"No horse, owned in whole or in part by a professional gambler, or by any person interested in a public gaming table, or who shall have been so interested within twelve months preceding the time of entrance shall be allowed to start for any purse of this club."

The public may be assured of the best accommodations, with every precaution and strictest police to insure decorum and prevent accidents; whilst the best sport ever witnessed in Maryland is insured by the number and character of the horses already entered, and the many more which it is known will be in attendance; coming, as they will, from Poughkeepsie, in the north, and Carolina in the south. It is expected there will be not less than sixty race horses on the ground.

Editors, throughout the union, friendly to the sports of the turf, as accessary to the improvement of the horse, will please insert the above.

Editor of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

In a recent visit to Baltimore and Washington we were struck with the proofs exhibited on every side, of increased and increasing prosperity. In both places we observed many new and handsome houses, and preparations for others on an extensive scale. Looking from the terrace of the Capitol, over the magnificent scene which the District of Columbia presents from all the eminences in that quarter, the spectator must remark the peculiar manner in which addition is made to the habitations of the city. A house, small or large, is erected alone in an open field; this serves as a nucleus for a hamlet; the small villages are insulated for a time but at length conjoined; or the intervenient spaces are shortened by similar structures. Some persons have noted that Washington would appear much more populous and considerable, as a city, than it is thought to be, if it were compact. This may be true; but it would be much less picturesque and imposing on a bird's eye view and the dispersive improvement,—if we may be allowed the phrase,—is most favourable to its real growth. It will augment chiefly in such clusters of buildings for a long period to come. Much activity prevails about the canal, which has generated, of course, very sanguine hopes. We do not recollect to have ever seen either the capitol or President's House, without workmen or scaffolding.—*Finish* we may presume to be inconceivable or impossible. On the west side, the view of the capitol is intercepted by the *trees* which have been planted in the area. A mere shrubbery would have sufficed, as the citizens do not use it in the summer, and shade would be rather superfluous for the members of Congress and the frequenters of the place during the months of session. About the President's House at this season, there is an air of loneliness, like that of a Welch castle. Anxiety is the common expression of the faces of the place-holders or place hunters, who pass the solemn threshold. There are, probably, more knights of the rueful countenance to be met in that vicinity, than in any other spot in the country. Read the old descriptions of the cave of Trophonius.

There are no coaches in the Union superior and very few equal, to those which are employed in the two rival lines between Baltimore and Washington;—the passengers are whirled at the rate of eight miles the hour, with the least possible delay in changing horses. The equipment is perfect. The project of a *rail road* between those cities is matured and will be speedily executed. It is ascertained by surveys that the practicable route does not exceed thirty four miles. The number of passengers by the sixteen coaches, last year, was thirty two thousand five hundred. The conveyance by the rail road is cheap, that a considerable increase may be expected, rendering the stock a wise "investment." We must pay a passing tribute to the excellent condition and management of the Union Canal Line of steam boats and barges between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The William Penn and the Charles Carroll of Carrollton, in which we are accustomed to make the passage, may be recommended in the strongest terms for spaciousness, safety, order, and all "accommodation". The captains of both omit no exertion, and practise every courtesy, by which the comfort of their guests may be assured. By next summer, the Newcastle and Frenchtown rail road will be ready for travellers, we may then accept invitations to dinner at three o'clock, from Baltimore or Philadelphia. It is calculated that when the two rail roads to connect Camden and Amboy, now in progress, shall be opened the journey between Philadelphia and New York will be of six or seven hours at the most. So we go.

We shall take another opportunity to dwell on the *Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road*, of which the feasibility is now admitted on all hands, and the promise to Baltimore rich and sure in every respect. The whole stupendous plan is likely to be accomplished in a shorter term and with more ease, than the most confident of its advocates ventured to predict.—What has been already effected is an earnest of success, and produces impressions with regard to the ultimate advantages to Baltimore and the country, which it would be difficult to state in a brief compass. As we beheld the numerous cars on this road, almost flying with their multitude of "incumbents," we could not but regret that such means of salutary and joyous airing had not been already provided in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

At Aux Cayes, Jackmel, Jeremie and St. Jago de Cuba.

The schooner Cicero, Watts, arrived here yesterday from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on 30th August. From the report of captain Watts, and a passenger in the Cicero, the American learns that on the night of the 12th and morning of the 13th August, a violent hurricane passed over the town of Aux Cayes, and nearly destroyed it, leaving only eight houses standing. The loss of lives was immense, supposed to be not less than eight hundred to one thousand; the bodies of seven hundred persons were found after the storm had subsided. The vessels in the harbor were all destroyed: the brig Callao, and schooner Pomona, both loaded for Boston were wrecked, the captain, mate and two seamen of the brig saved; the entire crew of the schooner perished.

The town of Jeremie was almost in ruins, only ten or twelve houses standing. Many lives were lost; the President, narrowly escaped being buried under the ruins of his house, which was blown down

The town of Jacmel was nearly destroyed, and all the vessels in the harbor totally lost.

The crops of all kinds in the vicinity of the towns of Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Jeremie were very much injured.

A British sloop of War arrived at Port au Prince, previous to the sailing of the Cicero, the officers of which reported that after the late hurricane she had put into St. Jago de Cuba in distress, and had found the town nearly demolished; many lives were lost and all the shipping in & near the harbor had been destroyed. Two American vessels had been driven ashore near the entrance of the harbor, and it was supposed that all on board had perished, no bodies having been found on or near the wrecks. The coffee crops in the neighborhood of St. Jago suffered severely, and much injury was reported to have been done in the vicinity of the town.

No damage was done to the town of Port au Prince, though it was said that the coffee crops throughout the Island of St. Domingo had sustained considerable injury.

Passengers in the Cicero, Captain John Fletcher, of the brig [illegible] of Wilmington, N. C. lost [illegible] Jacmel on the night of the 12th of August, [illegible] with the exception of one man. Capt. Thomas S. Hayes, of schr. Henry Clay, of Baltimore, also lost at Jacmel; crew saved with the exception of one seaman named George Bean, of St. Mary's Md. Josiah Stover, of schr. Columbia, of Porstmouth, N. H. lost at Jacmel at the same time.

HURRICANE IN CUBA.

Office of the U. S. Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

By the McDonough Capt. Smith, at this port we have been favored with Havana papers from the 23d to the 27th ult from the last of which we translate the following:

From the Noticiosa Mercantile of Aug 26.

On the 18th inst. a violent hurricane took place in the province of Cuba, which from its great violence and the damage caused, is unparalled in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of the province. Some of the walls in the Moro Castle have been rent, as also the magazines, and part of the walls in the Military Hospital, but fortunately no lives were lost, owing, no doubt, to the unfortunate accident having taken place from half past ten to one in the morning Seven vessels, (names not mentioned) were wrecked in the harbor, besides others on the coast.

Many of the buildings of the city have suffered considerably, (churches and dwelling houses)

In the country the spectacle presented is truly heart-rending. Several persons lost their lives, besides all their crops. The coffee plantations have suffered considerably; and the loss on goods stored, and crops in the field, is estimated at several millions. By such a lamentable catastrophe the inhabitants are thrown in consternation, being apprehensive of a famine.

Hurricane at St. Jago de Cuba.

On the 18th ult. that part of the Island experienced one of the most tremendous hurricanes ever known in the West Indies—seven vessels were wrecked in the Bay, as well as several on the coast, besides many others suffered considerable damage. A great number of houses in the town and suburbs were materially injured. But the devastation in the country was dreadful, many individuals being killed by the falling of houses and trees. Buildings which were considered of the firmest structure were thrown—and a great part of the Coffee Plantations, together with their produce in store, destroyed. The ravages continued until the 16th, and the inhabitants were apprehensive of a scarcity of provisions.

Havana Price Current of Aug. 27.

A DILEMMA.—Pensacola is just one thousand miles from the Metropolis of the Union. The Gazette of that place complains of the embarrassments which it experiences in consequence of its distance from the Seat of Government; & truly we should not be surprised if other distant Journals, as well as the Gazette of Pensaeola, should have been put out by the phantasmagoric changes by which the public has been alternately amazed and amused during the past summer. We subjoin the complaint of the Gazette.

"Living at a great distance from the Seat ot Government, and being anxious to give a liberal support to the Administration, and those in power, we find ourselves in a situation somewhat embarrassing. It was but a few weeks since Messrs. Branch, Berrien and Ingham, were praised as the greatest and most virtuous of men. Now they are denounced as the reverse. Not long since the Telegraph was the mirror of truth and consistency. Now every thing it says is false, and all its patriotism is evaporated. We dare not praise Amos Kendall, W. B. Lewis, cum multis aliis, least they also should be denounced, and be kicked out of office before our paragraph shall be dry. "The *great Globe itself*" may fail. The present Cabinet, from whom we truly hope wise measures, may fall into disgrace, the very moment we are applauding it. True we have no influence in the national politics, but yet it might be well out of mere respect and through politeness to ape our superiors, could it be safely done in these days of sudden reform and revolution.—Blessed are the fence men, for what is white to day, may be black to morrow. What is now honorable may become degraded so soon, that the "*presto*" change may escape those at our humble distance. These reflections have been suggested by discovering from our exchange papers, that several editors have, like inexperienced huntsmen, winded their horns at the wrong moment, and in the wrong direction, not having heard of the sudden movements at Washington."

Castor Oil for Lamps.—A discovery which bids fair to become of considerable importance to the agricultural community, and especially to the western country, has recently been made by Mr. Isaac Smith, of Eastville Northampton county, Virginia, by which he is able to render castor oil fully equal to the best winter sperm for burning in lamps. We have tried the prepared oil, with a sample of which we were politely furnished by his son, Francis H. Smith of this city the inventor of the excellent instrument of music called the harmonicon or musical glasses. We trimmed a double wick lamp with the oil, and it was left burning five hours and a half without being touched [illegible] which time it afforded a large and [illegible] flame [illegible] or the least degree of offensive smell. The tubes and wick were entirely free from crust till within the last half hour. The wick was raised considerably higher than we were ever able to raise it in burning the best sperm, thus affording a much larger flame; and yet the consumption of oil did not appear to be greater than usual in burning sperm. The preparation of the oil reduces the price about 9 per cent. so that allowing the price of castor oil to be 95 cents, the cost of the prepared oil will be 86 cents per gallon. As Mr. Smith intends to take a patent for his improvement, we are not at liberty to give the particulars of the discovery. We have given the address of Mr. Smith above, that persons wishing further information may be able to obtain it from him direct.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Extensive Peach Orchards.—It is stated in the Springfield Republican, that a Mr. Jones, at Shrewsbury, N. J. about 25 miles from New York, has the largest peach orchards in America. One of them is a mile and a half long, and contains 110 acres; the other contains 40 acres; in both there are about twenty-two thousand trees. They were commenced about nine years since, and the profits are fast raising the enterprising owner from poverty to wealth. It is said he last year refused seven thousand dollars for the peaches on the trees.

The New York Standard contains a letter from a gentleman in London, who expresses the following opinions:

"I am very glad that I have visited England at the present time, as there could not be a better time for observing the political state of the country, which is certainly very interesting, more so, even, than that of France. You may depend upon it, that a great revolution is preparing here, and before many years the Aristocracy will be called on to show their titles to all the social privileges they enjoy; for there will be persons inclined and prepared to put them in question, viz: the industrious classes. They have been forming all over the kingdom what are called co-operative societies, & lately delegates from the different societies met at Manchester, who style themselves a congress, thus forming a Society or Union, whose ramifications extend into the smallest manufacturing villages. Their maxims are, "union is strength" & "knowledge is power." You see what they have done for the former. For the latter, they have funds that they employ in hiring Lecturers to teach them Political Economy and even *Anatomy*. There are besides, many lecturers who go round the country, dissemmating the principles on which the co-operative societies are formed and observe that these principles are those of pure Radicalism; that these partisans have no more faith or confidence in the Whigs than in the Tories. They compare England between these two parties, to our Saviour between the two thieves. They all, of course, support the Reform, (and it has been said in the House of Commons that they boast at Birmingham that they can turn out for it, if necessary, an army as large as the two that fought at Waterloo, every man armed with a musket and bayonet) but they regard it as a partial measure. What they demand, are annual parliaments, vote by ballot and universal suffrage."

To the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

SIR: Perceiving that the opinion of Ezra Stiles Ely seems to be wanted by the Globe, in relation to Mrs. Eaton, I send it you in the enclosed scrap, cut from the Philadelphian of the 12th inst. a paper edited by Dr. Ely; and the remark, as you will perceive, is editorial, and gives his opinion with abundant perspicuity.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

The following is the extract from the "Philadelphian," a religious newspaper, edited by Dr. Ely,—Let the reader pause and reflect:

"*A dishonorable mode of attempting to recover lost reputation.*—We learn from the Richmond Whig, that on Monday the 1st inst. Major Eaton challenged Mr. Berrien. We are happy to hear (adds the editor) that it will not lead to a combat.

"If better principles would not prevent them from fighting a duel, Messrs Branch Berrien, and Ingham would not be such fools as to throw their lives away, merely to *crimson the cheeks of a woman who cannot blush.—Philadelphian.*

This is one of the gentlemen who were present at the investigation made by the President before his cabinet, which is spoken of by the Richmond Enquirer, and who made up an opinion upon the question of *innocence*. Can any one suppose that *he* believes her to be an innocent or an injured woman? We again ask the reader to peruse Dr. Ely's statement—his comment upon a dishonorable mode of attempting to recover *lost* reputation, and then to ask himself, would one, so pre-eminent for his piety and virtue, have expressed himself in such terms, if he believed the lady *innocent?* Impossible! Let us hear no more cant about persecuted *innocent!—U. S. Tel.*

From the National Intelligencer.

PARTIES IN KENTUCKY.—The Maysville Eagle furnishes a table of the majorities given in Kentucky at the presidential election of 1828, and at the recent congressional election. *In 1828 Gen. Jackson received majorities in nine districts and Mr. Adams in three.* By [illegible] it appears that the nine districts which in 1828 gave Gen. Jackson a majority of 10,480 votes over Mr. Adams, gave this year a majority to the Jackson ticket of but little upwards of 3000—showing a loss of more than *seven thousand.* And that the *three* districts which gave Mr. Adams a majority of 2,610, gave a majority this year of more than 4,700 to the *Clay* ticket—leaving a clear majority in the state of 1800 for Clay—and showing an actual gain, since the Presidential election, of *nearly nine thousand votes!*

We extract the following passage of Mr. Crawford's reply to Mr. Calhoun, as a specimen:

"It is a matter of general notoriety through the Union, that General Jackson believed I had been unfriendly to him in the Cabinet deliberations on the Seminole war. By whom was that impression produced? By Mr. Calhoun and his friends. I am perfectly willing that the President of the United States should state, how, and by whom that impression was made upon his mind. The only ostensible act having that object in view, which is within my own knowledge, is the celebrated Nashville letter. That letter contained two falsehoods, one to my injury and one for Mr. Calhoun's benefit. No other human being on this terraqueous globe except Mr. Calhoun had an interest in fabricating those falsehoods; at least the latter one. Until he shews that the letter in question was written by some one else not under his influence, or direction or shall point out some other person having an equal interest with himself in that fabrication, he must pardon me at least for considering him to be the author of that letter."

Murderous Duel.—The Editor of the Fredericktown "Herald" has received a letter from a friend, dated *St. Louis, Mo. Aug* 28, which gives the following account of a murderous duel which took place between Mr. Spencer Pettis, lately elected a representative in congress from Missouri and Major Biddle of the U. S. Army, which resulted in *the death of both of the combatants.*

St Louis Aug. 28, 1831.

"I perceive in your last paper that you advert to a personal chastisement inflicted by Major *Thomas Biddle* on Mr. *Spencer Pettis*, our lately re-elected representative in congress. You were inaccurate however, when you stated that they both belong to the same political party. Major B. is opposed to the Jackson Administration and was the author of an anonymous communication which appeared in the St. Louis "Times," some two or three months ago, commenting very severely upon the political course, capacity, &c. of Mr. P. which produced a newspaper war between the parties. The last communication in the public prints, from Mr. Pettis was of a nature so highly offensive to Major Biddle that he inflicted upon Mr. Pettis a severe personal chastisement a few days before our late election. Mr. P. by the advice of friends, as I understand, took no measures to obtain redress until after the election. But soon after that event which resulted in favor of Mr. Pettis, he challenged the Major—and on Friday afternoon last, the affair was finally terminated on the Island, opposite the upper part of this city. On account of maj. B. being very near sighted, *five feet* was the distance agreed upon, and at this murderous proximity to each other they exchanged shots. They both fell at the first fire, and were immediately pronounced by their medical attendants *mortally wounded.* Mr Pettis died yesterday (Saturday) having been shot entirely through the abdomen—Major B. still survives, although there is scarcely a hope of his recovery. Numbers of the citizens of St. Louis lined the bank of the river opposite the scene of action, & I will leave you to imagine the feelings of the friends of the combatants, who were only partially concealed from their view, when they heard the report of their pistols and saw persons from each party run down to the river for water—thus shewing that both were wounded. The conduct of both of those unfortunate gentlemen is universally admitted to have been entirely unexceptionable when on the field. Major Biddle is a pay-master in the U. S. Army and brother to the President of the U. S. Bank. He is married but has no children—*Mr.* Pettis was unmarried."

"P. S. Major Biddle is dead."

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Will Mr. Graham do Mr. Goldsborough the favour to publish in his next Gazette the following letter.

Sept. 13, 1831.

For the Easton Gazette.

To Messieurs Turpin, Massey, Winchester, Rochester and Tschudy of Queen Anns County—Messieurs Potter, Willson, Reed, Gowty & Keene of Caroline County—and Messieurs Loockerman, Kennard, Tilghman and Mackey of Talbot County—deputations appointed by the National Republicans of their respective counties to meet at Hillsborough on the 18th of August last, as a Committee, to nominate for the district composed of the three counties of Queen Anns, Caroline and Talbot a candidate for Congress, and to appoint a representative to the National Convention that is to meet in Baltimore in December next.

GENTLEMEN.

I have seen in one of the public Journals of Easton what I supposed to be an authentic statement of the [illegible] Committee at Hillsborough [illegible] ultimo, in which I find that you have appointed me the representative for this Congressional district to the National Convention to be held in Baltimore in December next.

If I could view this appointment irrespectively, I could find in it much honor, and should be gratified to hold a seat in a consultative body, to whose session I have looked with extremest anxiety, and from whose united wisdom, calmness, and compromise, I hope so much for the relief and resusciation of the fallen fate of our country. But regarding, as I am constrained to do, this appointment in connexion and simultaneous with another act of your body, which tends to cast an imputation upon my political character which I feel that it does not deserve, & to present me to the world, as far as your proceedings can reach, as a stigmatized and degraded man, I must forego an appointment which is coupled with such humiliation, or which may be considered by the world, as I fear it is, but a patched up compromise to soothe my feelings or to varnish over an act of cruel injustice.

The electoral election being now over and the political state of this district being cast and decided, no objection can exist to the developement I am now compelled to make—more particularly as the competition for Congress is merely formal, if it exist at all—and as I expect and entreat every friend of mine to do, as I shall do, vote the National Republican Ticket for the General Assembly and for the county Commissioners.

This is the first time I have ever felt that I had cause to complain of a wrong done me by those I served—it is done under circumstances, that if I was not to complain, I might be considered as acting pusillanimously—perhaps worse—I might be supposed to cling to an appointment from a love of preferment, though subaltern in its character, and humiliating in its attendant circumstances. Considerations of a delicate sort too have made their appeal to me, and I have earnestly listened to them not without emotion and becoming tenderness, before I resorted to facts that might ruffle the peaceful serenity of family friends, to vindicate myself from aspersions and imputations that would, if meritted, make me hateful to myself, and, if silently submitted to, would cast the shade of my acknowledged dishonor upon my friends and children.

This is the condition, gentlemen, to which your late proceedings have reduced me, and as I approach you with most becoming respect, without the slightest impeachment of motives, I trust you will hear me with favour and bear with the exposition and expostulations of wounded sensibility.

Your first act in Committee I under-

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