sometime in August last, went to the house of Mr. Garretson to take the negro. When the negro saw them approaching, he secreted himself in the house. The defendants, without any authority entered the house and searched every part of it. The negro on perceiving them jumped out of a window, and fled into a neighbouring cornfield, to which the defendants pursued him, and after chasing him through the field, and finding themselves unable to seize him they discharged the gun, which had the desired effect; being severely wounded, he surrendered himself—when they bound and carried him back to his master. The defendants had a printed advertisement: giving a description of the runaway, and although proved to be a slave, it was decided by the Court that a printed paper conveyed no authority for his apprehension. The jury found three of the defendants, Michael, Mathias and Samuel, guilty of a riot, and of an assault and battery on negro George. Acquitting the defendant Henry.

The court sentences each of the defendants found guilty of the riot, twenty dollars, and each of them found guilty of the assault and battery on negro George fourteen dollars; and to pay the costs of prosecution.

The fine and costs of prosecution amount to upwards of $180.

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*Hayti.*—The following is extracted from a letter written by a native of New England, now a citizen of Hayti.

"It is to be regretted that agriculture is at present so much neglected on this island. The male population are all soldiers and a greater part of them are under arms. Many of the others are too lazy to work, and the coffee, sugar, and tobacco plantations are going to ruin. Coffee is left to rot under the trees. We have had a great emigration from the United States to this island. If the emigrants will devote themselves to the cultivation of the ground, they can soon become rich. The people here are very polite and generally better dressed than the people of the United States. The French and Spanish are the principal languages, but some Congo or Guinea is spoken. This is a fine field for the botanist. The fig, pomegranate, orange, lime, and clove trees, which grow here luxuriantly, and the pepper, of which we have various species are among the more useful vegetable productions. The mineralogy of the island is interesting. We have several volcanic mountains. There are on the island mines of gold and silver, but they are not permitted to be worked, as the policy of the nation is thought to require that its wealth should be obtained by the cultivation of the soil, which is very productive, and yield an ample reward to industry.

*Port au-Prince, Nov.* 14, 1824.

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*The Johanna Southcott Sect at Ashton Under-Line.*—A few weeks ago a fanatic of this sect told her husband, an industrious artisan, that she had dreamt that old Johanna would send her a white ass, on which she was to ride to Jerusalem. This dream made such an impression on her mind, that she neglected her household affairs, and her family and her husband had neither comfort nor peace. The poor fellow communicated to his neighbours the folly and delusion of his wife, and they hit on the following expedient to cure her of her delirium; they procured her an ass, which they covered with white calico, and at the dead of the night two friends of the family repaired to the habitation of her husband. Having arrived there they caused the animal to bray. The noise was celestial music to the ears of the deluded woman, who took an affectionate leave of her husband, previously to her setting out on her journey. Her attendants were fantastically attired, and, she viewed them with awe, conceiving they had been sent from the other world, as her heavenly guides, by old Joan. Don Quixote never set out on a more ridiculous expedition, and off she trotted for the Holy Land. Her guides having previously fixed on the ourney she should take, led her through a copse, through briars and brambles, of which she soon found the powerful effects. This only heightened her zeal, as she occasionally ejaculated that the path of Paradise was filled with thorns, still expressing her gratitude to old Joan for appointing her one of the elect. The punctures of thorns she considered as so many blessings; but at length, after a devious course, she was led back to the husband's house. On stopping, she observed, "This an't surely Jerusalem, for it is like my husband's cottage;" and so it was, where he had assembled several of his neighbours to witness her folly. This fact was a stroke of ridicule more effectual than expostulation, or arguing with her on her absurdity, and her believing in old Joan and Shiloh; and after becoming the ridicule of the village, she has abandoned the sect, and now conducts herself as a rational being and a good housewife.

*Chester Chronicle.*

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COAL.—The annual report of the managers of the Lehigh Coal Company of Pennsylvania is a brief but interesting document—and serves to shew the enterprising exertions which our neighbors of Philadelphia are making to render that city the market for the supply of this valuable kind of fuel not only for their own consumption but of other cities also. It appears from the report that they have brought to the Philadelphia market 500,000 bushels of coal. That such has been the eastern demand for that article that they have sent sixteen hundred and thirty four tons to New York, and eleven hundred and three to Boston, independent of shipments to special order; and the sales give reason to believe that a much larger supply will be demanded for the present year. A pier has been built 60 feet by 30, accessible to vessels of the largest class. The whole quantity quarried and sent to Mauch Chunk has been five hundred and fifty six thousand bushels. Three hundred and forty two boats have been dispatched thence, requiring the preparation from the stump of two million seven hundred and forty seven thousand feet of lumber. The number of sections of boats is two thousand and forty two, of which only 5 were lost—the average quantity of coal sent by each boat is 52 tons 17 hundred weight 3 quarters 4 pounds—60 to 70 tons can be sent to tide in each boat. The quantity of coal on the Company's lands is supposed to be equal to a 4 sided prism 500 feet on each side, 7 miles in length. The new coal mine on the north side of the mountain presents a vein of coal 100 feet thick—the tunnel to which has advanced 175 feet, almost through the rock; the whole length of the tunnel will be 200 yards and will probably pass through another vein of coal. As it is contemplated to build an iron rail way, one horse will then be enabled to draw about 80 to 100 tons of coal per day, a distance of two miles to the landing at an expence not exceeding two cents per ton.

'The amount of coal sold in the last year is 42,000 bushels, at Mauch Chunk, and at all other places, 283,217 bushels. The balance on hand exceeds 200,000; but when it is considered that a large number of house-keepers have laid in but a partial supply for the winter, it is reasonable to suppose that a considerable proportion of what remains will be sold by the opening of the spring, and that a large additional quantity will be required for the coming season.'—*Balt. Amer.*

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From the Philadelphia Evening Post, Jan. 22.

The following communication embraces a prospectus of the institution of a Boys' School at Kimberton on a plan that will certainly succeed. It is not Lancasterian, because the scholars are not to be taught by one another; at least not so mainly as that system contemplates. It is not a Fellenburgh school, because *labour* is no part of the business, but *allowed as the amusement and recreation of children.* It is, as the proposal expresses it, an attempt to glean and adopt such parts of every system as are applicable and valuable, with a view of giving boys a liberal education without that single dependance upon the school room, as is usual. Every one knows that a greater indulgence cannot be given to an active boy, than to allow him, occasionally, to take a part with men in their employments—and if such boys are among men whose duty will enjoin the extension of the necessary care to instruct and guard them from danger, we can readily believe they will acquire a knowledge of mechanical operations—of gardening, husbandry, &c.—that may be useful, in addition to the branches usually taught in Boarding Schools.

We are informed, by Emmor Kimber, that as soon as the number of scholars will defray the expense, they intend to introduce a Latin teacher, and generally to extend the plan, in proportion to the wants of the children.

*Kimberton, 1st mo. 18th,* 1825.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS—It is believed to be a defect in every system of education, and particularly in Boarding Schools, when boys are left too much alone or to themselves, and have too much idle time: and that it may be remedied by having suitable employment, suitable objects to interest and engage their attention in the recess of school, and a proper number of assistants in the care, and in teaching. If this is correct, then a small school under the care of one man, is defective, because one man cannot be always with his pupils. And besides as a small school will not afford means, I am aware that a small school, however desirable on some accounts, will not perfect, and fully develop the advantages to be derived from the following plan. Nevertheless, upon the solicitation of many friends, we have concluded to open a school for boys at this place, and without attempting implicitly to follow that of any other institution in Europe or America, avail ourselves of what is practicable and valuable in any or all of them, so far as they may come to our knowledge,* attempt simply, to give boys a liberal education, without confining them to their seats in a school room so great a portion of their time, and without that single dependence upon instructions given there, as is usual—allowing sufficient time for relaxation, for rational and manly exercises which promote health and vigor of their bodies, but none in which they will be idle, or where a teacher shall not be with them as the companion of their walks, their work, their study and their play.† In short, the plan will go to make the trial, whether boys, while at school, cannot be so interested in the garden, on the farm, and among mechanics, that when they return home, they shall have a general knowledge of those subjects, in addition to the branches usually taught in seminaries of learning. And lastly, though not the least important design of the institution, is, so far as idleness corrupts the mind, to preserve children in innocency by teaching them industry, and teaching them too, if we can, that "to be good, is to be happy."

If enquiry be made, what we intend to teach, I answer, every thing useful or proper for young people to learn, to fit them for business when they become men; regarding specially, the particular genius, inclination and natural capacity of each. Assistant teachers for particular branches may readily be procured, as the number of scholars, and their progress in learning may require: The farmer, the miller, the gardener, and the mechanics employed in the institution, will be instructors each in his own particular department:—hence every operation on the farm, from preparing the ground and sowing the seed, to the packing of flour, the management and feeding of stock, the use of mechanic tools, and the cultivation of an extensive garden will be open to the observation of the scholars, and claim a due portion of their attention in the recess of their studies.

In government and discipline, we shall depart as widely from the beaten track as in other respects. It is as generally a fault in schools, as in communities, to govern too much. Our plan will go to treat children as rational and intelligent beings, and to teach them to govern themselves, as an important part of what they ought to learn; but when this cannot be effected, and cases of incorrigible offenders unhappily occur, after reasonable efforts to effect a reformation have proved unavailing, such children, being more likely to injure others than to be benefitted themselves, will be returned to their friends without unnecessary exposure.

We have no intention to relinquish the Girl's school. Many brothers have sisters, and many children are orphans—they ought to be educated together: but, excepting the dining room and parlor, their accommodation will be separate. *Nature itself teaches* parents to extend care over sons and daughters in the same family, and I question the soundness of that policy which consigns them to separate Boarding Schools during that portion of their lives in which manners and habits are formed that go with them through life, and upon which much of their future happiness depends.

After mature reflection, and special regard had to the blessing and aid of a beneficent Creator, 'whose heritage children are,' we have fitted up a school room, erected a building for work-shops, & are ready to admit such scholars under thirteen years of age, as may be offered by those who approve the foregoing general outline of our plan. And we respectfully request thee to communicate this information to those of thy friends who take an interest in such subjects, and particularly to parents whose business or professional engagements do not permit them to educate their children at home.

Terms, ten dollars entrance money, which will entitle a scholar to the use of mechanic tools, and all the implements of gardening & husbandry, during his stay at school; thirty-five dollars a quarter, payable in advance for tuition, boarding, and washing. Beds provided at the school without a separate charge, but each boy to furnish his own bedding. Their clothing, including shoes, to be kept in repair, or furnished new, if required, and the expense charged. And when the studious and industrious habits, and general good behaviour of scholars who are old enough to ride on horse-back, shall merit indulgence, a charge, not exceeding five dollars a year, will be made to defray the expense of keeping two horses for their occasional accommodation.

From thy friend,

EMMOR KIMBER.

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*From the Alexandria Gazette.*

Our town has been no little excited for the two or three last days, by the circulation of a number of the most malicious, incendious, and defamitory anonymous letters that we ever remembered to have read; or, indeed, that we could have supposed it possible for civilized man to have produced.

These letters, teeming with the vilest and dirtiest abuse, have been conveyed, through the post-office, to many of our most respectable inhabitants, and we learn, from the postmaster, that others, in the same *disguised hand*, have been forwarded to Washington, Winchester, Portland, Providence and Boston. The wicked object of the writer is evidently to prostrate all credit, and ruin the town, by creating distrust in the commercial community; and destroying our confidence in one another.—He declares our Banks and all our mercantile houses of reputation insolvent; invites a withdrawal of credit, and a run upon them for specie; & in one instance basely threatens assassination.

Knowing, as we believe we do, the author and his desperate motives, we should not have deemed the subject worthy of consideration, had he confined his hellish operations to the limits of our own neighborhood. Suitable chastisement & the finger of scorn might have corrected the evil. But upon finding that communications had been made to banks and merchants at a distance; and fearing that they might be of a more artful and alarming nature than those circulated at home, we conceive it a duty incumbent on us, not only to notice the affair as we do, but to use all our exertion to ferret out the monster, and to bring upon him all the punishment and disgrace that an outraged people may think it necessary to inflict.

We have expressed a belief that the author is known to us. As yet we have no positive proof; but from a comparison of hand-writing, together with many corroberating circumstances, no doubt remains on our minds. Murder will out. He must be detected; and the public shall have his name, as soon as we can feel ourselves warranted in giving it. We mention, in the mean time, in order that suspicion may not rest on innocent shoulders, that the supposed author has long been of doubtful character, and has, it is believed, practised his villainy for years. We request our brother editors abroad to copy this article.

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*On the subject of *communicating* instruction to children, I acknowledge myself indebted to Dr. Bell of Madras, to Joseph Lancaster, and through Reuben Haines of Germantown, to William M'Clure, L.L.D. And with regard to the *plan* of the proposed seminary, to that of Fellenburg's school in Switzerland, as given by John Griscom in his year in Europe.

†It is believed the school farm is so generally know, that a description is unnecessary; it combines many advantages and conveniences: besides, it is situated within walking distances of several extensive manufactories, and occasionally, excursions through the country in fine weather, will be deemed by scholars a recreation, and tend to their information and improvement.


MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.


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[From the Boston Centinel.]

*Choice of President by the House of Representatives of Congress.*

The choice of President of the United States, for the second time since the adoption of the Constitution, devolving this year on the House of Representatives, we give the following outline of the rules adopted by that body in 1801, when the first choice was made by that body, and when the Electoral votes for President were 73 for Mr. JEFFERSON, and 73 for Mr. BURR.

The declaration of the votes took place in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, the 11th February. After the declaration that a choice had not been made by the Electors, and that it devolved on the House of Representatives, the House convened in its own Chamber, and furnished Seats for the Senate, *as witnesses.* The House had previously adopted rules, that it should continue to ballot, without interruption by other business, and SHOULD NOT ADJOURN, BUT HAVE A PERMANENT SESSION UNTIL THE CHOICE BE MADE; and that the doors of the House shall be closed during the balloting, except against the officers of the House.

The following was directed to be the mode of balloting:

"Each state had a ballot box in which the members belonging to it, having previously appointed a teller, put the votes of the State; the teller on the part of the United States having then counted the votes, duplicates of the result were put by him into two general ballot boxes. Tellers being nominated by each for the purpose of examining the general ballot boxes, they were divided into two parts, of whom one examined one of the general ballot boxes, and the other examined the other.—Upon comparing the result and finding them to agree, the votes were stated to the Speaker, who declared them to the House."

The number of States was 16—nine necessary to a choice.—On the first ballot, Mr. J. had eight States, Mr. B. six, and two were divided.

The first ballot took place about four o'clock, P. M. Seven other ballots, with similar results, succeeded, when a respite took place, during which the Members retired to the lobbies, and took refreshment. Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland, being unwell, had a bed provided for him in one of the lobbies, to which the tellers took the balloting box of the state of his vote. At three o'clock in the morning of the 12th, two other ballots took place, and at four o'clock in the morning, the twenty first trial, several of the members coming in with their night-caps on.—At twelve at noon, of the 12th, the twenty-eighth ballot took place, when the House adjourned to the next day, having probably, in secret session, dispensed with the rule for the permanent session.—On Friday the 13th, the House proceeded to the *thirtieth* ballot, without a choice, and again adjourned to the next day. On Saturday, the 14th, ballotings had the same result.—On Tuesday, the 17th at the thirty-sixth ballot, the Speaker declared, at one o'clock, that Mr. JEFFERSON was elected, having the votes of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, North-Carolina, Maryland four votes for Mr. J. and four *blanks*, and Vermont, one vote for Mr. J. and one *blank* vote.—Thus ended the scene.

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*Transportation of the Mails.*

A Circular, of which the following is a copy, has been addressed by the Postmaster General to the Contractors for carrying the mails of the United States.

*Post Office Department, 15th Jan.* 1825.

The Postmaster General has observed, with great regret, that the exertions of some contractors, on important mail routes, have not equalled his expectation or the expectation of the public.

This is the season when to avoid failures, the utmost exertions, of all concerned in the transportation of the mail, are necessary. No obstacles, which human exertions can overcome, shall excuse a failure. Any want of energy, in this respect, will first be noticed by the highest pecuniary penalty, and for a second failure, the contract will be forfeited.

There will be no departure from this rule. Of this, those most interested may be fully assured.

On all the roads which become so deep as to render the rapid progress of stages impracticable, contractors are requested to place the mail in covered sulkies, or in other vehicles better suited for the purpose, and in this manner to continue the transportation of it, until the roads will admit of stages. Whatever may be the condition of the route, no trip should be lost.

The sudden rise of water courses may stop the passage of the mail; bad roads cannot cause even the failure of a trip, if the proper means be applied, with the necessary energy.

There are many roads where a stage, with six or eight passengers and a large quantity of baggage, cannot travel five or six miles an hour, but there is no mail stage road in the Union on which the mail cannot be conveyed in a sulky or cart, as rapidly as the contract requires. If two horses to a cart does not give sufficient force, four should be applied.

The transportation of the mail must not be made a secondary object—those who consider it in this light, will very soon be at liberty to bestow their undivided attention to the conveyance of passengers.

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The inspections at Baltimore of flour, beef, pork, &c. during the year 1824, exceeded that of the preceding, in 100,000 barrels.—a decided proof of the growing prosperity of that city.

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The Mobile papers of the 24th Dec. say that many of the most valuable plantations on Bigby and Alabama, are inundated; and that large crops of cotton have thereby been entirely destroyed.

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*For the Easton Gazette.*

MR. EDITOR,

There is nothing so common as to hear people exclaiming against misfortunes, when in truth there is little of any such thing in the world—the failures of folly are set down to the charge of misfortune, and we console ourselves for the errors we have committed; by the suggestions of the influence of an evil genius—The light of the world is now too bright to sustain the existence of those little body-saving deities which were supposed to preside over men and the events connected with them; and although a modern great man resolved every thing into destiny, yet there are few thinking people now who would exchange the doctrines of christian wisdom for the supposed tutelage of little divinities or the rasher maxims of a sturdy scepticism.

The truth is, that man is in a great degree the fabricator of his own misfortunes, and if he was always guided by the advice of the true constituents of wisdom, viz: prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance, he would have little to deplore in this life, still less to accuse himself of.

If we were to say that there was no such thing as misfortune, we should perhaps go even beyond our own belief, for there is oftentimes a singular coincidence of things, where neither folly, vanity, nor vice appear, that assumes all the character of fatality—yet we know not what it is, we cant fathom it, and we call it misfortune. Our ignorance upon one subject betrays us into further ignorance upon another, and when ignorance, depravity, or thoughtlessness have guided us to ill, we ascribe it to accident or the agency of some unknown or unascertained cause, that we may the better escape from imputation—Man tergiversates daily with himself, yet he is always his own greatest favourite, and it is not so much that we tolerate in ourselves what we reprobate in others, as that our self-love disposes us to believe that we are right, and fashions an excuse most adapted to our taste.

Good and evil are for the most part the work of our own hands, yet much of both is often sent direct from the great Author of all things. "Shall we recieve good at the hands of God and shall we not receive evil," was the pious exclamation of patient submission amidst the agonies of life,—this admonishes us that such things are of divine dispensation, and that they are sent for the influence of correction as well as for examples of instruction—It is better then as well as wiser, to regard the evil that befalls us, as the result of our own errors or the gracious timely warnings of an overruling Providence, rather than the capricious workings of a blind fortune—the whole tendency of the first is to create in us new and improved lives, whilst the last cherishes hope founded upon casualty and at last abandons us to despair.

To repudiate all chance in the affairs of men is a mark of the progress of mind, for surely the Savage in his wigwam is not more sluggish than the mind which contents itself with ascribing to chance whatever it cant unravel by its first perceptions. In some systems of philosophy chance becomes a sort of pack horse to bear every thing that the mind is too indolent to explore, and an aversion to labour, makes men take up with the offerings of error.

In ancient times of pagan desolation, a Pantheon was the ready resort of all who wished to learn the mysteries of events, and there was supposed to be found an adroit little divinity that presided over or directed every thing—Much of the decoration of classic letters was derived from this source, and the beautiful allusions insert themselves, even to this day, in all the works of imagination, and we get the habit of speaking of that which the wildest credulity gives no ear to, and are led by the force of imagery to give substantial appearance to unsubstantial things. It is from this we are led to talk of Genii, and Fates, and Fortune, whilst the world, not discriminating, between what is figurative and what is truth, blend all together, repeat without distinguishment what they hear, and propagate error without being conscious of it.

A TRAVELLER.

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For the Easton Gazette.

*Extract from the Port Folio of an Octogenarian.*

In the good "Olden Time," some fifty years ago, I remember that boys were made to practise good manners on all occasions and towards all persons whomsoever. They were required, under penalty of their parents' displeasure and the school-master's birch, to address their betters with respect—to bow full low when they met them on the road—never to stare or ask impertinent questions—and seldom to speak unless they were spoken to. Neither were their morals left to shift for themselves, as in this age of elegance and improvement. This was all as it should be—and boys grew up to know how to demean themselves when they became men. But now in these enlightened days, when every thing is out of its proper place, I hardly know one boy in six, who has any sense of decorum, or any principles of rectitude; or one in three, who does not promise to make work for the turn-key, and, mayhap, for the hang-man. It is scarcely possible to walk the streets of one of our villages, without being annoyed past bearing, by a rabble of small fry, who are as loud and ungovernable, not to say as dangerous, as a pack of lunatics just let loose from Bedlam. I went to Easton the other day on business, and tied my horse, as I thought, in a safe and quiet place; but on returning for him, when I was ready to leave town, I found the animal with his bridle slipped, and a little jackanapes tying his tail to the fence with a leading-line. "How now, Sirrah," cried I, "what are you at?" "Egad, Old Cock!" quoth the gallows-faced imp, rolling over with his tongue a huge quid of tobacco, "Egad, Old Cock! I cry your mercy, if the horse is yours—I thought, upon my soul, he belonged to some Broad Brim or other, and I had a mind to see if

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