TAXES. The following excellent exposition is copied than \$50? one to examine the list with care, to see the house on the Schuylkill? amount which he is taxed for the support of gobut materially to increase—for the purpose of mestic industry? of the country.

et of the home producer, for his sole and ex- ery thick-headed fellow lifts up his hands, and ture, it does not appear to me, that they w or saves him from loss. To make the matter "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" intelligible to people who do not understand Latin, we shall not employ the terms ad valorem, or per centum, but shall use instead thereof, this expression, on every dollar of the first cost, by which we mean, the cost of the article as ascertained at our custom-houses. No artoo long.

dollar of the first cost.

of the first cost.

costs ten cents. of the first cost.

the first cost.

Bonnet wire, 30 cents do. should be but fifty cents, which would be

doubling the price.) Boots, leather, 150 cents per pair. Bootees, do. 150 cents per pair.

Braces of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Bridle-bits, 35 cents on · 30 cents on Buttons, of worsted or wool, 33 1-3 cents on

every dollar of the \*st. that costs \$10.

cents per square yard Do. Ingrain, Kidderminster, or Venetian,

32 cents per square yard.

Carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof, \$30 on every \$100 of the cost.

Carriage springs for do. 30 cents on every dollar of the cost. Do. laces for trimming, a cents on do. Cast steel, 150 cents for 112 pounds Castor-eil, 40 cents per gallon, equal to 50 cents upon every dollar of the cost.

Chairs, fancy and others, 30 cents on do. Chisel sockets, 35 cents on every dollar of

than its first cost. Chocolate, 4 cents a pound Ciphering slates for schools, 33 1-3 cents on

every dullar of the cost. Clothing, ready made, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost. A fine cloth coat in

here it costs from 25 to \$40. Coffee, 5 cents a pound. To be reduced af- pasture during the residue of the season ter the 31st Dec. 1831, to 1 cent. Cocoa, 2 cents a pound. To be reduced af-

ter the 31st Dec. 1830, to 1 cent. Copperas, near two cents perpound, (\$2 per its cost abroad.

every dollar of the cost.

of the cost. But

sides 3 cents per pound weight.

We shall go on with the list, and after it is completed, we should like some calculator, who has a family of ten persons, to furnish us with a detailed list of the taxes he actually pays under the present rates upon the arti ber," in the Farmer of the 16th instant, I pro- department, its foreign news, its paper contro cles enumerated by us. It is in this manner! the people can have their eyes opened, and be enabled to see that they are not much better off than the English.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

The Tariff question is a very simple one.

from the Banner of the Constitution, an ably Would it be right to make you pay two dol- the roots of useful herbage, it would be advanconducted paper, under the management of lars a pound for tea, in order to encourage tageous to extend the term of pasturage. In gus and Louisville Advertiser have always re-Mr. RAGUET. It is only necessary for every Henry Pratt to raise tea in his beautiful hot- this case, the leading object with the farmer ported public sentiment in Kentucky, justifies

vernment, the payment of the national debt, double price for your Sunday hat made of for- spring-house, he might find his account in a Mr. Clay. This was more than we expected &c. and which the opposition to the present eign furs, in order to protect the hunters of dairy. Our best farmers in this region, have under the present peculiar circumstances. administration are not only seeking to continue, raccoons and beavers in Georgia, in their do- generally turned their attention to feeding cat- few days will bring us the results of the ap-

ROTATION IN CROPS.

Chester county, Pa. June 25th 1830. ticle will be inserted, that is taxed below thir- dent, whose signature is T. T. in the American | condition of the land. A good farm of medium | Cumberland, Russell, Hart, Hardin, Daveiss, ty cents on every dollar, or the list would be Farmer of the 18th instant, expresses a desire size, (say with 100, or 120 acres, of cultivated Muhlenberg, Washington, Jefferson, and Mer-Bonnets or hats, of chip, grass, Leghorn, and than it was at the commencement, has been straw 50 cents on every dollar. (If, how- injudiciously managed. The character of the ple for the wifes and daughters of farmers, ing on a system of cropping: -as a light, sandy inechanics, and other working men who soil would probably admit of the same treatcannot afford any but the cheapest kind, ment as one in which clay greatly predominthe American System favors them by charg- ated, -though I think the great art, in agriculinganincreased tax: Fifty cents is charged ture, consists in gradually ameliorating the naon each one, even though the foreign cost tive condition of soils, by such additions as will produce a mellow loam. In this region, our

with excellent effect. We commence a course of crops, by turning down the sod of the oldest pasture field, either late in autumn, or early 30 cents on every dollar of the in spring for the Indian corn. On the field ing of lime-about 30 or 40, and often 50 bushels to the acre—harrow it well, and then plant the corn, and take good care of it by using the cultivator among it every few days, until har-Cabinet ware, 30 cents on every dollar of vest,-after which it requires no further dressthe cost, or \$3 on every table or cradle ing. In the latter end of September we are off the cornstalks near the ground, set them Carpets, Brussels, Turkey, or Wilton, 70 upright shocks with a band around each to sustain it, until the fodder is dry, and the grain quite hard In October and November, as other business permits, we husk the corn, and car-Do. all other kinds, made of wool, flax, ry both it and the stalks off the field-the forhemp, cotton, or rags, or parts of either, mer to the corn cribs and the latter to sheds, or stakes, to be fed to cattle, during winter. Do. of oil-cloth, printed or painted, 50 cts. the ensuing spring we plough up the corn roots, and sow the field with barley, or oats as the Do. bindings, 35 cents on every dollar of quality of the land may authorize. If the land is not very good oats will be best; but as soon as the soils become reasonably fertile, the oats will grow too rank, and barley answer better. -When the barley or oats are harvested, we cover the stubbles with a heavy dressing of manure, and immediately plough it down. This is usually done in August. After some time the ground is well harrowed; and in the beginning of October we plough again, and sow wheat, timothy and orchard grass seeds These are usually harrowed in; and our neat est farmers are careful to have the fields rolled Cinnamon, 25 cents a pound, which is more | when the ground is dry enough. This leaves the surface in good condition for cutting the wheat, and mowing the future crops of grass. In the beginning of March following, and after harvest there is an elegant growth of young clover and timothy (and orchard grass, if sown -which I think ought to be, in order to fill the London costs from \$12.60 to \$16.80; sod with as much valuable matter as possible among the wheat stubble. This makes a fine

ter the S1st Dec. 1930, to 2 cents, and af- the next year it is fit for the scythe. Our fields to tip when extended," (as ornithologists have corn, one in barley, one in wheat, one in grass, but, by the shade of Faustus, we have never, be held throughout the state to appoint, dele manded then only about 2000 men. It checkcwt.) which is equal to twice as much as thereby allowing a shift of the feeding stock; which is considered advantageous. After of appearance and execution, the subject of the Cotton goods, whether plain or coloured, wheat harvest, there is a third pasture field ob- present notice. such as cambrics, ginghams, checks, ieno, tained as above mentioned. If there were sebook muslin, stripes, chintzes, callicoes, ven or eight fields, the ground would be allow jaconet, prints, sheetings, shirtings, &c. as | ed to lie for a longer term in grass, and when once made rich several natural grasses (such If they are low priced, such as suit poor peo- as poas) succeed the cultivated ones are actuple, and cost from 5 to 10 cents per square ally better, for feeding-cattle, than those introyard the tax is 87 cents to 175 cents on duced by art. This is one great advantage in having a number of fields cultivated in rota-If they are of a middling quality, fit for peo- tion, and allowed a sufficient time to repose lisher of this paper—(the three dignities are ple in middling circumstances, and cost in pasture. A top dressing of lime can also concentrated in one person)—is a boy of twelve from 11 cents to 25 cents per square yard, be applied with advantage, when fields are al- years old. The stock to commence his underthe tax is 35 to 79 cents on every dollar lowed to remain several years in grass. I have taking he obtained by picking from beneath adopted this plan on my own farm, which is a the boards of an old printing office, (the floor If they are high priced, such as only the small one; and have even reduced it into twelve which was raised,) the odd types that had acrich can afford to wear, and cost from 85 sub-divisions, or portions, for successive culti-

> ROTATION OF CROPS. Chester county Pa. July 20, 1830.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq. tive to our mode of farming, in this district of ported for the Star," and all the et ceteras of country: though my former communication, the craft. in fact, exhibits the principal features of the when divested of all extraneous trappings, and butter, &c.—may be varied according to the Let him persevere. He may be an honor to They dare not say they believe it to be genures most pernicious. it, if it be presented to him in its naked and cumstances of the farmer, but the main object, essential character. Let us take a farmer, or as we apprehend, is to improve the condition of the Circuit This Mr. Southworth is the man who fabricatis apparent in every line of his composition. In order was healthier.—Gaz. a machanic, or any other working man, who of the land by a judicious rotation of crops, and Court, of Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th ult. in ed the story relative to the Earl of Selkirk, Nor is Mr. C. alone excited about the movehas not had more than three quarters school- to get the pasture fields and mowing grounds an ejectment cause; the Bulletin says the speech Lord Cochran, Sir Charles Sexton, and the ments in South Carolina. They have excited Duke of Saxe Wiemar, which was very innoing in his life, and ask him these questions, covered with a mellow, productive sod,—full was a complete failure—that he forgot his law Duke of Saxe Wiemar, which was very inno- a deep interest throughout the Union. Most rested on Tuesday evening, was brought up on Is it better for you to give fifteen cents a briars, daisies, thistles, and all sorts of weeds is the same gentleman who has lately issued the Tariff, and devoted to the banner of State clegant ship's quarter boat, building in Messrs.

Is it better for you to give \$87 a ton for iron, | years in grass; but I am satisfied that, where the soil is duly improved, and well alled with tle,—as being less laborious than a dairy, at the proaching elections. Should they be as making roads and canals in the distant parts | Now, upon a negative answer to all of these distance we are from the city—and less ex- Editor of the Argus anticipates, the "war, pesquestions, by ninety-nine men out of a hundred, hausting to the land, than severe cropping, tilence and famine" office hunters will be com-The people of the United States pay the fol- one might most certainly calculate. But only with grain; but still each field takes its turn, pelled to postpone their hopes to a more "prolowing taxes on the articles hereinafter named. mistify the same questions under a little flour- in regular succession, in the manner described pitious season." If they purchase the foreign article, the tax ish, about "American system," "protecting in my last. Root crops are not much attended goes into the coffers of the Government, which policy," "home market," "balance of trade," to, except potatoes; and those chiefly for famit will not want after the public debt is paid &c. and hitch them on, like a bob tail to a kite, ily use,-planted along the margins of the Inoff at the end of the year 1833. If they buy to the name of some prominent politician, and dian corn fields. However valuable the escuthe domestic article, the tax goes into the pock- common sense flies out of the window, and ev- lent roots may be found, in European agriculclusive benefit, and either increases his profits, cries out, in all amazement of petrifaction, ever become prominent objects of attention in this country, where the Indian corn can raised so successfully. At any rate, our main reliance in Chester county, next after feeding stock, is upon our crops of Indian corn, barle and wheat. The number of horned cattle, hogs, and sheep, which can be fed on a farm of giv- dently believe, that there will be a Jackson J. S. SKINNER, Esq: A Virginian correspon- en size, of course depends on the quality and to learn something on the subject of Rotation land,) will feed from 20 to 30 bullocks, avera-

Axes. 35 cents on every dollar of the first of Crops; and as I think the practice, in this ging about 600 pounds each; and these will least eleven members. This change, of itself, district of country, preferable to any I have make a sufficiency of manure to keep the land Alum, 2 cents a pound, (\$2 50 for 112 lbs.) witnessed elsewhere, I will take the liberty in good order. Hogs are not usually fed in Arms, side-arms for militia officers and o- briefly to state our most approved mode of any great numbers; but every farmer keeps thers, 30 cents on every dollar of the first farming, in reference to the particulars inquirenough to supply his family, and also to spare cost, that is, \$3 on every sword that costs ed of. Your correspondent says his "cleared some hams and bacon for the market. Sheep \$10, which falls very heavily upon a coun- land is divided into four lots or shifts of unequal are frequently procured from other districts, try where every other public man is a ge- size, averaging perhaps something less than & fattened for the butcher; but the breeding of Jacksonians, and from the district represented neral, colonel, major, captain, lieutenant, thirty acres each, of course," says he, "my flocks does not seem to be exactly suited to our by Mr. Daniel, an increase of two may be conrotation of crops is corn, wheat, clover, and small, highly cultivated farms. Sheep do not fidently expected. The great object for which Awl-hafts for shoemakers, 30 cents on every then corn again, &c." The land in Virginia relish our rank, artificial grasses, so much as Mr. Clay has been laboring, a nomination to the must be of superior quality indeed, if it can the spontaneous growth of comparatively ste- Presidency, and the power of appointing the Adzes for coopers, 35 cents on every dollar stand such cropping without deterioration. rile hills; and I am inclined to think the ex- next Senator in Congress, will be defeated. Mr. The average size of our farms here, is about tensive ranges of our mountainous districts will Clay will find Kentucky as little at his beck Black lead pencils, 4 cents on every one that that of your correspondent's; but instead of be found much better adapted to the raising of now, as she was when he called her to the supdividing them in four fields, we have at least large flocks. Our farmers are generally good port of Mr. Adams. Blankets, woollen, 35 cents on every dollar half a dozen-and I believe that seven or eight economists, and keep sheep enough to clothe would be still better. We hold it bad policy to their families in winter; but beyond that, they Bombazines, 33 1.3 cents on every dollar of plough one furrow more than can be well ma- rarely go, for the reason already suggested. nured; and moreover, that a field which is not Our surplus grain is either fed to stock, or sold richer at the conclusion of a course of crops to the merchant millers for ready money,as the state of the markets may render eligible The barley crop, of course, goes to the brewever, the bonnets or hats be for poor peo- soil must, of course, be considered in determin- ers. The best mowing fields yield about two tons of hay to the acre; and our object is t mow only as much ground as will suffice to keep well, through the winter, as many cattle as we can feed fat, the ensuing summer; we

do not consider it beneficial to mow more than that; and by no means approve of cutting grass to sell, or to be consumed off the farm. is stiff loam, frequently with an excess of With respect to the quantity of wheat raised lay, which we quality by the use of lime, per acre, in this county, it is as variable as the quality of the land. Our good farms will yield from 15 to 25 bushels of clean wheat, and have even heard of 30, and more, bushels to the acre: but I would willingly compound for thus ploughed, we immediately spread a dress- a regular crop of 20 bushels per acre. It is quite as much, I think, as our farms will aver-The truth is, we rarely have any of those extraordinary products amongst us, that we read of elsewhere. We seldom acquire large fortunes here, and never suddenly. Indeed we have very few marvellous occurrences, o any sort. All our improvements have been gradual, and are the result of steady operations, and well known causes. Our farms are small,-we work them with our own hands,and our profits are moderate: but if we do not hold great estates, we generally endeavour be content with what we have, and find, perhaps, as much real comfort in the economical culture of our small fields, as if we had thousands of acres. "A little farm well tilled. with the usual accompaniments, you was the has long been considered a desirable acquisition: and I know of no neater dress for such a farm, than a goodly portion of clean, luxuriant sward, enclosed by substantial fences, or well trimmed hedges. I believe, also, that such

> cropping of grain. These desultory, and hastily written remarks, are cheerfully placed at your disposal If you think they will in any degree meet the wishes of your correspondent, or be acceptable to any of my agricultural brethren, in other sections of our country, you will give them a place in the American Farmer.

Very respectfully, &c.

A LILLIPUTIAN PAPER .- We have seen many a paper, in our day, from the London Atlas , and and extra daily papers that measure "from tip all treated in this manner in succession, it) 6 feet by four, down to the smallest, bluest and by having six fields, there is one in Indian looking sheet that issues from a garret or cellar; eyes on any thing that surpasses, for orginality

It is a sheet that has for some months been issued weekly in Harrisburg, Pa. entitled "THE STAR" The size of the sheet, until the two or three last numbers, was about six inches by about an inch and a quarter wide and twenty lines long.

We learn that the editor, printer and pubcents to a dollar and upwards per square vation. This would probably be considered these, (just sufficient to set up one page of his was a forgery. In reply to this Mr. South-laying down certain propositions, in favor of yard, the tax is only 25 cents on each doltoo minute a division, by farmers who wish to
periodical,) he commenced, employing a mallet
worth, the editor, offered to exhibit it to any
the constitutionality and expediency of the Taling form has made its appearance in this town

with advantage. We should soon, in that Star" may some day come out as respectable pose to offer a few additional particulars, rela- versies, its "proceedings of the Legislature, re-

Such an attempt merits encouragement. Our system which is most approved here. The sub- young friend shall have our country paper in

From the U. S. Telegraph.

MR. CLAY IN KENTUCKY. The accuracy with which the Frankfort Ar-

From the Kentucky Argus. THE ELECTION .- Our intelligence from the different counties in the State, augurs well for the success of democracy in the next elections. We think the result will show, whenever the question is fairly made, and the attention of the people is so awakened, as to prompt them to look through the disguises in which the federalists always shrowd themselves, that Kentucky will be found always true to the cause she has cherished from her infancy up to the present hour. From information received, we confimajority in the next Legislature. Trigg, Adair, cer, will give a gain to the Jackson ranks of at would give the balance of power in the next Legislature to the friends of the Administration. We have little doubt but that the crease in the south will exceed the calculation In the middle district there is every probability that there will be an accession of at least four

From the U. S. Telegraph.

THE PRESIDENT. ded in sneering terms, to the meeting of Gen. Nashville Republican of July 17.

ing for the Hermitage, whence he is not expectout, he was met by a very large concourse of

friends-the young, who had known him from their earliest recollection -- and their fathers who had seen him through all the checkered scene of his eventful life. Without ostentation or parade, and but little time, and less desire, for he sunk a boat, (containing about 40 men,) at preparation, they chose this mode of testifying a single shot, when she was within about 30 heir undiminished regard, and of tendering to the first magistrate of their Government, those respectful attentions which the exalted station, and his great public services, so eminently merited. Theirs was not the outward shew, and fashionable pageant of the day, gotten up to profess feelings of attachment, where none existed. It was not the adulation which but too often follows in the train of power. Claiming But this course did not exactly accord with t different origin, it sprang from the heart, and spirit of the young Virginian. He determ evidenced the most unbounded respect, confi- to fight as long as he could fight, and then s

Such powerful manifestations, coming from farms will be found more profitable in the long the "bone and sinew" of the country-the unrun, with less labor, than the same quantity of sophisticated cultivators of the soil, who have acres subjected to inordinate, or extravagant no individual interests to advance, and nothing to ask of their rulers, save the pure and ener getic administration of the law, is worth, as we harshest and most disgraceful treatment. are well calculated to cheer the faithful public

that General Jackson would not be a candidate ty."-The consequences of this battle were gates to meet in convention at Trenton, on the ed the enemies' advance upon New Orleans, 27th October next, to form the congressional and afforded further time for defensive prepaticket, and that the resolutions and address ac- rations. solution, that Mr. Clay shall winter hereafter and self-devotion, which are the life and soul . The columns, (two in each page) are on his own corn-that we will have Jackson of our free Institutions, and upon which alone representatives in Congress---that Old Hickory they must depend for preservation, in times of be so provided for as to make you forget your newspapers in New Jersey publish no such foolish rigmarole as these Woodbridge gentle men have concocted .-- Trenton Emp.

What will the coalition do next? N. B. tives. The panic under which he is laboring, far as regards the native citizens, the town

Grom the Delaware Gazette and Watchman.] JEFFERSON'S LETTER.

commendation or a direct censure upon Henry | but to"-nullification. poor a piece of stuff as was ever issued from |don his pen-for the present.-Rich. Eng. the mint of John Binns. We do not, however, believe that they have been annoyed by it. The statement is the result of a mistake on their part; or has originated in the notion that a falsehood must produce some effect, and that no turn of the tables can possibly injure their

[From the Richmond Enquirer.] REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, 19th July. Some of the monocratic presses have allu- Captain Catesby Jones of the Navy, who now gled expression of deep and sincere grief. lives about 10 miles from the city, in Fairfax Jackson with the "Farmers," who are his county, Va., upon a farm which he inherited ty-he commenced his professional career in neighbors in Tennessee. Let these gentry read from his father. During the conversations of the then District of Maine-was elected to Conthe following short account of that meeting, the day, I took occasion to inquire of him the gress-was appointed a Justice of the Supreme and then sneer, if they can. It is from the particulars of his Gun-boat Fight with the Brit- Judicial Court in 1806-Chief Justice in 1814. ish, on the coast of Louisiana, in 1814, a short and at his decease had faithfully and accepta-"The President left town Thursday morn- time previous to the great battle of New Or- bly filled that important station sixteen years.

ed to return for a week. About three miles I had heard, many years ago, from an au- His death was awfully thentic source, some of the principal incidents to rest on Saturday night his fellow-citizens, who had assembled in a of this battle, and have often thought, that they spirits apparently, as he ha beautiful grove, to greet him. In the compa- had never occupied that place in history, or in but at an early hour on ny, we recognised many of our acquaintances the general recollection of the country, to attacked with the from the neighbouring counties .- He remain- which they are so eminently entitled. There ended his earthf ed with them, several hours, participating in never was, in ancient or modern times, more their kind, but plain, and republican hospi- true courage displayed than Jones and his little extra session of the Supreme Judicial Court crew exhibited on that occasion. With five during a week of almost unexampled heat, may Gun-Boats and 182 men, he fought 1200 Brit- have accelor people who had gathered on the occasion, ish, in barges and launches, mounting 42 pie- life of dis were, most of them, the substantial yeomanry ces of cannon, and conducted by one of the nated. of the country-his old, personal, and intimate most experienced and distinguished Captains ble; bu

> He killed and wounded of the British force about 400-more than twice the number of met a men he himself commanded. In one instance, of C feet of the boat, in which he was stationed. This gallant young officer, (of 22 or 23 v of age, at that time,) would have been p ly justified by the example of more ex commanders, in destroying his surrendering himself and crewp to such a formidable and overv as was arrayed before him, without I fer the consequences of submission to a proud men were all killed or wounded, or entirely exhausted, and until he himself was entirely disabled by wounds. After being overwhelmed and taken, he received from the enemy the

past miseries. This scene took place yester-

THE NEW OLIVE BRANCH. "Hamilton," (Mr. M. Carey) is again wielding his pen.-He has put forth a fresh sheet i THE FORGED LETTER .- It has been "The New Olive Branch, a Solemn Warning on We make all allowance for Mr. Carey's mo-

Is it better for you to give fifteen cents a briars, daisies, thistles, and all sorts of weeds and rubbish. To this I add my own conviction, that the farm should be divided into such a number of fields, as to allow them all, in such is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

It is usual bere to let the land rest about three to up to the Court, jury and audience, a vpound it it is up to the Court, jury and audience, a vpound for coffee, then ten?

Is the tere for you to give ten cents a pound to give ten cents a pound to the land my own conviction in this city would into such the land rest about the land my own conviction in this city. Why even the coalition in this city would into such tensor to let the banner of State to up to the Court, jury and audience, a vpound for land my own conviction.

It is usual bere for you to give ten cents a pound for publishing a daily paper in this light the sum of state to up to the Court, purple with the sum of crops they now have on hand .- N. Y. Cour. ample justice to the motives of her gallant and

high minded sons, and avoid every means of unnecessarly galling their feelings, are tet The Coalition editors assert that the Jack | equally firm in counteracting every measure son editors are very much annoyed at the ap- which would point to nullification, to violence pearance of the letter, which the Coalitionists or disunion. Not such are the partizans of Mr would be the seeding cattle,—or, if he lived the belief, that a majority will be returned to have circulated throughout the country, and Clay—the National Republicans, that is, the Would it be right to compel you to pay near enough to market, and had a good, cold the next Legislature of Kentucky opposed to which they say was written by Mr. Jefferson, New Coalition, the friends of the new firm of previous to the bargain between Adams and Clay, Webster, & Co., those men who go for A Clay in which some favourable sentiments are the elevation of their favorites, at every risk thought to be expressed respecting the junior and hazard, and resort to every means and the partner in that notorious concern. If they are misrepresentation for the accomplishment of really annoyed thereat, they are certainly very their designs. These men are attempting to silly fellows; for it would unquestionably puz- brand the whole Jackson party with the name zle a better lawyer than our neighbour ever of nullifiers. And marching one step farther. has been, or ever will be to tell whether, taking many of these are attempting to show that the the whole letter together, it amounts to a re- doctrine of the whole State Right party "leads

Clay. The writer informs the person to whom | But we beg all these gentlemen-we beg Mr. it was written, that he does not understand the | Carey, to put himself at his case. Whatever policy and principles of the man who forms the conclusion any of "the appearances" may have subject of the epistle; and how any man can justified, we beg leave to assure them, that be supposed to have a high opinion of the pro- "the danger is over." We do not speak idly or priety of placing another in power, whose unadvisedly upon a subject of this sort. We principles he declares he does not understand, have information, upon which we can most is more than we can understand, unless he be confidently rely, that no statute or edict of an absolute simpleton. And then, if Mr. Jef- Nullification will be passed in South Carolina, ferson had thought so highly of Mr. Clay as but that she will continue, in conjunction with the letter is by some thought to purport, he Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and the might probably have been as much mistaken other Anti-Tariff States, to protest against that in his estimation of the man as Washington was measure, as both inexpedient and inconsistent of Arnold; or Mr. Jefferson was of Burr. And with the spirit of the Constitution-that there then, again, the letter was written previous to will be "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull his treason against the rights of the people of all together," against all such encroachments the country, in elevating to the Presidency a of the Federal Government. No change of man whom he had previously accused of being means can change the principles of the South an enemy to the country, and bartering the -we still go against "this bill of abominations" blood of its citizens for fish. Again, we say, so abhorrent to this new country, her limted if the Jackson Editors are annoyed with this constitution, and to this enlightened age. But letter, they are very silly; for it is about as Mr. Carey may dismiss his panic; and aban-

A Great man hath fallen in Bract! - The melancholy news of the death of Hon. ISAAC PAR-KER, Chief Justice of this Commonwealth at an early hour on Monday morning, cast a deep gloom yesterday over our city. The urbanity. the sound learning, and the eminent Judicial qualifications of the deceased, united with exemplary domestic virtues and moral worth, had much endeared him to our community, and at I spent yesterday (Sunday) with my friend the news of his decease, there was one unmin-

The late Chief Justice was born in this ci-

His age was 62 years. en. He retired

It is probable it the fatigues of the recent d the fatal blow, by which a ed usefulness has been termiways of Providence are inscrutare bound to bow in submission rt of Common Pleas, yesterday,

ediatly adjourned in consequence tice Parker's death. nortal remains were entombed, at 12 rday, in the most private way, his affamily having declined the attendance the Bar, or any other public funeral.

A Bar meeting will be held in the Supreme Court Room to day, to take proper measures

for expressing their respect for the memory of [From the New York Commercial Advertiser.] Among the steerage passengers of Francois 1st, on her last passage, there was an old weaher-beaten grenadier of the Imperial Guard,

with the legion of honor in his button hole, one and vindictive enemy. He fought until his of the 1400, who sixteen years ago, had followed Napolean into the Island of Elba. The French police, however, knew him; little thanks for it; and the poor fellow was so vexed and harrassed, that in order to escape starving he remarked last week, a thousand sounding and his gallant little band were stopped up in and embarked, with his family, on the 2d June, He resolved upon leaving his country. He did so, the hold of one of his boats, and would have in the Francois 1st. The old man's fate exbeen suffocated to death with smoke, had it cited a lively interest among the cabin passenservant, and to animate him in the perplexing not been for the determination he had come gers, and they, among other means, advised to, and communicated to the enemy on deck, him to address himself to Joseph Bonaparte, amounting to 3 or 400, of putting fire to the for which purpose they drew up for him a pe-Woodbridge is the place to do things, ac- magazine, and blowing them, with himselfinto tition.—Provided with this, and his military, cording to Gunter—a couple of gentlemen had the air.—This threat induced the enemy to per- testimonials, the old man resolved to seek aca public meeting there on the 24th, and Resolv- mit him to remain on deck. They were then cess to Count Survilliers. Arrived at New d, That Henry Clay should be the next Pre- taken to the British fleet, where they received York, he hastens down to the wharf, to inquire sident—that inasmuch as the election might from this magnanimous enemy, every insult the amount of the fare to Bordentown, at go to the House of Representatives, six Clay and indignity—whose watch-word, afterwards, the very moment when the Philadelphia steam men must be elected to Congress this fall— to a licentious soldiery, was "beauty and boo- boat arrives. He hoards the boat, and looks around for a French face, and addresses himself to the first gentleman in his way. His question is politely answered-he begins to talk about his intentions-about going to Bordentown, and the gentleman becomes more companying them, be published in all the pa- It is pleasant as well as useful to recur, oc- last the gentleman asks the old grenadier about pers of New Jersey—Well, we have the same casionally, to these scenes of former times, his papers, which he examines, with the petiright to resolve, as the Chairman and Secreta- which do so much honor to the chivalry of our tion. My friend, says the gentleman, I assign ry who met at Woodbridge—and it is our Re- country. We see in them that gallant spirit you fifteen dollars a month as a pension for your life time. I am Joseph Bonaparte-you

> day, the 20th July. AN EYE-WITNESS. New York, July 21.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of Baltimore, dated,

and planer, instead of a press, and working of gentleman who felt disposed to call and exam- riff, which he intends to prove.—He then tells and vicinty. It seems to be confined to the labor-Cut glass, such as decanters, tumblers, winc been, so far, well pleased with the operation of one page, distributing it, and then setting up ine it. He has been taken at his word, and the citizens of S. C. that "appearances are so ing classes in general, but more especially to now mark the result. The Providence Re- alarming in your quarter, and the danger of an the emigrants working on the canal. Its ap-He has now continued his undertaking up- publican Herald of Saturday says: THE explosion so great, that it behooves all those proach seems to be preceded by a species of wards of six months, and as he says "by the LETTER, which has been the rounds of the who feel an interest in the national honour, or wild delirium in the subject, which holds until Cutting-knives for farmers, 40 cents for evthe present size" that is, six inches by nine. Jefferson in praise of Henry Clay, as we sta- our beloved country, to contribute their efforts hours continuance in this condition the spirit The workmanship, as may be expected, was ted in our last paper, is generally believed to to allay the existing ferment."—He passes on departs from its mortal tenement—shortly after at first rude and original enough, but each week be a sheer fabrication, got up to see how far to the effects of "a forcible resistance to any death the corpse takes a dark hue and bepublic credulity might be played upon. A gen- law of the U. States"—the appeal to arms comes nearly black. In the Roman Catholic In compliance with the request of "a subscri- as its neighbors. Already it has its editorial who has declared he was in possession of the Union—and lastly, the horrible conse- as fourteen have been intered in one day; and original, and that it should "be exposed to the quences of such a disunion—and he concludes a member of that denomination, was told by observation and scrutiny of any gentleman by attempting to show the inconsistency of one of the cleregyman, that he had visited, withwho may be disposed to see it," and expressed Judge Cooper, "who has taken the lead in this in twenty-four hours, forty different persons a desire to examine it. The request was denied crusade against the Tariff and Internal Im- and administerd to each the comforts of reli---- it was not to be seen. We repeat, the letter provement!!"-whose powerful talents he ad- gion. There is another clergyman of the same ordinate operations,—such as cultivating more or less of roots, feeding hogs, or sheep, making or less of roots, feeding hogs, or sheep, making or less of roots, feeding hogs, or sheep, making their opinion, they will say the same thing.

Clay papers in this town will publicly express honest, yet mistaken—but whose present opinions he contends are erroneous, and his measures are chiefly members of that Church.

They dare not say they believe it to be good. been several cases of recovery.