The massive gate fell forward as the sexton struck his spade against it; and, oh! God! never shall I forget it; a skeleton a fearful mass of human bones, and sinews, and muscles: but no flesh, no flesh! skinless even; and yet the form most perfect, fell with it. It clattered on the granite, as the latter came heavily down.

'And did it not break Frederick?"

'Scarcely a bone left its socket; hardly a tendon snapped asunder; it lay there almost a perfect human form; and its long white fingers seemed as they rested on the stony gate, as if they would strive with the flint, to tear it from the earth where it was embedded; and the teeth! the teeth were "grinning horribly a ghastly smile," as the skull lay upturned to the morning light; alas! there were no eyes there to gaze upon that fair day? But the teeth! the teeth appeared as perfect and entire, as if within a living head, only whiter, whiter! The posture appeared to have been that of kneeling against or near the door for the knee-joints were bended stiffly, and the bones of the feet were the only ones which had fallen from the others; these lay beneath the entrance, or *sill* of the cemetry.

'And, Frederick, did the sexton know aught of these remains?'

'He pronounced them, those of a female, and a member of a distinguished family: and verily, never saw I, mortal so completely mastered by terror, as he seemed then: he trembled like yonder leaf in the moonlight. I myself, (and you know my nerves,) started back in speechless horror, when the sudden rattle of the exhumated skeleton struck my ear.'

'Were there other tenants of this tomb?'

'I went in, and observed some three or four heaps of dust, and broken and decayed wood, in different parts of the vault; and at the further end, perceived the remnants of a coffin, but little decayed by time, but evidently shattered, and burst open with violence. There remained not a doubt on our minds; for there were now more come thither; that a *living* fellow being, perhaps young and beautiful, had been inhumed within that cell.—She had perhaps, after a suspension of her senses for a time, in consequence of a severe sickness, awoke; not to her friends whose smile was, of itself, pure happiness but to the gloomy and silent company of her mouldering ancestors! Not to the glorious light of blessed day, but to the drear, dark, dread solitude of a charnel-house! Not to the embraces of mother children, husband, brother; but to those of the worm, and the adder; the only natural living tenants of those still abodes! Oh! I can almost hear her shriek for aid as thousands, thousands of the living and gay, passed her by, reckless of aught beyond the enjoyment of the present sunny hour.'

"Yes, Frederick, and perhaps among them, her own brother, or husband, or dearest friend. But are you sure that it is not all a dream? Are you sure it is true?

'Have I not told you, Philipps, that in the broad day-light, surrounded by a dozen people, now living, and known to both of us; and within a few years too, in *that* burying ground I saw, as did they all those fingers, as if stiffened in the very act of beating down the flinty barrier between that form and life, and her bended knees, and the shattered coffin.

'No more, no more, Frederick! Shall we sleep now?" '*Can you?*

Boston Mercury.

From the New York Post.

Marriage Ceremony.—Hoboken is probably to become as celebrated for *sacrifice* at the Hymenial altar as it now is for those made at the shrine of false honor. By the existing laws of this state, no formal solemnization of the marriage ceremony is necessary. Any BONA FIDE and solemn engagement or contract, that such relation shall exist from thence forward EO-INSTANTI, is a legal marriage. By the Revised or rather the New statute which is to go into effect on the first of January next, a formal solemnization, and other acts, are made necessary. Among other things, the statute declares that,

Females may marry at 14, and males at 17 years of age.

Marriages can be solemnized only by Ministers of the Gospel, and Priests of every denomination, by Mayors, Recorders and Aldermen of cities, and by Judges of the County Courts, and Jutices of the Peace. When solemnized by a Minister or priest, the ceremony must be according to the forms and customs of the church or society to which he belongs and when by a Magistrate, no particular form is necessary except the parties must solemnly declare that they take each other as husband and wife. In every case there must be at least one witness present.

It is the duty of the priest or magistrate to ascertain the christian and surnames of the parties; their respective ages and places of residence; and their profession trade or occupation; the names & places of residence of two attesting witnesses, or the name and place of residence of one if only one witness be present. The facts so ascertained, and the day of the marriage, he must enter in a book kept for that purpose.

If either of the parties to be married shall not be personally known to the priest or magistrate, he shall require *proof* of the identity of such person, by the oath of some person known to him which oath any magistrate may administer.

The statute does not apply to Quakers or Jews.

I have always thought this delicate subject flourished best when let alone. But our law-makers have thought proper to point out the manner and form in which this interesting ceremony shall be performed; and, perhaps, the regulations and restrictions are such as the public good require. There are many cases, however where, the parties cannot or will not submit to any restrictions or delays. For the relief of such persons an *asylum* will no doubt be provided in some romantic spot on the Jersey shore, where they may have the knot tied to suit themselves.

There appears to be one great obstacle to many marriages under the statute; the magistrate or priest is required to ascertain the *ages* of the parties. The age of an old maid indeed! This is a *ticklish* subject. The fair sex, over 20 years of age, are very coy on this matter. Many *old young ladies* would well nigh expire in the act of confession—others would be guilty of fraud or perjury rather than reveal the appalling truth; and should the truth be told, many a swain would, horror struck, surrender up his intended rib.

BENEDICT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

The Montreal Gazette, received by the New York Commercial, contains London dates of the 10th, and Liverpool of the 12th August, brought by an arrival there from Liverpool.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The despatches received last night at the Foreign Office, from the Right Hon. R. Gordon, are dated Constantinople, July 17. On the day previous, Mr. Gordon had an interview with the Sultan, and was most favorably received, and from the negotiations that have already been carried on between the Allied Ambassadors and the Porte, a most favourable determination is expected.

By the Flanders mail, which arrived yesterday (August 9th,) we have received a Prussian State Gazette to the 4th inst. which contains news of considerable interest from various quarters of the Theatre of War. The Russians, it seems, have succeeded in defeating the enemy in Choumla as regards the object of their march. The Turks imagining that that town was threatened, directed their entire attention to it, while the Russians, with a view to keep up the delusion, never moved any of their troops from Choumla, until their place was supplied by reinforcements from Silistria, when a vigorous movement took place silently, and by night. "On the 8th," says the Prussian State Gazette, after detailing a variety of preliminary movements and skirmishes, "General Roth marched towards Aspro, and pushed his advanced guard to Palisfand, the most elevated point of the Great Balkan. The enemy was struck with such terror that they did not even attempt to dispute the passage over this lofty mountain, which may be considered as having been overcome at least by the left column. All our troops continue their movements to-day The Grand Vizier has not made the smallest movement from Shumla."

The Algemeine Zetung, dated August 2, received by the same mail, states that on opening the negotiations, Mr. Fonton demanded so large an indemnity for the expense of the war and private claims, that the Turkish Commissioners declared that they need not lay such documents before their government. The securities asked were the occupation of Silistria and Rudschuck, and all the Turkish fortresses and ports on the Black Sea now occupied by the Russians. It is affirmed that the Porte on its part, demands the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the enemy's troops. "These proposals," adds the Algemeine Zeitung, "if really made, are, however, only preliminary, and may be greatly modified in the negotiation." The communications between the Reis Effendi and the Grand Vizier are frequent.

The French papers state that the accounts from Constantinople are of a very unfavourable description. Party spirit, it appears, is again at work, & notwithstanding the great pains taken by the government to conceal unpleasant intelligence the discontented contrive, by some means or other, to make every thing public.—"The Sultan," observes the Gazette de France, "is really in a critical situation."

The Journal des Debats, which contains some interesting particulars respecting the reception of Mr. Gordon, the British Minister at Constantinople, states also that the hopes of peace with Russia which within these few days past, "appeared likely to be realized," are now, according to the statements of some diplomatic agents, very much diminished since the last news from Choumla. Still every hope of accomodation has not been entirely lost, and the presence of the two Ambassadors, who, as is well known, have renewed their relations with the Porte, will tend very much to cause a cessation of hostilities, for the Porte places full confidence in the Courts of France and England.

It is stated that Lord Cochrane is now with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and is expected to strike some good blow against the Turkish squadron.

The Hon. Robert Gordon, our ambassador at Constantinople, has, in a spirited proclamation, refused to allow the extension of the Greek blockade to places which are to form no part of the new state of Greece, and has declared that our government will take the most decided measures to prevent any interruption to British trade by means of such blockade.

PORTUGAL.

The rumor begins to be prevalent, on this side the Atlantic, that Don Pedro, not having the means of disturbing the present order of things in Portugal, means to leave it to the Portuguese themselves to resist or to support the usurpation of Don Miguel, as they shall think fit; and such we believe to be the wise determination of all the allied powers.

FRANCE.

We learn on the authority of a private correspondent, who dates from Paris on the 8th instant, that the French Ministry is changed. "The Prince de Polignac," says the writer, "has been charged to form a new administration. I can state with certainty that Prince Polignac is Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. dela Bourdonnaye, Minister of the Interior, and Admiral de Rigny, Minister of the Marine."—*Aug.* 10.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

City 2 o'clock.—Consols which were looking heavy in the early part of the morning, and were down at 88 3-8 for the account, have since improved to 88 2-5, sellers.

The accounts of the approaching harvest were more favourable. Wheat declining in price.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Havre, Capt. Keene arrived at New York, from Havre, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Paris papers from the 1st. to the 10th. of August, inclusive.

The Journal du Havre of August 10th. says:—

"Letters from England, received yesterday, speak of a treaty, which, according to common report in London, has been concluded between France and England against Russia. It was at first supposed that it was only a treaty with Turkey, but France has placed the government of Mahmoud in the compact. This report from London goes to confirm the news of a treaty to which the dismissed ministers would not consent."

We find the following article in a Paris paper o August 6th:—

"The accounts from different parts of the kingdom, as well as from several foreign countries, relative to the prospect of the harvest, are very favourable. In the environs of Saumur the crops are extremely heavy, and in good order. Letters from Catalonia state that the corn harvest will be most abundant, and the price of grain is expected to be low. A letter of the 17th. ult. from Christiana, says:—'A long continued drought has been succeeded during the last month by plentiful showers, which have removed all our apprehensions for the harvest.—The price of grain, however, particularly rye, continues to rise.'"

The two Russian sloops of war that recently arrived at Havre from a voyage round the world, which occupied three years and a half, sailed from that port on the 2d. of August for St. Petersburg.—The vessels fired a salute of nine guns, which was answered by the battery of the Tower.

The Havre journal of the 11th. of August states, that the American Consul did not unite in the address delivered to the Dauphiness by the Portuguese Consul in behalf of his colleagues, as stated by the Journal.

A French brig of war arrived at Brest on the 4th. of August, with two fine schooners captured on the coast of Africa where they were engaged in the slave trade.

Liverpool Railway Tunnel.—The Liverpool Mercury of the 5th August contains the following account of the opening of the tunnel which has been carried, at great labour and expense, directly under the town of Liverpool, for the purpose of continuing the Rail road from Manchester in an unbroken line to the Liverpool docks.

Opening of the Tunnel.—At twelve o'clock on Friday last this extensive and interesting work was opened to the public, and between that hour and five, when it was closed for the day, about 2000 persons, including children passed through it. The entrance is by the smaller tunnel, near the Botanic Garden, through which the visiter passes to the mouth of the grand tunnel. For some distance from the entrance, where the rock is made smooth with the chisel, there are no lamps but at the point where the daylight begins to fail the lamps commence, and are seen extending in a long and apparently interminable line, as far as the eye can reach. Through the greatest part of its course the tunnel is cut out of a solid rock and where it passes through softer materials, the sides and the roof are supported by strong masonry. The roof and sides are whitewashed throughout, which, of course, increases the effect of the lights.

At 2 o'clock, the worshipful the Mayor in company with some friends, alighted from his carriage at the wagon manufactory, where he was cordially welcomed by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Booth, and several other proprietors, who awaited his arrival, and with whom he immediately proceeded through the small tunnel. Groups of elegantly dressed ladies had already arrived; and when his worship and his friends had reached the extensive area into which the two tunnels open, the scene was lively and interesting. The day was peculiarly fine. In the area a number of well dressed individuals sauntered about examining the lofty walls of solid rock by which they were enclosed, and admiring in particular the mouths of the two tunnels, which are beautifully cut, with the pick-axe only, in fine red freestone streaked with white, and having the appearance of marble.

Soon after the Mayor and his friends including several of the proprietors, took their places in a common rail-way wagon, fitted with seats for the occasion, (the handsome machines intended for passengers not being yet finished,) and being pushed to the mouth of the great tunnel, set off, down the gently inclined plane, without horse or other drag, at a rapid rate under the guidance of Mr. Harding and his son, who regulated the speed of the machine by a friction lever. By this time parties of ladies and gentlemen promenaded the caverned extent of the tunnel and the gas, burning brilliantly, gave the *coupd'œil* an indiscribably beautiful and interesting effect. The velocity of the machine was frequently stayed as it proceeded down this apparently interminable cavern, to prevent accidents on passing the crowds who walked up and down on the road. This precaution, however, was scarcely thought necesary, for the thunder of the wheels was heard from one end of the tunnel to the other, and there was ample light for the pedestrians to see its approach, and ample room for them to avoid its course. As it rolled along at the rate of about five or six miles an hour, impatient of the restraint of the friction lever, the pedestrians stood still, and gazed upon it in wonder.

A sense of high gratification seemed to be the prevalent feeling, and after a delightful ride of about 8 or 10 minutes, the road taking a slight turn, brought the company again to daylight at the entrance of the tunnel near to Wapping. The Mayor and his friends alighted, and took their departure, expressing their admiration, and their best wishes for a work of which Liverpool may be justly proud, and which indeed, will become a national advantage

GEN. JACKSON'S CONSISTENCY.

We will give our readers an extract from General Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, upon the selection of his Cabinet, in 1816:

"Every thing depends," says he, "on the selection of your ministry. In every selection party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that *monster* called party, spirit.—By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party you will go far to, if not entirely eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government—and perhaps have the *pleasure* and *honor* of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. *The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feellings.* His conduct should be *liberal* and *disinterested*; always bearing in mind that he acts for the *whole*, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. *Consult no party* in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country and rendered conspicuous its rulers."

Here we have the opinion of Gen. Jackson upon party spirit deliberately expressed, and the motives which he thought ought to govern Mr. Monroe in the selection of his Cabinet. Why is it that Gen. Jackson's acts, and opinions, are so entirely different now, from those entertained by him in 1816? What reason has he for cherishing party spirit now, when at that time he thought it a monster which would ultimately destroy our liberties? Why is it, that in appointing officers, the only recommendation required by him is, are you of my party? There cannot be a system introduced in any Government, under any pretence whatever, which would more effectually destroy liberty and independence than this system of "rewards and punishments," conceived and sustained by Jackson.

He tells Mr. Monroe, in the first place that every thing depends on the selection of the ministry. That a President should choose those men *only* who are conspicuous for their firmness, virtue, intelligence and probity. To this doctrine we yield our cordial approbation. And upon its strength we cherished the hope, that when Jackson came into power, he would select distinguished and intelligent men for his Cabinet. In this we have been disappointed.

He also advised Mr. Monroe to consult *no party* in his choice. Now it is notorious that he consults the *Central Committee* at Washington, and the unprincipled publisher of a newspaper, as to every one of his appointments, and if they do not meet their approbation they are revoked.

In addition to all this, he says *the Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should not indulge in party feelings.* Gen. Jackson has carried party feelings to the greatest extent in every public and private act where those feelings could operate. He has established a precedent in this government of removals from office, merely on account of independence of opinion, which we sincerely deprecate and which we fear will poison the minds of our countrymen. How unpardonable then, is he, to place himself at the head of a party, when he but a few years since advised Mr. Monroe to guard against its baneful influence.

The people of this country boast loudly of their intelligence and patriotism. But we must confess that we have some doubts upon this subject. We thought when they voted for Jackson, they acted under a strange delusion. We shall think them mad if they do not arouse from this fatal lethargy. Depend upon it, the times call for the wisdom and patr otism of every citizen. The men now in power we believe to be the most dangerous ever placed at the head of any government.—We wish the citizens to ponder on this subject. To recollect the insults and abuses of this administration. To think of their country and posterity.

[*Providence, R. I. Journal.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, September 26

MORE REFORM SHORTLY EXPECTED!

The Telegraph of the 17th instant says: "We are confident that the hand of Reform is not yet stayed."

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We repeat our belief, says the National Intelligencer, that if the People throughout the United States, with one accord, do not step forward, and arrest the misrule under the pretence of "Reform," in the General Post Office, the Establishment itself cannot stand the rude assaults that are multiplied and meditated against the experience and integrity which have hitherto conducted and presided over it. If this be supposed to be the mere exaggeration of a partizan, or the anger of one whose friends and neighbors are daily trodden under foot, one after another, by the followers of the victorious camp, much injustice is done to us. In the spirit of sincerity and truth, in sadness and in sorrow, we say it, that, if the reckless career of whoever controls the Post Office be not stayed, the total derangement of that Department is inevitable.—And we will stake the character of this paper on the prediction, that, if what has been already done be not undone, in part at least, half a million or more of the public money must be appropriated at the next or following Session of Congress, out of the surplus revenue, to repair the mischief which will have been done; and the loss which will have been sustained, in consequence of this revolution in the administration of the General Post Office.

GEN. SCOTT.—The Nashville Republican, in reference to the late decision of the President on the subject of Brevet Rank remarks—"The DECISION is against the positions assumed by Gen. Scott, and *though the country will, of course, be deprived of the services of that officer*, his friends will be compelled to acquiesce in the justice and necessity of the DECISION." The same paper adds, that "no other alternative is *now* left him," but to resign. We have a right to presume that the Nashville paper speaks by "authority," and that Gen. Jackson has determined that Gen. Scott MUST resign. Gen. Jackson once wrote an abusive letter to Gen. Scott, which was treated by him as it should have been by an officer and a gentleman; but General Jackson had not *then* the power to punish him for it. He never forgets old grudges.

Nat. Jour.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the only surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, completed his ninety-third year on Sunday. He is said to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.

United States Branch Bank.—We understand that the Directors of the United States Bank have decided in favor of establishing a Branch at Buffalo, in the State of New York, and that it will go into immediate operation.

The Fredericksburg Arena states that a lump of gold, worth $300, was dug up on Friday last, at Johnson's farm, near that town.

The recent rain storms have proved extensively destructive in the southern sections of North Carolina. The Cape Fear Recorder states that some of the rice planters will lose two-thirds, and others the whole of their crops. The destruction of the corn crops on the low grounds is supposed more complete than at first apprehended. Black and South Rivers have come in for a full share of the calamity. On all the low grounds on these rivers, which were covered by the flood there is calculated a loss of two thirds of the crops. The agricultural class (continues the editor) has sustained a deep blow; and the prospects of the whole community are consequently depressed. It is a matter of some encouragement, however, that the anticipated produce of the soil in other sections of the country, is stated to be very great.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham

I have examined the stalk of corn left in your office by Capt. Richard Trippe, of Bayley's Neck, for the inspection of the curious and practical farmer. It is probable there was never any thing of the kind before exhibited equal to it—Nine good ears of Indian Corn from one stalk, is something very extraordinary! The Captain is fully persuaded this production originated from his yearly practice of selecting his seed corn from stalks bearing two and three ears. Many years ago a Mr. Cooper of New Jersey recom-

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