it was that I acted a part becoming a real sensible lover. I was aware that when she got to that gay place, Woolwich, the house of her father and mother, necessarily visited by numerous persons not the most select, might become unpleasant to her; & I did not like, besides, that she should continue to work hard, I had saved a hundred & fifty guineas, the earnings of my early hours, in writing for the paymaster, the quarter master, and others, in addition to the savings of my own pay. I sent her all my money, before she sailed, and wrote her to beg of her if she found her home uncomfortable, to hire a lodging, with respectable people and at any rate, not to spare the money by any means, but to buy herself good clothes and to live without work, until I arrived in England, and, in order to induce her to lay out the money, told her that I should get plenty more before I came home.

As the milignity of the devil would have it, we were kept abroad two years longer than our time; Mr. Pitt (England not being so tame then as she is now) having knocked up a dust with Spain about Nootka Sound. Oh how I cursed Nootka Sound, & poor Pitt too. I am afraid At the end of four years, however, home I came—landed at Portsmouth and got my discharge from the army by the great kindness of poor lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was then major of my regiment I found my little girl *a servant of all work.* (and hard work it was,) at *five pounds a year*, in the house of captain Brisac, and, with hardly saying a word about the matter she put into my hands the whole of my hundred and fifty guineas unbroken!

Need I tell the reader what my feelings were? Need I tell kind hearted English parents what this anecdote must have produced on the minds of our children? Need I attempt to describe what effect this example ought to have on every young woman who shall do me the honor to read this book? Admiration of her conduct, and self gratulation on this indubitable proof of the soundness of my own judgement, were now added to my love of her beautiful person.

"Now, I do not say that there are not many young women of this country, who would, under similar circumstances, have acted as my wife did in this case; on the contrary, I hope, and do sincerely believe that there are. But when her age is considered—when we reflect that she was living in a place crowded, literally crowded, with gaily dressed and handsome young men, many of them really richer and in higher rank than I was, and scores of them ready to offer her their hand—when we reflect that she was living amongst young women who put upon their backs every shilling they could come at—when we see her keeping the bag of gold untouched, and working hard to provide herself with but mere necessary articles of clothing, and doing this while she was passing from fourteen to eighteen years of age—when we view the whole of these circumstances, we must say that here is an example which, while it reflects honor on her sex, ought to have weight with every young woman whose eyes or ears this relation shall reach."

A banker who has runaway from England, and settled in America, is, in the novel of "Crotchet Hall," made to write as follows:—"I am again become a respectable man. It was always my ambition to be a respectable man here in this new township of a new state, where I have purchased 5000 acres of land at two dollars an acre, hard cash, and estalished a very flourishing bank The notes of Vonchandge & Co for cash, are now the exclusive currency of all this vicinity. This is a free land in which all men flourish, but there are three classes of men who flourish especially—Methodist preachers, slave drivers, and paper money manufacturers; and as one of the latter, I have just painted the word Bank on a fine slab of maple, which was green and growing when I arrived, and have discounted for the settlers in my own currency sundry bills."

* * * "The people here knew very well that I ran away from London, but the most of them have run away from some place or other; and they have a great respect for me, because they think I ran away with something worth taking which few of them had the luck or the wit to do. This gives them confidence in my resources, at the same time, that there is nothing portable in the settlement except my own notes, they have no fear that I shall run away with them."

* * * "I have abundance here of all things, a good conscience included, for I really cannot see that I have done any wrong. This was my position: I owed half a million of money, I had a trifle in my pocket; it was clear that this trifle would never find its way to the right owner. The question was, whether I should keep it and live like a gentleman, or hand it over to lawyers and commissioners of bankruptcy, and die like a dog on a dunghill. If I could have thought that the said lawyers, &c had a better title to it than myself, I might have hesitated; but as such title was not apparent to my satisfaction, I decided the question in my own favor; the right owners as I have already said, being out of the question altogether. I have always taken scientific views of morals and politics, a habit from which I have always derived the greatest advantage."

MR. CLAY & THE ANTI-MASONS.

Having casually heard the following correspondence spoken of, and presuming that our readers would take an interest in perusing it, we have requested and procured a copy of it for publication.

[*Indiana paper.*

HANOVER, Ind. Sept. 2, 1831.

Hon. Henry Clay:

SIR—Having been appointed by an Anti-masonic meeting in Hanover, Indiana, to open a correspondence with you for the purpose of ascertaining your sentiments with respect to masonry, we take this opportunity of addressing you on the subject. We feel ourselves impelled to this duty, and to the taking of this step, from the consideration that in us is placed a part of the sovereignty of this country; that on us, as constituent parts of this government, depend the perpetuity of our republican institutions, the character and prosperity of our nation, the happiness of its citizens, and the destiny of millions yet unborn. As citizens of this republic we feel it our bounden duty to watch over the destinies of our nation, to guard with studious care our rights, and to detect and exterminate whatever has a tendency to corrupt our republican institutions, or set aside our laws. The subject of free masonry is one which has of late engrossed the attention of the people in many parts of the United States. It is a subject which is of vital importance, and demands the serious attention of every christian, patriot and republican. What may be your sentiments on this subject, we know not. By some it is affirmed, that you are now a mason of the highest order, and a zealous supporter of the masonic institution; and by others, that though you were once a mason, you have of late abandoned the society and are now opposed to the institution; so that we have been unable as yet to ascertain with certainty your sentiments on this subject. As we are again shortly to be called upon to choose a man to preside over the councils of our nation; as it will then be our duty and privilege to raise our humble but independent voice in favor of him whom we may deem most worthy of our suffrage; and as you now stand a candidate for a high and important station, as your friends and fellow citizens, we would solicit from you a frank and candid statement of your sentiments on this subject. We solicit this with the more confidence because we believe you have always sustained the character of the frank and affable friend, and the faithful and undisguised politician, and that you would scorn to obtain the suffrage of the people by concealing your sentiments.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES A WATSON,
NOBLE BUTLER,
JAMES H. THOMPSON.

ANSWER.

ASHLAND, Oct. 8, 1831.

Gentlemen:

I hope you will excuse the delay in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd ult. which has arisen from my absence from home and from various engagements.

Waving the considerations that I have no knowledge of the existence of an Anti-masonic meeting in Hanover, Indiana, other than that which is derived from your letter, nor of your appointment as a Committee to correspond with me, other than your statement, nor the satisfaction of a personal acquaintance with you, I will proceed at once to reply to your letter. Its professed object is to ascertain my sentiments on the subject of masonry; and the reason assigned by you for this enquiry is thus stated by yourselves: "As we are again shortly to be called upon to choose a man to preside over the councils of our nation; as it will then be our duty and privilege to raise our humble but independent voice in favor of him whom we may deem most worthy of our suffrage; and as you now stand a candidate for a high and important station, as your friends and fellow citizens, we would solicit from you a frank and candid statement of your sentiments on this subject."

I do not know a solitary provision in the Constitution of the United States which conveys the slightest authority to the General Government to interfere, one way or the other, with either Masonry or Anti-masonry. If therefore a President of the United States, or any other functionary of that Government, were to employ his official power to sustain or to abolish, or to advance the interests of Masonry, or Anti-masonry, it would be an act of usurpation or tyranny.

You have not called upon me for my opinion upon any great practical measure falling within the scope of Federal power; but passing by every question of vital interest; within the sphere of its operation you demand my sentiments upon a subject with which *I* humbly conceive it has nothing to do, and you place this demand on the ground of the influence which my sentiments might exert upon the exercise of an undoubted and important privilege which you posses as citizens of the United States.

A compliance on my part, with your demand would amount to an implied admission, that individual sentiments, on the subject of Masonry formed a proper consideration in regulating the exercise of the elective franchise in respect to officers of the Federal Government. I can make no such admission. *I* cannot believe that whether *I* am hostile or friendly to Anti-Masonry is at all material in the formation of any judgment on the part of my fellow citizens, concerning my fitness for any office under the Government of the U. States. That elevated office, to which you allude should in my opinion, be filled by one who is capable, unswayed by sectarian feelings or passions of administering its high duties impartially towards the whole people of the United States, however divided into religious, social, benevolent or literary associations.

Entertaining these views, *I* have constantly refused to make myself a party to the unhappy contest raging, distant from me in other parts of the Union, between Masons and Anti-masons. Whilst these views remain uncorrected *I* must adhere to that determination. *If*, indeed, you gentlemen, will point to the provision in the Federal Constitution which can legitimately be made to operate upon the subject in question *I* would not hesitate promptly to comply with your request. In the meantime, in declining it I hope you will consider me as not wanting in proper respect to you or to those whom you represent, but as acting from a conviction of the impropriety of blending an alien ingredient with a question, already sufficiently complex, and also from a sense of personal independence.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. JAMES A. WATSON,
NOBLE BUTLER,
JAMES H. THOMPSON.

"COBBETT'S CORN."—Cobbett's Register of September 24th, as well as several of the preceding numbers, contains extracts from several papers in different parts of the kingdom, and from letters, giving accounts of successful attempts to cultivate Indian corn in Great Britain, on the recommendation of Mr. Cobbett, and according to his instructions. He thinks that the cultivation of this corn will be "a great benefit to the laboring people," and that it will greatly tend to bring them back "a due proportion of small farms." At the close of his last article on the subject, we find the following somewhat bombastical.

CHALLENGE.

To all the Yankees upon the face of the Earth.

I, William Cobbett, of Kensington, in Old England, hereby offer to bet any Yankee, one hundred pounds, the conditions of which bet are as follows:—*First* that the said Yankee shall plant an acre of corn in England; that the said Yankee shall have his acre standing and growing in some place within ten miles distance of the Court House of the city of New-York; that when he shall declare it to be ripe, Dr. Mitchell,* of New York, his countryman, or, in case of inability of him, Mr. John Tredwell, of Long Island, shall go and ascertain, from the measuring of a square rod, impartially taken, how much corn he has standing upon his acre; and that the said Yankee shall appoint one of his countrymen residing in England, to come in like manner, and take an account of the amount of my crop; that the parties shall communicate to us severally the amount of the crop in America, and the amount of the crop in England; that if the American judge's account of the Yankee's crop exceeds that of mine, Dr Mitchell, or the other judge shall draw upon me for the hundred pounds through Mr. John Harris, of New York, who will pay the bill, that, if the contrary be the result, the said Dr Mitchell or John Tredwell shall see the hundred pounds paid to Mr. John Harris on my account. That there may be no dispute about big corn or little corn and the difference or amount of crop, or the difference there is in great corn and small corn in filling the bushel, the question shall be decided by the weight of shelled corn; that is to say, a rod of ground shall have the ears taken off, husked and shelled upon the spot, and then weighed, and the question be decided by the weight.

Now, I am perfectly serious in this challenge, and do it to convince the people of the United States that we can grow as good corn as they, and even greater crops. They have always said to me that 'corn' was the only thing wanted to make England the finest country in the world; and this is to convince them that we have got it. I desire Mr. George Woodward, of New York, to put this into the American newspapers. Another condition is, that any one accepting the challenge must communicate that fact, and describe the spot where the acre of land is, to Mr. George Woodward before the first day of next May: and Mr. Woodward must be satisfied that the party, if losing, will pay the hundred pounds at once The umpire appointed to judge of my crop must be one that Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Tredwell, or Mr. Woodward, will be answerable for in point of integrity.

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*Lately deceased—*Sentinel.*

Mr. Cobbett is also endeavoring to introduce the use of the *husks* of the corn for *bedding*. He says that they are a better material for bedding than wool or hair, if not better even than feathers.—The husks are to be 'torn into little slips,' with a machine for the purpose; and when so prepared, they 'form a fine soft bed to last for years and years, without clotting into lumps, and without dust and filth of any sort' 'What a blessing,' says he, 'is here for the working people!' and he promises to give some instructions about it in the next edition of his 'Cottage Economy.'—[N. Y. Sentinel.

At Milledgeville, on the 10th ult, a dinner was given to Mr. Gilmer, the late Governor of Georgia, by about two hundred of his friends. He addressed the company in a speech from which the following is extracted:—"I have endeavoured to fill all the offices in the gift of the Executive with such persons as were supposed to be best qualified to discharge their duties, without regard to party distinction. It was in the observance of this rule, that I had hoped to satisfy every one of the sincerity of the determination which I had expressed, of being the Governor of the State and not of a party. I have however, been disappointed, as is now known to every one. Too many unworthy persons had continually profited by the violence of the contest for party supremacy, to be disposed to respect a rule which excluded them from the rewards to which they had been accustomed, for their successful support of candidates for office. Numerous applications were made to me *for rewards for such service* upon my entering into office—*all have been disappointed.* I have sought for public officers among those only, who were known to be worthy of confidence. *I have considered the claims of all applicants lessened by the act of asking.* Many of those who hear me, and who have been familiar with the course which I have pursued, are aware of the bitter opposition which I have received from disappointed applicants of both parties, I have acted without looking to personal consequences, and cannot but feel gratified that I can say with perfect sincerity, on this occasion, that I have not used the power which was placed in my hands by the People, in one instance to aid in the accomplishment of *any selfish purposes.*"

THE LIFE OF A PHYSICIAN

There are few medical men who will not be ready to assent to the accuracy of the following sketch. It is drawn by one, who is represented to have attained eminence in the profession but who is desirous of dissuading his nephew from pursuing it."

"Of all professions, that of medicine is the most anxious, the most disgustful, the most thankless. Forced to humor the capricious, to soothe the irritable, to persuade the headstrong; to mingle in scenes which even familiarity cannot divest of their loathsomeness; to feel the gnawing of anxiety when fathers, husbands, and brothers confide their dearest interests to your skill—still more, when with the life of your patient your own reputation lies at stake—and then when all is done that man can do, to have your services requited with a grudging hand, & unthankful heart,—such is the life of a physician! Nay, even in the eyes of those, who should know how to appreciate your merits, you will find that the discharge of the pecuniary debt cancels all obligation.—As if money could repay such services as ours!—Remember Jeremy, I speak of the better (would I could say the greater!) part of the profession; for, as for those whose only object is to earn a living, who would draw the last drop from their veins of the victim, could they but coin it into gold—Nephew! a quack you shall not be! I will bury you with this hand first!

"Believe me, this is no fanciful picture If you have genius, if you be of an impatient temper, if your character be proud and finely sensitive, I warn you—study not medicine. Yet I repeat as far as concerns myself, I have no objections, I am willing to instruct you: but weigh well what you do—lest you repent when repentance will avail you nothing."

Journal of Health.

Chimnies on Fire.—The prefect of police of police of Paris has directed that a quantity of flour of sulphur should be continually kept at the watch house of the firemen in that metropolis, and at the places of residence of the Police Offices. Flour of sulphur, as has been demonstrated in theory and as experience has shewn, will effectually put out a fire in the chimney. It is only necessary to burn a small quantity on the hearth of the fire place, the chimney of which is on fire The sulphur combining with the oxigen of the air, fills the chimney with sulphuric acid gas, which stops almost immediately the combustion of carbon, the basis of soot. At the first view it appears strange that by increasing one fire another is extinguished, but the means alluded to are as powerful as simple. It is almost superfluous to observe that flour of sulphur can only be successfully used to put out a fire in a chimney and that in case of other fires, it would not only be useless but dangerous.

N. Y. York.

The Madawaska Prisoners liberated.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that Barnabas Hunnewell Daniel Savage and Jesse Wheelock, the Madawaska settlers imprisoned in Fredericton Jail, have been released, by the Governor of New Brunswick, in consequence of representations made to him by the British Minister at Washington. Having been convicted of "a conspiracy to subvert His Majesty's authority in that Province," they were sentenced to three months, imprisonment, and a fine of £50 each. They are now pardoned and "discharged out of custody, upon their respectively entering into recognizances to His Majesty, for the payment of the said fines, so imposed upon them when thereto requested;" an accident says the Portland Advertiser which it is understood will never happen.—*Amer.*

COLONY OF LIBERIA.—In Monrovia 55 new wood and stone Houses were erected in 1830; Caldwell and Millsburg, and some towns for recaptured negroes, share in the general prosperity. Francis Devany, an emancipated slave, has accumulated a property worth $20,000.—Mr. Waring, another colonist, sold goods to the amount of $70,000; two of the colonists own vessels, and would trade with the United States had they a national flag. Nett profits on ivory and dye woods, passing through the hands of the settlers in one year, was $30,786; eight vessels traded to the colony last year from Philadelphia.

In agriculture, every thing grows spontaneously, there is no winter; one continual spring blooming There are six schools in successful operation. It is calculated that every child in the colony shall be educated; 100 from the neighboring clans now attend the schools at Liberia. Divine service and sunday schools are regularly attended. There are three religious societies, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Meetings on the Sabbath and week day evenings.—Three Swiss Missionaries reside there. The christian religion appears to have some influence on the surrounding tribes. The population is 2,000—they have six militia companies, a fort, 20 pieces of cannon, and arms enough to arm 1,000 men.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

From the London Morning Herald, Oct. 1.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

FOR SEPTEMBER.

September, in general a harvest month found this year its business forestalled, its "occupation gone." The corn was all housed, at least in the South of England, by the beginning of the month The succeeding period has been hitherto distinguished by a series of lovely autumnal weather; not without sufficient rain to urge on the course of later vegetation but with a general tendency towards a mild, dry, serene state of the atmosphere The business of harvest being concluded early, the farmer has been at liberty to attend to his wheat fallows, which, notwithstanding the generally propitious summer have demanded much of his attention; for the mild growing season has caused weeds and grass to vegetate apace, and has given much work to ploughs, harrows and scarifiers. The various opinions entertained respecting the productiveness of the harvest have not in a measure, been subjected to the rigid test of the flail and the bushel, and touching wheat in particular—that grain in which all are most interested—it appears that the extravagant anticipations with which superficial observers are in the habit of ushering in almost successive harvests, have as usual shrunk into nothing. These empty flourishes are unworthy of notice But this year even sober minded practical farmers seem to have deceived both themselves and others with vain hopes of an unusually abundant crop, even to a late period of the harvest; and now, when they find the reality, both as to bulk and quality, fall far short of their too sanguine expectations, many seem inclined to fly towards the opposite extreme, and charterize the the produce as absolutely deficient, because it does not turn out exuberant.—The excess over last year's produce may probably amount to one fourth, and we cannot but repeat our conjecture that the crop on the whole will prove *about* an average one; whether a little above or below that ponit it is not easy correctly to ascertain. The price of wheat in the market seems to indicate something like the prospects of an average supply. There was not much old wheat on hand, yet during the month prices have receded, and are still falling; considerably for inferior samples—in a less degree for the higher qualities. Yet now the demand for seed wheat is considerable, superadded to that for grinding, and the supply is not so great as when thrashing machines were more universally in use. Yet there are many who entertain an opinion that wheat will advance in price, and it seems if our merchants were among those who calculate on a rise for it appears from the monthly return, that little more than 9000 quarters of a foreign wheat have been entered for home consumption during the month of August, while at the beginning of Sept. there were between 9 and 600,000 quarters bonded in the warehouses, evidently waiting for higher prices and a reduction of duty. It seems therefore, not improbable that some rise may take place, more especially as a mere average crop will hardly supply our consumption, and the state of the chief exporting countries of Europe is such as may present obstacles to a ready importation from thence. Of barley and oats we have nothing to add or alter, as respects their productiveness, to what has been stated in our former reports. They will probably prove average crops; the former of varied quality, not generally excellent; the latter good.

Not many years ago a man appeared in court, whether as plaintiff, defendant, or witness, tradition does not inform us. Be this as it may, the following dialogue ensued:

Court—What is your name, sir?

Answer.—My name is Knott Martin, your honour.

C.—Well, what *is it?*

A.—It *is* Knott Martin.

C.—"Not Martin," again. We don't ask you what your name is *not*, but what it *is*. No contempt of Court sh-