pect, yet we once chanced to see even a decon's muscles relaxed by the wit of a neighbor, and heard him allege, in a half laughing voice, "the squire is so droll that a body must laugh, though it be the Sabbath day."

The farmer's ample wagon, and the little one horse vehicle, bringing in all who reside at an inconvenient walking distance —that is to say, in our riding community, half a mile from the church. It is a pleasing sight to those who love to note the happy peculiarities of their own land, to see the farmer's daughters blooming, intelligent, and well bred, pouring out of these homely coaches, with their nice white gowns, prunella shoes, Leghorn hats, fans, and parasols, and the spruce young men with their plaited ruffles, blue coat, and yellow buttons. The whole community meet as one religious family, to offer their devotions at the common altar. If there is an outlaw from the society—a luckless wight whose vagrant taste has never been subdued, he may be seen stealing along the margin of some little brook, far away from the condemning observation, and troublesome admonitions of his fellows.

Towards the close of the day, or to (borrow a phrase descriptive of his feelings who first used it) "when the Sabbath begins to *abate*," the children cluster about the windows. Their eyes wander from their catechism to the Western sky, and though it seems to them as if the sun would never disappear, his broad disk does slowly sink behind the mountain; and while his last ray still lingers on the Eastern summits, merry voices break forth, and the ground resounds with bounding footsteps. The village belle arrays herself for the twilight walk; the boys gather on 'the green;' the lads and girls throng to the "singing school;" while some coy maiden lingers at home, awaiting her expected suitor; and all enter upon the pleasures of the evening with as keen a relish, as if the day had been a preparatory penance.—*Miss Sedgwick.*

[*From the Boston Palladium.*]

CHINA.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated Lintin, China, April 23.

We have had so much business on our hands of late, that I have forgotton whether I gave you, in my last, an account of the affair which happened here on the first of March, between the Boats belonging to the fleet lying at Lintin, and two large Chinese armed Boats. The ship Citizen, of New-York, arrived here about the last of February, and sent a China boat to Canton, with despatches in charge of a young man belonging to the ship. This boat, on her return with despatches, and supposed also to have on board the young man above mentioned, was captured by two large boats, armed, with forty men each, and pretending to form part of the Chinese fleet of observation stationed here. This was done almost within hail of our shipping. It was immediately determined, by the Commanders of the English and American vessels, to man all their boats, and if it should appear that they had made prisoner of the young man above alluded to, to recapture him, at all events. If there was no European or American in the boat, it was agreed not to molest them. As our boats approached them, they took to flight, but perceiving that they could not escape, they rounded to, and prepared for action

When sufficiently near to speak them, an attempt was made by signs and otherwise, to explain to them that our intentions were pacific, and that our object was merely to ascertain if there was as an European or American in the boat. Our inquiries, however, received no other reply than a volley of stones, which bruised and wounded several of our people; one of them dangerously.

Seeing no possibility of coming to an understanding with them, and being in considerable danger from the shower of stones which they continued to pour upon us, the order was given to fire over them! This order was, however, very naturally disregarded by those who were smarting from the effects of a severe blow with a stone, and several of the balls were seen to take effect. The music of musket balls being something new—not according to 'old custom"—they thought best to decamp—which they did with all possible expedition leaving the fast boat behind them. The Mandarins on the river between this and Canton have, for a great length of time, not only without the knowledge of the Government, but in direct opposition to its ordinances, made a practice of seizing passengers going up and down the river, for the purpose of extorting money. In some instances they have treated their prisoners with great indecency and cruelty, stripping them naked—suspending them by the hands, threatening them with instant death, &c. until they have been obliged to advance large sums for their ransom. The capture of Mr. Leman, supercargo of the brig Elizabeth, of Baltimore, which took place in January last, was fresh in recollection, and it was determined that they should not commit another act of such wanton oppression, and in sight of the fleet too, without resistance.

The act on our part was perhaps rash, and at first view, would appear unjustifiable, for, as it is illegal for a Chinese boat to receive a foreigner without special license, it was unquestionably right in the Chinese officers to seize the boat for breach of their laws.

It was apprehended, at first, that serious consequences would result from the affair, at least that there would be a temporary suspension of the Trade. But, it appears that the Mandarin Boats in question were not acting under the authority of their government, or rather that they were not acting strictly according to their instructions, and, consequently, that they were not under the protection of their government. Indeed, it is said that the government have refused to take cognisance of the affair, upon the ground that they had exceeded their powers in leaving their station, & had no business in Lintin. Whether these Boats were, in truth, acting without orders, or whether the Chinese are unwilling to revive again the preposterous—unqualified demand of 'blood for blood,' which was probably granted to them for the last time, in the disgraceful case of the Emily of Baltimore, is uncertain, and perhaps immaterial. One thing is certain, it will have the good effect to teach the petty Mandarins, that the foreigners, for the future, will not be deterred from defending themselves against insult & robbery, by the fear of killing a subject of the 'Celestial Empire'! Nearly two months have now expired since the affair took place, and it is very improbable now, that any notice will be taken of it. It is pretty well ascertained that there are seven or eight of the Chinese wounded, one of which has since died of his wounds. As the above affair occasioned considerable excitement at the time, and incorrect reports of it may have reached America, you are at liberty to make what use of this statement you please.

Turn out of Sailors for higher wages.

On Friday last a number of Sailors paraded several streets in the City of Boston with music and a flag, and halted at various stations, and passed resolutions not to ship under 15 dollars a month, common wages being now about 12 dollars. The Journal of Saturday says:—Yesterday our attention was suddenly attracted by the noise, (an unusual one in this city,) of the shouts of a multitude. It was distant and indistinct at first, and as we had never heard from an assembly of Boston people, any shouts, but the mellow and prolonged huzzas of joy, *gratitude* and admiration, we could hardly believe for some moments, that the angry crash which now assailed our ears, was produced by human voices.—The noise grew gradually more distinct, and pretty soon a large body of sailors hove in sight, at the head of State street, marching in double file, and in tolerable order, and at intervals repeating their shouts. At their head was a chosen man, bearing a roll of paper; in the centre, another tar bore a blue Jack, a third carried a beetle, or heavy mallet on his shoulder; and a fourth brought up the rear with a huge hand-spike. On arriving opposite the Old Court House, they halted and formed a hollow square; and the following proclamation, as nearly as we could catch the words, was read by their leader.

"Attention! we, the blue jackets, now in the city of Boston, agree that we will not ship for less than $15 a month; & that we will punish any one who shall ship for less, in such way as we think proper, and strip the vessel (which he ships in.) What say you?

To which they replied by three loud & general cheers. A grey headed boatswain piped his whistle, the drum struck up and the procession then formed again, and proceeded to the head of Hanover street, renewing their shouts in the square opposite Concert Hall.

They proceeded on and repeated the same formality within hearing in front of Concert Hall and in Bowdoin Square.—They traversed the western and other parts of the city, and reached the Common.—There we learn a rencontre took place between them and a militia company who had advanced upon them at the charge Some individuals on both sides were prostrated in the *melee*, but no lives were lost or blood shed; and the parties separated without either claiming the field. In the afternoon the procession was considerably increased in numbers, and a drum and fife was at the head. Among those added, were a considerable number of negroes. We do not learn that the object of an increase of wages is likely to be obtained, or commerce much interrupted; on the contrary, a shipper assures us that he could without difficulty enlist a crew at the customary rates of wages to morrow.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

While John B. Smith, Esq an old and respectable inhabitant of this city, was on an excursion to Niagara Falls, he with some gentlemen, was endeavouring to get near the sheet of water, on the British side, that forms that cataract, when Mr. Smith's foot (he being foremost) slipt, and he was precipitated forty feet over the rocks on a flat, projecting ledge of the precipice. In this condition he was without any possible means of getting back again, as no one could afford him the least assistance by rope or otherwise from above, such being the formation of the place from whence he fell. At last he made a desperate effort to climb up by means of projecting rocks, but he had no sooner put his weight on one of them than it gave way, and he was precipitated fifty feet further down the cataract. His head was cut in several places and his body greatly bruised. When he recovered his recollection he found himself again on the top of the rock from which he had first fallen. How he got up on the flight of stairs in his weak and bleeding condition no one can tell, not even himself. His friends received him with wonder and astonishment, and took him to Mr. Forsyth's tavern, where this unfeeling publican refused him help or succour, notwithstanding the urgent solicitations of Mr. Smith's friends & himself almost in an expiring condition. Mr. Forsyth's plea for not admitting him was that 'he looked so bad;' neither money nor entreaties could induce him to afford Mr. Smith any assistance. Covered with blood and still bleeding rapidly, at 8 o'clock in the evening in this helpless condition, he was turned from the doors, and obliged to cross the river to the American side, where he was received and hospitably treated by Mr. Whitney, who did every thing in his power to prove 'himself the good Samaritan.' For several days after this accident, Mr. Smith discharged large quantities of extravasated blood from the top of his stomach, but no other ill consequences ensued.—*Communicated.*

Our readers may recollect (says the Philadelphia National Gazette) that the London Times, Lieutenant the Honorable Frederick de Roos, and after him Bell's Weekly Messenger and other London Journals have lately reiterated the stale falsehood that the greater part if not the whole, of the crews of the American vessels of war are British. The North Carolina, line of battle ship, has been particularly mentioned by the Times. Now we have before us indisputable evidence that among the whole equipage or crew of that ship, consisting of upwards of nine hundred, officers, seamen, and marines—there were not, at the period to which the London editor refers, more than from *forty five to fifty* foreign seamen, and of these not more than twenty five or thirty were *British.*

A similar contradiction might be given to the statement touching others of our national vessels: But if the assertion which has been repeated recently, that, in the last war, they were manned by British seamen, should be admitted, the conclusion would only be—that British seamen under the command of American officers were generally found to be superior to what they had ever been known to be under the tuition & direction of British officers.

It so happens, and has been, and could be again proved, that assertions of the kind are more apposite to the British navy, than to ours, or perhaps any other European. More foreigners, probably are employed in the British service than by all the maritime powers of the world put together. It is admitted that since the conclusion of the last peace with us, the relative proportion of them in the British fleets has been smaller than at any former period. Yet,—as we have learnt from competent judges who have recently improved the best opportunities of acquiring correct information of this matter—the number of Danes, Swedes, Italians, Greeks and Maltese, so employed considerably exceeds one fifth of the whole number of the crews. Nevertheless, no share of the merit of whatever may be achieved by the British navy, will ever be allowed to any other nation;—the London writers and such travellers as DE ROOS, will continue to claim for their country, even the little prowess which they are compelled to acknowledge in our naval history, and the mass of their honest readers at home will unhesitatingly swallow all that they affirm, receiving it as ample consolation of every thing unlucky in the past, and full assurance of similar comfort for the future.

A few months since, the British ship James Mitchell, Captain J. Robinson, which had been wrecked on the Padre del Cruz, was got off by the United States ships Hornet and John Adams and taken into Key West; the officers and crews of the two vessels claimed salvage, and their libel to the surprise of every one, was dismissed with costs. An officer, as agent for the claiments, left the Hornet, with midshipman Hunt and a few sailors, to superintend the affair, and went several times from Key West to St. Augustine, where the Court sat. In the absence of this officer, the captain of the James Mitchell, who is said to be of intemperate habits, had a quarrel with midshipman Hunt, whom he abused; he also abused the men, calling them Yankee Pirates, and presented a loaded pistol to the breast of a boatswain's mate & threatened to blow his brains out. Unfortunately, the man was as intoxicated as the captain and having a pistol in his pocket, loaded, but not primed, he managed to get away until he primed, when he shot him in both legs, and the captain now lies dangerously if not mortally, wounded. This took place at half past 10 at night —The boatswain's mate was on shore, contrary to orders which were explicit to all, never to remain on shore after sundown. He was put in double irons, and conveyed on board the Revenue Cutter, where he awaits his trial for attempt to murder. The inhabitants have given letters confirming the above.—Key West was very healthy, September 2d. The John Adams was daily expected, to carry them all to Pensacola, and the Hornet was at the latter place.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—Three men a father and two sons, named Saul, were killed on the 5th instant near Columbus, in Ohio, in attempting to descend into a well

The particulars, as they have been related to us were as follows:—they had been engaged in digging the well and had descended 20 feet. It was observed, the night before, that, on coming out, the workmen appeared unusually pale. On returning to the work yesterday morning, a brother in law of the young Sauls, first attempted to descend, but experienced so much distress before he reached the bottom that he requested to be drawn up. One of the young men then got into the bucket, & was let down about half way, when he fell to the bottom of the well. His brother immediately attempted to descend to his relief, but likewise fell before reaching the bottom. The father then contrary to the remonstrance of those about him, insisted on being let down; he had descended about half way, when he called out to be drawn up again, but, before he reached the top, he also pitched out and fell dead—upon his dead sons. Means were immediately taken to recover the dead bodies, and attempts were made to recuscitate them but vitality was wholly extinct.—*West. Statesmen.*

GREECE.—The New York Commercial contains a postcript to a letter from Dr. Howe, dated at Poros on the 16th July, imparting the unpleasant intelligence of an open rupture among the Greeks at Napoli.

"The ship Six Brothers arriving at Napoli from N. York, I thought it my duty to advise her not to remain, as trouble was brewing; and I came here in her. This moment letters from Napoli inform me that open war had broken out in the place between Grivas, commander of the upper castle, and Fontumaris, commanding the lower. Grivas is bombarding the place:—men, women and children are killed and wounded every hour; and the English commander lying there has been obliged to threaten, in order to save the remaining families: the houses and shops are plundered; a horrid scene of confusion is going on:—I go there in a day or two, to try to remove the Hospital, and shall write you."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6.

THE ELECTIONS.

We give to day all the statements of the County Elections received, and with the best intelligence we can gain (which we believe is pretty accurate) the result in Kent, Queen Anns, Caroline, Talbot, Dorset, Somerset and Worcester will give about nineteen delegates in favor of the administration and nine Jacksonians.—The returns are not entirely perfect, but we are given to believe that the result will not be changed.

We do not pretend to offer this as a definitive adjustment of party strength, as we have no certain evidence that the elections rested upon that point; but as a result, if found to be accurate as we anticipate, it is no bad presage of what may be expected. Of this we feel pursuaded, that the Jacksonians did not wish openly to avow that adherence or opposition to the administration should be a test at the late elections, yet we suspect, generally speaking, adherence to General Jackson was a consideration not the least influential in the motives which directed their votes and their exertions. If they could have done more, we have no doubt more would have been done

In Caroline, we understand, the question was Caucus or Anti-Caucus—for we are informed that no man can be elected in that County as a Jacksonian. So decided is public opinion there.—This election is to be rather regarded as the skirmishing of outposts, in which the friends of Administration seem greatly to have had the advantage.—Next year, the general engagement will come on, when the Republic will expect that every man will do his duty; and when we hope to see the people in an overwhelmning body arranged on the side of Peace, Liberty and Law, against the ascendency of a man who has distinguished himself in almost every great trust confided to him, by exceeding his powers and trampling upon the Law and Constitution of his Country.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY. CANDIDATES.	DISTRICTS. Easton.	St. Michaels.	Trappe.	Chapel.	Total.
James Murray Lloyd	217	146	70	161	594
Nicholas Martin	198	112	165	102	577
Robert Banning	144	202	141	80	557
Levin Millis	111	207	44	169	531
Spry Denny	96	219	72	39	426
John D. Green	202	50	28	112	392
Horatio L. Edmondson	199	41	57	89	386
Thomas Martin	109	87	122	42	360
William Gist	14	14	196	2	226
Stephen Reyner	86	11	88	22	207
Robert B. A. Tate	45	27	07	108	187
Dr. Sam'l. S. Dickinson	27	18	138	4	187
William P. Ridgaway, *Sheriff.*	2	105	5	5	117
William Townsend	20	308	42	5	375
Jesse Scott	95	18	19	198	330
John Bennett	196	47	46	39	328
Solomon Lowe	187	20	49	48	304
George Stevens	17	15	230	10	272
William Ferguson	1	—	—	70	71

CAROLINE COUNTY.

DELEGATES.

William Potter	631
William Jones	581
William Orrell	454
Joseph Douglass	375
John Tillotson	374
Jacob C. Willson	357
John Boon	348
Kimmel Godwin	272
Solomon Richardson	156
Richard Chambers	108
Charles Willis	43
William Boon	33

SHERIFF.

Thomas S Carter.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

DELEGATES.

John Tilghman	631
Richard Ridgaway	612
John C. Ruth	507
Robert Stevens	496
Samuel R Oldson	475
Charles R Nicholson	486
Stephens Vansant	309
John Hossett	98
William Gould	126
H. R. Pratt	252
James Winchester	137

SHERIFF.

William Robinson	598
Solomon Bryan	548
Walter J. Clayton	197
James Hall	125

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.

Isaac F. Williams,	732
John Douglass	722
George Lake	663
Brice J. Goldsborough	618
Arthur H. Willis	582
Edward Griffith	509
Michael Lucas	489
Martin L. Wright	410
Matthias Travers	380
Charles R Pitt	318
Daniel Sullivane	263
Peter Lecompte	194
Benjamin Slacon	170
James Pattison	118
Thomas J. Pattison	66
Horatio Jones	19
Daniel Barnes	9

SHERIFF.

N. Applegarth	853
Jno. Muir	814
Denw'd. Barrow	407

SOMERSET COUNTY.

DELEGATES.

Littleton Dennis Teackle	854
Alexander Donaho	561
Henry J. S Gibbons	651
Littleton J. Dennis	562
Thomas Bayly	340
Henry K. Long	364
William Done	446
William W. Handy	340

Three Districts not heard from, but is supposed that the result will be in the order stated, and that the majorities of the four first, will be largely increased—

WORCESTER COUNTY.

We understand the following gentlemen are elected Delegates.

John Williams
James Powell
Levin Hitch
Thomas Hooper

SHERIFF.

Charles Parker.

KENT COUNTY.

DELEGATES.

Comegys	519
Ringgold	507
Browne	507
Boon	493
Wallis	491
Campbell	484
Harris	479
Frisby	475

SHERIFF.

Redue	529
Usilton	510

In Cecil county, J W Thomas, W. Mackey, Joseph Harlan and Wm. D. Mercer are elected.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

General Assembly.

Wards.	Steuart.	M'Mahon.	Stricker.	Tyson.
1	257	260	218	183
2	407	407	386	326
3	394	381	436	390
4	513	525	349	303
5	242	214	229	202
6	215	221	268	213
7	157	148	277	240
8	320	318	148	105
9	216	206	281	237
10	387	397	357	308
11	352	349	317	275
12	618	599	346	284
Total,	4078	4055	3612	3071

Messrs. Steuart and M'Mahon are elected.

In consequence of the address of D. Raymond, Esq. published yesterday, that gentleman was considered as having withdrawn from the contest.

In Baltimore county, Messrs. Turner, Price, Shower and Ely are elected.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SHERIFFALTY.

Wards.	Ball.	Pechin.	Gray.	Childs.	Scharf.	Hunter.	Merryman.
1	109	119	158	101	16	16	11
2	177	151	366	160	40	17	11
3	366	188	265	129	85	23	7
4	368	265	207	110	63	101	8
5	168	161	145	50	54	13	2
6	232	162	82	48	38	14	3
7	248	105	46	41	31	9	0
8	315	63	52	61	20	10	14
9	333	89	45	59	20	9	8
10	525	154	36	125	33	14	41
11	453	141	17	44	45	7	62
12	710	158	46	100	24	21	74
Total City Votes	4004	1756	1465	1028	469	254	241

Ball's majority in the city over the next highest candidate, 2248.

Jas. B. Slater received 107 votes in the city for sheriff.

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

DELEGATES.

George Wells, Jr.	151
John N. Watkins	143
Henry Hobbs	142
Richard J. Crabb	141

In Anne Arundel county, Kent, Stuart, Linthicum and Sellman are elected.

In Frederick county, Thomas, Kemp, Holtz and Shriver are elected.

In Prince Georges county, B. J. Semmes, B. L Gantt, Wm. D. Beall and G. W. Duval are elected.

In Washington county, Fitzhugh, Wolgamot, Rench and Yates are elected.

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