"bread by the sweat of your brow." Infect the country, the farmer, with the same poison that flows through our larger cities, and you make the country of Franklin a parallel to that of Montezuma!

With us labor is every thing! It is more precious than the mines of Mexico—more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the foundation, but the main arch of our confederacy; unite education, and they form a tower of strength upon which our liberties remain forever. The precious metals of earth may exalt a nation to the highest attitude of transient glory, but like the brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heavens, they dazzle but for a moment, and as in the case of Spain, sink into darkness and gloom. Not so with the labor of man—its glory is centered in the earth, and we behold it in the strides of internal improvement, the success of invention—the perfection of mechanical skill, and the inculcation of those exalted moral principles which give durability to our institutions, and raise mankind in their own nature and existence. Industry is the grand lever upon which this nation must depend for its continued growth, and indolence does not more retard its usefulness than false pride does to bring it into disrepute—just as the turning of a small valve makes powerless the mightiest engines.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

"The union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union."

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 7th, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN H. HODSON.

House of Delegates.

DR. FRANCIS P. PHELPS,
JACOB WILLSON,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
REUBEN TALL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1st. District, JAMES CARROLL,
" JAMES HIGGINS.
2nd. District, JOHN NEWTON,
" JOHN MUIR,
" WILLIAM K. TRAVERSE.
3rd. District, ARTHUR PRITCHETT OF E.,
" SAMUEL J. MEEKINS.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county, will sit on Monday the 9th. Inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Communication signed "one of the people" was received too late for insertion this week.

A friend has requested us to say that a meeting of the growers of Morus Multicaulis is expected to be held in this town to-day:

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The June No. of this National Whig work has at last reached us. The delay in the publication arose "from causes which the publishers deem unnecessary to specify;" the work will hereafter be issued regularly. The leading article upon the "Swartwout defalcations" is a bold, brilliant and perspicacious production, and is replete with orthodox sentiments, sound logic, and good sense. The literary contributions are from some of the ablest writers of the day. This Magazine is designed to expose the dangerous and pernicious tendency of the doctrines of Loco Focoism, and merits from the Whig party, a generous support. It is published by John L. Smith & Co., in Washington City, at $5 per annum.

RHODE ISLAND.—The friends of Constitutional liberty have cause to rejoice at the result of the elections in this State. It clearly settles the fate of the Sub-Treasury scheme. There will be an undoubted majority in the next Congress opposed to its adoption. A Whig Speaker will also be elected, and we may indulge a hope that an investigation of the frauds of public officers will be had. The investigations of the committee appointed by the last Congress have opened the eyes of the country, and there is every reason to believe that more atrocious frauds will yet be developed. We should not be much astonished to hear of the burning of some of the public officers in Washington before the meeting of Congress. Some of the acts of the administration, if developed, would cover it with infamy and degradation, and Mr. Van Buren partakes too closely of the attributes of the fox to suffer his corruption and malpractices to be exposed without an effort to prevent it.

MR. CLAY'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE was characterized by the usually cordial and enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and attention, which have been manifested towards this illustrious statesman in his tour through the Atlantic States. He was escorted from the Rail Road depot to the City Hotel by a numerous and highly respectable procession under the charge of Col. Samuel McClellan, as Chief Marshall. As Mr. Clay passed through the principal streets, the "stars and stripes" were displayed from the windows, and at every point the air was rent with the spontaneous acclamations of the multitude. When he reached the City Hotel, "Mr. Clay was conducted up stairs, "and, appearing at the window, was greeted by the "long, loud and repeated cheers of his friends. Geo. "R. Richardson, Esq., then came forward, and in a "most eloquent and thrilling address, bade him wel-"come to Baltimore, Mr. Clay was exhausted by the "fatigues he had gone through for five successive "weeks, was so hoarse that it was painful for him to "speak, and sincerely desired to avoid exposing him-"self to the necessity of again exerting his voice. He "came forward however, and spoke for thirty or forty "minutes in that style of eloquence which has given "him so immortal a reputation.

"During the evening, Mr. Clay's rooms were crow-"ded by his friends, whom he received with his char-"acteristic urbanity and cordiality. This morning he "will leave the city for Washington, whence he will "pursue his route homeward by the White Sulphur "Springs."

How gratifying must be the reflection to every patriotic freeman, that the power and patronage of Mr. Van Buren have failed, in his zig zag and electioneering tour, to elicit the attention and respect which the shining talents and public services of Henry Clay must ever command. It is an assurance of the virtue and integrity of the American people, and serves to inspire the Whigs with a lively hope of hurling the present corrupt dynasty from power, and substituting in its place, an administration, whose talents will adorn, whose stern republican virtue will add dignity to the American character; and restore to our institutions that purity which the despoiling hand of agrarianism has wantonly robbed them of. "'Tis, certainly, a consummation devoutly to be wished."

THE FLYING CABINET.—During Mr. Adam's administration, he had occasion to visit Massachusetts, and it happened that one or two members of his cabinet were absent from Washington at the same time, whether upon public or private business we know not. The opposition journals harshly censured Mr. Adams for visiting his paternal home; HE WAS ADVERTISED AS A RUNAWAY, AND A REWARD OFFERED FOR HIS APPREHENSION. For the like offence the cabinet was denounced as the "flying cabinet," and more than a little ink was wasted by the opposition in expressing their "holy horror," and "virtuous indignation" at such gross neglect of duty. What then bore the semblance of honesty, has turned out to be as hollow and hypocritical, as do most of their professions of patriotism. The example of Mr. Adams and his cabinet, flagitious as it seemed to be in the eyes of the opposition at the time, has not been without its followers in these later times. If Washington was ransacked at this time, but one member of the cabinet could be found—and that one is the harmless and imbecile Levi Woodbury. Mr. Van Buren is pursuing a serpentine route through the Middle and Northern States, making electioneering speeches, telling the "faithful" the NAME of democrat possesses a charm for the CANAILLE, and that to obtain acquisitions to their ranks they have only to adopt it; and making a desperate struggle to discipline his legions for the tremendous issue of 1840. One or two of his cabinet form a part of his travelling suite, the others are travelling for their health, or attending to their private concerns at home. Levi Woodbury, then, the weakest and silliest member of the cabinet—whose mind is not less offuscated with the perplexities of his office than it is naturally shallow and obtuse,—is left in charge of the affairs of this mighty government. During the absence of the President and his cabinet, a hollow truce, patched up by a most bungling diplomacy, has been violated, and the sunny clime of Florida has again been devastated with blood. Yes, relying upon the faith of a wary and insidious foe, who make treaties to subserve their own wicked ends; Florida was left almost defenceless, and her citizens are now exposed to the ruthless warfare of a savage and unrelenting foe, that spare neither age nor sex, but indiscriminately butcher the grey-headed sire, and the unconscious infant. When will this bloody tragedy have an end? The destroyers have swept over Florida marking their paths with ruin, desolation and blood. More lives are yet to be sacrificed, and her fields and everglades are again to be crimsoned with human gore, ere the bloodhounds of death are driven back to their native hammocks.

But we are digressing somewhat from our subject. In extenuation of Mr. Van Buren's electioneering tour, the Loco Focos plead its necessity for the interests of their party.—"Circumstances," say they, "alter cases." The attentions bestowed upon Mr. Clay, wherever he went, alarmed them, and it was deemed advisable for the President to make a tour in order to counteract the influence which Mr. Clay's speeches might have; and what was denounced in Mr. Adams as undignified, becomes commendable in Mr. Van Buren because the interests of his party demand it. Such arguments may answer their unhallowed ends, but they do not promote a respect for their candour. Our readers can now decide whether the appellation which heads this article is not more applicable to Mr. Van Buren's, than it was to Mr. Adams' cabinet.

From the Ohio State Journal.

MORE FRAUD EXPOSED.

The clamor raised against banks by the Locofoco leaders is without sincerity and a deliberate and wicked fraud upon the public. Facts are too numerous and significant to need comment. They are more than sufficient to fix a burning and indelible mark of shame upon the forehead of every knavish demagogue who has been engaged in propagating the belief that the Whig party is the Bank party.—*They know better*. The Locofocos have ever made it a point of party tactics, in and out of the Legislature, to attack banks already established with such rank, indiscriminate, and unfounded abuse, and to propose such nonsensical and impolitic laws as to compel the Whigs to disagree with them, in order to get up an accusation fit for their fraudulent purposes. But whenever the Locofoco party has had the power, it has created banks by scores and hundreds.

The State Bank of Alabama, with a capital of some ten or twelve millions, was created by a Jackson Van Buren Legislature.

Most of the Banks in Mississippi, their capital amounting to some twelve or fifteen millions, were created by the same party!!

All the banks in Arkansas were created by the same party!!

All the banks in Missouri were created by the same party!!

All the Banks in Indiana were created by the same party!!

All the banks in Illinois were created by the same party!!

All the Wild-cat banks in Michigan were created by the same party!!

In Yew York, a tremendous amount of Banking capital was added by the same party!!

In Ohio, the number of Banks was increased by the same party, in the short space of four years from thirteen to twenty, and the Banking capital of the State during the same time, was increased four millions five hundred and thirty-two thousand, two hundred and thirty-nine dollars!!

In six years from the time the same party came into power with Gen. Jackson four hundred and ninety new banks were created in the Union!!—These facts are sufficient one would think, to seal the mouths of those hungry demagogues, who go about crying by the way side and in public places that the Whig party is the Bank party, with an eternal silence. If shame were any part of their composition, they would hang their heads and be still.

The Government and the Press.

The Richmond Whig, remarking upon the promise of one of our correspondents to "enlighten the public in regard to the amount of money annually paid by Government to PRINTERS, and to make it appear that some of the ardent supporters of the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils,' are thereunto moved by very powerful and substantial reasons," observes—

The subject is one which eminently claims public attention. Money in unwonted extraordinary profusion, has of late years been lavished upon certain conductors of the public press by the Federal Government. It is meet that a thorough scrutiny should be instituted, and all the facts brought to light. The next Congress should take up the subject at an early day. The press, in a free country like this, occupies a position of such influence, either for good or evil, as its conductors may be men of virtue and patriotism, or the reverse, that it cannot be too closely watched, or too far removed from all influence on the part of Government. The people rely upon it in the main for whatever information they receive in relation to the conduct of public men and the administration of public affairs. If it be free and unfettered, honest, enlightened and independent, it is a terror to evil-doers, and an engine omnipotent for good; if, on the other hand, it be pensioned by Power to misrepresent or conceal facts from the people, and to gloss over the abuses and malpractices of Government, the wit of man could not devise a more certain and efficient engine for the destruction of public liberty.

That presses have been established by the Government, or its office-holders, is now a recorded fact, substantiated by irrefragable testimony, and the official paper at Washington is one of the class. That others have been subsidized, we believe as firmly as we do in the existence of a God. The fat contracts for furnishing "paper, twine," &c., proven by the report on the Post Office Department to have been given to sundry editors, had the effect, and were no doubt designed as rewards for past, as stimulants to future exertions. The fact that while all other classes of the community have been groaning under the pecuniary embarrassments of the times, certain officials and Government Editors alone have known no want, and at the top of their voices exclaimed that there was no distress that any honest man could complain of, is strong presumptive evidence that means not accessible to ordinary men have been within their reach.

Among the other Herculean labors which will devolve upon the next Congress, to ascertain the extent of the corrupt intercourse between the Government and the Press, will be one of first rate magnitude and primary importance. Every item in every printer's bill should be rigidly scrutinized. There should be no omission from the greatest to the least—from the Government Editor down to the village S by 10—from jobs for TWINE, &c., amounting to tens of thousands, to advertisements to "naval stores" and carrying the mails. The later may include our venerable cotemporary's accounts; but these in a general scrutiny, could not well be excluded without giving offence. Let the scrutiny be thorough and complete, that the editorial corps may be purified and the corrupt be disgraced and punished.

Swartwout and his Colleagues.

The losses sustained by the people of the United States under the financial system established by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, have been so enormous, that they are looked upon with the deepest astonishment. So numerous have been the instances of speculation and abduction of money by the agents of Jackson and Van Buren, tha the mind has tired with the relation, and the free citizens of the country have been mortified and disgusted to an extraordinary degree. Millions of the hard earnings wrested from the people, under the false pretence that the treasury was bankrupt, have been embezzled by the corrupt partizans to whom its keeping was entrusted. Look at the case of Swartwout, the collector at New York. While he was robbing the treasury to a vast amount, the partizans of the administration were shielding him in his villainy by refusing an investigating committee on the part of Congress. This notorious defaulter, whose defalcations amount to one million and a quarter of dollars, was the most popular DEMOCRAT, and one of the warmest friends of the DEAR PEOPLE, that was in the country. Although he was justly suspected by the whigs, he had rendered important services which were to be rewarded; what is not the least wonderful is that Swartwout should have been a defaulter during nearly the whole time he was in office, to a very large amount, and yet he was not removed, nor his malversations made known to the public. It is impossible that the Government should have been ignorant of his guilt; the inference is unavoidable, that the government connived at his frauds. What confidence is to be reposed in an administration, that will thus tolerate such foul abuses of official trust, and see the people robbed of their treasure.

Look at Price, the coadjutor of Swartwout, another favorite of the DMOCRACY—a great gun among them, who presided at their dinners, and made speeches full of patriotism and the People! After fleecing the people whom he professed so dearly to love, of nearly or quite a hundred thousand dollars, he took French leave of the government, and is now living in a style of great magnificence, with Swartwout, among the nabobs of Paris!

Look at the case of Linn, land agent at Vandalia, in Illinois, an officer whose fraud was detected long before he was removed by the President: but who was indulged in consequence of having pledged his services to the party in power. *He* was a defaulter for 55,000 dollars.

Look at a myriad of others—at Harris, of Missouri, who purloined $100,000—at Hawkins of Arkansas, do. $100,000—and let any candid man say, whether it is not time to deliver it from the hands of men who are little better than thieves and plunderers. We address the remark to the solid, reflecting part of the people—not to the office holders, nor the expectants of office. Does not all history show that money is the canker of all republics—that corruption eats out the very heart of public virtue; and may we not justly infer, that unless arrested in its vicious career, the present dynasty will cause us ere long to become its helpless victims.

It is not the loss of the public money, that is so much to be deplored. It is the evidence it affords of the degenerate state of the times, and of the absence of correct morals. The people must preserve the purity of their rulers; otherwise, vice will lead to popular, favor, and ambitious men instead of being examples of virtue, will encourage the weak and wicked to persist in their evil ways, as the surest stepping stone to honor and preferment.—[Village Record.

Rhode Island Erect!!!

HERALD OF THE TIMES OFFICE,
Newport, Wednesday Morning,
9 o'clock Aug. 28, 1829.

Our Express from Providence has this moment arrived, with the annexed CHEERING intelligence, in a slip from the Office of the Journal, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

The Whigs throughout the country have never had greater cause for rejoicing.

CRANSTON AND TILLINGHAST ARE RE-ELECTED.

Never did we take our pen with prouder feelings of exultation than we do at this moment, to record another triumph of the people. Cranston and Tillinghast are re-elected. The freemen of Rhode Island have done service to their country and honor to themselves. Without regarding the defection of other States, or only regarding it as an additional stimulus to the performance of their duty, they have come up to the poll manfully unchanged, and with the spirit of men who vote upon the soil they own.

They have again set their faces like flint against the measures of the administration; they have stood up a wall of iron against the onward progress of loco focoism, but if needs must be, against the backward current of treachery and defection.

If the whigs, driven by an advancing and insulting foe, have fallen back upon the Gibraltar of Rhode Island, we have shown them that fortress is impregnable. Rhode Island is a small State, a very small State, but she has proved herself large enough to secure the election of a Whig Speaker to the next House of Representatives; large enough to prevent the passage of the infamous sub-treasury; large enough to put a stop to the defalcations and profligacy of the most corrupt administration that ever disgraced and half ruined the country.

Only one town remains to be heard from, New Shoreham. This town gave in 1837 a majority of 108 against us, in April last, a majority of 21 against us. There is no calculating upon this town, but we think it will give about 50 majority for the Locofocos. If every vote in it goes against us, our candidates will be elected by about 300 majority.

Our office is now ringing with the hearty cheers of as true-hearted Whigs as ever cast a vote. They have done their duty and they have their reward.

The following is the vote:

Counties.	Cranston,	Tillinghast,	Thurston,	Dorr,
Providence,	1589	1653	1428	1458
Newport,	734	740	458	478
Kent,	431	449	289	298
Bristol,	326	326	166	166
Washington,	509	527	854	860
	3589	3695	3205	3250

The Whig majority in the Assembly has been increased eight votes, and the parties will now stand—Whigs 45, Loco Focos 28; whig majority 18—last year it was but 10. The distinguished ex-Senator of the United States, Asher Robbins, was elected to the Assembly from Newport.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

—*Appointment of a Delegate to the Whig National Convention.*—We have been furnished with the following correspondence for publication.

PRINCE FREDERICK, August 5th, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to inform you, that at the Whig Convention held at Charlotte Hall, on the 2d of August, you were unanimously chosen to represent this district in the Convention about to assemble at Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency. I am also requested to transmit to you the following resolution which forms a part of the proceedings of the Convention.

"On motion of Mr. Barnes,

RESOLVED, That HENRY CLAY of Kentucky is the choice of the members of this Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, but that they will cheerfully yield to any nomination made by the National Convention.

A. R. SOLLERS, Chairman.

H. FOWLER, Secretary.

To ROBERT W. BOWIE, Esq.

MATTAPONIE, August 12, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by mail of your favor of the 5th inst., informing me "that at the Whig Convention held at Charlotte Hall on the 2nd of August, I had been unanimously chosen to represent this District in the Convention about to assemble at Harrisburg for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States,"—and also covering a "resolution" declaring that "HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was the choice of the Convention, but that they will cheerfully yield to any nomination made by the National Convention," and requesting an early answer thereto.

The delicate and important trust, unexpectedly conferred on me by the Convention, I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse. I shall therefore, at the proper time, proceed to Harrisburg, and endeavor to carry out the views of the Convention as expressed in the resolution you have done me the honor to send me. In doing so, I shall have the additional satisfaction of supporting my own favorite, as well as the first choice of the Whigs of our District.

Judging from developments which are every day being made throughout the country, I should think it hardly possible that any other than Mr. Clay should receive the nomination of the National Convention. Illustrious throughout his long protracted public life, his friends can have nothing to fear from the aspersions of his enemies Uninfluenced by local prejudices, his course has been so shaped as the suit the interests of the WHOLE COUNTRY. The North, the South, the East, and the West, may well unite in his support; for each may trace to the wisdom of his measuses some leading impulse to their sectional prosperity.

In more than one instance, when every thing else had failed, it has been his glorious destiny to calm the turbulence of discontent which threatened to disturb the safety of the Union. Who then at this eventful crisis, when the whole country is suffering under the empyricism of quacks, whose nostrums have sickened every interest in the community, is so likely as Mr. Clay, to bring to bear upon our oppressors that concentrated action, without which it will be impossible to strip them of their power of doing mischief? Without UNION we can do nothing—with it every thing may be accomplished. Let the name of Clay then be the rallying word for the Whigs of the Union.—Let other aspirants emulate the patriotic example of the illustrious Senator from Massachusetts and, by retiring from the field, and heartily co-operating in the great and good work of regenerating the government, secure to the cause a glorious triumph, and to the country relief from all its troubles.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

ROBERT W. BOWIE.

To AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS, Chairman Charlotte Hall Com.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The Intelligencer of yesterday says:—"We understand that letters were yesterday received in this city from the United States EXPLORING EXPEDITION, which, after having spent considerable time in pushing its exploration to the South, reached Valparaiso, on the Pacific Ocean, about the middle of May, the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron being in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the fatigues which they had undergone. We learn, further, that the Expedition forced its way to a point further south than even American enterprise has ever before reached, leaving considerably *astern* the discoveries of the French and Russian exploring expeditions, including the latest. This is a feather in the cap of our Navy."

COMMUNICATION.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A sale of these trees took place yesterday at West Philadelphia, by public auction. The day was very unfavorable, and the notice of sale being short, but few persons attended. The terms were, one fourth cash within three days, balance on delivery; trees averaging about one foot high, sold at 8 1-2 to 10 cents. those averaging 18 to 24 inches, at 12 1-2 to 14 cents; and sprouts from roots planted this spring, at 24 cents. These prices are low, and the buyers will realize at least two hundred per cent on their purchases. The scarcity of money undoubtedly prevented higher prices being offered, and the notice of sale was too short to reach distant purchasers.—U. States Gazette.

RETRENCHMENT.

The very great retrenchments performed by the party now in power, according to their promise, deserve the gratitude of the people. The expenses of the Government, retrenched from thirteen millions of dollars to thirty-seven millions, and the great savings elsewhere proposed to the public by getting clear of the public lands without value received, and other retrenchments which tend to the great objects proposed, will earn for those so earnestly engaged in the good cause the lasting gratitude of the people, and the honorary title of "Trenchermen."—U. S. Gazette.

DEATH OF COM. PATTERSON.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning announces the death of Commodore DANIEL T. PATTERSON, of the United States Navy, and commandant of the Navy Yard and station at Washington city. He expired on Sunday last after an illness of about thirty hours. His funeral will take place to morrow from his late residence, at 4 o'clock P. M. & officers of the Army and Navy are invited.

THE OHIO RIVER.—The Pittsburgh Gazette of Friday afternoon says:—"The River is too low for all but the smallest steam boats, though we saw the *Excel* depart this morning, full of passengers. Keel boats, however, are abundant, and we this morning counted thirty seven of them at the wharf, some taking in freight, and others waiting their turn."

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. Warren, of Boston, on Saturday, the 17th inst., removed a very large tumor from the neck and cheek of a gentleman from Halifax. So deeply was the tumor imbedded, that it was necessary to remove portions of the right ear, cheek and neck, laying perfectly bare the windpipe and carotid artery, yet so skillful was the operation performed, and the wound dressed, that the gentleman was able to walk out on Saturday last, call upon his friends and engage freely in conversation.—Ledger.

STEAMERS.—In case any of the British steam ship companies intend blowing up, they had better send word over here. We shall be SURE to have a ship, provided it can be bought at a SHAVE. Nothing like business, you know! The United States Gazette says—"The Americans are looking out!!" They must be KEEN sighted, if they see any thing like a steam ship coming up the Delaware.—Public Ledger.

TIMELY PRECAUTION.—The Madisonia of Saturday says,—"The Globe of yesterday PRETENDS to think the Opposition will be in the minority: we say "pretends," because we feel that it knows better! We maintain that we have "a majority sufficient for all useful purposes," and that no change that the enemies of good government can effect in the elections about to take place, will defeat that majority. We hope that every man elected to Congress, will be at his post on the first day of the session, and ready to do his duty to his country."

SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—The Salem Observer says that on Thursday last, the Sea Serpent was seen in the outer harbor, near Cat Island, by Nathan Fish, and a man belonging to Beverly, who were in a boat, fishing. They had a fair view of him—he appeared to be about 60 feet long, and as large round as a barrel—he carried his head several feet out of the water.—Nahant must be doing a poor business.

DIED.

At Reed's Grove, near Vienna, on Thursday the 28th of August, Mrs. ANN, consort of the late William Sherman, after a short but severe illness, in the 58th year of her age, leaving a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.—Yet they mourn not without a hope.

For safe with him remains,
Protected by his power;
What she committed to his trust
'Till the decisive hour.

There will he own his servants name,
Before his fathers face,
And in the new Jerusalem
Appoint her soul a place.

J. W.

OBITUARY.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North-wind's breath
And stars to set, but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, Oh! Death?"

Departed this life, in Tallahassee, Fl., on Saturday the 17th of August, Mr. THOMAS B. LOOCKERMAN, in the 24th year of his age.

The death of a friend is an affliction, a deprivation, to which the mind becomes but slowly reconciled.—There is an indescribable sensation of nameless horror, when for the last time we gaze upon features so pale, so altered, and so cold.

The subject of this obituary was a young man of great private worth, nobleness of character, and a sincere and devoted friend. A few fleeting years ago he left the home of his childhood for the blushing skies of the South. There, in the spring-time of life, he was cut down by the fearful sweep of the creaking scythe of death.

"Southward his star moved—shone—and fell."

The hope, cherished by his friends, of again welcoming him to his native village has been blighted, and sorrow and anguish hold their empire o'er their souls. Since they are deprived of the bliss of again