EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality rennes the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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From the Northern Farmer.

PREVENTION OF BOTS IN HORSES.

The wisdom and care, with which nature has so effectually provided against the extinction of entire races, or tribes of animals and insects, by an unerring adaptation of the instincts peculiar to each tribe, to the perpetuation of its species, is perhaps, no where more conspicuous, than in the *larvæ* of the bot-fly. That bots in horses, proceed from the eggs or nits of a fly, somewhat resembling a bee in appearance and manners, has been a subject of traditionary belief; but, by what way and means, these eggs have found a passage into the stomach of the horse, has, we believe till recently been a matter of conjecture. This insect deposits its eggs on those parts of the horse more immediately within reach of his mouth; and attaches each so strongly to a single hair, (though in the most exposed situations on the legs and near the feet,) that they are secured from accident, by "flood and by field," and there remain, are carried hundreds of miles; and, though the horse fords rivers, crosses deserts of sand, or plunges in mud, they are not to be detached from their place of deposit. Yet after all this, such is the wonderful economy of *Nature*, in relation to this insect, that the moment the horse brings his warm soft lip wet with saliva, in actual contact with the eggs thus attached to his hair, they are instantly hatched, become living grubs, and enter the mouth of the horse; and though not more than a fourth of a line in length, they are exceedingly vigorous, and move about with great activity in the saliva of the horse's mouth, and with it descend into the stomach; and there remain attached to its inner coat, in form of the bot grub, until, if their number be sufficient, they destroy the life of the animal; or otherwise, till the June following when they relinquish their hold, and are deposited in the dunghill; and, being transformed, soon appear in the form of the bot-fly, prepared again to renew their perpetual round of depredations, on this most noble of our domestic animals.

That the above is not all theory, and nothing else, may be satisfactorily demonstrated by the following simple and easy experiment.

Let any one after holding his hand for a few seconds in a vessel of warm water, of a temperature a very little above blood heat, immediately pass it gently and slowly over the eggs, or nits of the bot-fly, which at this season of the year, frequently cover large spaces on the fore legs, and about the breast of the horse; at the same time pressing them gently for a second or two; and he will find on close examination, the living grub in great numbers, and though minute, yet visible to the naked eye, moving rapidly and vigorously, through the water remaining on his hand. We have seen this experiment tried, and have given simply, the process and its result.

By this experiment, so far as respects ourselves certainly, new light has been thrown on the habits and instincts of this family of insects; and, if it result not in the discovery of the means of expelling them from the stomach of the horse after they have taken possession, it may do more; it may furnish the means of preventing their entrance there.

We are indebted to one of our patrons, a gentleman of much observation and intelligence in things useful, residing in Salem, N. Y for the information which led to the above experiment; as well as for the following receipe, for preventing bots in horses, which is deduced from it. He says:

"Soon after the bot-fly commences depositing the eggs on the horse, take water a little more than blood warm and with a linnen or cotton cloth wash those parts of the horse where the eggs are deposited, moving the hand gently over them, and repeat the washing as often as once a week, till the bot-fly disapppear, and your horse will not be troubled with bots."—This gentleman further says that, "By the above experiment any man may be convinced that this recipe is a sure preventive of the bots in horses." And we see no reason why it may not be effectual; as by this means, the grub is hatched out, and immediately perishes, for want of that warmth and nourishment; provided for it by Nature, in the stomach of the horse.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Mr. Snowden—Urgent avocations have hitherto hindered the fulfilment of that promise which I now hasten to redeem.—A sketch of the Introduction and Progress of the Association of the "Sisters of Charity, in these United States.

Among the learned and pious Ecclesiastics who emigrated to this country, after the sanguinary epoch of the French Revolution, was one whose name stands conspicuous in the literary world. Become a citizen of our happy Republic gratitude prompted him to make some return for the kindness and protection afforded to him. Of the few books saved from the wreck of his Library was the celebrated little treatise styled the "Institute of St. Vincent of Paul." This Institute was submitted to the revision of John Carroll, the most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore—the patriot, the associate and friend of Washington—and was modified and adapted to our Republican Institutions by that illustrious Prelate.

The American People, as we shall see in the sequel, were not slow in discerning the merits of this "Institute."

In the year 1809, a period when establishments for female education were comparatively few in this country, the Institute of St. Vincent of Paul was partially made known through the instrumentality of Mrs. Seaton, a lady of New York, distinguished by birth and education.—This lady having in company with her husband, travelled through Europe and visited the classic soil of Italy and the "Eternal city," abandoned the tenets of her sect, and embraced the Catholic Religion.

After the death of her husband, she returned to her native America, & having formed an Association of pious and respectable ladies, under the Institute of St. Vincent, founded the Academy of St. Joseph's in the beautiful valley of that name, near Emmitsburg, in Frederick county, Maryland.

The farm on which this splendid establishment stands was the donation of a wealthy and pious citizen of Philadelphia, who became a convert of the Catholic Religion, subsequently embraced the Ecclesiastical state, and is now on a visit to the Holy Land. In the course of a few years, several young ladies of respectability and fortune joined the Association, and enabled the Sisterhood to extend and establish branches of the Institute in the principal cities of the Union.

On the 27th September, 1814, the "Sisters of Charity" were invited to the City of *Philadelphia*, in order to establish there an Orphan Asylum, which has been ever since bountifully supported by the voluntary donations of the citizens. And the good effects resulting to society from this institution became so evident, that two more Orphan Asylums were placed under their charge; and at this moment, there are from two to three hundred orphan children under the superintendance of those ladies.

New York; (the London of America) jealous of the advantages enjoyed by her sister cities in the possession of such guardians of their female youth, invited, (in the year 1816) & obtained, a branch of the Association to form a permanent residence in their city, and superintend the Female Academy of St. Joseph.

The Sisters commenced their labors in that city with one orphan pupil; and there are at this time one hundred and thirty under their care, together with three other institutions which have been since established: all which are liberally supported by the voluntary contributions of the citizens.

Brooklyn also, emulating the laudable example, has solicited and obtained the aid of those ladies in forming the morals and embellishing the minds of their rising youth.

The 4th of July—a memorial epoch—the 4th of July, 1821; was the day chosen by the enlightened and patriotic citizens of *Baltimore* to commit to the exclusive direction and charge of the "Sisters of Charity" their noble Infirmary, their orphan Asylum, and three other charitable institutions; monuments of the liberality and philanthropy of the citizens of Baltimore.

In 1824, the City of *Frederick*, in Maryland, joined their worthy and zealous Pastor in soliciting the residence among them of the Sisters of Charity. The worthy Dutch—the original and principal inhabitants of that city—though proverbially slow to action, are sufficiently energetic in appreciating advantages once clearly discerned. Accordingly, a handsome house was soon built for the reception of those ladies, and a number of orphans placed under their charge. In a short time after, a splendid Academy, the "*Decus et Tutemen*" of the City of Frederick, was erected and placed under the control of the "Sisters." In this institution all the branches of a polished female education are taught.

The *Metropolis* of the *Union*, in her turn, by the liberal donations of the citizens, purchased, for the, sum of six thousand dollars, a commodious and eligible establishment for the residence and the labors of the "sisters of Charity."

Here they have 35 orphans under their charge together with upwards of a hundred day scholars, who are taught gratuitously.

In the Eastern part of the city, also, a spacious Academy has been purchased for their use, which is numerously attended. In this Institution all the useful and ornamental branches of female education are taught.

In 1828, the citizens of *St. Louis*, Missouri, invited these ladies to settle in their city, and take charge of the Orphan Asylum. An extensive Academy has also been built there and placed under their superintendence. In this Institution the young ladies of the West receive an education suitable to the duties and the dignity of the sex.

The flourishing City of Cincinnati, following the example of St. Louis, invited the "Sisters" to their wealthy emporium, and the City Hospital was placed under the superintendence of these ladies by the Corporate Authorities. The Sisters have charge, also, of a large Academy in that city, for the gratuitous instruction of children in all the useful branches of education.

In *New Orleans*, also, a large School and an Orphan Asylum are placed under the care of those ladies.

The City of *Boston*, the Athens of the North has seen its frozen prejudices gradually melt away before the kindly sun of charity. The dark night of Intolerance has passed by, and the enlightened citizens of that capital have not scrupled to entrust the charge of their Orphan Asylum and Benevolent School, in which 300 children are gratuitously educated, to an association of ladies whose religious principles have, for centuries, formed the theme and terror of the pious bigot and the gloomy fanatic.

In our beloved and highly favored *Alexandria*, we have lately witnessed the arrival of those ladies amongst us. Their unobtrusive piety and mental acquirements have already gained them the esteem and confidence of our liberal citizens, who, without distinction of creeds, have entrusted the education of their fair daughters—the pride and ornament of our city—to the care of these ladies.

Frequent applications are now made to the "*Mother House*" for Sisters to form new establishments in various parts of our extensive Republic; and truly, indeed, may those ladies exclaim—

"Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?"

The Editor of the Nantucket Enquirer will accept this imperfect sketch, and become, at the same time, my apology for trespassing so largely on your valuable columns.

I am, sir, very respectfully, CIVIS.

LIBERIA.

The two free men of colour, who were delegated by the free people of colour of Natchez in the State of Mississippi, to visit Liberia in Africa, stopped for two or three days last week in this city, on their return home from Liberia. They express themselves greatly gratified with their trip, and are now on their way home, for the purpose of making arrangements to return early next spring, taking their families with them, and making a permanent settlement in that colony. They were kept constantly engaged while here answering the many questions propounded to them by the coloured people of the city respecting the colony of Liberia, and they seemed to take great pleasure in answering, conversing and giving any information in their power upon the subject.

However, we will let them speak for themselves, by inserting below, the following letter we received from them, as they were about taking their departure from this city.

Frederick Times.

FREDERICK, Oct. 12th, 1832.

Dear Sir:—In a conversation we had with you, a few evenings ago, you requested us to give you a short sketch of our trip to Liberia in Africa. Being much pleased and delighted with our trip, and the warm friendship expressed by you for the great and good cause of Colonization; gives us pleasure in furnishing you with an account as far as our feeble abilities will enable us. Having been requested by the people of Colour of Natchez, to visit and see the true state of things in Liberia, and report to them the prospects the free people of Colour of the United States would have in making a settlement in that Colony, in compliance with their request, we set out from Natchez, on the 31st of March last, and after a pleasant trip of about 45 days, after we left the American shore we safely anchored at Monrovia on the 30th June, and there we remained, diligently engaged in making inquiries and observations for the space of three weeks. Every facility was given us to examine fully into the affairs, and we found that such were their happy and prosperous condition, their kindness and hospitality that we are truly sorry that we were so circumstanced, as not to be able to remain longer with them. Sir, as soon as we placed our feet upon the soil of Liberia, we felt as if we were born again—we felt as freemen, and, for the first time, was about to enjoy in the true sense of the word, Life, Liberty and Independence. It is only necessary for a person to be one hour on that happy land to see and be satisfied that the people there enjoyed possess more truly the spirit of liberty, than they possibly can in the United States, and any circumstance. There they have no other and look to no other superior but their God, and it gave me pleasure to see with what confidence and obedience they looked to him. As respects their manner and mode of living, we think it may truly be said of them that they live under their own Vine and Fig Tree. We have seen hundreds and thousands in the United States with thousands of dollars in their pockets, who do not live near as comfortably as a great proportion in Liberia.

Although we had great accounts of Liberia before we set out, yet Sir, every thing exceeded our expectations. We were surprised when we stepped into their houses, to find their rooms well furnished, and the floors handsomely carpeted. There are five schools—two of which we visited, and were highly delighted with the discipline of the school, and the improvement of the scholars. In reference to the moral state of the colony, it gives us pleasure to say we found them strictly moral, and as a proof we only met with one who was the least *intemperate*, and but two who used profane language.—All strictly attentive to church and the observance of the Sabbath; every time we attended church, there could not have been less than from three to four hundred in the congregation. We visited the poor house, and found there four sick and infirm persons, one of whom made a good deal of complaint, for want of supplies and attention. We found only two other persons in the Colony who expressed any dissatisfaction, and we had much reason to doubt whether they had good cause for it. You asked us about the produce of the soil—we found growing pepper, corn, rice, sugar cane, cassada, plantains, cotton, finer inquality than we ever saw in the Mississippi, oranges, limes, coffee, peas, beans, sweet potates, water-melons, cucumbers, sousof, bananas and many other fruits and vegetables, and as to the fertility of the soil, we think it much like that of the Mississippi. They have also, cattle, sheep, goats, swine and poultry in great abundance. In reference to the seasons, we were there in what is called the rainy season (although it rained hard only once, for a half an hour, while we were there) and instead of the heat being oppressive, we had constantly a fine breeze, which made the air as cool as at Natchez the last of September.—We have dwelt longer than we expected, when we commenced this letter, but the subject is so pleasing to us, that we scarcely know when to stop. However, we now come to a conclution by saying, that the strongest proof we can give of our delight and gratification with the Colony is, that we now are on our way to Natchez, with a full determination and the permission of our God, to make arrangements for an immediate removal and settlement of ourselves and families in Liberia the country where we think liberty and freedom truly dwells. With sentiments of great respect, we are yours, &c.

OSTER SIMPSON,
RCHY MOORE.

South Carolina.—The extraordinary session of the legislature of South Carolina, called by Governor Hamilton, for the purpose of perfecting the scheme of *Nullification*, commenced at Columbia on Monday the 22d instant. The aspect which it presents is of so much importance to the whole country, that we shall feel bound to follow and record its proceedings. A new doctrine, startling in its character, and threatening the gravest consequences to the peace of the whole country, is about to be put into forcible practice by the power of a whole state, exerted by her entire population through the regular forms of her constitution. State interposition, to destroy the action of the federal government in the exercise of a special power held to be legitimate by a large majority of the State, is about to be converted from speculation into action, from a theory to be discussed, into a crisis of imminent peril and alarm, requiring the instant interposition of the soundest heads and purest hearts in the country for the common safety.

Hon. Henry Deas was re-elected President of the Senate, and Henry L. Pinckney, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Governor Hamilton's Message was received immediately, and referred to a joint committee of both houses consisting of Messrs. Seabrook, Warren, Manning, Butler, Campbell, Reid, and Patterson, from the Senate; and Messrs. Preston, Noble, R. B. Smith, Player, Holmes, Dunkin, Ervin, M'Cord, M'White, Cohen, Potts and Maxwell, from the House of Representatives.

The committee, on the next morning, reported a bill calling a *Convention* of the people of the State, "to consider of and determine on the Tariff Question." The bill proposes that on the second Monday and Tuesday in November ensuing, each district and parish shall elect a number of delegates, equal to their number of senators and representatives in the legislature, to meet at Columbia on Monday, the 19th proximo.

By this bill, the convention will be selected precisely in the form of the legislature, and consequently, even if the elections are contested, will be but the same body in another form. The *Union* party having determined to offer no candidates, the *Nullifiers* will have the whole matter to themselves.

The message of Governor Hamilton contains no new views upon the question. He simply congratulates his party on their triumph throughout the State in the late elections, and announces briefly the grounds of his hostility to the Tariff act of last session. He declares it to be a sacrifice of "all the just claims and interests of the South"—to be "at war with every acknowledged principle of wise and beneficent taxation which has ever existed on the face of the earth, among any nation having the shadow of a claim to civilization, or a just knowledge of finance,"—and affirms, that "if the Southern States had been subjugated provinces, and after a war of exhausting desolation had surrendered at discretion under the sword," the "conquerors" would have desired no other bill than that of 1832. He recommends the call for a convention without any reference to the measures to be projected in that body. *Nullification* is, however, understood.

Besides the attitude in which these proceedings are to place the state towards the Union, there is another scarcely less appalling danger in her own domestic relations. The Union party, with Col. Drayton at their head, lately resolved that they would be "firm in their allegiance to the United States," and would "resist" nullification by all "legal and constitutional means."

The Columbia Telescope, the leading organ of the nullifiers, treats these resolutions in the following threatening terms, under which are plainly signified—pains and penalties—bills of attainder—confiscation of estates—imprisonment—it may be death on the scaffold.

"To this cautious and determined moderation of a party, *that is now in the State*, we must avow in the strongest terms, that such cases, as that presented by the last proceedings of the Charleston Union party, should form an exception. If it be no more than an expiring effort of foolishly rancorous hate—a great final bravado—it is well, and suits the genius of their party. But if they really mean, what they say—that the United States (Massachusetts, Rhode Island or Connecticut, that is to say) not Carolina, is their country—that they owe no affection nor allegiance here, and no obedience to the laws of this land—if they say this, and, saying it, ACT *upon it*, and proceed *to set at defience the constituted authorities of this realm of South Carolina*, it will be time to teach them that the State whose lap they have already too long encumbered, *can shake them from her robe*."

Governor Hamilton's message obliquely hints at the same cansequences when he affirms that:

"When the Convention shall speak, its voice next to the voice of God, must command our most perfect obedience. We owe no allegiance to any other power, except that which through a similar assemblage, South Carolina has thought fit to contract for us, and which in paying to the extent, and so long as she thinks proper that the obligation should continue, is but rendering our loyalty to her."—*Balt. Amer.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. of Nov. 3.

About half past three o'clock this morning, our news schooner Evening Edition came up from below, with London papers to September 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. They contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter Scott—the death of the King of Spain—and the rejection, by Holland, of the ultimatum of the London Conference. The commercial advices are also interesting.

Death of Sir Walter Scott.—We learn from Captain Bursley and passengers, that a letter was sent on board the ship the day she sailed, for the lady of Judge Sewell, of Quebec, with an endorsement on the back of it that Sir Walter Scott died on the 22d.

Letters have been received at Paris from Alexandria dated on the 18th of July, which state that a telegraphic despatch had been received at that place announcing the capture of the Turkish camp at Hama by the Egyptians.

LEITH, Sept. 18.—This morning at 10 o'clock the United Kingdom steamer sailed from Newhaven Roads for Hamburg, having on board his Ex-Majesty Charles X. Duke de Bordeaux, and suite.

DEATH OF FERDINAND OF SPAIN.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22—Intelligence has been received through France to day, of the death of the King of Spain, which there is no reason for doubting, though some persons have delared themselves incredulous on the subject. His health has been declining for sometime past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, if confirmed, is expected to hasten the approach of the crisis in Spain.

CHANGE IN THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Despatches have been received by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, from General Goblet, announcing the retirement of M. de Meulinaire the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of General Goblet to that post ad interim. An entire change of the Belgian Ministry is announced, but it is not yet officially stated who are to replace them. M. Van Weyer has received from General Goblet full powers to treat with the Dutch Minister Baron Von Zuylen, on the dispute between Holland and Belgium; but up to the present time, Baron Von Zuylen has received no powers from his court to treat with M. Van de Weyer on the subject; and it remains to be seen whether the King of Holland will consent to such a mode of proceeding, taking for the basis of it the recommendations of the Conference.

It is not true, as stated by some of our contemporaries, that Leopold has accepted certain propositions from the Conference; he has neither accepted nor rejected anything that has been suggested to him from that quarter, and the Conference have merely advised the course which they wish him to follow. The retirement of M. de Meulinaire and the other ministers, however, and the powers given to M. Van de Weyer, to negotiate with the Baron Von Zuylen, are, we think, strong indications of a disposition, on the part of Leopold, to adopt most, if not all, the suggestions of the Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Russian ambassador, Count Malasaevilch, has arrived in town to-day from Doncaster. He is supposed to have been sent for by the Dutch minister, to strengthen his position with regard to the Conference of the English ministry. The meeting of the Conference, which was to have taken place to-day, has been put off till Monday, and it is believed that Lord Grey has been sent for to assist at its deliberations.

Of the foreign funds the chief fluctuations to-day were in Dutch and Belgian, which have both declined. All the European securities are however, more or less affected by the crisis which is believed to be impending.

REJECTION OF THE ULTIMATUM OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

London, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.—Very little excitement has been produced in the money market by the confirmation of the rumours respecting the note of the King of Holland though in fact, to the general apprehension, it makes the alternative of a war all but inevitable. This is owing, probably; to the very contracted state of business and the almost total extinction of speculative transactions in the funds. Had similar circumstances occurred a year or two back, they could not have failed to produce very material fluctuations. Consols left off at 84 1-8, and Exchequer Bills at 16 to 17 premium.

From the Sun, evening of Sept. 22,

The expectations which were entertained by the Conference of a speedy & satisfactory arrangement of the Belgian question are at an end. On Thursday evening a sealed note, from the King of Holland to the Conference, was given to Lord Palmerston by the Dutch Ambassador, Baron Von Zuylen; and last night the members of the Conference having all assembled, the note was opened and read by them. Instead of finding, as they had expected, an acknowledgment of the readiness of the King of Holland to treat with the King of Belgium, on the recommendations of the Conference, and an appointment of Baron Von Zuylen with full powers to treat with M. Van de Weyer, the Conference to their astonishment, and to the real indignation of some, as well as the avowed indignation of all, found a long note without the slightest allusion to the proposal of negociations between M. Van de Weyer and Baron Von Zuylen, or to the suggestions of the Conference.

The note commences by an expression of surprise on the part of the writer, M. de Verstolk, in the name of the King, his master, at the delay which has attended the Belgian question since the conditions on which the King was willing to treat had been made known to the Conference & to the Belgians, and then proceeds in language which is intended to be courteous, but which is not to be misunderstood, to complain of the support given by the Conference to revolutionary principles; and to declare that, whatever may be the conduct of the great powers, the King of Holland, relying on the justice of his cause, and on the support of Divine Providence, will know how to maintain his honor without the necessity of conceding points which are of vital importance to his country.

The note is of great length, but we have given its chief character. It is evidently intended only for farther delay; and, unless France and England should act a decisive and manly part, that object will be gained.—Let us hope however, that the two cabinets will see their interest, and unite in a resolution to compel the King of Holland to conclude a treaty with Belgium, on terms which, without being dishonorable to him, shall be fair and liberal towards his former subjects.

The position of Leopold is now one of great difficulty; but, as regards his country and France it is better than it was a few days ago. By taking upon himself to accept the proposals of the Conference, contrary to the declared wishes of the Chambers, and to dismiss a ministry acting in accordance with those bodies, he has shown his desire for peace, and has a direct claim for support on the British and French cabinets. The King of Holland has rejected all overtures for peace, except on his own terms; and if Belgium be abandoned by us and France, after the concessions offered by her King at the risk of his own popularity with his people, the two governments will be guilty not only of great meanness, but of great injustice; and the next thing to be expected will be a dictation to England and France, on matters directly concerning their own honor and safety, by some petty

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