the *axle-tree* remains in its place as though nothing had given way, and the wheels unaltered in their position. It is impossible to come to the ground, unless the spokes or fellows break altogether. The construction of this instrument is perfectly simple, and may, we understand, be attached to any wheeled carriage, at a very moderate expense. It is never brought into use until an accident occurs, and it is therefore not exposed to injury, nor can it become impaired. It is consequently always in a condition to afford perfect security, and answer in every instance the purposes for which it has been invented. Who would be without having this safe guard? Should it not be attached to the stages of the different lines throughout the United States? The Doctor has obtained Letters Patent for this simple, ornamental, and highly useful and all important invention.

THE WANDERING PIPER.

We learn from the Eastport Democrat, that this personage, of whom so much has been said in the English papers, has arrived in that town, and intends to visit most of the populous towns & cities in the United States. The following from the Durham Chronicle, gives an account of his extraordinary undertaking.

"We are enabled in consequence of a gentleman being in this country who is well acquainted with the nature of this individual's engagement, to give our readers in general, and the sporting classes in particular, a more correct account of him then has yet appeared. He was for a considerable time an officer in the Army, served under Sir John Moore & the Duke of Wellington, and sold his commission after the Battle of Waterloo. His opponent is Count Bender, a French Nobleman, but educated in Scotland and at the same school with the Piper, and between whom a great friendship subsisted. They met in London in 1825, when a dispute arose concerning the hospitality of different nations, which ended in both parties finally and firmly agreeing for the sum of five thousand pounds, to travel in disguise; the one as a Fiddler in France and Belgium, and the other (our hero) as a Piper in Great Britain and Ireland, to subsist upon what the public might be pleased to give them, unsolicited—and whoever was to have the most money in the end was to gain the prize. They both commenced their wanderings in the Summer of 1825, but an uncle of the Piper's who then held an official situation, having heard of their freak put a stop to their proceedings before the end of three months—this gentleman however, died in 1827, which left both parties free from restraint, in consequence of which they started in August, 1828—the one from Stonehaven, in Scotland and the other from Calais in France. This important campaign was only intended to last three years, and would have finished before now, had not the Piper received a severe hurt from the upsetting of a stage coach in Ireland, which confined him for fifteen months, during which time there was a secession on both sides. The Piper, during his illness, lay at the house of Sir Thomas Butler, Baronet, Ballintemple, County Carlow, where he met with the greatest kindness; indeed the Irish, high and low, seem to have completely entered into the spirit of the undertaking.

He was never allowed in any one instance to pay any thing to the Hotels where he put up—waiter chamber maids, boots, and porter, all refused to accept remuneration for their services—nay, the very beggar wished his "Honour good luck and a safe journey," without laying him under further contribution He says that he has been charged in all instances to the very utmost extent in England; we could have wished it had been otherwise for the honor of our national character; besides, it is not only robbing the Piper, but also the poor, as up to this date he has given the sum of seven hundred pounds, to the different charities on his route, receipts for which are lodged in the hands of John Stuart, esq. Cleaveland street, London; the editors of the Liverpool Journal Nottingham Review, Connaught Journal and Hull Rockingham, for the inspection of the curious and sceptical. We understand he will visit Durham on an early day, and we have no doubt he will be listened to with delight, and treated with the courtesy due to so extraordinary a visiter.

JOHN RANDOLPH IS NO MORE!

He died at Philadelphia on Friday afternoon last, 24th May as will be seen by the following, which we copy from the Pennsylvanian of Saturday.

JOHN RANDOLPH, *of Roanoke*, is no more.—He died yesterday about twelve o'clock, at the City Hotel. The excitement in Chesnut street, when the melancholy fact became known, can be imagined—not described.

Thus has departed at the advanced age of sixty-one years, one of the most extraordinary men that perhaps ever appeared in the world. Whatever feelings, whatever enmities, whatever hostilities, and whatever prejudices may have existed towards him when living, they are all buried in the same grave in which his ashes will be consigned to their long repose.—The generation that survives and all that follow will only remember his excellencies, for he had many—his virtues, and they were not few—his unrivalled genius—his unequalled eloquence—his wit, that never beamed but in the most brilliant light—and his learning, that irradiated his whole converse, society and intercourse. He was a statesman—a philosopher—a philanthropist—not of the day—not for a party—but for mankind—for after ages. It is a remarkable coincidence that his soul should take its last flight in the same city in which he made his political *debut* in the councils of his country.

Mr. Randolph became a member of the House of Representatives about the time when Mr. Jefferson came into power. He was then a young man, but his appearance was even more juvenile than his years. It is related of him that on being questioned by the speaker about his age, he replied, in his peculiar tone, "ask my constituents." He had been, while a young man, a warm politician at the Virginia Court Houses and hustings, and we remember to have heard him once give an account of his visit to Poughkeepsie, to hear the debate in the Convention of New York, called together to deliberate on accepting the constitution of 1787.

Mr. Randolph took the republican side of the question on his appearance in Congress.—He at once attained a high rank as a debater, and was appointed Chairman to the most important committee of the House, the committee of ways and means. He continued in this position for several years, gave great evidence of talent and originality, but occasionally showed an eccentricity that gradually cooled the admiration and friendship of Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. Randolph was, we believe, one of the managers who conducted the proceedings in relation to Burr—but we forget at this moment the exact complexion of his participation.

It was during the second presidency of Mr. Jefferson, that Mr. Randolph withdrew his support entirely from that patriot's administration. Of this event he was in the habit of saying, "when Mr. Jefferson made war on my tobacco, I made war on him. He opposed the non-intercourse and embargo laws and took the same exceptions to those measures which New England did.

It has been, however, said, that the cause of his opposition to Mr. Jefferson's administration; was the refusal of a mission to France. Mr. Randolph told Mr. Jefferson one day, "My health, sir, requires a voyage to Europe—can't you give a passport to France? Mr. Jefferson did not, or would not, understand the hint thus delicately conveyed. No mission was forthcoming—Mr. Randolph's health did not require a sea voyage—and he then took the opposition ground distinctly and openly.

During the whole of Mr. Madison's administration, and part of Mr. Monroe's, Mr. Randolph continued in opposition to the administration. His speeches are partly on record—but their spirit and beauty no pen can record. He was warmly opposed to the late war, and made many eloquent bursts against that popular measure.

On the chartering of the present United States Bank, he made a speech of great originality in hostility to all banks. His favorite expression was that the Constitution was a "hard money constitution"—but Congress was making it a "paper money constitution."

His last appearance in Congress was during the sessions of 1828-29. The first session, previous to the election of General Jackson, he used to speak every other day. We heard him on almost every occasion: and although he was always erratic he was always fascinating—sometimes eloquent—never without point—and occasionally beautiful: and severe to an extreme degree.

Mr. Randolph's *beau ideal* of country was "old Virginia"—"ancient old Virginia" his patriotism was the love of the hills, the streams, the rivers, the vales and the blue mountains of his loved Virginia. He has done more to make the "old dominion" the idol, the pride the whole world to Virginians, than all their other public men put together. Virginia was to him a sentiment—a feeling—a passion—a mistress—a lover—all that he cared for, and all that he valued in life. Horses, society, foreign travel and adventure occasionally called forth his attention and his resources—but all these occupations were merely interludes to the great drama of Virginian ascendency, which perpetually haunted his imagination, and sometimes reached his heart. There was no man that could wield the popular enthusiasm of the "old dominion" with the wizard power that John Randolph could. He was indeed capricious as a lover, and so was his mistress—but on great emergencies they were always found locked in each other's arms. His influence over his immediate constituents was unbounded. "Do you intend to come to Congress again?" asked a gentleman of his immediate predecessor, Judge Bouldin. "I can't tell—it depends whether Mr. Randolph wants to run or not."

But we must close this brief sketch of the character of John Randolph a man that, "take him for all in all" we shall not look upon his like again during the present century. He belongs not to the useful class of leading spirits. His region was mind—imagination—ornament—eloquence. His intercourse in private society was as fascinating as his public speaking. He was, however, taciturn and loquacious by fits and starts. A full & accurate history of his life and character would make one of the most fascinating books that ever appeared on this side of the Atlantic.

We understand that his remains will be sent back to his beloved Virginia, there to repose among the ashes of his forefathers. The Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia attended him in his dying moments, and took measures to have those melancholy rites performed which the sad event called forth. L. W. Tazewell is we believe, also here, or was but a day or two ago. A couple of hours before his death, he talked and said he felt as well as usual—his health, had, in fact, recovered He wrote to Virginia for the pedigree of a horse. It was but the last flickering flame blazing up for a moment only to be succeeded by a long and lasting night in this world.—"I am going," said he to a gentleman of this city the other day, "I am going to England—'tis the last throw of the die." He was right in one respect—it was indeed the last throw of the die—but it was a throw into eternity—not to England. We have all to travel the same journey, and make the same throw.—With John Randolph dies the wizard power that wielded the political imagination of Virginia.

From the Daily Intelligencer of Saturday last.

John Randolph is no more!—This distinguished and gifted individual breathed his last at Hoskell's hotel yesterday, at a quarter before three o'clock.

He arrived in this city in an extreme state of debility; and from the expressions which frequently dropped from him, it is thought that he knew the real state of his health. After his arrival he continued to sink. The lamp of life flickered in the socket; and even the strength of occasional flashes only informed those; aware of his condition, of the approach of death. He preserved the singular power and brilliancy of his intellect to a very late hour. The evening before his death his physician informed him, with a laudable frankness, of his approaching departure; and was gratified to find the awful communication received without surprise and without disappointment. He spoke of his life as a protracted illness: and expressed a conviction that it was well that the scene of suffering should close. He regarded the past without reproach, and the future without apprehension. Until his mind was closed by the shade of the tomb, he presented the same intellectual elevation of character.

He died among strangers.

By foreign hands his dying eyes were closed,
By foreign hands his decent limbs composed,
By foreign hands his humble grave adorned,
By strangers honored, and by strangers mourned!

He died at the age of sixty one years. Forty years of his term were passed in active public life. No man has for so long a period engrossed so large a share of public attention and but few have exercised so extended and awful an influence over public sentiment. He was the "child" of Congress, when he entered it, and the "father" of the house when he left it: yet, during all this time, no man presumed to rival him in his peculiar powers; no man, however powerful his eloquence or strong his influence, dared wantonly incur the opposition of Mr. Randolph. Nature had gifted him with a peculiar and dangerous power. His sarcasm blighted every thing it touched; and he left the object of his wrath, a scathed and blasted monument of the power of genius. That he at times misused this power, is not surprising. Most men gifted with the prerogative to wield the thunder of Jove, would give nothing but thunder."

That Randolph, nervous, hypochondriac and infirm, shut out by nature from the soothing sympathies of his race, and made an object of mingled compassion and terror—that such a man should at times be morose and misanthropical, ought not to excite either their astonishment or anger. Yet it must be remembered that at all times, & in all emergencies, he was true to his character, a generous, intrepid, and magnanimous Virginian. He never descended to envy; malice or meanness; as a foe, he was open and determined; as a friend, generous and faithful. Through the long course of his political life, he retained the confidence which, in youth was placed in him, and to the last was the object of Virginia's pride and attachment. Though wayward, he was still filial; and in all his changes his devoted affection for the state which gave him birth, was unaltered.

The arrangements for his interment were made sometime before his demise. His remains will be conveyed to Virginia, and buried in his paternal estate. Virginia will receive the intelligence of his death with the sincerest and most lively regret. Let Pennsylvania, by every mark of respect in her power, show her sense of the patriotism, ability and public services of the lamented dead. At such a time party distinctions *cannot* be felt. The unhallowed whisper of party malice cannot profane the presence of the departed patriot, nor the low breathings of envy and detraction, poison the air in which the echoes of his voice have scarcely ceased to vibrate!—He was an American—a noble and native birth. An honour to the land [illegible] give him birth. Let all those who claim a share to a title which his genius has so largely contributed to elevate and brighten in those last and solemn hours, are due to the remains of the patriot dead.

From the National Gazette.

We learn that the mind of the Hon. John Randolph retained its usual character until within about two hours of his dissolution. It then appeared to sink, and suffer, like the body, complete exhaustion. He was emaciated to such a degree that his frame was a prodigy of leanness and general debility—a mere anatomy.—he gave directions that his corpse should be transported to Roanoke, and buried under a particular tree. *He* intended to visit England for the improvement of his health. We abstain from a particular obituary notice. False panegyric is nearly as bad as unjust disparagement. It is too soon to treat of the memory of John Randolph, so as to furnish a true representation and estimate of his deserts or demerits. He was an extraordinary man, singularly gifted, whose career and habits were peculiar, and whose intellectual qualities even could not be properly judged without nice discrimination, and the impartiality that time and the future changes of interest and actors in our political drama can alone produce.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

A large and respectable meeting of citizens convened at the District court room, at 1 o'clock this afternoon pursuant to notice, in the morning papers: for the purpose of taking some measures in reference to the recent death of of JOHN RANDOLPH, Judge Hopkinson, was called to the chair, and Col. John Watmough appointed Secretary.

On motion of John Sergeant, Esq. who made a forcible and eloquent address on the character and abilities of the deceased a Committee was appointed to confer with the personal friends of the late John Randolph, Esq. with the view of making arrangements for offering a public tribute of respect to his remains. This motion was supported by Horace Binney, Esq. in a speech of some length.

The motion was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and the following named gentlemen were appointed the Committee, viz:—Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Breck, Joseph Hemphill, B. Willing, C. J. Ingersoll, James Brown, G. M. Dallas, Gen. T. Cadwallader, John G. Watmough, Judge Hopkinson, and Horace Binney.

The Philadelphia Evening Post states, that Mr. Randolph "manumitted all his slaves, amounting to more than one hundred, by his will."

The remains of Mr. RANDOLPH were brought to Baltimore on Sunday last, in the Steam boat Kentucky, and immediately placed on board the Pocahontas, which leaves for Norfolk this day at one o'clock.

The United States and Russia.—The Washington Globe of Saturday contains the President's Proclamation, publishing the new treaty negociated by Mr. Buchanan with the Emperor of Russia on the 18th of December last (N. S.) The ratifications, have been duly exchanged. The Treaty contains thirteen original articles, and one separate one. They are to the following effect:

The first article establishes a reciprocal liberty of commerce, navigation, and trade—extending to the inhabitants of each State sojourning or trading in the territories of the other, the same security and protection enjoyed by natives, on condition of obedience to the laws.

The second article places the vessels of both countries in the same port on an equality as to tonnage duties. In regard to light house duties, pilotage, custom house fees, port charges, and all other fees and charges of every description and for every purpose, they are to be placed on the footing of the most favored nations, with whom there are not specific treaties on the subject now in force establishing a complete reciprocity.

The third article abolishes discriminating duties on importations, and stipulates that no greater charge of any kind whatsoever shall be levied on merchandise, &c. imported in vessels of one country than on the same articles imported in vessels of the other. By the next article it is explained that these stipulations in both cases, apply as well to arrivals in either country, from ports foreign to both, as to direct voyages.

The same reciprocal stipulations for abolishing discriminating duties are, by the fifth article, extended to exports from both countries.

The sixth and seventh articles provide that no higher duties shall be paid on importations or exportations of the produce or manufactures of either country to or from the other, than are paid on like articles from or to any other foreign country. None of these stipulations relate to coastwise navigation: that is expressly excepted and reserved to both nations.

By the eighth and ninth articles the liberty is reserved to each country to appoint consuls, vice consuls agents, &c. with the privileges of the same officers of the most favored nations,—they being liable, if engaged in commerce, to the laws and usages established for native merchants. They may act, too, without the interference of the local authorities, except when the public peace is endangered, or assistance is required to carry their decisions into effect. The parties to controversies before them are not thereby restrained in their judicial remedies at home, for acts done under this authority. Consuls, &c. may require the aid of the local authorities for the arrest, &c. of deserters. Demand in such case must be accompanied by written evidence of the claim upon the deserter, and the exhibition of proper official documents. Deserters may be placed by the consuls, &c. in the public prisons, at the cost of those claiming them, until delivered to the claimant, or sent home by another vessel. *Four months* without being sent home, is the limitation of this confinement, after which the prisoner, unless detained for crimes, shall be unconditionally discharged, and not subject to arrest again for the same cause.

The tenth article grants to alien residents in both countries the right of disposing of personal estate by will—their alien representatives to inherit and take possession personally or by deputy, without any other charges, duties or obstructions than are imposed on native heirs;—the same laws of intestacy and administration to apply in the absence of the alien heir. The *lex loci* and domestic courts are to decide the rule of descent and apportionment. In cases of *real* estate, an alien heir shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell and withdraw the proceeds, without paying any extra charges or dues. It is provided that this article does not derogate from the existing Russian laws against emigration.

By the eleventh article it is agreed, that if either party shall, hereafter, grant to another nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall, immediately, become common to the other party freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

The [illegible] articles [illegible] the treaty to Poland, and fix its duration to the year 1839, provided one year's notice of intention to abolish shall have been given at that date, or until one year after such previous notice shall have been given thereafter.

The separate article for the purpose of removing all ambiguity and subjects of discussion from their commercial relations—explains that the existing civil regulations between Russia and Sweden, Russia and Prussia, the Grand Dutchy of Finland and Poland,—which are now in force, but which "are in no manner connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general,"—are not to be affected by this treaty.—*American.*

The restoration of the Jews to the city of Jerusalem, and to their lost and lovely country that 'flowed with milk and honey,' it is said, is about becoming a serious point of consideration among the cabinets of Europe. The complicated state of Turkish affairs, and the dread that Russia may acquire a footing on the Bosphorus and Asia Minor have led the cabinets of Europe to inquire into the propriety of establishing an independent sovereignty in Palestine, as they have already done in Greece.

A new power raised up in Palestine, a Jewish kingdom, erected in Jerusalem, might prove a check to the designs of the Pacha in Egypt, as well as to the northern Nicholas. It is said in private letters, that the celebrated capitalist Rothschild and all the leading Israelites in Europe, have been consulted on the subject, and that the project has been favourably received by many. The plan is to send an army and a fleet to Palestine, under the combined auspices of England and France, and to take possession of Palestine—to negotiate with Egypt, or fight that power, but at all events to lay the foundations of a new empire in the East, in which the Jews of Europe would occupy the first rank, on condition of their emigrating to that country; & furnishing a part of the funds necessary to defray the expenses. Of course the utmost liberty of opinion in religion would be extended to all classes in the new Judea, for it is a singular fact that the Jews in the present age are the most liberal thinkers in all matter of political and religious belief.—The exclusiveness which prevailed in the high & palmy state of Jerusalem, is completely changed in this age of the world.

What a singular spectacle it would be to see that curious original, and ancient people again restored to their country by the Christain cabinets of Europe!—to see the banks of the brook of Kedron, the vale of Jehosaphat, the river Jordan, the mounts of Carmel and of Lebanon again peopled with the descendants of their ancient possessors!

From the United States Gazette of May 21.

FANTASTICALS.

Yesterday the 84th regiment of Pennsylvania militia assembled in fantastical order under their proper officers. The Colonel was the only man or *woman* that appeared in civilized garments. About one hundred lovers and actors of fun got together in parade, and bedizened themselves in garments and with paint to such an extent, that we cannot hope to give any adequate description of the parade. Two awful affairs, worse mounted, led the van, one pouring out a sort of noise that set all acoustics at defiance, while at his left there was

"Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds."

Behind these was a small four pound swivel dug up from the mud and placed on a pair of cart-wheels bestriding of which was a figure of most ghastly appearance, flourishing his match rope; then came Col. Pluck, the veritable hero, revived for the occasion, mounted on a spavined and ringboned horse, with a brown wool hat meekly cocked up, and bearing a wooden sword; he had half of a military jacket and a moity of other parts of dress.—Then came the soldiery, bepainted, bebearded, bewhiskered, bewigged and bedizened in all forms of antiquated habiliments, and all fashions and tastes of materials; every fancy of implement or weapon that ever the brains of madness conjured up, or the dreams of poetry sanctioned, were worn by these, whose situation, looks and action made them appear of that class which *followed with the pale horse.* Some twenty or thirty had put the counterpanes of their grand mothers in requisition, and had long coats made of that muslin which bears stamps of figures of horses, dogs, &c.—but the incessant pouring down of the rain had considerably weakened the texture of the cloth, and the animals had run away.

The great standard bore upon its front the imposing assurance that this was the Life Guard of the Pennsylvania Senate—and several of the battle axes, formed of boards nailed to pine sticks, bore the same inscription.

Such a vagabond host such an *outre* congregation, never trod the streets of our city; and where a diseased imagination ever conjured up such a disfigurement of the human shape, no man can guess.

Bad as it was, people laughed—every body laughed, excepting worthy Mr. Hurlick, the militia fine collector.

We shall have to dispense with the militia, and encourage the volunteers.

THE PROSCRIPTION.

The article which follows this paragraph was published in the Daily National Intelligencer of yesterday. Having reserved it for one day to see whether it would be contradicted in any particular, we now re-insert it for the special benefit of our country readers. No error has been pointed out to us in the list except the omission of *the Treasurer* of the United States, who is included in the general denunciation, and the insertion of the *Secretary of War*, whose name, we are informed, was not on the list of the proscribed, as stated yesterday.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PROSCRIPTION.—The reader will have learnt from paragraphs and communications in this paper, that a list has been actually made out of persons to be denounced to the Executive, for removal from office, and that such a list has been circulated in this city for signatures. We do not know the name of a single individual concerned in this remarkable enterprize, by which a Reform is proposed to a greater extent than has heretofore been thought of, justifying all the sinister deductions from the late publications in the official paper in this city, intended to urge the Executive to second the views of those professing friends of the Administration who are concerned in this project. The list is said to have been placed in the hands of the Executive. We have received what purports to be a synopsis of the list, of the correctness of which we cannot be certain, though in general terms assured of it. To show how wide the meditated sweep of the [illegible] such as we have seen a copy of it; repeating that we cannot vouch for its accuracy, and also, that we shall cheerfully correct any error in the list itself, or any misapprehensions of ours on the subject of it:

REMOVALS TO BE MADE.

Department of State.—The chief Clerk and seven other Clerks.

Treasury.—The chief Clerk, and seven other Clerks.

First Comptroller's Office.—The Comptroller himself, his chief Clerk, and six other clerks.

Second Comptroller's Office.—The chief Clerk, and three other Clerks.

First Aditor's Office.—The Auditor himself his chief Clerk, and seven other clerks.

Second Auditor's Office.—The Chief Clerk, and two other Clerks.

Third Auditor's Office.—The Auditor himself, his Chief Clerk, and six other Clerks.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—The chief Clerk, and six other Clerks.

Fifth Auditor's office.—The Auditor himself, and his chief Clerk.

Solicitor of the Treasury.—The Solicitor himself, and one Clerk.

Treasurer's Office.—The Chief Clerk, and three other Clerks.

Register's Office.—The Register himself, his Chief Clerk and seventeen other Clerks.

Land Office.—The chief Clerk, and eleven other Clerks.

War Office.—The Secretary of War; his Chief Clerk and eleven other Clerks.

Bounty Lands.—One Clerk.

Indian Office.—Two Clerks.

Quarter Master General's Office.—One Clerk.

Army Paymaster General's Office.—The Paymaster General, his Chief Clerk, and two other Clerks.

Army Subsistence Department.—One Clerk.

Navy Commissioners.—One of the Commissioners.

General Post Office.—Two of the Heads, the Chief Clerk, and twenty-five other Clerks.

And lastly, the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington.

To most of our readers it will be needless information, but to others it may be useful to state, that a very large proportion of the persons included in the above list are among the most able, faithful, experienced officers, and respectable citizens, that ever held public employments under the Government of the United States.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN—Some six or eight days ago, a paper was handed to me for my signature, purporting (as I understood by a hasty perusal,) to be, an address from the Citizens of Washington to the President of the United States, requesting the president to remove from office all Clerks under government that have and do justify the outrageous attack recently made upon him, by ex Lieutenant Randolph and all others that have calumniated and abused the President, as well as those of loose, idle, and dissipated habits. I signed the paper hastily, without asking any questions, (as my feelings had been recently greatly excited on account of the attack made upon the President by Randolph,) much now to my regret, as I understand that additions have been made to the paper with a list of about one hundred and fifty Clerks, among whom are some of our most respectable and worthy citizens, accompanied with charges, &c. which I never knew nor ever heard any thing about. I would sooner thrust my hand into a red hot furnace than to let my name have gone forth to support, charges, for proscription, that I never knew nor ever heard any thing of, and I do most cordially hope that those persons engaged in making the additions, & appending a list of the names of Clerks, with charges, &c. to the paper, after my signature was had, if Clerks, may meet with that rebuke from the President, Heads of Departments & Citizens generally, that such conduct justly merits; and I do disclaim ever having held any conversation, or had any intercourse at any time directly or indirectly with any of the parties concerned, in any way or shape.

May 28, 1833, S. MURRAY.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, June 1.

The Crops and the Weather.—Our farmers report their Crops as much recovered by the late rains, and prospects are good, but the extraordinary wet weather, if it continues, must be most prejudicial, indeed totally destructive of the wheat Crop. The beautiful prospects of early wheat, which had escaped the fly by its early growth, are like to be blasted by the rains. Already there is much scab, and although the fields begin to assume the harvest hue, we entertain great fears, from the weather, of the success of that particular wheat.

So great have been the rains that great anxiety is expressed for the Corn Crop, as it is impossible to work it, notwithstanding the time has arrived to render tillage absolutely necessary.

The Grass crops are fine and now need only continued sun-shine to secure them.

MISTAKE CORRECTED ——The Frederick *Times*, and from that, several other public papers have inserted a notice; regarding the Congressional District law, which it may be best to arrest the erroneous influence of. A Baltimore paper, just received, thus notices it:

A mistake.—The Frederick Times starts a question upon the new apportionment of the Congressional Districts of this state, by the last legislature, which presents a curious dilemma. It is thereby made doubtful whether the second election district in Frederick county, (including the city of Frederick) is embraced within any congressional district of the State. In the bill as reported originally, this district was attached to the upper district, with Washington and Alleghany; but in the amendments, alterations &c. which the bill received in its course through the Legislature, the district was, inadvertently we suppose, dropped out of the bill, and is no where mentioned in the law as engrossed.

The fact in the case is simply this. In the original bill which passed both houses of the legislature, the section in question contains plainly written and unaltered, the words "election district Number two." In the engrossed bill which was officially signed and sealed; the same words were as plainly written in the same place, but the word "two" has been crossed by a pen. On referring to the proceedings, it appears that no motion was made to strike out that word from the bill which passed and no authority whatever appears for erasing it.—*Md. Repub.*

We are informed that the Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH directed by will the emancipation of all his slaves. This seemed to be an object near to his heart, for when life was fast leaving him, he sent for an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia and made a testimentary disposition to that effect, stating at the same time, that he had left a will in Virginia containing directions that on his decease all his slaves should be liberated; but apprehensive some necessary formalities might have been neglected, he was desirous of repeating his injunctions to his executors in a manner that could not be mistaken or evaded.—*N. Y. Courier.*

If the DELAWARE, ship of the line, now at Norfolk; can be prepared for sailing, in time, she will bear Mr. LIVINGSTON and his family to France. The Delaware is a magnificent vessel. She will proceed to the Mediterranean station.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The inhabitants of Patroon's Island about a mile below Albany, have been stripped of every thing by the late inundation. "No previous freshet," says the Argus, "is recollected which produced such devastation on the island. In some places the entire surface of the soil is washed away to the depth of several feet. Human skeletons, buried after the Indian manner, in a sitting posture, have been exposed, which must have been entombed nearly a century ago. The island, containing 160 acres of rich soil, occupied by ten or twelve families, and highly cultivated supplies the city of Albany with vegetables for the summer, and in great measure for the remainder of the year. The floods have destroyed a promising crop on the island, and swept every vestige of vegetation from its surface."

Life Guard for the President—The Baltimore Republican of yesterday (24th.) says—"Hitherto the respect which has been felt for the office of the Chief Magistrate has been a more complete shield against any attack upon his person than swords or bayonets could ever afford, & it has been our pride & boast that such was the fact; but if such an outrage as that which has been committed by Randolph be permitted to pass with impunity, much less to be spoken of in the manner of the article in the Whig to which we objected, we have no reason to expect that similar outrages will not in future be committed, and in order to protect the person of the President, he will, in all probability, at some future day, be surrounded, as the Chief Magistrates of other countries have been, by an armed body guard. To this complexion we foresaw it would come at last. The Republican cautiously broaches the proposition for a life guard, and defends it, distantly and indirectly, by the practice of other countries.—*Richmond Whig.*

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