times sickness. If a mother, what an admanye to her offspring, to have before them, as they are growing up, a living model, in the person of one whom they are led reverence and love, of an accomplishment which our schools, and academies, and col leges find it so difficult to impart. This latter consideration. in my view, has im mense weight; for our babits of pronuncia tian, speaking and reading are first formed in childhood, and in the domestick circle; and being once formed, it is a task of extreme difficulty to alter them."

GRAMMAR.

We do not often hear people say. I you am, S.c. But ladies who claim to well educated not unfrequently say, "I will lay down," using the word lay; which the past tense of the verb to lie, as if it were the future. We often hear adjectives improperly used as adverbs, as "she looks beautiful," instead of beautifully. Will is used for shall. as "I will not have time;" the improper use of these two auxiliaries well illustrated in the anecdote of the foreigner, who, falling into a river, piteously exclaimed, "I will drown, nobody shall help me." That foreigners should thus mistake the power of two words, so analogous in many respects, is not strauge; but those who study the English grammar should apply in practice their kpowledge, that shall, used in the first person singular, simply foretells, while will, in the same person and number, implies a resolution or determination."



SLAVERY. A letter from Mi. Webster upon Nullifiers driven with disgrace from the stand they occupied, disappointed in enlisting the sympathies and gaining the favor of the Peo ple of the Southern States, have prematurely, rashly, madly agitated the subject of Slavery, as a last desperate effort to cause them to make a common cause against the North They have imputed to the people of the North a set tled design to interfere with our domestic policy. which exists no where, but in their teeming imaginations and rich fancies. In vain have the most respectable presses at the North repelled the accusation with indignation, in vain have the ties of affection and interest between are too strong to be lightly and unadvisedly se-With this disclaimer, shall we say the vered. wicked and detestable efforts of such wretches as Garrison and Dennison show a settled policy on the part of the North ? Shall we, by discussion give to their arguments a consideration which their intrinsic value never could give ? The efforts of fanatics cannot be entirely prevented by the sensible part of the community, but let us not impute to the many the designs of "the few. We regret that this subject ever should have been started, and we regret still more the manner in which the Calhoun presses in and out of the State, have treated it. It is too plain that they are endeavoring to foster prejudices and create fears which they may turn to their own political aggrandizement. Mr. John Bolton, who is well known to this community as a man of the most sterling integrity and the purest patriotism, and who has always continued to feel and to manifest the most lively interest in the welfare of Georgis, having seen the discussions going on in the Southeru newspapers, felt desirous of ascern aining if there really was a just foundation for the accusations brought against the North He accord ingly addressed a letter to the honorable Daniel Webster, who is recognized on all hands as the head of the Federal party at the North, and whose opinions, therefore, may be fairly assumed to be those of the party at large. The letter of Mr Bolton will explain his patriotic motives in writing it. We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the answer of this distinguished Statesman. These letters have been obligingly furnished us by a friend. [Savannah Republican.

1790, on the re port of a O and I do not know an apression of a different opinion in either Ho Congress since. I caunot say that, particu duals might not possibly be ose that Congress may possess some power over the subject, but I do not know any suc rsons, and if there be any, I am sure there a

w. The servitude of so great a portion of pulation of the South is, undoubtedly, regarded the North; as a great evil, moral and polit al : and the discussions upon it, which have re ently taken place in the Legislatures of sever al of the slave-holding States, have been read with very deep interest .- But it is regarded nevertheless, as an evil, the remedy of which lies with those Legislatures themselves, to be wovided and applied according to THEIR OWN onse of policy and duty .- The imputations which you say, and say truly, are constantly nade against the North, are in my opinion er irely destitute of any just foundation. I hav deavored to repel them, so far as has been v power, on all proper occasions; and for Her expression of my own opinions, both on the ower of Congress, and on the groundless charg against Northern men, I beg leave to refer on to my remarks in the debate on Mr. Foot's

Resolutions, in 1930. I am, my dear sir, with much true regard

our ob't serv't. DANIEL WEBSTER. To JOHN BOLTON, ESG.

From the Charleston Courier.

An extract of a letter, dated Asheville Bu ombe County. (N. C.) June, 28th, has th following:--- Mr. Patton, of Abbeville, robbed and murdered about two weeks since, b man named Dooly, who was travelling w him in Tennessee. From a memorandum foun on the body, it is supposed that he had about four thousand dollars with him at the time, with which he intended to purchase land in Alabama The body was found near Winchester, and from its situation it is supposed that he receiv ed the fatal blow while drinking from a spring of water. The murderer mounted Patton's hors and made off; he was pursued, but at the las accounts was not apprehended. I have these facts from Mr. Patton of this place his cousin." Another letter dated Noah's Fork, (10.) 20th June, says that the murder took place on the Cumberland Mountain, about 60 miles from tha place, on the 10th June. Dooly the murder ived at the head of Elk River; he went heme and remained one night, and then started for Tex-

25. After the above was in type we received :

Then they begun to hunt "for it down the gallery stairs they went. there'd been 40 thanksgivins and dence days comin in a string, I don bunt for hats at went.

there could be more racket thin there was in Downlagville that, afternoon and By 10 e'clock next morning all wasrendy,

I had em all stationed, and I went out and come back S or 4 times acrost the brook by the potash to try em I got a white hat on, and a shag bark stick, put some flour on my head, and got on to try my sorrel was so full he c'd be

horse, and looked just as moch like the old gentleman as I could Arter tryin them 2 or Stimes I got em all as limber as a with.

and the last time I tried em, you've no idee, it went off just as slick as ile.

Now, 2 says 1, 4tenshon the hull!" at ease till you see me agin, 2 and Stand then I streaked it down to old Miss Crane's Tavern about two miles off, and waited till the Gineral come along, and afore] bad mixed a 2d glass of switchet up they came, and the Gineral look'd as chirk and lively as a skipper.

'Now' says I Gineral we are going right into Downingville; and no man here is to give any orders but myself,' and I said this loud enough for Mr. Van Buren and Gov and they was all as hush arter that as cows in a clover lot. Then we all mounted, and on we went-1 and the Gineral a! leetle a head on em. And when we crossed the Brook says I "dont be afuard of the string pieces here Gineral-welaint in York now," "I'll follow you Majer," says he "thro' thick and thin-I feel safe here.

had'ht eat nothin since I got on to the Jist as we got on the noie, tother side of ground. Arter dinea I tell'd the Gineral athe Brook, we come in sight of Downingbout that are blasted rascal Encch Bissel ville-and says I thare's where I live, when who tuck'd in the grass waddin. 'Thats I'm to hum, and the sight of our house the fellow' says I 'Major Barry turn'd out of makes me crawl all over. I'm sick of the Post Office. I knew he was a scamp, Washington; and if Downingville folks and if he wasn't then he is now'-why only know'd half what I do about one fel- | Major,' says the Gineral, 'it was just so with ler yo've brought along with you, they'd that infernal rascal Randolf-if he did'nt want to take him like a streaked snake by desarne what I gin him afore he attackted the tail, and snap his head off. Aint that a me; he sartinly did afterwards: and where's

snug farm?" says I .- The Gineral riz right the odds ? Plaugy little' says I. Ginerup in his stirrups, and says he "I'd go east | al." of sun riz any day, says he, to see sich a

To night we're goin to a quiltinat Uuncle place." I thought I should go right through Josh's. Miss Willoby the Deacons eldest letter from the Post Master at Abbeville C. H. my shirt collar, for the Gineral was tickled dater is sprucin up for it-She is reather too the accusation with indignation, with indignation, but that enclosing the following copy of a letter received to pieces. Nothing has held a candle to it old to be handsome, but she is a keen critur,

Ginaral's head stood strait on cend—and there stood that criteer Zekel right afore him, talking like a book, and his head was smooth, and every hair on it slick'd down with a dipp's candle, and that are kew of his wo'd tell the folks behind which way his eye which slavery may be abolished, the expense turn'd just as well as tho' they was lookin strait in hiz face-caze it kinder lod'gd on ated to the support of our military establishhis collar and every time he look'd up, it ments in those parts; which on the entire abdiwou'd stand still a minet and point right tion of slavery, may be extensively and safely

Then come the Gineral's turn-his heart was so full he c'd but just speak-and I was just a goin to begin for him-when out he come.

"My friends' says he, "tho' I tell'd em down South, my father was an Irishman and my mother too, I am as clear a Yankee (and he turn'd and looking round him, slap'd his hand on my shoulder) 'as the Major himself' says he, 'and he knows it,' 'So I do' says I Gineral, I tell'd em' all so often e nough? 'I will presarve the Union I'll be hang'd and choakd to death if I don't; and when I want pickle I know where to find

it. I am glad to hear you say that salt petre once in a while is good-I always thought so-and if the constitution spiles in my hands for the want of it-I wont stand another election.' Here the Gineral was goin ernor Woodbury and all on em to hear me, to stop, but says I in his ear 'you must give um a little Latting, Docter " Here he off hat agin-E pluribus unum' says he, 'my freends-sine qu non.' The do Gineral says I; and then we turn'd to, and shook all the folks round till dinner time-and then we made the bake beans and salt pork fly,

and the cider too, I tell you. The folks

to be born out of the funds hitherto appropri

From the Yorkville Patrict DREAM OF A PATRIOT OF '76.

Charleston Con.

I dreamt I saw a beautiful female lying dead, in the fatal embrace of a terriole serpent-its horrid folds confined the limbs and closely compressed the chest and neck .

Her livid countenance and glaring eye-balls marked the agency of strangulation; and the monster's head was thrust into her very throat. with her sweet tongue in its horrid jaws

I dreamt again that a jury of inquest sat over the corpse of the beautiful female; the monster after having made her mouth the tongueless receptacle of his putrid breath, had left his prey and crept into his cave. Verdict-she came to her death like her mother Eve, by a foolish confidence in the harmlessness of a serpent. It seems she had bore a most excellent character : the weakness of which led her to her death, having been the only stain on her spotles- character .- She had twenty three sisters the majority of whom was as fair in form, pure in mind. stainless in character. They all wept bitterly at the funeral ; and upon examination, she was recognised to have been the beautiful South Car olina, and serpent to be known by the odious name of NULLIFICATION

[From the London Athenaum.] UNDULATING RAIL-WAY.

This contrivance, we have already curiously noticed, has occasioned some discussion among scientific and practical men; but it does not ap pear that any explanation of its effects has been suggested. Indeed, we are inclined to think, that the patentees themselves are not fully sware of the physical principle on which the advantage which they have undoubtedly gained, depen is.

The problem is one, the full illustration and developement of which would require the language and symbols of mathematical physics; the fury of our speed, it was incesantly some notion of it may, however, be conveyed in such a manner as to be intelligible to the reader.

We shall first state what it is that the undula- in ninety-six, is perfectly uncontrolable ing railway performs, in which the lev I rail- great descents be attempted, we very m way fails; and we shall next explain the phy-

this velocity will be sufficient to up a certain heighth bearing a to the velocity itself ; and hence of moving the load on a dealth ble not only of moving it betw ties of an undulating line a level, but even of raising it to a m But the practical application of seems to promise still greater a the above reasoning, we have assumed impelling power acts with a unifin accellerating the motion of the load ever, is not the case when steam plied; the load soon obtains a ma ty, and the engine becomes incame ing steam fast enough to produce effe sure on the piston. The cylinder receives steam from the boiler only rate as it is discharged by the motion ton, and scarcely any direct effect its pressure on the piston. In the railway, the working of the engine and pended during each descent, and a m su-ceeding ascent. In this internal will be nursed and accumulated span plied with its utmost possible energy the velocity on the brow of hill be When the load surmounts the summi gits to descend the next hill, the the engine will be again suspended ers reserved, and accumulated for cent. The duty of the engine will the to produce steam constantly at a great to produce steam of excessive merry and distant periods. Every one what practical working of high-pressure and see the advantage likely to result the cumstance.

When the line connecting two ping same level is thus resolved into contion of the engine may not inaptly is the to that of a pendulum, and the more stands in a place of maintaining functions of which are the same the those which it discharges.

On the other hand, it is right to the pract.cal objections to this projected ment. The very amount of frieties of ways renders the rate of motion when ing an incline frightfally great. We selves descended the Sutton plane on the chester Railway, followed by above 10 goods, and although not particularly by cannot deny that we felt considerable and sions, when on applying the drag to a cinder. The power of gravity in de a plane of this kind, which only falls he velocities will hardly be consiste

Mr. Bolton to the Hon. Dan't Webster. NEW-YORE, May 16, 1835.

Hon. Daniel Webster :

Dear Sir :- It cannot have escaped your observation, that warm discussions are now going on in many of the Southern papers, and much agitation is felt or feigned in a portion of the South on the subject of slavery, and of imputed designs at the North against the security and value of that species of property.-

I have been so long and closely connected with Georgia, that I am perhaps more watchful than most others in this quarter of such discussions as these, and having reason moreover to apprehend that at this particular juncture the endency, if not the deliberate aim and purpose, is to excite aniversal uncasiness and distruct in the slave-holding States, and by consequence to foment jealousies and heart burnings against the non-slave holding. States, which designing politicians may turi to mischlevous account. I have felt desirous since our conversation this morning. of obtaining an expression in writing of your views, as to the power of Congress on the jeet of slaves and slavery, and also as to the exstence of any wish or design on the part of Northern men, to interfere in any way with the security or regulation of that species of property. My immediate object in thus seeking to obtain

that he's seen. a merchant in Abbeville District, and is said to have left an amiable wife and a young family to deplore his loss.

"JASPER, (Marion County, Tennessee, June 14 To the Post Master, Abbeville, C. H. "SIR-A most horrible murder has been com-

mitted in the vicinity of this place on the l inst. as supposed from the circumstances. deceased is supposed to be of the name of Wm Patton, from your district, on his way to the Western country, as appears from letters & papers found near where he was concealed. The circumstances of the case are these as far as ascertained. On Sunday night he staid at Col. Dalts, a few her off; and did nt she sdeak-This commiles from this place, in company with a man by the name of Bennett Dooly; they left Col Dalts together. and called at Mr. A. Kelly

where Mr. Patton, as we suppose his name to endeavored to get some change, he seemed have a large amount. They were seen at other places passing along the Road. Two miles from this place they would have to ascend the Cumberland Mountain, near the top of which he Patton was discovered yesterday, by some young men among the rocks, who were attracted by the Bozzards. His face was shockingly mangle having been beat to death. Patton was well dressed riding a good bay horse. Dooly has been pursued by our Deputy Sheriff, and other citizens. He lives in an adjoining County, and we have just heard that he went home the same day, Monday, and leftearly Tuesday morning where he is, is yet unknown. Our citizens are greatly excited, and will do every thing that can be done to apppehend the villian. His horse and all his money ' is missing. Dooly was seen on his horse the same day.

The Tuscaloosa Intelligencer contains an ac count of the circumstances pretty much as de tailed above; but states that the gentlemen mur dered was supposed to be a Dr. HENDERSON from South-Carolina, near Chaleston,

To the Editor of the N.Y. Daily Advertises

Downingville, 29th June, 1833.

Dear Sir .- This is going to be rather lengthy letter We've had real times. I begun to feel pretty streaked for our folks when I see what was done on Boston Common, and over there to little Cambridge. told you I got here to got things to rights; him. and when I got here, I found 'em in a terrible takin about that crowner's he down in OD.

I went full drive down to the meetin Finny could do, we couldn't keep the line house and got hold of the rope, and pull'd strait; and they all got into such a sharl oven suggested." In the few prefatory observaaway like smoke.and made the old bell turn clean over. The folkscome up thick enough sheep's wool. then to see what was to pay, and fill'd the old Tabernacle chuck full, and there was more outside than you could count. 'Now,' says 1, 'I spose you think there's going to and took the bell rope, and tied on een'd be preachin here to-day, but that's not the on't to the steeple, and carried tother cend business.' 'The Gineral is comin.' That over to the Deacon's chimbly more than 12 remaining six by the different Colonial Legiswas enough-now'says I 'be spry. Itell'd rods off; and every inch on't was hung full laures. The motives for referring the executhe Gineral last winter he'd see nothing till of flags; and where there want no flags he tion of so large a part of the design to those parhe got down here, and if we dont make had got all the cloth out of the fullin mill ties are-1st, That it is not fit that the interhim stare, then there's no snakes.' 'Where's and the gals and Downingville bys had gin Capt Finny?' says I, there I be,' says he,' all their handkercheers and gowns and and there he was sure enough; the critter flannel shirts, and it was so high up, and had just come out of his bush passur, and the wind kinder struck em all together so had his brushhook with him. Says I 'Cap-tain Finny you are to be the marshal of the Continental The Gineral was tickled half day. Upon that he jumps right on cend. to death; says he, major, that looks about Now' says I 'where is Seth Sprague the right.' 'It does so' says I 'Gineral, if that schoolmaster?" 'Here I be,' says he; and aint Union I don't know,' He's as keen as there he stood with his pitch pipe up in the a briar to catch any thing cumin-he dont gallery just as if I was going to give out the care where he is; he snorts right out." species of property. My sentiments on this subject, my dear sir, have been often publicly expressed; but I can have no objection, to repeat the declaration of dress-, Why Major,' says Zekiel Bigelow. heree there like burs in the wool of a stray I thought I was to do that, and I've got one sheep; and Zekel, who knows eeny most every all ready.' 'But,' says L, 'you don't know thing, dont know Lathn yet-he keeps the nothing about Latin; the Gineral can't packing yard, and saits down more fish than stomack any thing now without its got any man in S counties round; and it was 2. That from and after the 21st of August, Latin in it, ever since they made a Doctor real curs how he get along. He'd throw on him down there to Cambridge tother in the salt, and then the pickle and the niday, but howsever' says I, 'Zekiel you shall tre, jest a leetle't a time-and when he come give the address after all, only jest let Seth to talk to fee Gineral about presarvin the stick a luttle Hog latin anto it here and Union and the Constitution, it was jist the

Seth Sprague has put the children all on the school house-you could'nt see an atom of the roof-with green boughs, and singing a set piece he had made: and when I I and the general passed by they made it all ring agin. I tell you; whether it was his facing the sun or what, but he looked as if he was e'eny jist a going to cry, (for he is amazin tender hearted critter.) Jist then Sargent Joel who had charge of the field piece in front of the Meetin House, touched

pos'd the Gineral in a minute-says he "Majer I should'nt want nothing better than there.

a dozen of them guns to change the boundry line along here jest to suit you"- "but look Majur what on earth has got into Mr. Van Burens horse"-sure enough Sargent Jeel had put in a feetle too much waddin, if any thing and Enock Bissel. as sly as a weazel, slipp'd in a "swad of grass, that hit folks.

Mr. Van Buren's horse and set him capering, till he kinder flung him. I was wrathy as murder-says I "where is he? and I arter him full split-he was clippin it across the orchard, so that you might put

an egg on his coat flap, and it woudn't role off. I streak'd it round the corner of the stone fence to head him-but afore I got to him he had ketch'd the horse, and was clearing out of the County-and afore this he is slick enough in the Frovince-

They tell different stories about it, but Deacon Willoby seen the hull on it, and he says Mr. Van Buren hung on like lamper eel, till he was kinder jerk'd up like a trounced toad, and he came down on the horse's rump jist as he kick'd up behind, and that sent him clean over the fence into the Eeacon's potatoe patch. He turned over so fast in the air you could not tell one eend from tother: but his feet struck first. and he stood there, the Deacon says, and made as hansome a bow to the folks as if nothing en earth had happen'd to

The review of Capt. Finny's company did take the shine off them are Boston and Fork bay. There was nothing at all goin Salem sogers, I tell you; but they was all so keen arter the Gineral that, all I and Capt.

> The bell was ringing all the while-two people was up there with stone hammers pounbin on her. caze uncle Josh had gone

sical law on which this depends. and always has something to say. The

Gineral and Mr. Van Buren both talk about her considerable .--- If the Gineral dont keep a sharp look out Mr. Van Buren will go clean shead on him on that tack-for he is the perlitest cretur amongst the women you that even if theprojected road be naturally a dead eversee. The Gineral says he must have level, it must be artificially cut into ups and some of our Yankee galls in the Cabinet downs, as to keep the load constantly ascending next winter-and I kinder have a notion and descending until the journey is completed there will be some hutchin teems doune here and in so doing, they assert that the transport is abouts afore we quit. produced in a considerably less time with the

We shall go strait from here to Sarataque same moving power, or in the same time with a much less expenditure of the moving principle, -and wash inside and out there. I expect we shall all need washin afore we get

This is the longest letter I ever writ in all my life, but I'm to hum now .- It would cost you a good many of your odd ninepenses I guess to pay the postage if it warn't for the Presideni-he franks all my letters -and that ain't what he does for most

I may tell you about the quiltin frolic to from the other, for if a greater to night in my next- but wout promise, for I have jist as much as I can do here, to do all the chores for the Gineral-and write near about 50 letters a day for him.

Yours to sarve.

J. DOWNING, Major, Downgville, Militia-2d Brigade.

The West India Question .- At the risk of baing thought tedious, we mast persevere in our examination of the West India papers, which have for some days past occupied no inconsiderable portion of our paper. It is essential that the public mind should be impressed with the real fact of the case ; and that means should exist of referring to some documentary evidence of the character of the whole proceeding, other than by travelling through a mass of papers, occupying 79 folio pages, which few are inclined to do and still fewer have the means of doing. The contents of title X, which we examined vesterday, present an extraordinary mass of folly inconsistenev, and it is not natural to suppose that the seasoning by which the promulgation of such docaments, as the acts and ordinance in question is sought to be justified, is in ordinance with the ucuments themselves.

Title XI. is the second of the two papers communicated by Lord Goderich to the reputations: and its avowed objec's" is to give a compendious explanation of the principal motives by which thuse ineasures (the acts and ordinances) have that you might as well rry to straiten a tions to this "compendious explanation," there is one one single paragraph in which we can say we for the most part coincide; and we only wish that the practice of government had been in accordance with their profession. This is the paragraph:

> "The projected laws are eight in number. The of the undulating railway, and at the same time two first would be passed by Parliament; the actually raised it through one perpendicular inch ference of the legislature of the United Kingdom should go beyond the limits which the necessity of the case prescribes ; and 2dly. That the various regulations comprised in these six last laws would be best stidapted to the local neenl. iarities of the different colonics by persons reaident there."

safety. It would be premature, however Hitherto, it has been received as a practical judgment on what after all can only b axiom, that railways can only be advantageously by experiment. Meanwhile; we have applied between points where a uniform dead tiou in stating, what every scientific mu leyel can be obtained. Now the patentees of the undulating railway maintain a proposition which is the logical contradictory of this. They hold,

MUSICITERIE

reading what we have above said, will a that there is nothing erroneous in prints many have supposed, in the project in contrary, whatever be the supplicing prowill be undoubtedly rendered doubly of the advantage gained by being enabled the action of the moving principle from the time, so as to collect its energies.

We are glad to learn that the patentied obtained the means of constructing an an ting line of rail way of some miles in ene Again, it has been held as a practical axiom, the purpose of testing on a large scale when that if on a railway, it becomes necessary to as have already proved on a model.

cend from one level to another, the ascent is Their success will mainly depend on the most advantageously made by a plane uniformly cious adaptation and selection of the sit inclined from the lower to the higher level. On which the lines will be divided. It maybe the contrary, the patentees of the undulating railwhile to consider. whether the co way hold that the ascent is effected with a lesmay not be rendered useful by its we ser power by dividing the intervals into ups and properties. It will likewise require downs, so as to cause carriage alternately to dewhat succession of curves will gives an scend and ascend until it arrives at the upper advantage, when the extremities of the law level. Indeed, one of these propositions follow different levels and in provide with ascent from the lower tobs in level, but likewise for the satety of the se generated in going from one point to another of the same level, by undulating in the railway, the contrary direction. that excess of momentum will carry the load to

Although upon the whole we have a greater height than than the momentum which persuation of the ultimate advantages of the same power would generate on a level railject, yet we can see many practical d which still stand in the way of the patent which will require not only expense; we model on a wooden railway in the Adelaide tle ingenuity to overcome.

that place instituted the following experiments, The Cape de Verds .- We have with the results here detailed .- The moving heard much of the sufferings of thein power was a spiral main 'spring ' regulated by a those islands, and had hoped that a fusee : a load v as placed on a level railway of scene had dawned on the distressed such an amount that the moving power was We have however, just received a le barely able to overcome the friction but incapable valued friend who touched at the ish of moving the load. In this state the carriage spring, from which we make the follow and load were transferred to the undulating rail- | tract. [N. Y. Co way, and the same moving power impelled the

" Our stay at Port Praya, was too. come familiar with the manners and a the people-but we were long enough # some of the sufferings which this make has recently experienced. They an all an end : they are still dying daily, m the poor I saw picked up by their butcher's boy would pick up a slaugh and and carried through the street, will "grave cloth." buried as you walk horse or a dog. Famine is sweeping of ' little specks on the ocean," will fearfulness than the cholera in Anthe vessels from Portland, and that ind phia, both with provisions, for the time ded new life to the almost dead. Not three thousand, out of one hundred have died within one short year. The

wretchedness presented at Antonio, Ben Tago, are beyond description. "At St. Jago there was but little " paratively, except from those whe flot for relief from the other islands. These who still lived were grouped together vard, under the direction

in the contrary direction, which was attended with precisely the same result. Hence, was evident that, at least with the model, a power incapable of transferring the load between two points at given distance on a level railway. transferred the same load with facility and despatch through the same distance on the undulating railway. Our second experiment was as follows :-- We oaded the carriage in the same manner on the

These facts have been illustrated by a small

street exhibition-room. We have ourselves a

load with ease and with considerable velocity

from one end to the other . and lest any differ

ence of level should exist between the extremi-

ties, we caused the same experiment to be made

level railway, so that the power was barely able to the friction, but incapable of moving the load. We then transferred the power and load to a railway, the remote extremity of which rose above the nearer extremity at the rate of one inch in eight feet. The power which was thus incapable of moving the load on the level, easily transferred the same load from end to end

a written expression of your opinion on these subjects is, that 1 may communicate it to a dis-tinguished friend of mine inGeorgia, who shares in my solicitude in relation thereto, and through him to the public at large. I am, dear Sir, with great respect and esteem,

your obedient servant.

JOHN BOLTON. Mr. Webster's answer to Mr. Bolton. New York, May 17. My Dear Sir:

I have received your letter last evening, requesting me to state my opinion of the powers of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery; and of the existence of any wish or design on the part of Northern men. interfere with the security or regulation of that

them, if it be thought by you that such declara-tion night, in the smallest degree, aid the triends of the Union and the Constitution in the South in dispelling prejudices which are so industrious-ly fustered, and in quicting agitations unnecessarily kept alive.

In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the Southern States is a subject within the exclusive control of the States themselves ; and this, I am guire is the optim of the whole North. Concross Liff nu's is at 15 rinterfere in the emansuprimie and the constitution of them there? 'And now' says I 'all on 'you be thing and when he talk'd about them are the subst tution of free labor for slave labor on

the scales fly, I tall you-every hair on the

Would to God for the sake of the country at large, not less than for that of the colonists themselves, that their estimate of the soundness of the theory had been proved by the government in the practical operations which they have proposed to carry into effect.

Negro Slavery .- On the 17th Mr Rockingham gave notice that on Tuesday, the 30th of May, he would move, as an amendment to the Government plan for emancipating the slaves, the following resolutions:-

"1. That every slave in his Majesty's dominions has an infeasible right to emancipation, with-

1834, the anniversary of his Majesty's birth day, slavery shall cease to exist in every part of the British empire.

2. That immediate measures be taken to assertain the amount of pecuniary loss that may be asin a wine and when he tak'd about them are the subst tution of free labor for slave labor on the resolved by spry, and don't stop stirrin till the pudden's Nullifiers-he cut, and shaved and made their several plantations; and to determine to what extent the national funds should be approv

for every ninety six inches of its progress along merican Consul, fed from provisions the horizontal line. country has so kindly sent to them. The

Among the scientific men who have witnessed was an afflicting one. Here and the this exhibition, many, it is said, have declared, what indeed appears at first to be the case, that the result is contrary to the established principles of mechanics. We do not perceive, however, any difficulty in the phenomenon.

The effective impelling power when a load is tracked upon a railway, must be estimated by the excess of the actual impelling power above the friction. Now, it is well known that the friction being proportional to the pressure, is less on an inclined than on a horizontal railway The same impelling power which on the level railway, is only equal to the friction, and therefore incapable of accelerating the load, becomes effective on the inclined railway, where it is greater than the friction. The excess therefore becomes a means of generating velocity, so that when the load arrives at the extremity of the undulating line, a quantity of velocity has been

communicated to it, which is proportional to the excess of the friction on the undulating above the friction on the level line. This is Theoretia cally speaking, a decided and undeniable advantage which the inclined railway possesses over the level. We could make the point still more clear, if we we were addressing mathematical readers.

Now, if it be admitted that at the extremity ARE REQUESTED TO COME TOR of the undulating time, a velocity is generated in the moving body much greater than any which could be produced by the same power acting on gence CANNOT be given. July, 20th 1833-52-9w. the level line, it will follow demonstratively that

pointed to little orphan children, who ther father, mother, brother nor sister of them were sitting on the ground and garment thrown over them to screen the winds which were then blowing and so far gone as to be entirely what was passing around them, waiting for death to relieve them into ferings. Others were walking as me on earth crying with pitcous moans tr but whose stomache, when given weak to derive any nourishment from the with nothing but skins and bones were bowing and curtisying for a cooper something for their children, with as in that might move a stone.-Such a set never before witnessed, and it has before sion which cannot be forgotten, But 64 and good."

