

must admit, is not entirely favorable to the country, or gratifying to the feelings of those who admire and honor our free institutions.

Maine.—Of the twenty members of the Senate of Maine, seventeen Administration men are already known to be elected, and probably the whole twenty are chosen. Of eighty-four members of the House known to be elected, but seventeen are friendly to the election of Genl. Jackson.

Governor MERCALDE, of Kentucky, before taking the oath of office, replied at some length to a very neat address. We subjoin a single paragraph from the Governor's observations:—

"It is true, sir, I have succeeded in this election, over a very distinguished and popular competitor—a proof, as I consider it, of the great strength of the question upon which, contrary to my views of correct principle, the election has been made to turn. Concurring as I do, with the sons of Kentucky, in their estimation of civil qualifications for civil office, I look with increased confidence to the result of the pending political contest, as well as to the permanence of our political institutions."

The following remarks from the Petersburg Intelligencer will apply, with equal propriety, to the Administration Committees in this State:—

"There is an apathy prevailing among the Anti-Jackson Committees of this State, not justifiable by the spirit of the times. If we hope for success, we should at least use our best exertions to deserve it. The friends of the cause should be up and doing. We do not pretend to say that their efforts in this State will be crowned with success; but we do assert, upon information lately received, that their strength has been very much underrated. The four to one majority which has been so triumphantly claimed by our opponents, is predicated upon the supposition that all who are unfriendly to Mr. Adams will vote for General Jackson. The result of the election in November will show such calculations to be erroneous. We should not let the boasted strength of our adversaries prevent us from performing our duty; let us, on the contrary, display our whole strength at the polls—as this is the only certain mode of determining which has the majority. If we should be defeated in Virginia, let us show to our friends abroad, that it has not been from any want of honorable exertion on our part."

Irish hatred of Informers.—Hatred of informers is an almost universal feeling among Irishmen. In their estimation, an informer is a villain, for whose crime there is no palliation or excuse; and while his victim receives their sympathy, he never fails to obtain their hatred and contempt. They look upon him as a being sunk to the last pitch of moral degradation, to which those only can arrive, who have been proficient, in every other sin.—

The following affecting incident, however, describes the power and extent of this feeling, better than mere language can do:—

"During the rebellion of 1799—the Irish reign of terror—a circumstance occurred which, in the days of Sparta's glory would have immortalized her who was the heroine of it. The only son of a poor widow, Mary Brady, was arrested for some act, to which one party gave the name of *treason*, but which another called the 'attempt to free a country from the shackles which palsied the energies that give genius its spring, and passion its vigor.' The young man was condemned by martial law, and led out to die. His mother followed the military procession that ushered the poor fellow to his doom, and, in accents that may be conceived but cannot be expressed, she besought the officer on whose word his life depended, to 'spare her boy.'—

The soldier was inexorable; her petitions were unnoticed, as if unheard; but when they arrived at the place of execution, he suddenly turned and offered life to his silent and shivering captive, on condition of his discovering the members of the association with which he was connected. The mother was kneeling by the side of her child, and her eye with the glare of a maniac was fixed upon his bloodless cheek. They both started at the soldier's offer, and the son appeared to hesitate: but the mother instantly rose from her posture of humiliation, and said, 'my child, my child, if you do, my bitter curse be upon you, and the milk that you took from my bosom shall be poison in your veins.' He was executed. The childless widow returned to her home, and the evening of that day saw her at rest forever. Her heart had broken in the struggle."

Things in General.—A suit was tried last week, at Chatham Superior Court, which had been instituted to recover the value of a Hog of the Plaintiff, killed by the Defendant, the costs of which amounted to about two hundred and fifty dollars. Rather dear bacon!

Benefits of the Tariff.—Sumac grows spontaneously in Virginia and North-Carolina, and has hitherto been treated as a weed. In the former State, however, the present year, it has been collected by women and children, and sold for from \$1 to \$2 per cwt. for the purpose of dyeing

Morocco leather. It is said that several thousand dollars have been paid the past summer for the article.

Robber-proof Trunks.—The American Farmer describes a safe trunk invented by Mr. Laporte. It is made of hemp, wound round wire, woven and twilled like common bagging, and painted on both sides, to prevent rusting. Several coats of paint will produce a resemblance to leather, and the material may be used for a great variety of purposes.

Soundness of the Lungs.—An English Physician has discovered a mode by which a person can satisfy himself (if it is a satisfaction) whether his lungs are sound or not. The patient is directed to draw in a full breath, and then begin to count as far as he can slowly and audibly, without again drawing in his breath. In confirmed consumption, the time does not exceed 8, and is often less than 6 seconds; in pleurisy it ranges from 9 to 14 seconds; but when the lungs are sound, the time will range as high as from 20 to 35 seconds.

Cunning.—The desire of gain will sometimes inspire with cunning the illiterate savage. After a successful attack on the Royal party in 1745, a Highlander had gained a watch as his share of the spoils of the vanquished. Unacquainted with its use, he listened with equal surprise and pleasure to the ticking sound with which his new acquisition amused him; after a few hours, however, his watch was down, the noise ceased, and the dispirited owner, looking on the toy no longer with any satisfaction, determined to conceal the misfortune which had befallen it, and to dispose of it to the first person who should offer him a trifle in exchange. He soon met with a customer, but at parting he could not conceal his triumph, and exultingly exclaimed, 'Why, she died last night.'

Fluent Translation.—*Recepti, non rapiti*, was the motto on the seal of William III. of England. It is said of Dean Swift, that he translated it, *the receiver is as bad as the thief*.

It has been the object of some politicians (*whenever and wherever* they deemed it *good policy* to urge the point,) to induce a belief among such members of the Republican party as are disposed to support the re-election of Mr. Adams, that his is the *Federal* cause, and Gen. Jackson's the *Republican*. Nothing can be more fallacious.

A friend who has noticed this uncandid course, has called our attention to the *Republican Ticket* of Virginia, formed in 1804, for the re-election of Mr. Jefferson. Of the 24 gentlemen composing this Ticket, concerning whose Republicanism no one can suggest a doubt, sixteen are dead, and the following eight are living, viz:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Dr. Richard Field, | John Talliaferro, |
| Creed Taylor, | James Allen, |
| William H. Cabell, | Archibald Stuart, |
| William Ellzey, | William McKinley. |

Of these eight, seven are known to be in favor of the present Administration—and three of them, to wit, Doct. Richard Field, Judge Archibald Stuart, and Col. William Ellzey, are on the electoral ticket now before the people of Virginia in behalf of Mr. Adams. *Va. Free Press.*

Indiana.—The Indianapolis Gazette of the 4th instant says—We have at length seen an official return of the votes given for Representative to Congress, in the first Congressional District. Ratliff Boon is elected by a majority of 77 votes.

In the second District, Mr. Jennings is elected by a large majority over Mr. Thompson, the Jackson candidate.

In the third District, it is stated, that Mr. Test is elected by a majority of something like 1500 votes over Gen. McCarty, the Jackson candidate.

The same paper contradicts the reported death of Governor Ray, and says—After Mr. Ray's return to this place, and a few days after his election, he experienced a severe attack of fever, and for a time his life was despaired of, both by his friends and physicians, but for a week past, he has been convalescent, and there are now hopes of a speedy convalescence. By the best accounts we have, Mr. Ray is elected by a majority of from two to three thousand votes.

Upon receiving intelligence at Lynchburg, Va. that Mr. Clay intended to take that place in his route to Washington, a meeting of the citizens assembled, at which the Mayor presided, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"The gratifying intelligence having been received that our distinguished and patriotic fellow-Citizen, Henry Clay, is expected to pass through this place on his return to Washington, and a large number of the citizens of this town and its vicinity wishing to manifest their approbation of his public conduct, and their warm admiration of his talents and character:

Therefore, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to wait on Mr. Clay on his approach to the town, and to invite him to partake of a public dinner; and to make all such arrangements as may be necessary for his reception."

A Committee was accordingly appointed.

Jackson's style Royal.—In a letter addressed to Judge Fromentin, dated Pennsylvania, Sept. 8, 1821, General Jackson wrote thus—

"I recollect the admission I gave you when before me, on the 24th ult. and attend to it, or you will be treated and punished as you deserve."

This audacious language was used to a Judge of the United States. If General Jackson was thus arbitrary and imperious when only Governor of a Territory, what would he be if he were chosen President of the United States. *We the People.*

"Have you seen the abominable lies they are publishing against Gen. Jackson," said a friend of the hero, some days ago, to an old acquaintance, whom he supposed to be of the same faith. "What do they publish lies against the General?" "Aye, in faith they do." "That is certainly very reprehensible and altogether unnecessary, as there is truth sufficient to condemn him without the publication of a single falsehood." "I see what you are," exclaimed the Heroine, as he edged off in rather a hurried pace.

Crawford Mess.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this State, now travelling in Great-Britain, dated Edinburgh, July 26.

I have found it a very unfavorable time to visit Manufacturing Establishments, just at the moment they have learned the passing of our Tariff. The woollen manufacturers appear to feel it most sensibly, and view every look of an American at a spindle or piece of woollen machinery, with a very jealous eye. The English papers are republishing all the inflammatory articles on this subject, which abound in the *Georgia Southron*, the *Charleston Mercury*, and other papers of the same stamp, so that the manufacturers console themselves with the hope of a good market at the South, as soon as a division of the Union of the States takes place, which they consider as not far distant.

Chas. Courier.

Last Vessel for Greece.—The New-York Statesman of Saturday last, says, the brig Suffolk, with a cargo of provisions and clothing, destined for the relief of the Greeks, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, under the influence of skies as bright and soft as the climate to which she is bound. We saw Dr. Howe, who is commissioned with the distribution of the cargo, but a few moments before his departure. He embarks again on his errand of mercy in good spirits, and will be followed by the best wishes of his friends and country.

New-York, Sept. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy yesterday visited the United States frigate Hudson, now lying in the stream, under sailing orders. He was received with the accustomed salute. After inspecting that noble ship, he proceeded to the Navy Yard, and was there received with the honors due to his station.

The Hudson will proceed the first fair wind to her destination on the Brazil station—of which Comm. Creighton will take the command, relieving Comm. Biddle, who will return with the Macedonian to the United States.—*American.*

Duke of Montebello.—This young nobleman is now in this city, having arrived here to make a tour of the United States. He has been favorably recommended by our country's friend, Lafayette, and we doubt not every facility will be given him in his travels. He is the son of Lasnes, who was one of the fourteen generals whom Bonaparte, on his elevation to the French throne, took the earliest opportunity to create Marshals of the empire.—This general distinguished himself in the campaigns of Italy, and especially at the battle of Montebello, which is a castle situate a few leagues from Milan. *N. Y. Jour.*

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—An action was tried on Monday the 8th inst. in the Superior Court of New-York, Judge Hoffman presiding, which excited considerable interest. It was brought by Ellen Yates, to recover damages against William Le Count, for breaking a matrimonial engagement. Mr. Anthon conducted the case for the Plaintiff—Mr. Price for the Defendant. It appeared in evidence, that the parties had resided under the same roof, in the house of a mutual connexion, for nearly seven years, and that an attachment was observed between them in 1822, when the age of the plaintiff was only 16, and that of the defendant 19. The proof was sufficient to establish the inference that an engagement had been made between them. In May last, the defendant married a Miss Heartwell. The counsel for the defence in summing up, did not attempt to assail the character of the plaintiff, but urged that the defendant acted correctly in breaking off an engagement if he arrived at the conclusion that its fulfillment would prove a source of unhappiness. The jury found a verdict of \$1500 damages. *Com. Adver.*

Alexander Dallas Bahe, of the Corps of Engineers, formerly an Assistant Professor at the National Institution at West Point, has been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. This appointment completes the new arrangement. The faculty is now composed of—

The Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Delancey, Provost, and Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Doct. Robert Adrian, Vice Provost, and Professor of Mathematics.

The Rev. Doct. Samuel B. Wylie, Professor of Languages.

Alexander Dallas Bahe, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

The Rev. Edward Rutledge, Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy and Teacher of Rhetoric, Eloquence, History, and Geography.

Crops, &c.—Two bales of new Cotton, from the farm of Mr. Stephen Robins, of this county, was brought to this place on Thursday, 11th instant, and purchased by Mr. John Williams, merchant, at 9 cents per pound. The planters in this vicinity have generally commenced picking Cotton, and from what we can learn, an average crop may be anticipated—several neighborhoods suffered severely from the late drought. Corn is raised in great abundance, and it is supposed, will not sell for more than 75 cents or \$1 per barrel. *Tarboro' Free Press.*

Cotton—new Crop.—On Tuesday last, ten bales of Cotton of the new crop, were brought to this market, from the plantation of General Durant Hatch of this county, which were sold at 9½ cents. Since that time, several small parcels have been brought in, and sold at the above price. Judging from what we have seen of the article, it appears to be of superior quality; and should the season prove favorable, we have the prospect of an abundant product. *Newb. Spectator.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Camden, S. C.

"You may be perhaps amused to hear, that some days back, a wagon from Kentucky, loaded with bacon, arrived at Camden—no inducement could prevail upon the inhabitants to purchase a single pound of it. They were told they should have it at four cents if they would take it—they would not take it on any terms.—The wagons said they would be ruined if they were compelled to take their bacon back. They were told it could not be helped. They then drove all the way to Bradford Springs, and offered their bacon to Mr. C. who would not purchase upon any terms. *Charlest. Patriot.*

Extraordinary Freshet.—The heavy rains of the last week have swollen the Connecticut to a height never before known by our oldest inhabitants, at this season of the year. This beautiful stream, whose waters but a day or two since were quietly meandering their course to the ocean, now wears the aspect of a troubled sea, bearing upon its perturbed bosom the fragments of bridges, lumber, wood fences, &c. The water commenced rising on Thursday, and on Sunday morning had reached the astonishing height of twenty-five feet above low water mark! The memorable flood of 1801, although the water then rose several feet higher than it now is, cannot, in its desolating effects, be compared with the fresh of the present season. To attempt an estimate of the loss sustained, would be an idle task—the damage is incalculable. Such was the violence and suddenness of the inundation, that horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep were swept away before it. The entire crops of corn, potatoes, &c. on the fertile valley of the Connecticut, are entirely destroyed.—*Hartford pap.*

The following (says the Norfolk Herald of Sept. 15,) is a literal copy of a handbill lately published in Liverpool. The person who was curious enough to preserve it during a voyage across the Atlantic, declares he saw with his own eyes in those of the wonderful child, the letters and figures mentioned in the handbill. What will the naturalists say to this?

Natural Wonder.—Just arrived in this town under the patronage of the nobility of Scotland, one of the greatest Wonders of the World, in the detection of human guilt. The marvellous work of divine providence is strikingly displayed in this wonderful boy, which the nobility and gentry are respectfully invited to behold. A woman residing in the Spring Holme, in the parish of Urr, in the county of Kirkcubright, became pregnant, and the father of the child protested his innocence with most solemn oaths, and said he would not own the child unless God sent it into the world with its father's name on its forehead. To the astonishment and wonder of all, the Child was born with his father's name John Wood, in his right eye, and the year of his birth (1817) left eye. The boy has been visited by the nobility and gentry, and also by the College of Physicians of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and also by a great number of Medical Men in other parts of the Kingdom, who allow him to be the greatest Wonder ever beheld, and a warning to the guilty, to beware of rash vows.

Thomas Denman, Esq. an eminent lawyer and Common Sergeant of London, lately pronounced in that capital, a very able inaugural discourse, on the opening of a Literary and Scientific Institution. The following passage of it does credit to his intelligence and liberality.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"Two peculiar circumstances occur to my mind as happy auguries of the enduring and increasing grandeur of English Literature. The first is our community of Language with the United States. Our own colonies, however distant and extensive, seem but to echo back our voice; but the inheritance of our language by the great North-American Commonwealth, an independent, a powerful, and a rival nation; the attachment to our habits of thinking and speaking, on the part of one of the most civilized countries, if civilization depends on the diffusion of knowledge and the protection of equal laws; the identity of education between our sons, and the multiplying millions of those boundless regions; the filial but formidable competition with which the offspring has awakened the admiration and must stimulate the energies of her parent: all these things hold forth the auspicious promise of stability to the literature common to both countries, as well as of peace, liberty, and happiness to the Old World and the New."

Union of the Atlantic and Pacific.—It appears by letters from Amsterdam, that the project of cutting a canal, to unite the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific Ocean, is about to be revived, under the auspices of the Netherland Government, which has entered into communication with the Government of Guatemala or Central America, for that purpose. Gen. Yari Yari, who was deputed on that mission, has just returned to Europe, and it is stated, that several persons are on their way to the Netherlands from Guatemala, who are authorized to carry into effect the arrangements connected with the undertaking.—Some exclusive advantages, as an inducement to engage in the project, have been offered to the Dutch Government; and it is said that the King himself has entered into it with so much earnestness, that he has composed a long memoir to point out the probability of success, and the benefits with which it will be attended. A vessel has been ordered to be in readiness to carry out to Guatemala the engineers and persons appointed to survey the ground through which the proposed canal is to pass.

A gentleman from North-Carolina arrived at Baltimore on Friday evening, in the stage from Washington, and had his trunk, containing 3,000 dollars in gold bullion, and 1,400 dollars in bank notes, put into the entry of the hotel, from whence it was almost immediately stolen, carried a few squares, the hasp prised off, and the top cut open. The bank notes were extracted, but the thief thinking, no doubt, the gold was brass, left it, and decamped. A person soon after passed, and took the trunk to the hotel, where the owner was found. Exertions were made in Baltimore to discover the thief, but without success, and the Philadelphia police were informed of the circumstance on Monday morning.—High Constable Garrigue and Constable Wilson started in pursuit, and very soon discovered a gentleman cutting high capers, and displaying large shams of money riding about town, buying trunks, razors, sword-canes, pistols, rings, a gold watch, &c. They arrested him, and on examination this afternoon, at the police office, \$720 were found upon him, besides divers trinkets, purchased from Messrs. Thibault & Brothers. Most of the money had been exchanged at Mr. Boyd's, but a part was identified by the owner. He had paid a hack driver \$6 50 for an afternoon's work, besides making him a present of a valuable ring. Circumstances being against him, his elegant clothes were stripped off, and his old ones put on, which totally changed his appearance, leaving nothing but the common toggery of a stage driver. While the operation of changing was going on, he was observed endeavoring to pilfer from his new clothes into his old ones, but did not succeed. The grand jury having been discharged, he is committed for a hearing at the next Mayor's Court. Great credit is due to the officers who arrested the rascal on Monday; he calls himself John Hamilton.—*Phil. Aurora.*



The Packet Ship Canada, arrived at New-York on the 18th inst. from Liverpool, and brought papers to the 16th August.

It is reported that the Lord High Admiral, the Duke of Clarence has resigned his office, because certain travelling expenses incurred by him, on his visits to the different sea-ports, will not be allowed by the Duke of Wellington.

It is said also, that Mr. Peel intends to resign.

The Dean of Westminster has positively refused permission to erect a monument to Lord Byron, in Westminster Abbey.

By the news from the theatre of the Russian and Turkish war, the invading army on the Danube moves steadily on, and a powerful descent has been successfully made upon Asiatic Turkey, by the army of the Caucasus, under Gen. Paskewitch. The St. Petersburg Journal, of July 31st, contains the official information from the latter, and the thirteenth Bulletin from the army of the Danube, which is dated the 21st of July, & announces the arrival of the Russians before Choumla. It also states that the siege of Silistria was to commence in form on the same day, and that Varna was vigorously pressed both by land and sea. The last accounts from Vienna, after stating that the recruiting has commenced, and that the provinces, exclusive of the Hungarian contingent, are to raise forty thousand men, emphatically adds that no doubt is entertained in that capital of the maintenance of peace. With this opinion, says the Morning Herald, we confess, we entirely coincide, and think it highly probable that the Russians will be allowed to prosecute their designs against Turkey, without encountering the slightest opposition from any Power.

The Bulletin of the 21st prepares us for a decisive blow at Choumla. The Courier says, the main armies were so near, the advanced guard of each being within sight almost of Choumla, that a battle can hardly be avoided, unless, which does not appear probable, the Russians prosecute their march in a more easterly direction without attacking Choumla, or the Turks retire from their strong position without risking a battle."

Married.—On Thursday evening last, William Unthank, Esq. to Miss Sarah McQuinn, all of Guilford county.

DIED.—At Martinsville, Guilford county, on Wednesday last after a severe indisposition, Mr. Samuel Morehead; he has left a numerous connection and a large number of friends to lament his death.