

may be as well to describe one of the forts, differing in no material respect from the others. You first approach a breast-work of earth, about forty yards wide and fifty long—four high, seven thick, surrounded by palisades about eight feet high, and thickly interwoven with bamboo; at the south is a gate fastened with a huge lock; at the north-west corner, about sixty feet from it, is a mound, or citadel of earth, about fifteen feet high, and about thirty feet square, surrounded with palisades and a ditch: a parapet about three feet high on the top, with embrasures & cannon mounted. This was connected with the first enclosure by a bridge, consisting of three planks about twenty feet long—the one next to the mound being used as a draw, which made it impossible to get into the fort without a scaling ladder, or a substitute.

The very erroneous accounts the officers had received of these people and the contemptible light in which their fortifications had been described, and their courage spoken of, led them into the unfortunate and almost fatal error of not being provided with scaling ladders. This error was discovered at a late period, and at a critical moment, but it was happily remedied by the gallantry and fortitude of those engaged. Lieut. Hoff, under the severe fire of the enemy, was obliged to tear off the palisades which surrounded the fort; and from them to make a ladder to assist in storming it. Lieut. Edson was reduced to an almost similar necessity—having been forced to hunt up something as a substitute for a ladder. This above facts, which may be relied on, will, I hope, be sufficient to correct the erroneous statements that have been made, and the false conclusions drawn therefrom in many of the papers of the United States.

JUSTITIA.

From the Montreal Vindicator of June 23.
Extraordinary Case.—A most extraordinary case came before the court of king's bench of this district, on Saturday last, the nature of which the following details will give some idea:

A young lady from Upper Canada, of the name of McMillan, about 16 years of age, was brought before the court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, at the instance of a man of the name of Kennedy. It appeared in testimony before the court, that this young man resided for a couple of years with the step-father of the young lady in the capacity of clerk. That having had, in consequence, frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with her, he persuaded her for certain reasons to elope with him. They escaped through a window from the second story of the house, by means of a ladder, during the night; and having embarked in a canoe, gained the opposite or American side of the St. Lawrence, and were married at Massena, by a magistrate.

In the meantime, the family having discovered their flight, the step father and one of the uncles of the young lady followed the fugitives, whom they overtook about nine o'clock in the morning, two hours after the marriage ceremony had been performed. The young lady appeared very much affected, and seemed very glad to be re-joined by her friends, with whom she consented to return, when asked to do so, having declared that Romeo Kennedy had deceived her. Some time afterwards she was placed by her father, at her own request, in one of the Nunneries of this city. Kennedy discovered her retreat, and by a writ of *habeas corpus*, had the young lady brought before the court. The judge having heard the parties by their attorneys, and read the several affidavits on both sides, decided, that as Miss McMillan was not detained against her will, the writ of *habeas corpus* did not apply to her case—especially as she was at liberty to leave the convent when she pleased, and as she declared in her own affidavit before the court, that she was desirous to be restored to Kennedy. The writ was discharged accordingly.

Miss McMillan belongs to a most respectable family, and the question excited a great deal of interest.

Huzza! Dennis Heatt has killed a buck!
Reader, did you ever hear of an editor killing a buck? Dennis Heatt of Hillsborough has done it. He tells us for our edification, that the buck attempted to cross his path within ten steps of the muzzle of his gun, and that he, "grinning horribly a ghastly grin," in expectation of being nullified by the butt of old "blue trigger," brought the noble old codger

"Unmatched for courage, breath and speed," with sorrow to the ground—alas!

Pray, sir, tell us—be sure you tell us truly—whether you are certain that it was the loud or the grin which smote the buck. Crocket tells us that he made the bark fly off a hickory knot with a grin. Crocket related this, while he was a candidate for Congress, in one of his stump speeches. Mr. Heatt is a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Orange, and like his contemporary, Yancey, who let others ride his no tailed pony off, must needs have a bobby even if it be a buck.

Carolina Hatchman.

Wagoner.—An Alligator, driven by hunger, or some other cause to an unknown, ventured last week into the Village, where he was caught prowling around a pig pen, and exposed to the Electric Shock, to his indignant surprise, and the no small amusement of the spectators, at his angry contortions. He was most probably determined, if not to go to the "whole hog," at least "use up" the pigs. This is the first visit of these Lords of the Swamp and Bay, to our Village, and we have no desire for a repetition of the honor.

Sumterville S. C. Gazette.

Baltimore, Sept. 21.

Emigrants.—About eight hundred German emigrants have arrived at this port within a few days past, many of whom are said to possess the means of establishing themselves comfortably on farms, or in other business. Those who are less fortunate, if they possess the industry and prudence characteristic of their countrymen, will have no cause to lament that they have exchanged "fader land" for the "land of the free and the home of the brave." We have elbow room for all who are disposed to employ their elbows over the matted or spade, or otherwise usefully. He has a good estate who has industry and frugality; and he but a poor one who has more delight in the bottle than in his plough or harrow. Emigrants, as well as others, should therefore be careful to handle their farming utensils often—the bottle, never; for he who spends his time over the bottle will soon have no time to spend. And so ends our short-hand advice and lecture.—*Chronicle.*

The World.—This is an agreeable world after all. If we could bring ourselves to look at the objects which surround us in their true light, we would see beauty where we before beheld deformity, and listen to harmony where we before could hear nothing but discord. To be sure, there is a great deal of anxiety and vexation to meet—we cannot expect to sail upon a summer sea for ever; yet, if we will preserve a calm eye and steady hand, we can so trim our sails and manage our helm, as to avoid the quicksand; and weather the storms that threaten shipwreck.

An ancient Mosaic Table has just been found at Rome, in digging for the foundation of the new front of the Church of Santa Rocca, in the Strada Ripetta. It represents Bacchanalian subjects, in shades of black and white. The most curious circumstance, however, attending this discovery, is, that the table was found at the depth of 15 feet, very near the Tiber, so that the bed of the river must have risen considerably since the time of the ancient Romans.

The Paris papers contain the official returns of the mortality caused by the Asiatic Cholera in France. From its commencement until the 1st of January, 1833, the whole number of patients were 229,534—of those who perished 94,666. It appeared in fifty of the departments; those of the southern suffered much less than the northern; the western less than the eastern. The government expended nearly thirteen hundred thousand francs in providing food, medical aid and other necessities for the relief of the poor.

OFFICIAL.

The following bill communicated to this Government by the Charge d' Affaires of the United States in Great Britain, received the Royal assent on the 17th May last, and has accordingly become a law of the realm:

A BILL to reduce the duty payable on Cotton Wool imported into the United Kingdom.

Whereas an act was passed in the first and second year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled "An act to discontinue or alter the duties of customs upon coats, staves, cotton wool, barilla and wax;" And whereas it is expedient to reduce the duty on cotton wool thereby imposed, be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, for and upon every hundred weight of cotton wool or waste of cotton wool, the produce of any foreign country, or imported from any foreign country, a duty of two shillings and eleven pence, in lieu of the duty of five shillings and ten pence imposed by said act.

And be it further enacted, That the said duty shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and appropriated in like manner as if the same had been imposed by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled "An act for granting duties of Customs."

And be it further enacted, That this act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any act to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

From the Circleville (Ohio) Herald.

As Messrs. Webster and Ewing were wending their way to Circleville, when about seven miles from this town, their passage was intercepted by a tree, which had recently fallen across the road, and which an honest yeoman was leisurely cutting out. They surveyed the premises, to see how the difficulty

might be overcome. Our knight of the axe, not knowing either of the distinguished Senators, congratulated himself on the timely arrival of two such hale and able bodied men to his assistance; and very frankly advised them, as the best means of escaping the difficulty, to get down from their carriages, and aid him in the removal of the obstruction. Pleased with the republican plainness of the suggestion, and finding the man's strength inadequate to the task in hand, they followed his advice. Mr. Ewing first took the axe, and wielded it with effect, as he does his arguments in the Senate and at the Bar. He was relieved by Mr. Webster, who was less familiar with chopping logs from the road, than with removing the obstructions of choplology from the wheels of government. His efforts were so labored and ineffectual, as to attract the notice of the woods man, who declared to him, "you are not doing your best now, sir—you must be playing the Possum! You don't bend your back enough, sir?" The tree cut off and the way cleared, our travellers resumed their journey—and left the countryman blessing his stars that they had been directed that way, (which was off the main road.) at that propitious hour.

From the Boston Mercantile Advertiser.

Newburyport Nullification.—There is an old law in Newburyport forbidding the firing of India crackers, and all manner of squibs, torpedoes, &c. &c. This has remained a dead letter for some years; but just before the recent anniversary of freedom and fireworks, some of the sober citizens, apprehending a more noisy and troublesome display than usual, petitioned the Selectmen to put it in force. The petition we understand, was granted; but a large party of the Newburyport boys, and other persons of various sorts and sizes, who together constitute what is called a *stereotyped procession* for any similar occasion, at an hour's warning, in most large places, took the movement in high dudgeon. Full of light and fury, therefore, they turned out on the night of the 3d, in considerable power, and commenced a scene of Saturnalia in the Streets, such certainly, as never before disturbed the peace of a New England village. Dogs, boys and men—black, white and grey—with all the paraphernalia of scarecrows—paraded and promenaded and pranced and danced before the doors of the obnoxious legislators and reformers to such a degree as almost made the moon herself grow dim with fright. The music was boisterous and incessant. The symphony of a hundred conch-shells, cowbells and drums, with now and then a strain of jews harps, rounded off with the blast of united fish-horns, fifes, and tinkling kettles, may better be imagined than described. We abandon the task. Suffice it to say, that the authorities yielded the contest in despair; that a vain effort was made the next day to suppress the *ferocious* meal of the same insurgents by a body of constables, who came off the worse for the wear; and that in fine, rebellion triumphed, and the toga fell. When we left town yesterday morning the tempest had in a great measure subsided.

We learn with much pleasure that several spirited gentlemen in the various counties through which the proposed rail-road will run have voluntarily undertaken to visit the citizens of those counties, either at their dwellings or at public meetings, for the purpose of urging the necessity of the improvement and obtaining subscriptions. This determination is worthy of all praise, and is doubtless the best method that could be devised to promote the necessary disposition and to raise the required means. Many of our farmers have never had the importance of the subject fully laid before them, and have consequently thought but little on the subject. With such a full exposition of the prospects of success and prosperity which the road opens to our view could not fail to have the desired effect. Have we not citizens in Newbern who feel as warmly interested in the welfare of the State as the gentlemen alluded to? Have we not one who will sacrifice his own convenience, even his own interest, for a few weeks, to promote the general good? We know that there are such amongst us, and we earnestly solicit them to come forward. A proper spirit has at length shown itself in Wilmington and its neighbourhood, and we have not the slightest doubt that the line between that place and Waynesborough will be commenced immediately after the next meeting of our Legislature. We understand that a gentleman in Wilmington will take stock to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars; and that many others will embark considerable sums. Should we continue to look idly on while these worthy citizens are increasing the sources of wealth, we will severely repent our apathy when it may be too late to apply a remedy. From the moment that Wilmington and Raleigh are connected by a rail road, unless we too have a similar connexion, we become an isolated, miserable village, with a trade limited to a single county, and that by no means a productive one; and deserved poverty and decay will be our inevitable lot. This must not be permitted; we must not be so unjust to ourselves, to posterity, to our country.

Newbern Spectator.

Dublin, May 30.

A Clergyman shooting His Gardener.—Last night, the Rev. Henry Torrens, (a gentleman nearly 80 years of age, and uncle of the Archdeacon of Dublin, on his return with a friend to his residence at Rathgar, about two miles from the city, where he had been dining, found that the two servants left in case of the house were out, the door locked, and he could not gain admittance. He and his friend, Mr. Smith, went in search of the servants, whom he found coming home drunk. These were Patrick Walsh, gardener, and Catharine Denman, housemaid. The old gentleman, who is of a very irritable temper, rebuked them severely and was answered by abuse and threats by the pair whilst admitting him. This conduct excited the alarm of Mr. Smith, who entreated the gardener to leave the house. He refused till paid his wages. Mr. Torrens then requested Mr. Smith to go to the neighboring station of Roundtown for the assistance of the police. However, Mr. Smith at last prevailed on the gardener to consent to go, and all was peace for a while, till the housemaid appeared on the scene, renewed her abuse, seized her master by the throat in her own room, and obliged him to call for assistance. This again roused the brutality of the gardener, who went to help the housemaid, knocked his master down, and presenting a carbine (kept for the defence of the house) at the two gentlemen, threatening to shoot either. Mr. Smith fearing the consequence, hastened for the police, but had only proceeded a short way when he heard a shot, and returning, found the gardener lying on the floor, bleeding profusely, being shot in the left jaw, with the loaded carbine lying under him. The Rev. Mr. Torrens admitted that he had shot Walsh with a pistol, and that he was sorry for it. An examination was held to-day at the head police office, which ended in the committal of the reverend gentleman. The wounded man lies in Mercer's Hospital, whether he was carried soon after he received the wound, without hope of recovery.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

AN ADVENTURE.—William Avery was on Friday tried in the Court of Sessions, upon the charge of having abstracted thirty dollars from a lady's reticule at church. The circumstances were as follow: A young lady on entering St. John's church, to attend a week-day lecture, passed Avery on the inside, who immediately followed, closed her pew door with seeming politeness, and took a seat in the pew immediately back of her's. The affair was singular, and attracted the notice of the lady, but did not so far awaken her suspicions as to prevent her from throwing down her reticule upon the cushion by her side, notwithstanding it contained a wallet with thirty dollars. After prayers she was surprised on opening the reticule, to find the wallet lying on the top of her pocket handkerchief, and turned to look for the gallant gentleman, but he had decamped, feeling no doubt quite sure of having obtained some good at church.

Unfortunately for him, however, he had been too long in setting his trap. A gentleman in the gallery had noticed him for several weeks at church, and always following some lady and taking a seat behind her as on this occasion. As he was a stranger, and had no peculiar marks of a praying man, the constant repetition of the same ceremony excited suspicion.

As the congregation were standing, this gentleman saw Avery, while leaning over and reading with apparent devotion, reach down and take something from the lady's seat, examine it, pass his hand to his own pocket, and then lay back what he had taken up. The gentleman interpreted the whole in a moment, and came down at once to secure the stranger's arrest. But he was gone. A young lady in the opposite gallery also had a full view of the whole affair. The gentleman had marked the appearance of Avery, and three weeks afterwards saw & recognized him, and secured his arrest. On the trial, Avery managed his own cause with tact, exhibiting good mental resources, and notwithstanding the completeness of the testimony, and without offering any witnesses himself, undertook to maintain his innocence. He appealed earnestly to the jury on the value of liberty, and besought them not to deprive him of so great a blessing to gratify the combination of fanatics, which had been formed for the ruin of an innocent man. But all in vain. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he will go—not to church exactly, yet where he will enjoy one continued sitting here.

In the last number of the Mechanic's Magazine, published in New York, we observe an extract from a London periodical of the same name, describing a newly invented stone-splitting screw, calculated to obviate the necessity of blasting, which is worthy of the attention of practical men. The writer illustrates his position by diagrams.—He mentions that two men, with a lever of only three feet in length, and a single screw and segments, split a mass of argillaceous limestone of the county of Dublin, weighing nearly a ton, in seventeen revolutions of the screw, made in 25 or 30 seconds.—The men did not put forth their strength, but merely walked round the stone, which was split contrary to its stratification, and exactly in the line of

separations of the segments. The instrument is applicable to slate quarrying, and to obtaining great tabular masses of granite, micaite, or other very hard and homogenous rocks—the advantages are the saving of labor, the certain direction of the fracture, and capability of obtaining larger blocks than can be done by wedging. It may be applied to raising stratified rocks from their beds, and as a substitute for blasting in general—it is also free from all danger to workmen. A full description may be seen in the May number of the Mechanic's Magazine.

Pennsylvania.

From the New England Farmer.

A Tale of the Times.—Tommy Buck was brought up to take care of seventeen cows, belonging to his father, to drive a four ox team, with Tib the old mare at the end of it; cut wood in the winter, and raise grain in the summer. But, alas! at the perilous age of sixteen a dancing master came into the village, and Tommy, by dint of persuading, persuaded his old honest father to permit him to subscribe, and instead of chanting obsolete psalm tunes in the chimney corner upon a winter evening, pumps, ruffles, and a fiddle "reigned in their stead." In lieu of flail, pigeon-wings and "right and left" were heard on the barn floor, and the oxen and Tib were left to "chew the cud" of superfluous loneliness. Tommy's ideas were raised, and his wits outright descended from his head to his heels, leaving his upper story to let. Straightway a ball was had, and Tommy shipped the shell of a fashionable, and wore gloves and fell in love. True, he was rather awkward in mannerisms at first; but then he sported a smart ton, and acquired ease and impudence; and eventually, by activity and toe and heel exertion, capered into the good graces of Molly Reed, who could weave sixteen yards of shirting per diem. Tommy then set up for a beau after ladies' own hearts, and went to town to sell gown patterns, as apprentice, (being above driving the oxen in partnership with Tib) determined to become a merchant—and so he did, and his father died, leaving him the bulk of his fortune, when Tommy determined to do two things, viz. to cut Molly and keep a curlicue. The first was the most difficult, but he had learned a thing or two, and after a due quantity of tears on her part, the separation was effected and the curlicue purchased. Tib, the old mare, the cows and oxen, were translated into two greys, and Tommy from the plough to a fine gentleman. The farm, milking pails, pigs, hens and ducks, were changed to cash and style, and the balance over this necessary expenditure invested in the house of Tommy Buck, Landshark & Co. And then Tommy went to the springs and gamed, to the theatre and drank, to his counting house and whistled, and these were beautiful times. Tommy's credit was good, and he used it; his cash was plenty, and he spent it; his health fine, and he gave it a trial. Who like Tommy? He made love anew to a city belle, but the sly old fox of a father said nay. He asked a poet to write doleful ditties, and he said yea, and he paid him; the sonnets were full of darts and cruels—and the girl married another. Tommy sighed, and drank, and gamed, and whistled "to drive dull care away"—and then failed. Tib kicked up his heels in scorn at him. Molly sends four chubby children to school and loves her husband. His lady-lose of sonnet reading memory does not notice him in the street, and Tommy has shipped to go to India at ten dollars a month in the forecastle of a ship.

New York, July 10.

Hazardous affair.—It does not often occur that we are called upon to report police cases of a more hazardous character than the following, which occurred yesterday afternoon. It appears that Gardner G. Howland, Esq., upon proceeding to his residence, No. 7 State street, at the usual dining hour, was informed that some person was on the roof of his house. Proceeding up stairs to ascertain the fact, he threw open the scuttle of the roof, when he perceived a man with a quantity of lead upon his shoulder which he had stripped from a dormer window. He was called upon to desist, & for the purpose of enforcing the order, Mr. Howland imprudently advanced towards him, when the man struck him a violent blow, which deprived him of recollection for the moment, and very nearly knocked him off the roof. Recovering himself, however, and fearful of slipping from his uncertain foothold, he returned to the scuttle, the man rapidly pursuing him with every indication of a determination to throw him off.—He had scarcely time to descend before

the scuttle door was thrown violently upon his head. In the course of few minutes, Mr. Howland, determined upon reflection to prevent the thief, again returned to the roof, when he discovered the man retracing over the roof of an adjoining building into which he descended by forcing open the scuttle. Mr. Howland, however, pursued him to the entrance down the ladder, into the garret, whence down the garret stairs—a foot of which, he grappled with the man, whose further egress had been interrupted by the door which was locked, and which he was unable with all his strength to force. In a short time, the door was opened by some member of the family who heard the storm above, and the man was led down to a lower apartment, where he was detained until aid could be procured from the police office, whither he was taken by Messrs. Homan and Corbett, two of the officers.

His name is Wm. Williams, a tailor by occupation, and resides at the corner of Barrow and Washington sts. He admitted at the office that his motive in going upon the roof of Mr. Howland's house, was to steal the lead, and that being detected it was solely his determination to have thrown his pursuer from the roof at the cost of his life. He obtained access to the roof of Mr. Howland's house through the one adjoining, which he was permitted to do upon his stating that he had been sent by Mr. Coles to examine the state of the roof for the purpose of making some repairs.

Williams has heretofore maintained, as we learn, an irreproachable character for industry and probity, and to his pecuniary affairs is tolerably independent. What could prompt him to steal a few shillings worth of lead, when he had been afforded opportunities had he been so inclined of appropriating property to a much larger amount without the slightest fear of detection, is a matter beyond the realm of even of conjecture. He assigns as the cause, intoxication; but those who know him best are inclined to ascribe his conduct to an alienation of mind, which as they allege, has been more or less apparent for several months.

Courier & Enquirer.

From the Reporter of the Times.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Effects of Roads, Rivers and Canals on the Increase of Wealth.—"The measure of a nation's prosperity may be known by its roads," is a remark of some writer on political economy, and with a great deal of truth. The price of an article is the value of the raw material added to other expenses before it can reach the consumer. It is then evident that carriage will form a considerable part of that expense in many articles, as the price of carriage evidently depends upon the state of the roads: hence the improvements in a country depend more upon this subject than is at first supposed. An old country has greatly the advantage of a new one in this respect, especially if the new country be extensive, as in these States. Good roads, therefore, form a considerable portion of national wealth, indeed a part of its capital, and we shall afterwards show, but for the present, we shall regard them merely in their effects, as the means of transporting produce, and as affording the means of communication, and in this respect rivers and canals serve the same purpose, and in these states live in a great measure supplied their place, while the people have generally located themselves upon these navigable rivers, and on the sides of canals when cut, and as near large rivers as possible; hence at once may be seen of what importance this subject is to a government.

The people always choose their own interests; a government may counteract, or assist this, directly or indirectly, and this is the principal difference between a good and bad government. Individuals sometimes see farther than the body of the people, who heap upon the projects of such individuals opprobrious epithets and ridicule, but if their measures are founded on correct principles, these measures succeed, and a reaction takes place. This was the case with Governor Clinton, who opened the canal at Albany; and with Jefferson, who purchased Louisiana, foreseeing the importance of a communication between New Orleans and these States, and the admirable situation of the great river Mississippi, as the means of conveyance of the produce of the west.

All that can be said of the advantages of the improvements in roads, apply also to the improvements of conveyances; that they render communication easy, and goods cheap; hence the benefit arising from steam vessels, and roads projected, steam carriages, &c. Each of these projects arose from men of science, were opposed and ridiculed in their embryo state by the multitude, but being founded on correct principles, they are no sooner in operation than their utility is discovered, and the people adopt them.

The increase of wealth arising from good roads or other means of communication is not a partial benefit. It serves to enrich both the producer and consumer. The agriculturalist or manufacturer in the country, who send his produce to the city, or rather take his choice of markets by cheap conveyances, obtains a better price than he otherwise would, while the consumer gets the market better