CHRONICLE.

PRINCESS-ANNE, August 20th, 1835.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle:

SIR:—When I addressed you my former letter, I did not expect to trespass again upon your courtesy in so short a time. My object, real as well as avowed, was to rectify the errors of the correspondent of the "Aurora," in relation to our County Convention. This done, and my whole aim was accomplished. I had no literary distinction in my view—I had no political aspirations to promote. A war of mere *words* may well accord with the low taste of a Thersites, but it has little in it to excite a manly ambition, or which can minister satisfaction to a healthy and a well-regulated mind. Victory, in such a contest, can bring with it no solid honors, or substantial benefits; while defeat itself is very frequently more truly creditable than complete success. To scoff and be spiteful, are easy things of attainment; indeed, those who can neither act with credit, nor think with clearness, are not uncommonly the *most* eager to criticise conduct and to cavil at conclusions. Hence, after having exposed the misdemeanors of the "Aurora" puny politician in reference to the Convention, I did not think I should further heed his incoherent ravings and his *small* malice. Yet, it may not be denied, that the invader of the public decency and dignity, should be arraigned at the bar of public opinion, and exemplarily punished, although his evil dispositions may have divested him of all claim to any other notice. Having, then, a few moments of leisure at my command, I shall devote them [illegible] mouse-production contained in—*his* favorite sheet—the "Aurora" of the 17th inst.

Your readers will, no doubt, distinctly remember that the "avowed" object of my former letter was to correct the misstatements of the then "new correspondent" of the "Aurora," in regard to *our Convention*. His general speculations were too utterly trifling and common-place to possess the least "claim to notice" from me or any one. They required no comment to expose their flimsiness and absurdity; they fell still-born from his brain. Yet, with my communication fully before his eyes, he charges me with having failed to "answer" his "piece," and declares, in substance, that if my communication had not been the result of "party advisement and concert here, for effect abroad," he should have wrapped himself up in silent dignity, and refused to employ his mighty energies upon so humble a theme. Surely the man must be crazed by the lofty panegyric of the Editor of the "Aurora."—That he should suppose any communication of *his* could contain matter so important in itself as to require "*party* concert and advisement" to stay its destructive effect upon the State at large, argues either a "weakness" or a stock of "impudence," well entitling its "author" to that "pity" which he so "hypocritically" invokes for another.—That communication was my own production, written at my own instance, without concert of any kind, and with no other view than to "tie up the gall in the slanderer's tongue." That I had taken upon myself a *difficult* task, few or none will deny! Tully tells us that some men are *by nature* prone to calumny, and the general experience of mankind confirms the wisdom of the saying. But although I might not be able to cure the wasp of his *propensity* to sting, I knew full well I could destroy his power to injure.

In the next place, this Ajax of the 'Aurora' affects to complain that *I* have not joined an issue with what he is pleased to call *his* "available points." Had I pretended to enter the field of general discussion with this redoubtable hero, it might then have been reasonably expected that I should have paid some attention to his sleepy reveries; and in that case he might have had cause to know that there are some feelings less endurable to a mind like *his* than that of laboring under cold and silent contempt. But *my* time, I trust, is far better employed than in attempting to gather a little holiday and sunshine praise, as a bitter and besotted political partizan; for no other reward could be expected from a controversy of that sort. And, indeed, if it were otherwise, I could not enter the lists with this "Knight of the *Rueful* Countenance." I should assuredly select somewhat higher game to cope withal, than a tiny scribbler, whose feeble pinions, fresh from the egg, are essaying their first flight into upper air, under the tender guidance and sweet encouragement of *his* "devoted patron," the Editor of the 'Aurora,' who is

"A Daniel *still*, I say; a second Daniel!"

The author, flushed with fancied victory, grows bold in his assurance, and gallantly challenges the *world* to meet him upon his "available points," and, verily, should he find no other adversary meet for his brave and puissant arm, our wind-mills may be in danger; unless, indeed, the modern Squire should be better able to control the Knight, than was simple Sancho. Then, on the moment, and "without more circumstance at all," he plays his own herald, and sounds forth the notes of his own transcendent triumph: "I now *proclaim* it," says the *chivalrous* warrior, "with a triumph, which must be acknowledged from the silence of this correspondent, that this Administration derives its success, not from the influence of officers and retainers, but from the force of its principles and *unexampled prosperity*."!!!

"*Derives its success from its prosperity!*" "Is the man dreaming, or is he moonstruck?" This may be *sober* sense with the readers of the 'Aurora,' but mankind generally, I believe, will call it sheer nonsense. And this is from the chosen champion, whose cogent logic was to shiver our Convention into atoms!

Again: Because *I* chose to be silent under his assertion, that the General Government was *not* indebted to its hirelings for its popularity, *ergo*, his assertion was established—his position demonstrated. It is well he adopts *this* method of demonstrating his assertions and positions; for it is quite plain he will never be able to *demonstrate* them in any other manner. The ingenuity of man could not devise a more perfect *non-sequitur*. I had not traversed this "available point" of the writer—I had not desired it. I had not affirmed, I believe, aught to the contrary of it, simply because such was not the design of my communication. And yet, so eager for conflict is this fiery controversialist, that he makes my very silence speak opposing arguments, and forthwith mounts his Rosinante, lays his lance in rest, and dashes furiously to the charge! He may well "triumph" in such a tournament, and he acts judiciously in "proclaiming" it himself; otherwise, he might die "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

But, I am told that I seek "to make a false issue, by saying of the Somerset Convention if they were office holders, they were duly authorised to act in the Convention.' No one doubted," it seems, "their being authorized in the *manner* which they themselves prescribed." Is this indeed true? That *manner* was, by meetings of the people of the respective districts. This was the manner which the *people* themselves prescribed, at their meeting in the Court House, on the 26th of May. If, then, those Delegates were *authorised* by the people to act in the Convention for them, to speak their voice, and execute *their* wishes—and if this writer admits this, with what show of justice or truth can *he* now affirm that their "proceedings were *produced* by a desire to obtain or continue office by partizan service?" Admitting the regularity and genuineness of their authority, he yet imputes to them base and corrupt motives, for acting in obedience to it! Ah! how true it is, that those who are themselves incapable of sincere and disinterested conduct, can conceive, for others, only sinister and unworthy motives!

We are informed that the true "question *arising under* (!) the position taken in my (his) communication, is, whether the majority of this Convention were not office-holders, and whether it was not a fair presumption that they were actuated by a desire to obtain or continue in office?" If they were duly *authorised* to act in the Convention, I repeat, it is wholly immaterial whether they were or were not office-holders. The admission of due authority, destroys all "presumptions." The fact speaks for itself. The agent acts for his principal—the representative for the constituent.

But the "*arising under*" question is, were not a "majority of the Convention office-holders?" In the sense and spirit in which the term "office-holder" is generally employed; in the sense and spirit in which it is used by the Whigs of this much-injured and abused country, in relation to the retainers of the General Government,—I say there was not one office-holder in the Convention.—There was not a man there who holds an office in the smallest degree adequate to his support; which enables him to live independently of the people; or which enables him to overawe and influence them in any manner, in their political opinions. There was not a man there, who holds an office at the capricious whim of any one man, or which is dependent for its continuance upon the rising or the falling fortunes of any other. It is true, there were in that most respectable assembly, some who are Overseers of the Road, Judges of the Election, Trustees of the Poor, Constables, and Justices of the Peace—and how, indeed, could five respectable and superior men be selected from every district in the county, without fixing upon some *one* whose sound character and correct conduct had previously obtained for him *some* civil trust? Under our present system of government, it is well known to all that the situations above named are far more of a burthen than a profit. What they receive for *their* services, is indeed the merest pittance, and it is only for the accommodation of their neighbors that they, or the most of them, exercise their official functions at all. It is not from such men that the republic has any thing to apprehend. It is from those whose salaries enable them to live independently of their fellow-citizens; who are not responsible to them for the correctness of their conduct; who seek to lord it over their fellow-citizens, and to control their judgments, although they *live* upon their money, and could not live without it, while they are as servile as slaves—

"*Where favor follows fawning.*"

It is this base Swiss corps that endangers the liberties of this great country. No—there is no danger from such men as sat in the Somerset Convention. Indeed, the simple fact that they held situations of trust, was in itself presumptive of fitness to serve as Delegates; for it was indicative of their honesty, intelligence and excellence of character. There is no sin in simply holding an office; if there is, *Lord help the wicked!* It is the OBTAINING it by corrupt means, and abasing it by corrupt practices, that make it truly disgraceful—And neither of these can be charged upon the members of *our* Convention. So much for our author's "available point."

The next thing "worthy of notice" in our correspondent's "proclamation," is his complaint that I have "*fixed* my *ideas* (!) on the *motives*" of his writing. What right, I would ask, has he who fires a neighbor's dwelling to complain that the flames have caught and consumed his own? What right has that man to grumble that his own motives are impugned, who has most wantonly assailed those of his fellow-citizens, among strangers, too, and without giving them even a fair opportunity of *hearing* the charges brought against them? Their *names*, besides, were before the world, and where they were unknown, the calumny might be "fixed" upon them, while his own is screened from the public eye—and, perchance, from the public odium—behind the curtain of an anonymous correspondence with a newspaper! In reply to my question, why his communication was not inserted in the "Herald," where our citizens could see their accuser's charges, he pretends that the Editor's declaration of *Editorial* neutrality, in regard to politics, prevented his applying to him to insert his "piece." *Perhaps* there was another reason—Perhaps he was conscious that so disreputable a production would find no favor in the estimation of that mild and gentlemanly Editor, and that he would exclude it from his columns, as a "thing in itself calculated to give offence to his patrons," not, indeed, on account of its political caste, but its billingsgate character. But the man declares that I am very conversant with the Editorial secrets of the "Herald," and that this is disclosed in my letter. I have no other knowledge upon this subject, than that the Editor is fair, decorous and impartial in the management of his paper, and remarkably attentive to his duties. If this be a "secret," I hope it will be one no longer.

We are told that our author "selected a paper which would take an interest in the *success* of the *views* presented in his communication." I believe few will be disposed to dispute this—I think he might have placed after that sentence, his "*quod erat demonstrandum*. He that doubts the object of his addressing his "stale, flat and unprofitable" observations to the 'Aurora,' after this, must be a Sadducee indeed, or the "unbelieving Jew!"

In the next place, the writer proceeds to what he calls my "happy thoughts," which seem to have a very *unhappy* effect upon his understanding; for he utterly confounds two things quite distinct in themselves. I allude to the original meeting of the Somerset Whigs on the 26th day of May, and the general County Convention. I had said that that original meeting "passed *various* resolutions expressive of their political views and sentiments;" and that among those resolutions was one calling the Convention. I had said, also, that the original meeting was called "to oppose the high-handed courses of General Jackson;" and that the *immediate* object of the *County Convention* was to nominate candidates for the next Legislature of Maryland. All these things are strictly true, as the files of the "Village Herald" will show. Yet this "witling" makes detached and garbled extracts from my statement, interpolating some of his own tortuous constructions, and jumbling the whole together, makes the quotation ridiculous, by making it his own. And then he asks, with a simplicity which is truly surprising, considering the *tremendous* effort he had been making to *prove* me illogical, "Is the man dreaming, or is he moonstruck?" I reply, "I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak the language of soberness and *truth!*"—and here assert that I shall feel truly obliged if the invocation this man makes should prove successful, and my letter should be carefully re-perused, for in that case it will be clearly seen whether I have been guilty of inconsistency, or he has been guilty of a still graver charge—wilful misrepresentation.

He tells us that he was present at the primary meeting of the Princess-Anne district, with the express intention of playing the spy upon our proceedings. In the exercise of this truly creditable vocation, he discovers, if we may believe his own averment, that there were "twelve or fifteen men who *participated* in the action of the meeting." And no more? Here I join issue with our author. I deny the truth of this averment, plainly and flatly; and challenge him to the proof. I tender the same issue to his averments relative to the other districts, except in relation to the two districts not represented in the Convention. One of those districts is composed almost exclusively of Jackson men, numbering not more than "twelve or fifteen" Whigs—There could, therefore, be but little necessity of appointing Whig Delegates to represent a Jackson district. With regard to the other district, it is a new one, made, I think, by the very last General Assembly, numbering a very few voters, and separated from the main land by a wide space of water. Why this was not represented in the Convention, I am not able to say; but I am informed it will sustain the Whig ticket for the Legislature, with unanimity and zeal. If the people there are satisfied with the manner in which the Convention proceeded, no one else has any right to grumble for them—If they *should* feel such a disposition, I *could* point them to one who would do the business after the most approved mode, and thank them for the employment into the bargain! I shall expect these averments to be established; and should the author fail in his allegations, a stigma will thenceforth be fixed upon him, which "pity for the author's weakness, or contempt for his impudence," will hardly ever "effectually take from" him. I challenge him to the proof.

I would simply inquire why this eager correspondent has said nothing in relation to *the Van Buren primary meeting which was held in this county, in the spring?* Is the wound too deep for words? Or is "the engineer hoisted with his own petar?"

I am accused of envying—Heaven save the mark!—this correspondent and *his* friend, the Editor of the 'Aurora;' the production of the one and the praise of the other. I do not well understand how this can be. Let us see—We are told by the poet, that

"Envy will *merit*, as its shade pursue,
But like the shadow, proves the substance true."

Still, I cannot see *how* I could envy the one *thing* or the other! I do see enough of dim "*shadow*," it is true, but as to the *substance*, it may be that of an ox, or it may be that of an ass—I cannot well discern, as they stand under the concealment of a name, what is the real genus of the animals. I can, in sober earnest, assure these "meritorious" individuals, whatever they may think and declare to the contrary, that other people, and myself included, cannot perceive in them that extraordinary desert which can cause them to be envied, "even by the most simple." Let the correspondent of the 'Aurora' gather imperishable honors by his compositions—let them thicken around his path, and solace him through every dreary hour of life, like the nurturing dews of Heaven the vegetation of the budding spring—and I shall never repine. I shall rejoice that his course is onward and upward. Let the Editor of the 'Aurora' increase in his patrons, and his paper rank high in usefulness and in the public confidence; I shall not heave one sigh at his success, but shall be pleased at his prosperity. But let not the one assail his fellow-citizens, in the discharge of their duties, nor impute to them motives which they would scorn as soon as he—Nor let the Editor ever encourage such attacks, but trusting to courtesy, industry and perseverance, let him exclude all offensive and uncharitable communications. I have done.

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THE VOICE OF BOSTON
ON THE ABOLITION QUESTION.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ATLAS, AUG. 22.

It has never fallen to our lot to discharge a more gratifying duty than devolves upon us, in recording the proceedings of yesterday at Faneuil Hall. The subject was one of no transient—no ordinary importance. It involved a consideration of the most solemn rights, and the most urgent duties. It had regard to the vital interests of an immense republic of associated States—looking back upon a past of common struggles and a common triumph—around upon a present of intense and general excitement on the one part, and a sympathy no less general and intense on the other—and forward, to a future—it may be of union, prosperity and peace—but, even to the eye of fervent patriotism and confiding hope, shadowed with clouds and darkness.

The call for a meeting in reference to the recent agitations of Slavery, was received by our community with an universal sentiment of approbation. There is no section of the country in which a more generous, ardent and sincere attachment to the Constitution and Union of these States is entertained, than in that where the first seeds of that Revolution were sown, whose full harvest was crowned with those rich blessings.

We have never seen a larger or more respectable audience within the walls of Old Faneuil; and it gave us great pleasure to recognise among them a large number of gentlemen from the South, who testified by more sincere language than that of the lips, the kind and grateful emotions that were swelling within their hearts.

The meeting was called to order by Francis J. Oliver, Esq. Hon. Theodore Lyman, Jr., Mayor of the City, was appointed President. The Vice Presidents were Dr. John C. Warren, John K. Simpson, Henry Lea, Patrick T. Jackson, Pliny Cutler, and Amos Lawrence, Esqrs. The Secretaries were Daniel D. Brodhead, Thomas B. Curtis, Wm. B. Reynolds, and Stephen Fairbanks, Esqrs.

Richard Fletcher, Esq. opened the meeting with the introduction of a series of resolutions, having reference to a topic on which he begged leave to present his views to the assembly.

After a series of judicious and eloquent remarks, Mr. Fletcher concluded with observing that the hopes of the slave and the freeman, the black and the white, are bound up together in the Union of these States.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it has become matter of public notoriety, that projects are entertained by individuals in the Northern States of this Union, for effecting the immediate abolition of slavery in our sister States, and that associations have been formed for this end; and there is cause to believe that the numbers and influence of these persons have been greatly exaggerated by the apprehensions of many of our Southern brethren, and too probably by the sinister designs of others, who discern an occasion to promote, in the South, disaffection to our happy Union. And whereas, in consequence of the great and increasing excitement prevailing upon this subject, it becomes our duty to attempt to calm the minds and assure the confidence of the good people of those States, by expressing the sense of this community upon these procedures. We, the citizens of Boston here assembled, hereby make known our sentiments respecting this momentous subject, in the hope that the same may be favorably received and adopted by other communities and assemblies of our fellow-citizens, so that a public and general sentiment may be demonstrated to exist in the North adverse to these destructive projects. We hold this truth to be indisputable, that the condition of slavery finds no advocate among our citizens. Our laws do not authorize it—our principles revolt against it—our citizens will never tolerate its existence among them. But although they hold these opinions, they will not attempt to coerce their brethren in other States to conform to them. They know that slavery, with all its attendant evils, was entailed upon the South by the mother country, and so firmly engrafted upon their social system, that the Revolution, which sundered their political ties to Great Britain, had no effect whatever in loosening those which bound the slave to his master in the colonial state. This condition of things continued and existed at the adoption of the Federal Constitution. By that sacred compact, which constitutes the American Union one nation, the rights and jurisdiction of the Southern States were recognized and confirmed by all the rest. The actual state of their social relations was the basis of that compact; and we disclaim the right and disbelieve the policy, and condemn the injustice of all efforts to impair or disturb solemn obligations thus imposed upon ourselves by our free act, with a full knowledge of their nature and bearing upon the political system, and by an adherence to which we have together prospered in peace and triumphed in war for nearly half a century.

Entertaining these views, we solemnly protest against the principles and conduct of the few, who in their zeal would scatter among our Southern brethren firebrands, arrows and death. We deplore the illusion of a greater (though we still believe a small) number of estimable, moral, and pious persons, who, confiding in the purity of their motives, but blind to the appalling consequences, unconsciously co-operate with them in their attempts to violate the sacred faith of treaties, and the plain principles of international law: And above all, we regard with feelings of indignation and disgust, the intrusion upon our domestic relations of alien emissaries, sustained by the funds of a foreign people. The National Government has uniformly acted upon the principle of non intervention in the domestic policy of foreign nations, and the people have imposed restraints upon their sympathies and feelings, which, had these only been consulted, would have led them to compel their Government to abandon its neutral position. Surely the obligations which Confederated States owe to each other are not less sacred than those which regulate their conduct towards foreign nations. The evils of slavery fall more immediately on those among whom it exists, and they alone, by natural and conventional right, are competent to make laws under which it shall be mitigated, abolished, or endured. These evils can only be aggravated, to the discomfort and danger of the master, and the prejudice and misery of the slave, by attempts to encroach upon this jurisdiction.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the people of the United States, by the Constitution under which by the divine blessing they hold their most valuable political privileges, have solemnly agreed with each other to leave to the respective States the jurisdiction pertaining to the relation of master and slave within their boundaries, and that no man or body of men, except the people or Government of those States, can of right do any act to dissolve or impair the obligations of that contract.

Resolved, That we hold in reprobation all attempts, in whatever guise they may appear, to coerce any of the United States to abolish slavery by appeals to the terror of the master or the passions of the slave.

Resolved, That we disapprove of all associations instituted in the non-slave-holding States with an intent to act with the slave-holding States without their consent. For the purpose of securing freedom of individual thought and expression they are needless, and they are inexpedient, inasmuch as they afford to those persons in the Southern States, whose object it is to effect a dissolution of the Union, (if any such there may be now or hereafter,) a pretext for the futherance of their schemes.

Resolved, That all measures, the natural and direct tendency of which is to excite the slaves of the South to revolt, or to spread among them a spirit of insubordination, are repugnant to the duties of the man and the citizen, and that where such measures become manifested by overt acts, which are cognizable by constitutional laws, we will aid by all the means in our power in the support of those laws.

Resolved, That while we recommend to others the duty of sacrificing their opinions, passions and sympathies upon the altar of the laws, we are bound to show that a regard to the supremacy of those laws is the rule of our own conduct, and consequently to deprecate and oppose all tumultuary assemblies, all riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on person and property, and all illegal notions of the right or duty of executing summary and vindictive justice in any mode unsanctioned by law.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Fletcher were then read by Mr. Curtis, one of the Secretaries. The question being on the adoption, the Hon. Peleg Sprague rose in their support.

We cannot follow Mr. Sprague in his spirited and eloquent remarks. They were received with an ardent and general applause. It is enough to say, that he fully sustained within the walls of old Faneuil the high reputation for chaste, sincere and fervent eloquence that he brought with him from the floor of the Senate.

The meeting was closed with a speech from the Hon. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, full of sound and striking views of the constitutional questions involved in the great subject under consideration, with strong and spirited, though not bitter denunciation of the agitators and abolitionists. On rising to speak, he was received with the most hearty acclamation. The voice which had swayed the stormy debates of that hall in past times, commanded the same respectful attention, elicited the same enthusiastic admiration which a graceful rhetoric, an impressive eloquence, and a convincing power of argument, never fail to awaken in an audience like that of yesterday.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

From the Chestertown (Md.) Bugle.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

We attended, on Monday last, the examination of a man who calls himself Simeon Cochran. It seems that being observed to pass his time chiefly with the blacks, and being seen at their houses, and in conversation with them in retired situations, an effort was made to ascertain from him who he was, and what was his business. His apparent unwillingness to give any satisfactory account of himself led to suspicions, upon which his arrest was ordered.

The Magistrate who issued the warrant invited the two Judges residing in town to be present, and his person, baggage and papers were minutely examined. He had in his pockets near $3000 in bank paper, most of it in notes of $100 each of the U. S. Bank. His trunks exhibited a most singular spectacle, being the receptacle of almost every thing that their size could contain—Medicines of almost every description; axe, hammers, chissels, gimblets, dice, sweateloth, handcuffs, candle-stick, pieces of sperm candle, bridle-reins, cups and saucers, spoons, &c. &c. Amongst his papers, besides old newspapers, and pamphlets, bills, receipts, &c., were found a commission as Justice of the Peace, and Post Master in North Carolina, some 12 or 15 years ago. A letter from a gentleman of the Bar dated Louisville, Kentucky April 11th, 1835, of which the superscription and address were torn off, in which the writer complains that he had failed to appear at the Circuit Court, in consequence of which his recognisance, in which the writer and another were securities for $1000, would be forfeited, and urges him to come and take his trial, or send him the amount of his securityship. Another letter written by himself, dated Baltimore, July 25th, 1835, is addressed to his son in Philadelphia, which states that he had just arrived in Baltimore, found no negroes, and that he thought of going to Liverpool. Another letter, apparently written at the same time, is dated Liverpool—July 1835, addressed to his daughter in Tennessee, which states that he had just arrived after a passage of fifty days, and thought of going to Scotland. Another paper purported to be an agreement, in which the person who signed it contracted not to prosecute or expose S. Cochran for carrying off his negro woman from Adams county, Mississippi, compensation therefor having been made.

In answer to interrogatories propounded to him, and which he was informed he might answer or not, as he pleased, he stated that he was a native of North Carolina, where he had been a merchant; that he removed to the vicinity of Nashville some 8 or 10 years ago; that he had been purchasing negroes in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Louisiana for the last year or two; had left N. Orleans in the Brig Pilgrim about the 7th of June last, and arrived in Philadelphia about the middle of July, from thence had proceeded to Baltimore, and came on to this place on the 30th July, solely to purchase negroes. In answer to the proof as to the mystery with which he had conducted himself here: his absenting himself from his lodgings, particularly at night, and his being found associating with the blacks, visiting their houses privately and much to their alarm, he gave no satisfactory account, except that he had told several persons he wished to buy negroes, and in one instance was actually treating for the purchase of a woman. When at the close of the examination he was asked for an explanation as to the papers mentioned above, he seemed quite confounded, and scarcely attempted explanation. Although no proof was given of any specific crime committed by him here, we believe the impression was universal that he was an old offender, most probably a regular *Kid-napper*, and now a fugitive from justice. The Magistrate consented that he should forthwith take himself off in the steamboat for Baltimore, with assurance that if again found in our vicinity he would be apprehended and committed. We have deemed it our duty to put the community on their guard against him, and for that purpose will add that Cochran is apparently about 55 or 60 years of age, about 5 ft. 10 in. high, stoops in his walk, has a down look, hair very grey, and has *lost* the *two first joints* of the *little finger* of the *left hand*. The papers above alluded to have been detained, and are deposited with the Clerk of Kent County Court. Cochran left this place on Monday in the steamboat Virginia for Baltimore.

Granite fronts are likely to go out of vogue. The New York *Star*, says:—"The stores destroyed by the late fire in New York were supported by upwards of 100 granite pillars, not one of which is now to be found—all crumbled into small pieces. This ought to be a warning to future builders: the firemen shun them as they would destruction."

We understand that the Banks have agreed not to take 1-16ths of a Spanish dollar for more than five cents. This will reduce the numerous tribe known by the name of *fip* to an equality with our five cent pieces, and occasion, perhaps, a considerable change in the dealings of those who trade in small wares.—*Phil. Gazette.*

The ladies of Taunton, in Mass., have made a donation of one hundred dollars to the American Colonization Society.