country. It comprises nearly a perfect series of classics in each cultivated modern language, and is enriched by statues and paintings.

The Count has recently left his abode for Europe. His flattering reception no doubt during his last visit to England having exerted a powerful influence over him in taking this step. In this country we own that kings or ex-kings are such vanities that we do not know how to receive them or treat them. The Count lived in the midst of us like a princely hermit. He could not be appreciated by Americans, and so he has gone to an atmosphere where princes and nobles throned or dethroned, are among the "*Dii Patriæ*."

His estate is probably the most extensive of any private possession in this country. I am informed that one can ride fifteen miles over cultivated grounds, through the most charming labyrinth of avenues without once retracing the same road. A few years since, his dwelling, a more elegant structure than the present, was destroyed by fire. It crowned a bold promontory overlooking the Delaware, for several miles in its majestic course, and several leagues of the extensive highly picturesque scenery of the shores of Pennsylvania. The site of this dwelling is now marked by a tall tower or observatory, from which there is a widely extended prospect of the surrounding country. At the foot of this tower, suspended like an eagle's nest on a projection of the cliff, is a romantic summer house. One side is relieved by a slab, upon which is inscribed eight or ten lines from Tasso—a reflection upon the mutability of human affairs—a portion of which might be thus paraphrased: "Reader, while you are admiring the beauty of these grounds envy not their possessor."

Formerly marble statues of great value were placed at intervals among the trees. But during the late absence of the proprietor they were thrown down or mutilated by vagabonds, for they deserve no milder epithet, in the shape of Sabbath day visiters from the city and neighboring towns, and the ornamented grounds were otherwise injured. The Americans—the "loafers" I mean—seem to have the bump of destruction most enormously developed. It is not expected a gentleman should keep a watch upon his estate to prevent barbaric incursions of visiters. His safety is in the civility and respect of the community. The Count while here, lived in great retirement and was seldom seen by the villagers.

The Prince Murat at present resides here. He has expended a vast fortune in building grounds for which he has a decided mania. He resides now in a plain two story house in the village—he receiving a moderate estate abroad. He is a fine looking man—a large portly figure, with the best humored countenance in the world. He is very social, interchangeing the visits of the citizens with whom he is very popular, with true republican sociability. He has a charming wife and a lovely family of the rising generation; and in the retirement of his family, the society of the citizens, and the field and turf sports of the neighborhood, he seems to be far happier than if seated upon the thorny cushion of a throne. This gentleman exhibits the strange anomaly in society—of a prince, forgetting that he is such, and adapting himself as if "born to it," to the republican simplicity of American society and manners, as they exist in a small village in New Jersey. P.

We took occasion, in the last number of the Chronicle, to express ourselves in strong, but, as we think, just terms, of the proposition of the Van Burenites to hold a convention in Annapolis, for the purpose of abrogating the present government of Maryland, and setting up a new one, provisionally, in its stead. This scheme began, as our readers are aware, with Mr. Francis Thomas, and the first movement in pursuance of it was to place him at the head of the committee from Frederick county. We have now received the proceedings of the Frederick meeting and find them to surpass, in audacity and presumption, even the original proposition of the nineteen. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That this convention nominate six suitable persons to recommend to the suffrages of the people, as a delegation to represent this county in the state convention before named.

Resolved, That these six persons, when elected, be invested with the power of representing this county, in said convention, and that they be, and are hereby authorized to join with the delegates from other counties and cities, in continuing the appointment of all officers, military and civil, whose terms of service expire annually, *and to exercise such powers as may be necessary for the welfare of the State;* and, that they be recommended, also, to endeaver to settle the basis of representation of a convention for the purpose of altering and amending the present form of Government or framing a new one.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of Reform in the several election districts to appoint three Judges and two Clerks of election for each district, to receive the ballots of the voters of each district, cast for the six Delegates to represent this County in the convention to be held in Annapolis, and that the Judges so appointed be qualified to receive the votes of the people in the same manner as if they had been regularly qualified under the laws of the State. And, that all persons offering to vote for the aforesaid six Delegates shall be subject to the same restrictions and required to possess the same qualifications as the election laws of the State now require, and that the Judges so appointed shall make their election returns on the Wednesday succeeding the election, in the same manner and form as the Judges appointed under the law, to a committee to be chosen by the Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this Convention to receive the returns made by the Judges of election chosen by the people, whose duty it shall be to certify that the six persons whom the Judges declare to have received the greatest number of the votes of the county are duly elected to represent this county in the Convention to be held in Annapolis on the third Monday of November next for the purpose already mentioned; and that their certificate shall be a full warrant for their exercising the authority for which they have been chosen.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain the Convention to be held in Annapolis in the execution of the duties entrusted to them.

It will be seen, by the terms of the second resolution, that the proposed convention is to be invested with authority "*to exercise such powers as may be necessary for the welfare of the State*"—which, of course, is a grant of *all* power which *they* may see fit to exercise. Mr. Dallas' doctrine is that a "convention is the provided machinery of peaceful revolution." But he spoke of a convention held in obedience to the decree of a pre-existing authority. Mr. Thomas claims for his grog-shop convention even superior faculties.—*Balt. Chron.*

VICTORY OF THE THAMES.

We extract from Niles' Register, Vol. V., published in 1818, the following paragraphs relating to this brilliant victory, which secured such glory for our arms and struck terror into the British foe and his savage associates. They have not before been re published.

"*Harrison's Victory.*—There was a general illumination in Philadelphia on the evening of the 24th ult. by *recommendation* of the Mayor, "such expressions of joy being prohibited by laws," without his permission. Many of the public buildings in New York were illuminated in great style. The bells were rung and salutes fired from all the forts, from the navy yard and the flotilla. Such demonstrations of joy have been exhibited in almost every town and village we have heard from." October 23d, page 129.

"Harrison's victory has been celebrated at Washington, Alexandria, Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, and New York, by brilliant illuminations. In the two latter, by recommendation of the constituted authorities."

"Major Gen. Harrison and his suit, with Commodore Perry, arrived at Erie, Pa. in the Ariel, from Detroit on the 22d ult. (October,) and were received by the inhabitants of that place with rapture, with the thunder of cannon, illuminations and every demonstration of joy to *the deliverers of the frontier*. Com. Perry proceeded to Newport, R. I.—Gen. Harrison with his disposable force (supposed to be about 2000) proceeded with the troops the next day, and arrived at Black Rock on the 24th, expecting, it is said, to go on immediately in the Ontario fleet, to join Wilkinson at Sackett's Harbor. The force left by Gen. Harrison at Detroit, is about 1000 regulars and 2000 militia, under command, we believe of Brig. General Cass Capt. Barclay, commander of the late British fleet on Erie, accompanied Gen. Harrison and Perry, and it is thought will recover his wounds.

"From St. Louis we have satisfactory accounts of the measures that have been taken to meet and punish the Indians in that quarter. But it is probable that HARRISON'S VICTORY HAS GIVEN PEACE TO ALL THE WESTERN COUNTRY.—The news of it will fly like wild fire among the savage tribes, and point out the necessity of submission." Nov. 6, 1813, page 172.

GLORIOUS HARRISON.—The following general order, issued on the day of the debarkation of our troops in Canada, is one of the "unkindest cuts" the "*bulwark of our religion*," (England—so called by those who oppose the war) ever received, if there remains one particle of shame in her system:

Head Quarters on board the Ariel,
September 27, 1813.

General order.—The General entreats his brave troops to remember that they are sons of sires whose fame is immortal. That they are to fight for the rights of their insulted country, whilst their opponents combat for the unjust pretensions of a master.

Kentuckians—remember the river Raisin! but remember it only whilst the victory is suspended. The *revenge of a soldier* cannot be gratified upon a fallen enemy." Oct, 30, 1813, page 149.

Harrison and Tecumseh.—The following interview between General *Wm. H. Harrison* at that time *Governor of Indiana*, and the celebrated Indian Cheiftain Tecumseh, taken from, "Elkswatawa," well illustrates the characters of these two distinguished commanders. The time of the meeting was in August 1810, the day after the breaking up of a general council between General Harrison and the Indians held near Vincennees, in which the Indian Chiefs demanded the recession of all the lands west of the Ohio to the Northwestern tribes as the only condition on which they would refrain from hostilities. The humane and provident pledge demanded by Gen. Harrison of Tecumseh which is in keeping with his whole character is a historical fact, and which Tecumseh in the disastrous war that followed, exerted himself to fulfil, exhibits the "*Hero of the Thames* in a light that cannot but command the admiration of every reader.

"Governor Harrison with a view of eliciting a further development of Tecumseh's views in private, than he had given in public, determined on the following day to visit him in his camp. With but a single friend he appeared before Tecumseh, who treated them both with the most marked respect, carried them to his tent, where, giving them seats, and stretching himself upon the ground, he entered frankly into conversation.

The Governor stated, that he had come with a wish to preserve peace, and desired to know whether his intentions were really such as he had stated in council.

Tecumseh said, "they were;—that he would not willingly make war with the United States, against whom he had no other complaint, than their purchasing the Indian lands.—That he wished to be their friend, and that if the Governor would surrender the lands lately bought, he was the ally of the Americans; if not, he was their enemy." The Governor again assured him that he would make known his propositions to the President, but informed him, there was no hope of his acceding to them.

"Well," said Tecumseh, "as the Great Chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough in his head to induce him to give up the land. True, he is so far off, that the war will not injure him;—he may sit still in his town, and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

Much conversation ensued, all of which was marked by the most manly frankness, and the Governor rose to depart, saying, "there is one request, Tecumseh, which I have to make, and to which I hope you will agree."

"Name it," said the Chief.

"It is," said the Governor, that "in the event of a war, you will endeavour to prevent the murder of women and children by the Indians, as well as the wounded and prisoners, taken in battle."

"I promise," said Tecumseh, "for my soul delighteth not in the blood of women and children; and, Great Chief, remember, if it becomes necessary, extend to the red men the same clemency you ask for the whites."

"I promise," said the Governor, and bidding Tecumseh farewell, with a hope that the friendly relations then existing, might not be disturbed, he was soon on his way to Vincennes, meditating upon the interview, and deploring the war which he saw fast gathering, and which was to prove disastrous to the whites, and ruinous to the Indians.

Another Falsehood Exposed.—An unprincipled writer, in one of the late numbers of the lying ambassador's organ in this city, has had the audacity to assert that one of General Harrison's sons had received his education at West Point. This, like almost every other statement made in the same polluted sheet, is an infamous falsehood. True, when the veteran took his seat in Congress, he was desirous that one of his children should enjoy the benefit of the institution in question. But when about to enter his name as an applicant, he was requested by a poor widow to make a similar application in behalf of her only son. He at first intended to solicit the admission of both; but having ascertained that there was only one vacancy from Ohio, he magnanimously preferred the widow's claim to his own, and obtained the situation for her boy. On the other hand, it is said, on good authority, that both of Mr. Van Buren's dignified sons have received their education at West Point.—What a contrast!.—Ohio Atlas.

From the Fredericksburg Arena.

CONTRAST.

Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Van Buren's opinions on the Missouri Question.

Mr. Jefferson's opinion.

"The Missouri Question aroused and filled me with alarm. The old schism of Federal and Republican threatened nothing, because it existed in every State and united them together by the fraternism of party. I have been among the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance and the direct consequence of this question.

"I had for a long time, ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs; But this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. *I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a final sentence.*

"Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated in the question, what does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress mean to do with us on the Missouri Question?—And this by the bye is but the name of the case The real question as seen in the States afflicted with this unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? *For if Congress has the power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free.*"

Mr. Van Buren's opinion.

"The Constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new States, not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union—therefore

"Resolved, That our Senators be instructed to oppose the admission as a State, into the Union of any Territory not comprised as aforesaid; without making the prohibition of slavery therein an *indispensable condition* of admission."

☞ And yet Mr. Van Buren is pronounced a *Jeffersonian* Republican!—*Peters Int.*

A correspondent of the Springfield Gazette gives the following sketch of the principal incidents in the life of Gen. Harrison.

The inquiry is sometimes made, Who is General Harrison? As the history of his life does not seem to be universally known, and as he now stands very prominent before the country, an outline of his life and services may not be amiss.

He was born in 1773. His father was Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The son was educated at Sydney college in Virginia, and afterwards studied medicine. But Indian difficulties breaking out in the west, he took a commission in the army, and repaired to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, and joined Gen. St. Clair. The following year he was made aid to Gen. Wayne, and distinguished himself on numerous occasions. In 1797, he resigned his commission, and was appointed Secretary of the North Western Territory.

In 1799, he was elected delegate to Congress, to represent the interest of the Territory, now forming the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and distinguished himself by laying the foundation, in an elaborate Report, of a Public Land System, for the benefit of the poor settler, and to restrain the cupidity of speculators and monopolists.

In 1801, he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson Governor of Indiana, and Commissioner to treat with the Indians. In this latter capacity he concluded fifteen treaties, besides purchasing the title to more than seventy millions of acres of land. His conduct as Governor and Commissioner speaks strongly for him on the score of talents and prudence, and "justice tempered with mildness" characterized his intercourse with the Indians.

In 1811, hostilities against the Indians became necessary; and Gov. Harrison, with a large force, was ordered to take charge of the war. On the 7th of November of that year, he fought the celebrated action at Tippecanoe. In consequence of which, the Legislature of Kentucky bestowed upon him, by resolution, the titles of 'hero and patriot.'

From this time until the war with Great Britain Gen. Harrison was continually engaged in negotiating with the Indians.

In 1812, he was appointed Major General in the army of the United States, and took the command just after Hull's disgraceful surrender. On the 5th October, 1811, he gained a brilliant victory, near the river Thames, over the British and Indions under Gen. Proctor, for which service Congress voted him a gold medal. In 1814, he resigned his commission, against the wishes of President Madison, and retired to his farm at North Bend, in Ohio.

In 1816, he was elected Representative to Congress.

In 1823, he was elected by the State of Ohio to the Senate of the United States.

In 1826, President Adams appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia.

In all these situations, he distinguished himself by promptness, sagacity and good sense; and as a public speaker manifested great readiness and clearness, which are equally visible in his written productions—especially his letter to Bolivar, whilst at Colombia. This is the most celebrated production of his pen, and was written to dissuade Bolivar from assuming supreme power.

Since Gen. Harrison has been brought forward by the people of the Western and Middle States for the Presidency, his character, public and private, has been the object of numerous partisan assaults. But from all of them, his character has come out untarnished. It is remarkable, that every charge against him has recoiled upon his enemies.

With more than ordinary gifts of intellect, with a cultivated mind, with great experience in public life, as a citizen, soldier and statesman, and diplomatist, and with undisputed honesty and integrity—he may, if elected President by the people, be confided in as a safe and prudent chief magistrate.

The predilections which we, in this Commonwealth, entertain for our own eminent citizen and candidate, should not blind us to the qualifications of another candidate, professing our own principles, and supported by our friends. Whilst we steadfastly adhere to our own Webster, we should not disregard *the contingency*, which the voice of the people may present to us.

J. Q. Adams is to have a clear field in Massachusetts for the next Congress. No opponent puts in his claims in his district. Mr. Adams being on all sides, seems to please all parties—so says the Alexandria Gazette.

The truth is, Plymouth country voters are always *Adams* men—and the Ex President, from his boyhood, has been attached to that party. But even with his errors he is a great man.

The Difference.—"William H. Harrison, in peace and in war, *Has supported his Country*—Martin Van Buren, in peace and in war, *Has been supported by his Country.*"

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, from Liverpool arrived this morning. We have received by her files of London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th ultimo.

They do not contain any political news of much import, Parliament not being in session in England, nor that country engaged in hostilities with any other. The accounts from it, that interest us here are necessarily chiefly confined to those of a commercial character.

We annex the last Liverpool Cotton Market, which we are happy to find still wears that animated appearance so gratifying to our planters. The use of money continues increasing in value, and 5 1 2 per cent, is the current discount on business paper. An extrordinary high rate for any European exchange.

The French Cabinet is not yet complete Marshall Soult nominated to the War department, not yet notified his acceptance of it Gabriel Delessert had been appointed Prefect of Police in the room of M. Gisquet.

In Spain all is anarchy and confusion.

FROM TEXAS.—The schr. Col. Fanning arrived this morning in 14 days from Brazoria, but brings no news of importance; every thing was tranquil in Texas.

Gen. Santa Anna and the commander of he Passic, had been imprisoned and put in double irons.

Mr. Morfit, agent from the United States to Texas, together with one of Santa Anna's former secretaries, who it is said exposed the plot for his liberation, came passengers in the Col. Fanning.

Texas is represented as being quite healthy.—We state this fact as four of the passengers having died on board the Col. F. with fever, it might give alarm and apprehension to the friends of that country.

We have a confirmation of the election by the Fanning, of Gen. Houston as being President, over S F. Austen and Smith his competitors. The new Congress holds its first session on the first Monday in October.

Bartholomew Pages, who was arrested for attempting to effect the escape of Santa Anna, succeeded in making a temporary escape; himself, however, was retaken by a negro man on the plantation of Col. Wharton.

He was to be tried in a few days—and it said that should he be acquitted by the District Court, which will sit in judgement on him, he will then be tried as a spy by a court martial.

From the New Orleans Courier, Sept. 30

IMPORTANT.

We are indebted to Mr. Kidd, of the Merchant's Exchange, for the following;

By a Decree of the Mexican Government all the Mexican Ports have been declared free and open to Spanish vessels.

From the New York Evening Star.

PRESENTATION AT COURT.

We perceive by the London Morning Chronicle, among the presentations at his Majesty's late levee, was Mr. Charles H. Delavan, of New York, by the American Minister. Talk of aristocracy and royalty after this; we deny it *in toto*,—the British Court and British King are more orthodox and democratic than we are at Tammany. Here is our worthy fellow citizen, Mr. Delevan, the son of a patriot of the Revolution, (the late Gen. Delavan,) who sells the best hardware in the city, keeps the very neatest assortment of balanced handled knives and forks, plated ware and scuttles, and is, withal, a fine looking fellow, walks into Court with all the flower of nobility, foreign ambassadors and field marshals, and makes as good a figure as any of the assemblage. After this, we are quite certain that his store at the corner of Broom street and Broadway will be thronged with the carriages of our nobility, gentry and fashion.

Remarks by the New York Express.

Mr. Vail, our Secretary of Legation, once received a pretty broad hint, that he presented too many Americans at Court. Mr Stevenson is *green* yet. His eyes will stare by and by. If the English courtiers should know that a New York hardware merchant was presented at Court, all the lords and ladies of the household would be in his hair. "An American citizen" is pass enough in the Tuilleries, but at St. James or Windsor, a man must have a long-tailed title to his name. Many of our Yankee boys have a little office, and pass for a *General* or so. A General is a mighty big man in Europe, though many of them here much resemble, when in their "military splendor," the rich liveried lacqueys that ride behind a Duke or Dutchess's carriage as it goes into the court yard of the Palace. John Bull is very much puzzled what to do with brother Jonathan, when Jonathan goes over sea. Other people from the Continent have a title to their names, and a title is introduction enough—but we Jonathans, half of us at least, cannot for the life of us tell who our great grandfathers were. Mr. Van Buren, it is said, when in England, claimed to be of the Kinderhook *family*. Mr. Wilkins, we have been told, when on his return from Russia, was entertained with a magnificent dinner at Windsor, sitting high among Dukes and Dutchesses, with the Princess Victoria and all. *They*, it is said, questioned him closely about our *families* and *rank*. We have all the story, but we don't like to put it in print. The anecdotes, however, were *piquant*, and Mr. Wilkins amused and interested his royal entertainers very much.—John Bull, we Yankees have the advantage of you in point of rank. We are all noble here—all of the royal blood, Dukes and Lords, and Counts, and all that by patent right. If Barney O'Blannagan or Teddy O'Rourke will emigrate here, we will give him a nobility patent in N. York city in a month, especially as the elections are just at hand, and Mr. Van Buren wants a vote.

SEMINOLE CAMPAIGN.

The steam boat Merchant left Apalachicola, for Tampa Bay on the 28th ult. with Jim Boy and 450 friendly Indians, for the Seminole campaign. The Mobile Advertiser, in mentioning the departure of this force, for the scene of action, intimates that there was some difficulty about getting a suitable commander for these Indians. It says: "General Jesup does not care to go to Florida, and has sent young captain Lane, (the same we are told, who made the outrageous assault at Washington, winter before last, upon the venerable Mr. Ewing, of the House of Representatives from Indiana.) of his staff, with a Colonel's commission, to take command. The Indians do not like Lane; they want General Woodward, who was at Apalachicola, to command, or go with them. But Woodward does not like Lane, and will not be commanded by him. In fact, there are many meritorious officers who have been in the service much longer than Lane, who have no disposition to be placed under his command, or rather to have him thus unceremoniously thrust over them. Winter before last, Lane was but a lieutenant, and was ordered off his post for attacking a member of Congress. But that member was a Whig; Lane is Colonel now."

A difficulty seems likely to arise between Russia and Prussia which may lead to important consequences. A treaty between the two nations was to expire in August, the provisions of which required the Prussians to pay duties almost amounting to a prohibition on merchandise destined for the Chinese market. In forming a new arrangement Prussia, demands free transit through Poland, which Russia, from a desire to protect her own manufactures, is unwilling to grant. Another serious cause of complaint is the national boundary. The Russian regulations require that persons passing the frontier shall be provided with a passport, which is found extremely troublesome to certain Prussian proprietors whose estates extend into the Polish territory; and the cultivation of whose crops is seriously interrupted by the requisitions of the Russian authorities. Where the difficulties will end it is impossible to imagine, as there appears to be very little inclination on either side to accommodate matters.

Remarkable Snow Storm.—A letter from a friend in Skeneateles written on Thursday last, gives an account of one of the most extraordinary snow storms that ever occurred in any autumn in this state. On Wednesday morning it commenced snowing, and it continued to fall profusely during the whole of that day, and the next It was computed that the fall of snow, but for the rapid melting, would have equalled three feet. As it was, the snow lay sixteen inches deep at the time the letter was written.—Great destruction took place among the fruit and forest trees, which were broken by the burden of snow resting upon them. Such a storm at such a period of the year, is altogether without precedent in this climate, and adds a prominent item to the eccentricities of this remarkable season.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A Good Joke.—The New York Regency System carried a "leetle" too far.—The Van Buren Convention lately held at Columbus, in Ohio, adjourned without sending forth the customary address, having discovered that the one that was prepared, was written by a conspicuous member, who had just escaped as a convict from the New York Penitentiary.

MARIA MONK.

Seven columns of the New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday are occupied with an editorial article detailing the results of an enquiry by Col. Stone, the Editor, into the "Awful Disclosures," of the celebrated Maria Monk. Col. Stone is well known as an ardent Episcopalian, and the conclusion at which he has arrived that Maria is in all respect a lying imposter, is of course, the effect of honest conviction. Maria, we are inclined to think, is in danger of losing all credit with the public.

Chivalry.—The generality of historians that have written on chivalry have labored to discover when and how it arose, and in vain,—because they looked in the wrong place. They imagined that it arose in Europe, whereas its native soil was the deserts of Arabia. It was subsequently transported into Europe, partly through Spain; but it became more universally diffused there after the crusaders had intercourse with the Mahomedans in Syria. In fact, it never flourished in Europe as it did among the Arabs. It lived and breathed in Arabia before Mahomet arose to concentrate the energies of his people.—*Eng. Review.*

Shocking effect of a scarcity of women.—A western paper states that a woman whose name was Sarah Ramsey, was lately sentenced to the penitentiary at New Trenton, Indiana, *for marrying three husbands!* The editor attributes it to the scarcity of wives in that part of the Union. What an inducement for some of the surplus ladies of the Eastern States, who are fading 'like the last rose of summer,' to migrate that way!