. The poorest cottager owns a few hens, and a neat little roost in which they pass the night secure from dogs, wolves and foxes.

In the 22 Swiss Cantons there are 120 Cloisters, (49 for Monks and 6 for Nuns,) and 7 hospitals for Capuchins. To a free and enlightened government this legalized idleness would be a disgrace, but Switzerland, in spite of her boundless pretensions, is neither enlightened nor free.

**From Greece.**—An arrival at Baltimore direct from Smyrna, furnishes the positive rejection, by the Grand Seignior, of the propositions made to him by the European powers, on behalf of Greece; ordering the destruction of his Secretary for receiving them. But it was generally believed at Smyrna that he had afterwards adopted a different course, and was not unwilling to lend a favorable ear. It was also rumored that he had ordered a suspension of hostilities—but there appeared to be no foundation for the report. He had, however, consented to treat with the Greeks.

The Greeks were fighting among themselves. And in one of the battles between the town and castle, Lieutenant Washington formerly of West Point was killed by a random shot, whilst walking on the beach.

The first Lieutenant of the sloop of war Warren, died on his passage out.

The long-celebrated Chief, Red Jacket of the Seneca tribe of Indians, has been deposed by his brethren and associates in authority. Depositions of this kind have before occurred; but the instance is rare in which a chief of such eminent talents has been prostrated. He has been for a long time extremely dissipated, and in every respect morally worthless. He is about seventy years of age; yet he is remarkably active, retains his mental powers, and to the last will no doubt exert them to prevent any amelioration of his people by introducing among them the arts of civilized life.

#### ANTI-TARIFF MEETINGS.

Numerous meetings of the people have recently been held in various parts of South-Carolina, to testify their sentiments in regard to, and to memorialize Congress against, any further increase of the tariff. The spirit of the whole of these memorials can be gathered from the following, adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Columbia. Our limits will not well admit of our inserting any other, at this time.

#### MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Memorial of the citizens, inhabitants of Richland District, in the State of South Carolina, respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists have observed with great and reasonable apprehension, the dangerous and never-ending encroachments of persons who claim a right from your honorable body, an universal system of protecting duties in favour of all articles that any speculator may think proper to manufacture in these United States; greatly increasing thereby the price of the article upon the purchaser who needs it, to the manifest detriment of the whole class of purchasers, and consumers, who constitute in fact, the public.

Your memorialists, deeply suffering under this system of protecting duties, so far as it hath already proceeded, and neither feeling nor expecting any benefit to themselves in return, desire to express their deliberate conviction that Congress possesses no power under the constitution, to enact any such system of peculiar protection; or to favour in any manner one class of citizens at the expense of the rest: such a system has been long felt in this state, as equally unjust in its principle and in its operation; that it arrays the pursuits and the interest of one section of the union against those of another; conferring advantages and privileges arbitrarily, unequally and in no degree sanctioned by the constitution or by justice; and that it is liable to great abuse as a political engine, by bribing one section of the union with the plunder of another.

Your memorialists, are willing to pay toward the necessary revenue of the country, whatever sums Congress may think it right to call for; but they utterly deny that Congress possesses any constitutional authority to impose taxes for any other purpose. They consider the laws of this kind already passed, as encroachments on the common compact between the states of this confederacy. Such laws have been submitted to from feelings of generosity, and from motives of peace and good neighborhood, although their injustice has been most manifest, and their oppression severely felt. Your memorialists therefore, are fully of opinion that it is advisable to retrace the steps that have been taken; and to undo the mischief that has been done, rather than to add any further strength to a system in every way objectionable and so revolting.

But your memorialists now see with profound regret, that they are doomed to suffer without any hope of termination to these impositions and encroachments; that their honest earnings are legislated out of their pockets to be bestowed gratuitously on citizens of a distant part of the union, or to be expended in operations in which a part only of the union is interested, and from which your memorialists have no reasonable expectations of benefit; that the tax laws to be enacted, are in future to be, as for many years they have been, not national but sectional; so that the benefit of the union to this state, is becoming daily more dubious and disputable.

Your memorialists cannot help dwelling a moment longer on this branch of their just complaints. The duties laid by Congress of whatever description, are levied in great part on articles purchased by southern industry and consumed by the south; but these duties are expended almost exclusively for the benefit of other sections of the union. All the taxes that support the expenditures of the army, of the navy, of the various fortifications, of roads and canals, in whatever proportion we pay them, return to us no more. All that is taken from us, is disposed of elsewhere. We are benefited in the south by these expenditures, in no way that we can perceive or feel. All that we pay is accumulated in defending and improving distant sections of the union, and the prosperity of the north is built upon the impoverishment of the south. Although we have long submitted without complaint, the inequality and injustice of this state of things is becoming too glaring to remain unnoticed, and the burthens it imposes upon us, too heavy to be borne in silence any longer.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, your memorialists do earnestly, with the highest respect for your honorable body, entreat, that all laws heretofore passed under the influence of, and with a view to a *Tariff of protection*, may be repealed; that no laws be hereafter passed imposing duties or taxes of any description, but what the real wants of a necessary revenue may require; and that the principle and practice of protecting duties, by which the industry of one class of citizens is fostered and rewarded at the expense of the rest, be forever abandoned.

And your memorialists with all respect submit to the wisdom of your honorable body the aforesaid request, and earnestly pray that the relief called for by this memorial may be granted.