by a party of Indians, and had continued with them ever since. When this information was communicated to old Mr. Nicely, he concluded that this man must be his son Jacob, who had been lost so many years. Under this impression, notwithstanding his age he made the necessary arrangements to visit him, and succeeded in finding and once more beholding his darling son. Jacob Nicely resided near Fort Seneca, and though comparatively more civilized, still his habits and manners were not dissimilar to those of the Indians who surrounded him. And from the resemblance of his features to those of the other members of his family—the time and manner of his capture—the recollection of his name by himself, along with other circumstances—all conspired to convince Mr. Nicely that he is indeed his son.—Thus it is that Providence has, in his own way, after many years, restored a lost child to his affectionate parents, before their gray hairs descend to the grave. Jacob Nicely is soon expected on a visit to his relatives.—*Westmoreland Repub.*

GEN. GAINES AND GOV. TROUP.

[*Communicated for publication by Gen Gaines:*]

HEAD QUARTERS.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT }
Indian Springs, August 16th 1825. }

SIR—I have received your Excellency's letter of the 6th post marked "Milledgeville August 8,' acknowledging the publication of a letter from me, the original of which you say you had not received. To this I have only to say that it was forwarded in due time. It is doubtless known to you that yours of the 17th July, was published as it is presumed, by your authority, in a newspaper before I replied to it—You could not therefore feel much "surprise" at the publication of my reply. I had seen with regret that for a U. S. officer to write to you was in fact to write for the newspapers, and that to differ from you in opinion, was to be denounced as an offender. Since this was apparent to me, that is, since the receipt of yours of the 17th July, I have been well aware of the tax which our little differences of opinion would impose upon me—a tax which conscious innocence suffers under the groundless imputation of guilt. I was not therefore much surprised at the gross misrepresentation of your *dedimus potestatem* commissioners nor at the concluding paragraph of yours of the 6th, wherein you say "I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government." These expressions like others contained in some of your previous letters (but of which I took no notice) wherein you speak of my using the militia against Georgia, &c &c. appear to evince a very high degree of that prejudice *and inflated pride of office*, which might well be expected to prompt some little European despot "to feel power and forget right."—Were you some little German Prince for example, (the most self-important and overbearing of all the crowned tribe,) and I a Turk, it would in that case excite no surprise that the little German Prince should address the Turk as you have more than once addressed me; and after freely indulging in words of "learned strength and thundering sound." conclude with the expressions above quoted viz: '*I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government*"

But I am not a Turk, nor are you a Prince! I am a plain native of Virginia, and an adopted citizen of Tennessee. I am an officer of the United States, of which Georgia is an honored and honorable member—my lawful public duties have called me into this state; where, yielding due homage to her laws and those of the United States, I find myself possessed of ample privileges which depend not upon the whim or caprice of any individual—no, not even the Governor! with whose correspondence I confess to you sir, I have not been so much delighted or instructed, as individually, to wish for its continuance. But however unprofitable your correspondence may be to me individually, yet the respect due to the office you fill, will not permit me to yield to the non-intercourse which you have without authority presumed to 'direct." On the contrary, sir, I have the right as a citizen, and the additional right as a public functionary, to address you: and should my official duty require that I should at any time address the Executive of this state, personally, or by letter, I shall not fail to do that duty with the respect due to the office and the state over which you preside.

In this state as in all others of the United States that I have visited, I am gratified to find around me, *men* and *patriots* and the decendents of *men* and *patriots*, who fought and bled for the independence of our country; and who in September, 1787, in the first paragraph of a rare and very interesting work which I would recommend to your attention, united with the patriots of other states in saying.—"We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

Among such men I cannot feel myself as a stranger in a foreign land! Many of these men I am assured will do me the justice to believe that the United States soldier, whose respectful communications of June and July last, you answered with official arrogance, would cheerfully seize upon any proper occasion to throw himself between them and the fire of an invading foe; to save from harm the humblest citizen of the state. My military command has alternately within a few years past extended to every state and territory of the Republic. I have at different times been honored with the acquaintance and occasional correspondence of more than twenty of the state and territorial Governors, from neither of whom except yourself and one other, have I ever received any expression other than of the most dignified, amicable, and polite kind. I have addressed one and all of them, and you in the same heart felt terms of that respect, which naturally flows from an habitual devotion to the beloved institutions of our common country, no feature of which is in my estimation so valuable as that which secures the just rights and privileges of the individual states; rights and privileges defined by the constitution, and known laws, and not such as depend upon the prejudice and passion of a few individuals: rights and privileges to promote which is to promote the interest and honor of the Union.

With these impressions I have approached the state authorities, not as *foreign Princes*, but as brethren of one great political family, whose fair fame has already attracted the admiration of every civilized country, and whose example has led to the establishment of liberty in South America, and promises to aid in its final extension and permanent establishment throughout every nation of the world. Such institutions should not be sported with. A public officer resolved to act the part of a *bold* man, when he has lost the character of a wise one may sometimes perhaps, innocently amuse himself in attempts to pass off the turbulence of his thundering words for *force* and the frenzy of his party zeal for *fire*; but when he thus writes himself into a great passion about nothing, and when he permits himself to utter threats in the face of such institutions, and gravely appeals to his comrades and "co-workers" and says unto them "having exhausted the argument we will stand by our arms;" we (the people) involuntarily call to mind the ludicrous idea of licentiousness personified in the act of "tweaking justice by the nose and the babe beating the nurse"—and it becomes a grave question to determine whether to smile or be serious at such excentricities.

Wishing your Excellency health and respect I have the honor to be,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES.
Maj Gen Comdg.

To his Excellency GEORGE M TROUP,
Governor of Georgia.

WOOL.—We have had frequent occasion to observe how vague is the judgment of the generality of farmers as to the quality of wool, arising, naturally, from the want of experience, and the habit of minute observation. We allude to the middle and southern states, where there are few neighbouring manufactories of great power and capital to create demand, and to beget brisk and sharp-sighted competition amongst buyers and sellers. But the case is altering and with it we may expect corresponding improvement in the care and management of this valuable animal. But how can we speak of care, where there is total neglect? of management, where there is not a show of system?

The relation of two incidents that occurred under our personal notice, will convince the reader how liable are inexperienced persons to be misled in regard to the quality of their wool, and how essential is the difference, as it affects the price, in cases where an unpractised touch, can discern none at all. Not long since, a most respectable farmer called on the Editor to say that he had received an application for some of his merino sheep, and inquired wh t he ought to ask for them. Why, that my friend, with that race of sheep, depends chiefly, of course, on the *fineness* of the wool. Oh! said the farmer, they are real merino, from the imported stock, and kept unmixed. Editor—I am sure that is your persuasion, but I know too well how sheep are managed with us, not to apprehend that your very fine wool may not pass so well under the nice touch and accurate eye of the manufacturer. I think if you can get $10 per head for yours, you will do very well, unless they have been treated very differently from the mass of the imported flock sold 15 years since in this market. Oh! said the farmer I think that's too little—my sheep are pure merino. He was then invited into the office of the American Farmer, to show him what *really fine wool was*. We handed him a sample from the back of one of the Saxon bucks (which are no other than merino, maintained with care in their greatest purity,) sold last year at Boston, and the property of H Watson, jr. of East Windsor, Connecticut. Our friend the farmer looked at it and felt it once and again, and then observed—I believe $10 will do, I'll take the $10—good morning, sir. Some weeks after, another farmer of less experience, came to ask the same question. Very nearly the same dialogue ensued. He produced some of his *very fine wool*, we pulled out Mr. Watson's and folding them in separate papers, sent them to Mr. Sykes, who has brought the manufacture of wool to great perfection in our own vicinity. The farmer's "very fine merino," was marked F, the Saxon D, and without any further explanation, we desired his opinion as to their comparative value. His answer follows:

"Upon the supposition that the wool D and F were in the same condition as to cleanliness, we should consider D worth from 80 to 100 per cent more than F."

Thus suppose A. to have a flock of 100 Saxon or best merino—and B. to have 100 of what are *supposed* to be genuine; each flock costs the same for *keep*—whilst A. gets double as much money for the fleece of his flock when sent into the market.

Amer. Far.

A letter from St. Louis, to a gentleman of this city, mentions the recent death of Gov. BATES of Missouri, and of Judge PETTIBONE, of the same State.—*Intel.*

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

The communication of interesting events, is the ostensible object of all newspapers, but they certainly have other and higher ends, and perform an office much more valuable to the community. They criticise the characters of public men and public measures; they detect sinister designs however veiled by fair professions and they instruct the people as to their rights, their interests and their duties.

Men are so constituted as to feel little interest in their political relations, unless ground by oppression or engaged in the pursuit of office. Sordid self generally engages their whole attention, they entrust the whole of their political interests to a few individuals without anxiety, and without inquiry; and truth which is "more precious than all the treasures that earth conceals or that ocean hides" must be thrust upon them or they never receive it. We regret to say that this is the case with us. The State of Maryland sleeps profoundly under the protection of her constitution, that political temple, for which she is indebted to the superior skill and workmanship of former days, undisturbed by their incessant attempts to level it with the earth, who would base their own speculations upon its ruins. We would not invite the people to a minute examination of the height and breadth of those petty barriers which have heretofore divided the State into parties neither would we kindle those angry feelings, which are lighted up by a name: but we would persuade every man that it is his duty to acquaint himself with the merits of every public measure, particularly of every question which involves the constitution of the state.

In order then that we may fully understand the nature of the charges against that instrument which at this time interest the public mind, and be enabled to determine discreetly whether we will permit other changes in it, or call a convention to farme a n w one; let us resort to a full and fair discussion of these subjects by means of our newspapers.

"We apprehend the people of Maryland have every thing to fear and nothing good to hope from a convention," is the language of the Easton Gazette, with which our own notions exactly accord. And we believe there is no view which can be taken of the subject which will not fortify the conclusion. Whether we consider the characters of the persons who framed the constitution or their peculiar qualifications for such a task; the period which gave birth to it or the state of public feeling at the time of its adoption, the results of actual experiments as to its original provisions, or the effects of subsequent changes in it, we shall be constrained to admit, that a change in its present form should not be permitted by the people.

At a period when the life and property of every individual in Maryland were endangered by enemies the most bloody and vindictive who thronged along her coast or frontiers and rankled even in her own bosom; when it had been ascertained that the several committees who had been appointed to provide for the safety of the people were unable completely to effect that object, the Provincial Convention on the 3d day of July, 1776.

"*Resolved*, That a new Convention be elected *for the express purpose of forming a new Government* by the authorities of the people only, and enacting and ordering all things for the preservation, safety and general weal of this colony." The Provincial Convention then proceeded to provide minutely and carefully for the conducting of elections in each county, and that the delegates to be elected should meet in the city of Annapolis on the 12 h day of the then next month—The burthen of these measures was promulged throughout the state, and it was distinctly understood by every man, that delegates were to be elected for the express purpose of forming a new government by the authorities of the people only—At the time of which we are writing the State was not vexed with factions, nor an individual worshipped or abhorred on account of an unmeaning political name—In choosing delegates to that important convention to which we are indebted for our Constitution and Declaration of Righ's, the only recommendations to the favour of the people were unsuspected fidelity to the state and abilities equal to the duties of the office—A contemporary, well qualified to judge, assures us, "that during the whole memorable interval between the fall of the old, and the institution of the new government, there appeared to exist amongst us such a fund of public virtue as has scarcely a parallel in the annals of the world."

The causes which effect the independence of an oppressed community and call forth political order and beauty from "the calm of despotism" or tumult of rebellion, generally achieve other consequences of scarcely less value. They act upon the community, "like a refiners fire and like fuller's soap;" they literally "try men's souls;" and after having carefully sifted out both the imbecile and the unworthy, they compel virtue and ability, however retiring, to enter the public service. This accounts for that sternness of integrity and splendour of talent which abounded in the convention assembled by the resolution already quoted; this accounts for that cool deliberation amidst the tumults of war, for that devotion to popular interests in times the most trying, for that patience under the severest mental labour which have scarcely a parallel in any public journal, and would do honour to any deliberative body that ever assembled: and leaves us no longer astonished at their devotion of almost three months, (setting seven hours each day,) in discussing and adopting "paragraph by paragraph," two instruments, which together contained but one hundred and two brief paragraphs, reported by a committee composed of nine of their ablest members elected by themselves.

From such labourers in such circumstances we should expect much, and the work gratified our expectations. The constitution, came to the people the most perfect of written compacts,

"As pure as silver from the crucible,
That twice has stood the torture of the fire,
And inquisition of the forge."

and was defective in but one important provision. The convention believing that the legislature created by the constitution would be composed of men like themselves, equally skillful and equally virtuous, enabled that body to interfere with and ultimately to change that instrument. This has proven a cancerous provision; has scarified many of the members and now threatens with gangrene the whole body politic.

When the burthen of these thoughts was committed to paper, 'Thrasia' was a stranger to us, as was his arguments in favour of a convention: neither had we then to regret that a proposition so dangerous, was sustained by so able an advocate.

We would protect the constitution from further change; we would defend the wisdom of its provisions; we would shield it against the interference of our legislature; we would meet all arguments in favour of a convention; in a series of essays furnished as our leisure may permit.

To the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the constitution is especially precious, and to retain it in its present form, and neither to permit the Legislature to change it, nor to prostrate it before a convention, is to this portion of the state, consequently most important.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland has interests in which neither the government of any State nor of the Union participates and which so far from harmonising are at war with the wishes of that portion of the State from which we are separated by the waters of our Chesapeake. This peculiarity of relation does not arise from the labors of the convention which framed our constitution; whilst the result of those labors remains unchanged those interests are safe. We would retain that weight in the government to which the constitution entitles us, for the constitution is to us "a munition of rocks" indeed.

There is a remarkable consistency in the principles upon which the constitution is built, a wonderful symmetry in all its parts. In illustration of which position we will endeavor to develope a doctrine of that instrument which pervades it throughout, is not generally understood because it has not been sufficiently attended to, by which is suspended the weight of the Eastern Shore in the state government.

We understand it then to be a fundamental principle of the constitution that the representation by which the State is to be governed, shall be regulated by territory and not by population. This principle we consider a sound one, how plausible soever may be the arguments which opposed it. If a representation according to the population be more correct, and more congenial with the spirit of our institutions, its fitness must be apparent in all possible cases. In order to test its value allow a representative for a certain number of inhabitants: and no number can be selected which will not leave a portion of the people unrepresented, or which if represented at all, would permit more than the fraction of a representative and it would frequently "defy all the powers of calculation from the simple copulation of units up to the hidden mysteries of fluxions," to ascertain the precise quantum of a man to which the power of that portion of the people could be entrusted. Rejecting this scheme of representation as impracticable, the constitution regards the territory which it overshadows as carved out into nineteen sections according to the established boundaries of its several counties; recognizes the existence of two towns or cities; and without considering the number of inhabitants resident in either, provides, that the weight of each county, in the government shall be equal and that the weight of each city shall be but half equal to that of any county. Upon this wholesome principle, Calvert with 8,072 is equal to Frederick with 40,459 inhabitants; and the city of Baltimore with 62.738, is only equal to the city of Annapolis with 2,260, and but half equal to Calvert with little more than one seventeenth of the number of inhabitants.

We have already said that we consider a territorial representation better than any other; that cities are what the convention considered them 'the sores of the body politic' we regard as a political truth of equal importance; and were a Convention or our State Legislature, to abandon these principles by allowing a general or even a partial representation according to population or by increasing the weight of a city, the Eastern Shore of Maryland would scarcely produce another pulsation in the body politic.

What reason is there then that the number of delegates to the General Assembly from the city of Baltimore, should be increased? Because Baltimore is a city? So also is Annapolis. Because of her number of inhabitants? Shall Baltimore be the only portion of Maryland, whose representation is enlarged on account of its population? Shall the political weight of Baltimore alone be increased on account of the number of her people? Upon these terms the number of delegates from Frederick should be increased, indeed the representation from every county should be increased in proportion as its population exceeds that of Calvert; or Calvert should be dismembered in part or swallowed up, which would be intolerable. If the Legislature at the approaching session confirm the act to allow to Baltimore two more delegates, will not that much be taken from the weight of the Eastern Shore? To allow to Baltimore two additional delegates at the expense of Annapolis, and in that way to preserve the strength of the Eastern Shore, is a proposition so contrary to justice and in such open violation of public faith, that we believe no county on this side of the Chesapeake would accept the terms. But we consider the amputation of a limb of the body politic, a measure so important in itself, that we propose to discuss that subject at length at a future period.

Since then it is apparent that the power of the Eastern Shore may be frittered away; that the interests of the counties may be prejudiced; that Annapolis may be deprived of her delegation, to which she is as much entitled, as is the city of Baltimore or Frederick or Talbot counties to their respective delegations; is it not time that the Legislature should be forbidden by the people further to intermeddle with the remaining features of the constitution? The first Monday in October is in this respect the day of the people's power; and on that day, as often as it arrives, let that power be felt.

If we are so much endangered by our Legislature, would not that danger be increased ten fold, by the contemplated convention? Can we assemble a convention, in integrity, in ability, in industry, in patriotism, superior nay equal to the body that framed our present constitution? Can we assemble a convention equally sensible of the dread responsibility of their office, so fearful of anarchy so jealous of power? Has not the public mind for years past been busied in speculations upon the constitution not only unprofitable but dangerous? Is there a venerable political institution or a bold feature in our form of government, which has not been threatened? Will Maryland (when no portion of her people complains of a constitutional grievance, dissolve herself into the elements of society, and become in the hands of a plenipoten convention what clay is in the hands of a potter?

The people of Maryland have but one course which promises safety. They should forbid their delegates to intermeddle with the constitution; they should preserve that sacred instrument from the butchery of a modern convention.

But the constitution vests rights in the Eastern Shore, that the Legislature cannot jeopardise, which a Convention may destroy.

The constitution entitles the Eastern Shore to a treasury, a land-office, (rights which we prize not very highly, "but in the way of bargain we'll quarrel for the ninth part of a hair") and to six fifteenth parts of the State Senate. Each of these rights a Convention may almost annihilate "with one fell swoop," but there exists scarcely a possibility that the Legislature can ever shake all or either of them. Nothing in the Constitution, which relates to the Eastern Shore particularly, can "at any time be altered, unless for the alteration and confirmation thereof at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general assembly shall concur."

To the Eastern Shore then we conceive a Convention would be peculiarly dangerous, as it might lessen the weight of the Eastern Shore by creating a representation according to population; or by increasing the number of delegates from and the present constitutional value of a city; or by depriving us of our treasury, or our land office or our present proportion of the senate; or by destroying that part of the constitution, which we have quoted in the last paragraph, which would open a door to all these and greater evils.

SELDEN.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—We understand that at the exhibition made at the triennial meeting of the Stockholders, the President occupied upwards of an hour in a detailed statement of the concerns of the bank; displaying, as respects himself, personally, a most accurate, comprehensive, and masterly familiarity with the subject. From the whole account we gathered the following important particulars respecting the Funds, as follows:

Funded debt of the United States	$20.566.000
Discounts of Notes and Bills of Exchange	33.155.000
Funds in London	877.000
Mortgages	133.000
Notes of State Banks	1.294.000
Due from State Banks	582.000
Smith & Buchannan, Williams & M'Culloch	908.000
Real Estate	1.436.000
Banking houses	1.011.000
Specie	4.300.000
Total	$64.262.000
Liabilities of all kinds, including capital & the whole circulation	$59.991.000
Leaving a balance of	4.271.000

It appeared that within the last three years the investments in funded debt, have increased by a sum of $9.543,000.

That the Discount on Notes and Domestic Bills, has increased between two and three millions—besides which there has been a large addition to the Real Estate.

The debt of $1,292,000 due in Europe, has been paid off, and the European correspondents of the bank, have now in hand a considerable sum as above stated, to the credit of the bank.

The circulation during the last three years has more than doubled, being now upwards of nine millions and a half.

A corresponding and large increase has taken place in the private deposits amounting to between two and three millions.

The surplus profits amount now to 553,000 dollars.

On this encouraging view of the flourishing situation of this important public institution, there appeared to be among the Stockholders, a sentiment of strong and universal satisfaction.—*Demo. Press.*

Unprofitable Speculation.—The Cazenovia Monitor states, that some persons who have undertaken to *run down* the Chenango bank, sent about 2000 dollars in specie, not long since, to be exchanged for Chenango bills at the Cherry Valley Bank. Having got the *needful* in his hands, the trusty messenger set his face to the West, and the first information the *runners* had of him, he was fairly under way for Indiana. He had not been overtaken by the last accounts.

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