his travels. I observed among them very successful copies of the Madonna della Sedia of Raphael, another Madonna of Sassoferrato, and the scene from the flood by Poussin.

We spent the evening at Mr. R's, & became acquainted with his young wife, also a Miss F. and the widow of Gen. H. Adjutant of General Washington; and formerly Ambassador of the U. States at Lisbon and Madrid. The General is descended from an English family, was born in Lisbon must have been very beautiful in her youth. The two Mr. O's, father and son, were also present. Although I was greatly fatigued, this society was exceedingly agreeable to me. As we went home about 9 o'clock, it was still very warm, and the full moon stood like a burning coal in the sultry heavens.

In the mean time, towards evening, the Pallas had arrived at Boston, and come to anchor near the Long-wharf. In passing Fort Independence she had fired a salute of 17 guns, and received one of 18 in return. I had concluded that no one would take the least notice of me in America, but I soon found myself agreeably disappointed.

MADISON AND JACKSON.

All who wish to understand why Gen. Jackson entertained but a poor opinion of President Madison, may find an explanation in the following document, which in a government where the people rule, ought long since to have been before the public.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 25th, 1815.

Sir—As soon as the first credible account of peace was received at Washington, a letter stating the fact was addressed to you from this Department, dated the 16th of February, and as soon as the treaty of peace was ratified by the president and senate, the event was communicated to you in another letter dated 17th Feb. with instructions for the disposal of the force under your command. It is regretted, that any accident should prevent the delivery of either of those letters in due course, but I presume, that both of them have long since reached your hands, and that the instructions have been carried into effect.

I assure you, sir that it is a very painful task, to disturb for a moment, the enjoyment of the honorable gratification which you must derive, as well from the consciousness of the great services that you have rendered your country, as from the expressions of approbation and applause, which the nation has bestowed on those services. But representations have been recently made to the President, respecting certain acts of military opposition to the civil magistrate, that required the immediate attention, not only in vindication of the just authority of the laws, but to rescue your own conduct from an unmerited reproach.

There has been transmitted to the President, copies of the letter of Mr. Reed, your aid-de-camp, to the editor of the Louisiana Courier, dated the 21st Feb. of your general order, dated the 28th Feb. commanding certain French subjects to retire from New Orleans, of a publication in the Louisiana Courier, of the 3d of March, under the signature of a "Citizen of Louisiana of French origin," animadverting upon the general order, the order of the 5th of March, enforcing the order of the 28th of Feb. of your letter of the 16th of February, announcing the unofficial intelligence of peace, and of the 3d general order of the 8th of March, suspending the order of the 28th of February, except so far as relates to the Chevalier de Tousard.

These documents have been accompanied with a statement, that on the 5th of March the writer of the publication of the 3d of March, Mr. Louallier; a member of the Legislature of the state of Louisiana, was arrested by your order and confined in the barracks, that on the same day, Mr. Hall, the district judge, issued a Habeas Corpus, in the case of Mr. Louallier, but before the writ was served, the judge himself was arrested by your order for issuing it, and conducted under a strong guard to the barracks; that on the 8th March, Mr. Dick the Attorney of the U. S. having obtained from Mr. Lewis, as State judge, a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Judge Hall, which was served upon you, he was arrested by your order & lodged in the barracks; that Judge Hall was released on the 12th of March, but was escorted to a place out of the city of New Orleans with orders not to return until information of peace was officially received, and officially announced; and that Mr. Dick was released on the same day and permitted to remain in town, but with orders to report himself from day to day until discharged.

From these representations, it would appear, that the judicial power of the U. States has been resisted, the liberty of the press has been suspended, and the consul and subjects of a friendly government, have been exposed to great inconvenience by the exercise of military force and command: The President views the subject in its present aspect, with surprise and solicitude; but in the absence of all information from yourself, relative to your conduct, and the motives of your conduct, he abstains from any decision, or even expressions of an opinion upon the case; in hopes that such explanations may be afforded, as will reconcile his sense of public duty, with a continuance of confidence which he reposes in your judgment, discretion and patriotism. He instructs me, therefore, to request, that you will with all possible dispatch, transmit to this department, a full report of the transactions which have been stated—And in the mean time, it is presumed, that all extraordinary exertions of military authority has ceased, in consequence of the cessation of all danger, open or covert, upon the restoration of peace.

The President instructs me to take this opportunity of requesting that a conciliatory deportment may be observed towards the state authority and citizens of New Orleans. He is persuaded that Louisiana justly estimates the value of the talents and valor which have been displayed for her defence and safety, and that there will be no disposition in any part of the nation to review with severity the efforts of a commander acting in a crisis of unparalelled difficulty, upon the impulse of the purest patriotism.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS,
Acting Sec'ry of War.

Maj. Gen. A. JACKSON.

POWER OF THE WEST.

The following facts and calculations respecting the western states are from the American Journal of Education. The opinions advanced, which appear to be founded on correct data, cannot fail to arrest the attention, and give birth to the most splendid imaginings respecting our happy republic.

Physical Power.—By the Western States we mean to include those which are situated between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, and are watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. The territory which they embrace, including the territories of Michigan and Arkansas, contains 528,000 square miles. It is only fifty-five years since the first English settlements, west of the Alleghany, were made in Kentucky. At various periods since, settlements have been made in most of the States belonging to the Western division. Thirty eight years ago, the entire white population of all those States a mounted, by actual computation, to scarcely 150,000—making a little over seven persons to a square mile. Their ratio of increase for the last ten years, has been not far from 100 per cent. The ratio will probably diminish as the country grows older, and these checks of population increase, which ever exist in long settled states. But it is hazarding little to say, that in 1850, the Western States will contain a population larger than that of the other great divisions of the U. States.

Of their capability to support a population equal in density to Massachusetts, no doubt can be entertained.

The number of persons to a square mile in Massachusetts, is seventy. But recurring to the number of square miles in the Western States, it will be seen that with a population equal in density to Massachusetts, they will contain 36,960,000 inhabitants. The effective military force of a population of 10,000,000 may safely be estimated at 1,000,000. When, therefore, the Western States shall contain a population equal in density to Massachusetts, their effective military force will be nearly 4,000,000, an army superior to that which can be brought into the field by the Autocrat of all the Russias. The above estimate is undoubtely much too low. A moment's reflection will satisfy any one that the Western States are capable of sustaining a much larger population, who take into consideration the salubrity of their climate—the extent and fertility of their soil—the richness of their mines—and the facilities they have for working them—and the great navigable rivers and tributary streams by which they are watered, suited either for manufacturing establishments or the purpose of commercial enterprize and activity.

In the preceding remarks no regard has been paid to the unorganized territory belonging to the United States in the valley of the Mississippi. When, therefore, those immense regions between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains, shall be filled with a population equal in density to Massachusetts, their physical power will be greater than the mightiest nation now in existence.

Civil Power.—By civil power is here meant, that influence which any division of our country possesses in the national councils. Proceeding, then, upon the calculations laid down in the tables published in another part of the present number of the Journal,* it will be seen that the civil power of this nation will soon be wielded by the people of the West. Divide the U. S. into four parts, Northern, Middle, Southern, Western. The present number of Representatives in Congress from each of the divisions, is as follows—Northern 39; Middle 67; Southern 65; Western 46. Whole number of Representatives from the first three divisions, 171. From the last 46. According to the best calculation which can be made, it is ascertained, that in 1850 the population of the Northern, Middle and Southern divisions of the U. S. will be 11,384,703 while that of the Western division will be 11,424,550. Should the rate of apportionment be the same then as at present, the first three divisions will have 266 Representatives, & the last 267, leaving the balance of power in favor of the West. The apportionment in future will, no doubt, be much larger than at present; but, upon the principle of equal representation, whatever the apportionment may be, the weight of influence possessed by the West will be the same.

In a little more than twenty years, therefore, the Western States will have a majority in Congress; and in fifty years that majority will be overwhelming. Of course they will be able to control all the measures of the general government which are of great national importance.

Moral Power.—Now when we reflect that the Western States according to the lowest estimate are capable of sustaining a population of more than 4,000,000, we feel that their moral power must be great, either for good or evil, in proportion as intelligence or ignorance, virtue or vice, prevail among their citizens. We have before shown that in 1850 they will have a majority in Congress; and it is well known that the character of a representative ever corresponds with that of his constituents. If the people are industrious and virtuous, then their representatives will be men of like spirit. But if ignorance, licentiousness of manners, and a disregard of religious obligation prevail in the community, then reckless demagogues, and abandoned profligates will sit in the sacred hall of legislation; and ambition and self aggrandizement and love of power, will take the place of patriotism, and public spirit, and an unshaken attachment to the best interest of the nation. Where such a state of society exists, the elective franchise, which is the peculiar glory of America, will become one of its deadliest scourges. Nothing, therefore, can prevent a dissolution of the Union, and save our free and happy institutions from utter subversion, but patriotism and intelligence, directed, animated and controlled by the purest moral principles, pervading all classes of people at the West.

*The tables here alluded to give the comparative increase of the several divisions of the country in the following ratios. Eastern States 12.7 per cent. Middle, 32.8. Southern, 19.4. Western, 99. The comparative population of the same divisions of country, when as dense as the present population of Great Britain, will be as follows—Eastern States, 11,851,200; Middle, 130,032,000; Southern, 56,172,700; Western, 120,240,000; Unorganized territory, 168,658,890. Total 360,000,000.

KENTUCKY PARTIES.—The Lexington Reporter though a paper of very decided politics, is characterised by a general fairness and propriety, which give to its opinions more weight than we usually attach to those of most party papers. The last number of the Reporter contains some remarks on the recent elections, which we deem worth copying, especially as we find the brief views which we offered on the same subject a few days ago sustained by the opinions of the Reporter. In regard to the prospects of success in November, which are to be gathered from the result of the Gubernatorial election, the Reporter says:—

"The majority for Gen. Metcalfe being small, has rather strengthened than diminished our confidence in the success of the Administration Electoral Ticket on the first Monday in November. If it had been larger, the Administration party would have relied too much upon their numerical strength and the justness of their cause. As it is, instead of supineness and inactivity, their united efforts will be put forth in support of their rights and liberties—a better organization of the party will be effected—more zeal will be displayed; and, every heart being animated by one common impulse, what have the friends of Civil Government to fear? Most assuredly they will again triumph. We could point to half a dozen New Court men, besides Judge Barry, who are stronger before the People of Kentucky, than Andrew Jackson, and ten times as many whom a majority of our citizens would rather vote for as President. In every county of the State there are men of superior qualifications, men better fitted by education, political experience, and temper, than General Jackson, to discharge the duties of the office."

Respecting the political complexion of the State Legislature, the Reporter says:

"The members of the Senate and House of Representatives have been classed by some of our cotemporaries as Jackson men and Administration men. Before the meeting of the Legislature, the Presidential Election will have been decided; and if, as we anticipate, the decision shall be against Jackson, there will be no division of parties in reference to the Presidential question. At all events, we consider speculations as to the present sentiments of the members, unnecessary. Several Administration counties, as Greenup, Boone, Fleming, Whitley, Henderson, &c. have chosen representatives on local or personal questions, and some of the Jackson Senators are from Administration districts; so that the supposed strength of parties in either branch, is not a fair criterion of the sentiments of the People on the great national question. The vote for Governor is a better test. And while we do not believe that Gen. Metcalfe received Jackson votes any where, there is scarcely a county in which his competitor, Major Barry, was not supported on account of his views of local policy, by many, very many, who are not, never were, and never will be, Jackson men."

[From the American Farmer.]

The Price of Land.—An impression seems to exist, the truth of which may be questioned, that lands are selling far below their value, and that the present state of things, in that respect, is a forced one; whereas, if we consider the almost countless millions of unoccupied acres of land in the country; the sparseness of population, compared with the extent of our territory; the vast abundance and the low price of all the products of the plough, it would seem that the present is the natural state of things, and that $30—40—50—60—70, and $80 an acre for land, was only the result of an extraordinary state of things abroad and at home. And again, to estimate the real value of lands in the Atlantic states, we must constantly bear in mind that a great revolution has been achieved in the value of landed property, by the prodigious facilities which have been, and are constantly in a course of being established, for bringing all the products, even the most bulky of the new and fertile regions of the west, into competition and contact with the productions of the states that are washed by the tide waters. How is it possible, under these circumstances, for land to sell for any thing like former high prices, since, after all the question must be put—*What per cent. will it yield?* Suppose a purchase of 500 acres at $10 per acre—the original purchase money is $5000; of the 500 it is probable that not more than one-fifth is in actual cultivation—in other words, yielding any interest, whilst the remaining 400 acres or 4000 dolls. are lying dead; so that the portion of 100 acres which is in a state of activity, may be said to have virtually cost $50 per acre; and it is quite probable that unless the purchaser manages better, and has more manure at command than usual, he would consult a truer economy by applying his labour to the culture of a still smaller sphere. As we have before suggested, landholders have not yet, by any means, realized the degree of economy which may, and must be practised in every department, and every minutiæ of living.

Let them not suppose that they alone are under this necessity; it may begin with them, but assuredly it will, in its course, reach every other calling and profession; for so immediate is the connection between all other pursuits with agriculture, which sustains them all, that they must as assuredly feel her depression, as that the extremities of the body must be paralyzed by a pressure on the brain.

After all, it is an enviable calling, if pursued with industry and rigid, honourable, fair economy. On this point we shall dwell more at large when we have leisure. At present we cannot forbear to say, that one of the most grievous evils under which, not only the farmer, but the whole country labours, is the *excessive* price of education for his children. To this, too, we shall advert again.

☞We will thank our patrons in different parts of the Union, to give an account of the *sales of land.* It may be useful to record them occasionally. Six hundred acres were sold, the other day, within four miles of this city, on navigable water, near the Philadelphia turnpike with a brick house and an abundance of wood and timber, for $4.50 per acre.—*Farmer.*

[From the American Farmer.]

☞Much misery and inconvenience, and sometimes loss of life, results from the confusion which ensues upon the happening of accidents, the evil effects of which might be obviated if the proper remedies were generally known.—Thus when persons are severely burned, either the most appropriate and effectual remedy is not known, or is forgotten in the midst of the confusion and the violence of the sympathy amongst those who are present and much unnecessary suffering results from the want of the proper remedies or of sufficient self possession to apply them. There ought to be taught in every family a sort of medical catechism as what for instance is to be done in case of a child's clothes taking fire, what in case of a bad scald; what in case of hemœrrhage of the lungs or the nose; what in case of being half drowned; what in case of the bite of a snake or the sting of bees, &c. and in every family the ingredients should be kept constantly at hand, sufficient at least for a single case. We shall give such recipes occasionally as appear most simple and best adapted to cases of most common occurrence, and if there should seem to be in them any thing erroneous, we will thank our medical readers, of whom there are many, who are likewise most intelligent farmers, to comment upon them. We must derive them chiefly from late authors in our library. Here follows a few from the Domestic Physician.]

APOPLEXY.

General blood-letting should always be preferred in the first instance to local, and it should be continued until decided effects are perceptible on the system.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

In a very interesting case of this affection, communicated by the late Dr. James Kent Platt to his friend, Professor J. B. Beck, of this city and which threatened to terminate fatally, the affusion of cold water, by pailsful over the head and shoulders proved almost immediately successful.

BURNS.

In cases of extensive injury from this cause, one of the most successful applications, hitherto resorted to, has been the oil of turpentine. In the action which occurred in 1815, between the U. S. frigate, Guerriere and an Algerine frigate nearly fifty men belonging to the former were severely burnt, by the explosion of one of the large guns. Some of these men were in a most pitiable condition, and suffered the most exquisite torments. They were taken down to the cockpit, and spirits of turpentine freely poured over their naked wounds. They all did well.

POISONS.

Dr. Paris lays down three indications to be fulfilled, whenever is ascertained that a poisonous substance has and its way to the alimentary canal. These indications are,

First. The immeate ejectment of the poison from the body, by the operation of vomiting and purging.

Second. The composition of the remaining portion, and the adoption of measures best calculated to obviate absorption.

Third. To anticate the occurrence of the consecutive phenoma, and to combat them by an appropriate tatment.

Sometimes it becomes necessary to fulfil the second indication here the first, as in cases of acids and alkalies ling been taken into the stomach. The first object here should, undoubtedly, be to neralize them, and dilute them as soon as pible, and then to excite vomiting.

The vomits to be preferred, in general, are the sulphate of zinc or copper. They do not require much dilution for their action, a circumstance of great importance in cases of poisons which act by being sorbed. In the next place they act expeditiously, a dose of fifteen grains of either of these substances producing almost instantaneous vomiting without exciting the nausea characteristic other emetics, and which occasions a state of the system highly favorable to absorption.

Opium.—In addition to the means recommended in the text, for the recovery of persons poisoned by opium, I am happy to mention one which has proved very efficatious in this country: it is the affusion of cold water upon the head and back. In Philadelphia, and in this city, it has proved successful in a number of instances; and in Kentucky it has lately been tried and also found successful. One case was that of an infant aged only seven weeks. It had been in a deep sleep eight hours, was affected with violent convulsions, laborious breathing and suspended deglutition. After continuing the affusion of cold water for fifteen minutes, all the symptoms were relieved. An emetic and cathartic completed the cure.

☞The following sentiments were expressed by Mr. Pope, (a thorough-going Jacksonian,) prior to the Kentucky election. They were contained in a letter to a friend, and published in the Louisville, (Ken.) Advertiser, a noted Jackson print. Let the candid reader compare the facts with the result. Who would not be proud of such an honorable acquittal as the administration have at the hands of Kentucky.

"The administration convention in December selected Gen. Metcalfe as their candidate for governor, and he must be considered identified with that party in his contest. He was one of our representatives in congress who voted against General Jackson, contrary to the will of the state, as expressed through the general assembly.

"It must be clearly understood that the administration party in presenting Gen. Metcalfe as their candidate, put the question directly to the people of Kentucky:—"Do you, or do you not approve the conduct of your representatives in voting at the last presidential election against General Jackson in opposition to the solemn, urgent and almost unanimous declaration of the general assembly?"—If the people in the present aspect of the controversy, elect General Metcalfe, it will be claimed and very properly, not only as an acquittal by Kentucky of the charges against Adams, Clay, &c. but as a triumph of Mr. Clay and his friends upon the very principle in contest. It must be so viewed here and by the people of other states. The eyes of the nation are upon us, looking with anxious solicitude to the result of the present contest for governor in Kentucky. The election of Gen. Metcalfe will be deemed an approbation by Kentucky of the vote of her representatives in Congress at the last presidential election."

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Voters of Talbot,

The time rapidly approaches my Fellow-Citizens, when your ballots must decide the great, the momentous question, "big with the fate of millions," whether *civil qualifications*, acquired by a life of laborious study and investigation, or *pure military fame*, acquired by one successful battle, are best calculated to ensure the tranquility, happiness and greatness of our Glorious Republic. It is not whether John Quincy Adams or Andrew Jackson shall be our next President—but the true point at issue is above stated, and the people of the United States, in November next must determine the important quest on for themselves and for their posterity. The result of this election, if Gen. Jackson succeeds, will establish a precedent, dangerous, perhaps destructive to the liberties of our Country. It will establish a principle which will reverse all the decisions and maxims of Antiquity, and falsify the experience of all past ages.

It would be well for you, to turn over the historic page, and behold in that mirror of truth, the instructive lessons that Historians and Philosophers have there recorded, where you can see, as it were, face to face, & converse with the spirits of the mighty dead. There read, and reflect on the monumental inscriptions on the graves of departed Republics. *Gratitude* for victories won and an union of the purse and the sword, have produced most, if not all those sad catastrophes. Republics have been often accused by modern writers and politicians, with the sin of ingratitude, of a base return to their greatest Benefactors, and Warriors for Splendid Services. But this jealousy or ingratitude (if you please to call it so,) was the very sheet anchor of their hope—the very cause and continuance of their freedom. As long as the People, the Voters of those ancient Republics of Greece and Rome retained a jealousy and controling influence over those aspiring Spirits who would have *drawn too largely* on their gratitude, so long liberty triumphed. Why did the Athenians banish to a foreign land, the renowned Hero of Salames, a victory which has immortalized the name of Themistocles? Because they felt an instinctive dread of the consequences of that *popular adulation* which 'would have spoiled what it admired,' because they felt a salutary jealousy of the ambition of those whose success in war, in scenes of blood and carnage, had given them a pre-eminence over their countrymen—over an army of citizens, and wisely concluded, that the dangerous greatness of the One, should be sacrificed to the safety and liberty of the Many.—They knew the nature of man, and opposed those severe checks of lawless ambition. For all history has proclaimed the melancholy fact, that in every instance, all Republics have been ruined by the Usurpation of *One Man*, with an army at his heels.

Yet, in despite of all these awful warnings, *pure gratitude* to Gen. Andrew Jackson, for the battle of New Orleans, have induced a powerful Party of American Republicans, to strive to make him Commander-in-Chief of all the Sea & Land forces of these U. States, and trust to his guidance the vast and complicated concerns of a mighty Empire. And it has been reserved for the modern Heroites to make the wonderful discovery, that man is not the same he was some thousand years ago, and that the march of time has changed his nature and his propensities. That all the records of past ages are fictions that have been narrated to alarm old women & Children, and that 'a military fever' is conducive to the health of the body politic. They would reverse the maxim of the Athenians, and are willing to endanger the liberties of millions that one Hero may be great.

If this Hero, whom one victory has rendered so illustrious, possessed even one other *requisite* to qualify him for the high & dignified station for which he is a Candidate, the Zeal of his party might be less a matter of wonder and astonishment. But his character from his youth up to the present, has been marked by traits which have always been sufficient, before his day, to disgrace a man and a Christian. It is one that is perfectly *unique*, & cannot be paralleled in either ancient or modern history. A catalogue of his enormities, of those which have been proved, and cannot be successfully disputed, would almost exhaust the Vocabulary of Crimes. A horse racer—a Tavern Bully—a Duelist—a Trafficker in Human Flesh—the Seducer of female innocence—a Calumniator—envious—ignorant; malignant. His conscience is stained with human blood, "which all the waters in the sweet heavens can never wash away." He has insulted the Executive of his own State, and also the executive of the United States, whose orders he had disobeyed, and threatened to invade the sacred sanctuary of the Senate Chamber, and *cut off the ears* of those Senators who had dared to question the propriety of his conduct.

Such are only a "few" of the pastimes and trophies of his youth and manhood, and from the old age of such a Hero clothed with power, what calamities may we not anticipate. But may the ALL WISE, in HIS MERCY, avert these dreaded consequences, and cause the madness of the People to praise him. BRUTUS.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

Should you consider the following worth a place in the Gazette, you will please to insert it in the next Saturday's paper.

Some of it is original, and some of it is selected from a paper called the Truth-teller.

Very respectfully, &c.

HORACE.

Examination of a Country School-Master.

Examinators—Mr. Longwind; Mr. Pitchpipe; Squire Roundabout; Dr. Liverleaf, and Col. Cut and Thurst.

Squire R.—Supposing a frog should undertake to jump to the top of a steeple ninety feet high, and should fall back three feet, how long would it take him to reach the top?

Teacher. I have not time now to calculate, but for a rough guess I should say upwards of a fortnight.

Col. Cut and Thurst. What year was King James the first brought to the *block?*

Teach. He was a block-head all his life.

Mr. Pitchpipe. How much pork will it take to support a *darn'd* great family?

Teach. Upwards of considerable.

Squire R. Which is the *most properest* way of speaking to say I inspect or I expect?

Teach. That depends whether it be a matter of inspection, or expection.

Dr Liv. What was the name of the Spartan Colonel, who "fought till all was blue," at the Straits of Gibraltar?

Teach. Leonidas fought gallantly at the Straits of Thermophylæ.

Mr. Longwind. What is your idea of Capt. Symmes' hole?

Teach. Why I told him it would not answer no purpose at all, that it was so *shallor* the *'taters* would all freeze afore Spring, and I guess he'll find it out sooner or later.

Dr. Liv. What is your opinion of Brutus' evil genius?

Teach. I should say he was a rather queer genius 'take him by the large." He was the same fellor if my memory sarves me that met Brutus at Philipstown.

Mr. Pitch. How do you spell Boot Jack?—B-oo-u-t boot J-a-k jack-boot jack. I larnt that from uncle Stephen, when I war'nt above knee high to his great toe.

Dr. Liv. Please to inform me what tree produces the cork, and in what region it grows?

Teach. Yes, Sir, I'll endeavour to. The tree is the *crocus* queribus, and grows in Lapland where the peruvian bark is brought from.

Mr. Longw. What part of speech is *and?*

Teach. Its a *disjunctive proposition*, that sarves to unite two paragraphs, and form them into one sentence.

Mr. Pitch. Is there any passive voice in the English Language?

Teach. Yes—Mr. Pitch—Why? I cant tell any more than I can, why a toad ought not to have a tail as well as a puppy.

Col. Cut and Thurst. How *many* molasses will it take to keep thanksgiving in the whole state of N. E.?

Teach. That depends on the number of pumpkin heads.

Squire R. Who was the first Christian Emperor?

Teach. Alexander the Great, the same that introduced the Reformation into Old England?

Mr. Pitch. What religion are the Pagans?

Teach. Why, sir, they are no better than Hottentots.

The Teacher was drilled more than two hours longer, in a style equally learned, important, and dignified; and was then elected *nemine contradicente.* HORACE.

Easton, Sept. 10, 1828.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The London New Times of July 23d says—According to the latest intelligence from Constantinople, brought by the French Papers of Monday, the Sultan began to feel his weakness and to perceive the evil consequences of his obstinacy. Instead of putting himself at the head of the whole nation, as he had announced, and marching to meet the enemy if they dared to pass the Danube, he had learned their arrival within 150 miles of his capital, and yet lingered within its walls, nor even permitted the Grand Vizier to repair to the army collecting at Adrianople. We say collecting, for it appears that no force existed at that place, no idea being entertained that the Balkan passes could be turned, and its security being considered insured by the position of what was denominated the main army at Schumla.

The advance of the Emperor Nicholas along the coast however, has rendered the army at Schumla totally unavailable to the defence of Adrianople, and yet it cannot be moved down from that post, as the approach of Gen'rl Roth's division, from the Upper Danube, and the march of other corps towards the Balkan defiles, compel the Turks to retain their station to prevent those defiles from being forced, and the junction of all the Russian corps in the plains, which extend almost uninterruptedly to Constantinople. Under these circumstances an attempt is made by the Sultan, but too late to be successful, to assemble another army at Adrianople, to cover that city, and the direct road to the capital; but he has evidently no troops to spare. Detachments of 12 or 1 500 men are sent, when formed or procured, to create an army at Adrianople, but the whole number assembled does not exceed 16,000, who in case of attack, could oppose no resistance to the powerful army led on by the Russian Emperor.

The Turkish decree directing that all garrisons who surrendered should be put to death has had a contrary effect to what was intended. The troops who had gallantly defended Brahilow, hearing of the decree, and fearing it should be put in force against them, have requested to be allowed to remain prisoners of war in Russia. The request however was rejected by the Russian Commander. All accounts agree that the Russian army would be in a short time in possession of all the ports along the Black Sea. The Russian Gen. Paskewitsch had made himself master of Bajasid, Kars, and Ackaizicken in Asiatic Turkey.

The Turks made an attack on Samos but were defeated, chiefly through the bravery of Admiral Miaulis, and the Greek fleet—they left 1500 prisoners, besides killed and wounded.

The operations in Greece have not of late been of much importance. The war has languished on both sides. The last accounts however, state that the Greeks have lately attacked the Turks in Athens—they took the town but were obliged by the Turkish batteries of the Acropolis to evacuate it. The attempts of General Church against Anatolico and Missolonghi have failed. An unsuccessful effort to effect a landing on Samos by the Turks cost them many men—1,600 were made prisoners by the Samiots. Of three vessels which sailed from the Morea with sick and wounded Egyptians, for Alexandria, one was taken by the Russian frigate *Castor.*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons, holding Assessable Property in the county, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same.

It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies, in their respective districts.

SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Collector.

Sept. 13—tf

EASTON GA
EASTO
SATURDAY EVENING,

Signs of the Times and Se

"We regret to say, that of the Jackson party in Town) a few days ago, bol the champion of the measu in the Southern States, an should not be astonished to not elected, *placed in the Pr point of* FIFTY THOUSANI

Gen. Jackson endorsed in 1807 when Burr was ca raey against the United S received a large sum of m of paying for the building Burr's boats about the sam applied the money to that as the year 1813 Blennerh confidential associate of ed by Burr, brought a su son, as holding in his h Burr. The proceedings published.

The intimate friends a Jackson are Burr, Swartz deeply engaged in Burr's c supporters to the South a who have lately been de these States, and th eaten selves from the Federal not go on to please the band of Traitorous Cons surgents! These allied Bayonet men that mean Presidential Chair, whet not, will form a powerfu Chieftain at their head, liberties of this country

Suppose Jackson sho should begin again with repeal of the "habeas military Court Martials t ses for whatever he plea and the juries stand be all damages? Thou judges, a prosecutor, against an enraged a Chieftain, with fifty th heels, all well paid a money too, to enslave will of the Chieftain Woods for not picking one of his officers—an militia men for going h told them they would longer.

Gen. Jackson's hones man? Would an hone of an accusation by a gainst a man that he death, as Gen. Jacks Baltimore friend, w Harris, one of the Mi to be shot, had been glary" although Gen. he made this false st never even been acc Burglary." Would a away the good name citizen by summonin gations that were f tious, as Gen. Jacks the Honorable Mr statements against Mr. Buchanan utterl ed his mortification for a moment have hanan) could have e

Did Gen. Jackson his friend Buchana his mouth, that Buc thing to serve the must Mr. Buchanan son now be? We opinion of the wor seeing that he stick the Hero. Gen. J and said Mr. Buc —Mr. Buchannan gave Gen. Jackso Gen. Jackson and still friends, and bargain.

The Jackson Ca all out and arrang —and their friend occasions, openl son's cause amon dates want Adam they want to mak no connexion bet suppose the Ada enough to be pers Candidates, and Candidates were high upon the po thing, the mome Why the next th son Candidates would give thei son strength in t to that strength Jackson Elector same thing from is the President nothing to injur rency to our op together throug under true colo

DREADFUL The New Yo that a letter fro the 13th ultim ceding, as the two vessels up and not a vesti persons were wounded. Th jured.