tan, Emperor of Attanoughkamonck, *alias* Virginia," became the "wife of the worshipful Mr. John Rolfe."—[Granger's Biog: History of Eng. vol. 2d, p. 57.—Stith. Beverley, &c.]

She died at Gravesend, in 1617, leaving an only son Thomas, whose only daughter

Jane married in 1675 Robert Bolling of the family of Bolling, of Bolling Hall, near Bradford, in the West Riding of York. [MSS. in my possession: old family record.]—This Robert Bolling emigrated to Virginia in 1660, [married Jane Rolfe as above in 1675,] lived at Kippax in the county of Prince George, and is there interred. He died in 1709, July 17th. By this marriage he had one son *John*, whose eldest son John, a great Merchant and Indian Trader, settled at Cobb's, in the county of Chesterfield, on the Appomatox. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Kennon Esq. of Conjurer's neck, by whom he had John, born Jan. 20, 1700, died at Cobb's, April 20, 1729.

Jane, [my grandmother] born 1703, married to Richard Randolph of Carle, fourth son of William Randolph of Turkey Island [a gentleman of Yorkshire] whose youngest son John, born in 1742, married in 1769 Frances, daughter of Theodorick Bland, of Cawsons [of the family of Bland of Kippax Park, near Ferry bridge in the west riding of York.] John R. died at Matoax in 1775. Theodorick Bland and John Randolph, sons of this marriage, are the "two young gentlemen" referred to in Mr. Smith's Essay.

1 Pocahontas. 2. Thomas Rolfe. 3. Jane Bolling. 4 John Bolling the elder. 5. John Bolling the younger. 6. Jane Randolph. 7 John Randolph of Roanoke the elder. 8. John Randolph of Roanoke the younger: making just *seven* descents from Pocahontas, instead of *four*! The other children of John Bolling and Mary Kennor, his wife, were

Elizabeth, born 1709, married Dr. Wm. Gay.

Mary, married John Fleming, born in 1711.

Anne, married James Murray, born in 1718.

Burke also falsifies the account of the descendants of Pocahontas. He makes Jane Bolling (my grandmother) marry a *Bolling*. The mistake was intentional with Burke, for he had the Bolling MSS. before him.

William Randolph of Yorkshire, settled at Turkey Island in Virginia, and married Mary, daughter of Henry and Catharine Isham. There sons were—1. William of Turkey Island, from whom descended *Beverley* [died without issue] —*Peter* of Chalsworth, father of the late Beverley and of Mrs. Fitzhugh of Chatham, who, thereupon, sold Turkey Island to my uncle Ryland—and *William* of Wilton—(grandfather of the present Wilton)—Mrs. *Chiswell* and Mrs. *Price*. 2 Thomas of Tuckahoe (great-grandfather of Thomas Mann, Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law. 3 Isham of Dungeness, who had *William* of Bristol—*Thomas* of Dungeness—*Jane*, married Peter Jefferson and bore him Thomas, the late President &c.—*Anne* married James Pleasants (father of my colleague)—*Sukey*, married Carter Harrison of Clifton. 4. Richard of Carles, married Jane Bolling and had *Mary* (Cary)—*Richard*, married Anne Meade—*Jane* (*Walker*) *Brett* —*Ryland* of Turkey Island—*Elizabeth* married Richard Kidder Meade—*John* of Roanoke. 5. Sir John, (Kn't.) father of *Peyton*, President of Congress, and of *John* Edmund's father,) Atty. General of the Colony. 6 Henry. 7. Edward, who married Miss Grover, a Kentish heiress Their daughters were—8. Mary, married William Stith, by whom she had President Stith, the Historian, &c. 9. Elizabeth (Bland) my great grandmother, maternally, who bore *Richard* of Jordon's Point, N. C., in 1775—*Theodorick* of Cawsons, who married Frances Bolling, a lineal descendant by a second wife (*nee Stith*) of that Robert Bolling, who married Jane Rolfe, in 1675. From this second marriage descend the Bollings of Bolling-Brook (Petersburg) and of Boll Hill.

From Sir John, (Kn't.) 5th son of William, descend in the female line, my colleague Hugh Nelson (whose father married a grand-daughter of Sir John, who was also Attorney General and Speaker of the House of Burgesses) and numerous branches of Burwells, Grymes, &c.

You can find the places on the map. Kippax was afterwards called by my maternal uncle Theodorick Bland (a member of the old Congress and of the first House of Representatives of the United States) Parmingdale; it is about three miles from Cawson's.

Adieu. JOHN R. of Roanoke

From the Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald

ON RAISING POTATOES.

Mr. Harrow:

In passing through our streets the other day, I could but observe the Irish potatoes, placed at the door of almost every house of business; on asking the price, I was told that one hundred bushels could be had at one shilling per bushel, and in lots of twenty bushels, at twenty cents per bushel. Now, sir, as we look for you to correct whatever goes amiss in domestic as well as political economy, would it not be kindly received by the readers of your paper, especially farmers, to give them a hint at the policy pursued by them, in the general neglect of this most valuable root. Its cultivation in the first place, is perhaps, of all others, the least difficult, as well as requiring the least labor—none possessing more nutriment, adapted to the constitution of both man and beast. It has its place upon the President's table as well as the cottager's, and is no less the choice vegetable of the delicate and blooming lady than the rustic ploughman. The season for planting this invaluable article is near at hand, from the 1st of June to the 15th or 20th July, for fall use, (in the light and quick soils,) the time of laying by the corn is the time to plant them, in the last middle furrow, and the dirt gently thrown back upon them, they need no further cultivation, and have often yielded ten, fifteen and twenty bushels for one of seed. Again, the stubble of wheat is a fine preparation a slight furrow and the potato placed in, and the dirt thrown back on each side, will, with the September rains, produce an abundant crop, without further cultivation, when the soil is light and active, and is found to be a great improver of the soil, yielding two crops in the season Now, the uses of this famous root, beside that for the table, and as a substitute for bread, hogs, sheep, oxen, milch cows are very fond of them, and when boiled with a little salt and bran, nothing is more improving to their health and general good condition. Hogs, especially when in pens, fatten and grow more rapidly than with corn, always less liable to fever and costiveness. Would farmers pay a little attention to this article, they might largely increase the sale of their corn crop, which is often wasted without the improvement of their pork, except to harden the flesh. A simple calculation will easily show how it is that the eastern farmers make their little farms (not in all as large as one of our ordinary size-fields) produce so much. They calculate each acre in corn will produce 50 bushels—the same planted with potatoes, in laying by the corn, will produce from 250 to 350 bushels, according to the season. The first is worth, generally, 60 cents per bushel, is $30 00

The latter, say 250 bushels, at 25 cents per bushel, though otten more, is 62 50

This received from a single acre, $92 50

In the same proportion, 20 acres will yield the surprising amount, at ordinary prices, of $1950. The lots in wheat about the same degree. Notwithstanding these almost certain results from such a system, we find our small farmers particularly, with, perhaps, a single horse to draw the plough, delve from year to year at corn alone, and often before the 1st March have to look out to some kind neighbor to loan them a little corn for bread, to get on until fruit season. Not to say any thing about thy smoke house, which, except in grass season, never has had introduced into it a single sty hog, a fat beef, mutton or pig. Why this? Ask the yankee. He will say, because you neglect the simple and easy culture of Irish potatoes.

Suppose, again, you take $10 and purchase 50 bushels at the market price and plant them on the 1st July, or on the 15th, if you please, either in wheat stubble, or corn, ground—in the short period of ninety days you will gather your crop at a moderate calculation you will get ten bushels for one of seed, making 500 bushels—which will sell for seldom less than 30 or 35 cents—take the least price and you have $150 for the ten advanced for 90 days, and so in proportion, by the few days' labor of your least effective hands.

Who is it that has felt the ravages of the Hessian fly, and with hopes all blasted with regard to meeting promptly and at Christmas bonds for hires, &c. let him be up and doing while the season invites and seed can be had, cultivate potatoes; who the last year had the last existence of his smoke house drawn out with sighs and groans and a useless dairy—let him plant potatoes; who labors to maintain his punctuality and is desirous to behold his helpmate cheerful, and his children happy—let him plant potatoes.

From the Virginia Herald.

A Timely Hint—Culture of Potatoes.—Who that has a field of forty acres in corn or in wheat, with labor in proportion, and feels ambitious to vie with his neighbor who has sixty; let him cultivate potatoes. Then make his calculation by the good old rule of three, viz:

If 1 acre give $92 what will 20 give?—Ans. $1840.00
If 20 " " 1840 " " 40 " " 3680 00
If 40 " " 3680 " " 60 " " 4906.67

$10426.67

Now, sir, contrast this with the short sighted policy of corn and wheat alone; take the first, as it generally yields most, and apply the same good old rule, viz:

If one acre give 50 bushels at 60 cents what will 20 give? Ans $600 00
If 20 acres give $600, what will 40 give? 1200.00
If 40 acres give $1200, what will 60 give? 1800 00

$3600 00

Total loss by neglecting to cultivate potatoes, 6826.67

You will observe this calculation is founded upon the largest scale in favor of the corn, as to product as well as price say 60 cents per bushel, and the smallest against potatoes, yet 200 per cent. is gained by them. I might here give a hint at the present state of the meat market, the scarcity, poor quality and high prices, &c. and advert to the amount annually sent out of the state for pork and potatoes, and show the amount of tribute we pay annually, by neglecting the cultivation of Irish potatoes. Under these fair prospects can it be possible that farmers will hold on upon the old impoverishing policy, and close their eyes and ears against these calculations, till the season glides by, and suffer the fine lots now in market to spoil upon the merchant's hands, and say next fall, the fly, rust, grub worm, &c. &c., ruined their crop, and they can't pay their accounts till next year? No, no—advise them to look to it, and plant potatoes, or they will be left without excuse.

A Subscriber.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

During the time preparations were making at the Three Tuns Tavern, Pratt street, for the departure of the cars to receive the President, Spear's wharf was a scene of most extraordinary bustle and excitement. The Norfolk Steam-Boat—with Black Hawk, his son, the Prophet, and the attendant Chiefs on board, who have just been so considerately and so magnanimously liberated by our government—was seen in the harbor. Crowds of pedestrians, and carriages innumerable, choaked every approach to the usual landing-place, when suddenly the boat changed her course, and appeared as if making for the opposite shore. The crowd followed her movements, and carriages and foot-passengers pushed confusedly for the point to which she seemed destined; but scarcely had the crowd altered its direction, when again the boat altered hers, and those on shore again followed. This vacillation was repeated several times, and the effect of its imitation by the multitude, now every instant growing more and more thick, is indescribable. Ere long the cause was discovered, and this only served to increase both the curiosity of the crowd and its numbers. From some of the passengers we have gathered information of what this cause was, and the following, we believe, will be found a correct account of it.

A well-dressed man, with three exceedingly well-dressed and well-looking ladies, took passage at Norfolk, and the ladies of his party, being early applicants, secured a choice state-room for themselves. At Richmond two of the ladies left the boat, and the one who remained exercised toward a fellow-passenger, who was unprovided with a berth, attentions so fascinating, that the unprovided lady was most happy to avail herself of the opening left by two of the three mysterious beauties, who had gone from on board at Richmond. The newly acquainted ladies, therefore, were safely *chummed* together in their fine state-room, where we will leave them and turn our attention to the *gentleman* of the three mysterious beauties. He, good soul, was most agreeably occupied at faro, with certain boon companions. He had been attempting to seduce into the game a traveller whom he had heard boasting of a gain of three hundred and sixty dollars, but in vain. A friend of the traveller played, however, and nearly broke the faro-bank, by winning sixty dollars—whereupon the man of the three mysterious beauties shut up his shop and "would play no more," altho' he affected to make light of his losses, which he "could easily repair at the next races," and then went on gambling with his own sett for grog. These evolutions had already began to excite suspicion, when an alarm was raised that the lady-passenger whom the remaining one of the ladies of him of the mysterious three had patronised, was *minus* a reticle with a purse in it containing one hundred and ten dollars! She missed it in seeking to pay for something, and was sorely troubled to find herself penny-less. The indignation expressed, however, by all who heard of it, seemed to produce a magical effect. First, the reticle was found, but no purse; next, lying close to one of the berths, a bank note for one hundred dollars, but no ten. After this the lady patroness, the last of the three mysterious beauties, no more appeared on deck.

The gentlemen now began to look about them Presently, the three hundred and sixty dollar speculator discovered that all *his* money, nearly a dollar's worth a day for one whole year, had vanished. Some, at the same time, found out that they were four, some three, and some smaller and others larger sums, *out of pocket*, and a search was called for. The captain himself lost ten dollars, with the wallet containing it, out of the fob of his pantaloons, and even poor Black Hawk, or the Prophet, or some one of the Royal Party, had been deprived of what was understood to be the entire of His Majesty's treasury, two dollars;—and the Red Chieftains seconded with much earnestness the general desire for scrutiny. The only opposer was the man of the faro and the beauties. *He* thought it "insulting, *Gentlemen* ought never to submit to such indignities. It was quite disgusting." Nevertheless, a boat was dispatched to the city for officers. Three came on board and the search began. The boat entered the basin just after eleven—the passengers did not land till near one; so that this examination took upwards of an hour and a half, during which time the boat was beating about in the sight of countless multitudes on the shore, who were watching and following every turn.

After the most anxious investigation, during which some of the passengers were running about with their coat flaps brought over their arms, in front of them for fear of being unknowingly invested with the stolen goods, as Benjamin of old, was with Joseph's cup, a discovery was made which appeared for an instant to fasten the crime upon a friendless Hibernian. The luggage of the son of St. Patrick consisted only of one dirty shirt. This he was reluctant to expose, and when almost the whole of the sum, three $100 notes, and certain smaller ones, were found in the rude envelope poor Paddy was looked upon as entitled to no mercy. But here a fresh difficulty arose.—The notes which had been lost were of different banks from those which had been found.—No matter—what cannot an Irishman do in the way of transmogrification?—What business had a man with only one dirty shirt, to wear so much money in it unless it was stolen? And might not the notes have been changed in the stealing? Paddy's notes were detained, and the passengers allowed to land.

During all this confusion, when the affair was explained to the Indian Chiefs, they exhibited intense interest in the inquiry and the result. It was proposed that they should land apart from the other passengers, but they declined, until the scrutiny should be completed They insisted, also, upon being searched among the rest, altho' it was desired to spare them the inconvenience. Throughout the passage, indeed, their conduct was exceedingly agreeable. They exhibited signs of evident [illegible] the scenery, and the civilities of the passengers and when left by themselves now and then on the deck, got into very animated and apparently gratifying conversation. They shook hands readily with all who approached them; and dignified several of the ladies when presented, with the distinguished compliment of "pretty squaw, pretty squaw."

The son of Black Hawk, a man of very noble presence, seemed to take much pride in a pearl head ornament which had been presented to him by a Virginia belle, whose name he always pronounced when it was alluded to, with a smile of satisfaction.

But it remains for us to relate the conclusion of the adventures of the voyage. The search was continued, notwithstanding the capture of Paddy's shirt and treasure; and in the forward part of the boat, in the box containing the chaineable, the whole sum, amounting to three hundred and sixty dollars, with the pocket-book belonging to it, was at length found; having evidently been flung there by design while the search was going on. So Paddy got back, not only his shirt and his notes but his character and lots of pity and of apologies into the bargain.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

A crisis seems to be approaching which, if we are to judge by the temper and language displayed by some of its advocates, bids fair to uproot that social system of government under which our State has so happily jogged along since the adoption of our Constitution, unless by the timely interposition of the rational and well meaning portion of our citizens, it is arrested.

From the commencement of our national independence down to the period of 1828, our federal system of government has gilded smoothly onward, with but few interruptions, and those of short duration But ever since, the apple of discord has been thrown amongst us by General Jackson in his first inaugural message, under the very specious title of "reform," an excitement has been engendered throughout the whole country. The great hickory broom was set in motion, and the work of ejectment from office most lavishly and indiscriminately applied to the corrupt and unworthy incumbents, that is, to *all those who opposed his elevation* to the presidential chair, until every officer, from a secretary down to a twopenny post office underwent the necessary purgation, in order to make room for his parasites. But to picture the scenes that have ensued, it is not now the intention of the writer. They are too strongly implanted in the breasts of our high minded and patriotic countrymen, to need a recital of them now, and it would only be opening the deep and incurable wounds of some of our hoary-headed veterans of the revolution, whose gallant achievements during that period gained for them, not only a name imperishable, but occupations in public service after the "battle was o'er," suited to their claims and abilities. It would only revive in their bosoms the melancholy fact, which is now declining with them, that the people of this once happy union, have not only permitted them to be hurled from office which they had quietly held, and honestly filled, to make room for paltry sycophants who had no character to lose, but to be unjustly and ignominiously branded with the epithets of "defrauders," and "defaulters," through the instrumentality, too, of some of those very miscreants, who had been the means of supplanting them. Or, it might remind the aged widow and her beggared children of a nation's gratitude, in taking from them the benefits of an honored name of a revolutionary sire. No, it is too late now to recount these things; the people have long since been told of them, and warned against the re-election of an usurper; of one whose will was despotic; but they have chosen to pin their faith to the *man*, Andrew Jackson, and we, as good citizens, must only submit to what is decreed by the sovereign people. All that is left for you now is, to prepare for the approach of this monster "reform" in our own State. It is a twin-sister to that other scourge, the Cholera, and like it, leaves in its train desolation and despair. It behooves you, therefore, to be wide awake, and beware of impostors. For that there is a regularly devised plot by certain of the *Jackson party* to gain over the State to their exclusive use and benefit, under the *colour* of reform, there can be no doubt. They have told it in language too plain to be misunderstood, and this is to secure them the support of their own party throughout all the counties, & the majority is to be made up by winning over to them under the plausible pretext of *representation according to population*, a sufficient number of liberal men throughout the State, who admit the justice of representation upon this basis

Now fellow-citizens, here is the trap which is laid for you, and the error into which many of you may be likely to fall, unless you survey the whole ground "before you leap." And it is this which has induced the writer to take up his pen; but which he regrets is not in abler hands to do it that justice which the importance of the subject so loudly calls for. Let us examine then into the nature of their ostensible demand, viz: for the State to be represented in the House of Delegates of the General Assembly, according to population. That representation, according to population, on which its advocates so loudly harp, is a republican doctrine no one will question; and that it wears on its face nothing but equity, will not be disputed. This all sounds very well and looks very fair, and is no doubt consistent and proper in one body politic, where that body has *the same ends* and *the same interests* in view. But this is not the case as regards the State of Maryland and never *was*, ab initio. At the time of the framing and the adoption of the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution, the several counties of the state had the same territorial boundaries *then* which they hold *now*, with the exception of Washington county, which on account of its extreme length westward and increase of population, has since been allowed to be divided into two counties. When this compact between the counties (no doubt deliberately and carefully weighed,) was established, the largest population belonged to the counties bordering on the Bay and Potomac river. The city (then town) of Baltimore, including the western counties, being greatly in the minority yet those counties holding a large majority in population *then*, did not hesitate to grant to *all the counties respectively* an *equal weight* in the popular branch of the Legislature. Why was this claimed and admitted? The reason is very obvious indeed. It was to preserve a *just and equal weight in all legislative matters throughout the state generally*. If this reason was just and proper *then*, when the majority of the population lay in *an opposite direction* to the present, is it not equally proper that it should remain so *now*, although the tide of population *has changed*?

By the first census, taken in 1790 the city of Baltimore and the counties west, including that of Baltimore county, had a population but little exceeding *one-third* of that of the whole state. By the last census, taken in 1830, that same territory has *a majority* of the whole state! At the period of adopting our constitution, the population of the city of Baltimore was far below that of the *smallest county* in the state yet she was allowed the extent of representation that was contemplated for a town or city. Now, having outstripped any one county in population, she is contending for *representation according to population*! If the principle laid down by the framers of the constitution was right then, when a majority of the counties in the state had a majority of the population, it is certainly not wrong *now*. It is an old and true saying, that "it is a bad rule that will not work both ways." The bargain was a *very fair* one, while the complainants were in the *minority*, and it must continue to be *very fair*, although they are found at present in the *majority*. The framing of our constitution was placed in able hands; and all those various changes in population anticipated. There existed at the time of its adoption as much diversity with the several counties and cities in regard to population, as there does now; yet that fact did not change the policy of its framers. They were actuated by one principle, viz; to give to each county the same political weight, regardless of her numbers, so as to keep up a just equilibrium throughout the state. This will preserve a wholesome state of things as it has continued to do. But to change it would be to concentrate the whole at one point.—The consequences need not here be pointed out to men of ordinary intellect. But let me now, in conclusion, call your attention to that portion of the Reform party, who are not so much influenced by a Reform of the constitution as they are by a political Reform of the state—the *real unsophisticated Jackson Reform*. You have on all former occasions given, through the ballot box, a firm and decided expression of your opposition to every thing that savours of tyranny & usurpation, or that is contrary to the spirit of our Republican institutions, and you have seen nothing that has emanated from that idol of their party, which does not go still more fully to establish an arbitrary government. Laws passed by upwards of two-thirds of the people's representatives, sent fresh from their constituents, and by upwards of two thirds of the Senate, have been contemptuously thrown under the table of this dictator, because of its being a popular measure introduced and carried by the popularity and talents of a distinguished and invaluable citizen, but his rival. By this one despotic act, our state has been deprived of an annuity come of near NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It is only necessary for you to continue firm to your political principles, & the National Republican, the only genuine Republican party, will eventually prove triumphant. In your selection for delegates to the General Assembly, choose discreet and sensible men, but suffer no *base coin* to be palmed on you as a safe currency; and if there is any *necessity* for any amendment to the constitution, let it be presented at that bar, the only tribunal constitutionally empowered to effect it and it will be done if a majority there approve it. I am not as a scribbler in a late paper insinuated, a "*small county* man," and if my location and private interest would influence me as it appears to have done him, in opposition to the rights and interests of the State at large, neither he nor you would be troubled with the parusal of a line from MARYLAND.

May 27th, 1833.

A melancholy occurrence, involving the destruction of a steam boat by fire, and the loss of a number of valuable lives, is related in the New Orleans Courier of the 25th ult. The destruction of lives was occasioned, it appears by the explosion of a parcel of gunpowder, stored in the hold of the boat:

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LIONESS.

The steamer Lioness, Capt. Cockerelle, on her passage from this place to Natchitoches, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. Several lives were lost, among whom was the Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, U. S. Senator from this State, Hon. E. D. White; a Representative in Congress was badly wounded. The following is the account of the sad disaster which was furnished to the editor of the Bulletin, by the Clerk, who arrived here this morning in the steamer Huron.

The steamboat Lioness, Wm. L. Cockerelle, master on her passage from New Orleans to Natchitoches, took fire when about 40 miles above Alexandria on Red River, and was entirely consumed. The lives of 15 or 16 individuals were lost, and as many others were more or less wounded. It occurred about 5 o'clock on the morning of May 19, when but few had left their berths, which accounts in part for so many deaths.

The names of the unfortunate sufferers are as follows:

Passengers—dead—Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, of Louisiana; B. Q. Riggs, Esq. of Alexandria; Michael Boyce, Esq. do, Mr. Michael Clifford, New Orleans, Mr. H. Heriz, Texas, Mr. —— Irwin, a deck passenger, Mr.—— ——— do.

Crew—dead—John Coley, [mate,] Louisville; John Clark, [steward] late from England; Samuel Landis, sailor; Wm. N. S. Cant, do; James Fulsome, do; one sailor, unknown; Mary Anderson, [chambermaid;] Alexander ——— [2nd cook]—& a servant unknown, belonging to a passenger.

Wounded—Hon. Edward D. White, of Louisiana, (badly:) Henry Boyce, Esq. of Alexandria; Mr. Dunbar, do, (badly:) J. H. Graham, New Orleans; Josiah Johnson, son of the Hon. J. S. Johnson; Michael Colgen, Natchitoches; J. V. Bossier, do; E. Rupeta, do.

Crew—Mr. Isaac Wright, [pilot,] slightly; Mr. John Roberts, [engineer;] John Gilmore, sailor, and two other sailors and 1 fireman, names not known.

All others on board escaped without injury—much of the baggage and some money belonging to passengers was lost.

How the fire originated is not known; it is supposed however to have been communicated either by sparks from the furnace being drawn down the hatch, which was open to get out a lot of way frieight, or through the hole for the fly wheel of the engine, or else from a spark of the candle used by the mate and men in the hold getting up freight which being lodged in a crate of straw, or oil, or other material, kindled so rapidly as to defy their exertions to extinguish it, and in attempting which they lost their lives, not one of them getting out to give the alarm, or afterwards to account for the misfortune.

The boat and cargo went down near the middle of the river, and are entirely lost.

Much credit is due to the inhabitants near the spot, and at Plaisance for their prompt assistance in saving those who were struggling for life in the current, for their kindness and hospitality to the wounded, and for their liberality and friendship to all the strangers thrown destitute amongst them, and to the crew of the lost boat.

T. W. TWICHELL, Clerk.

New Orleans, on board S. B. Huron, May 24.

☞P. S. The melancholy disaster above occurred from gunpowder, which blew up the boat from the fire in the hold.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, June 15.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS of Talbot county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY the 16th July, in order to appoint six Delegates for this county, who are to meet a like number of Delegates from Cecil, Kent, Queen Anns and Caroline Counties for the purpose of naming a Candidate to represent the Congressional district composed of said Counties in Congress.—It is proposed to hold the Convention in Centreville as the most central place, and on the 29th day of July.

THE CROPS.—A week more, our farmers say, will bring them into the harvest field and all seems to be anxiety for the weather the ensuing week—for they have suffered so much in the last three weeks, nay you may say, nearly four, that uncertainty seems to be alone certain.

We mentioned some time ago that the fears were that the Rare-ripe wheat, being the earliest, would be likely to suffer most from weather. Subsequent and better information rejects this idea—for although the rare-ripe wheat does suffer from the wet, yet the loss is not so great as anticipated, and it has nothing like the scab that is in all the various latter wheats—the early wheat crop is now all cut down we believe—complaints of scab in the other sorts continue, and our oldest men say, that in their recollection nothing half so bad of the kind was ever known. We fear that in many crops there will be a deficiency of one third from Scab—the flattering prospects of April are irrecoverably blasted by the rains of May.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the harvest commenced in that vicinity on Monday the 2d inst.

The papers of Virginia say that very great damage has been done to the grain by the late heavy rains and that the estimated loss to farmers would amount nearly to 300,000 dollars.

Conviction of Clough.—We learn that the Jury after an absence of one hour, returned into Court with a verdict of MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Massachusetts, Election.—The Hon. Benjamin Gorham has been elected to congress from Boston, by a majority of 251 votes. He received 2304? Lyman, 1320? Walker, 429; scattering, 52.

Eleven towns in Norfolk district show a gain for Gen. Dearborn of 139 votes, as compared with the result of the previous balloting. His election is doubtful.

Osgood is probably elected in Essex North District; twelve towns give him a majority of 370 votes over all other candidates. At the previous ballotting, the same towns left him slightly in the minority.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Graham,

I have been gratified to find that we have now in our market, an article of summer clothing that has been long wanted, to wit:—one which without requiring much washing, is calculated for the warmest as well as coolest days of our summers and autumns. I allude to the American Nankeens made from cotton of the same colour, grown on the estate of Mr. Forsyth, Senator of Georgia, & to be had at the store-house of the Messrs. Groome in the town of Easton. Its superiority over the Chinese article consists not only in its texture, but the durability of its colour, which never fades, but rather becomes darker by washing.

A Subscriber.

Talbot co June 13.

☞ *From the Nat. Intelligencer of the 7th inst.*

POSTSCRIPT.—An adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was held yesterday, and continued to a late hour in the day. Every effort to procure a delay of a few days; or until the General Committee should have reported, was voted down by the united vote of the U. States and the Corporation of Washington, Maryland and Georgetown, being *divided* and Virginia and Alexandria resisting in vain, In the end, the Election of Officers was held, and the following gentlemen were elected, to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

President.

JOHN H. EATON, of Tennessee.

Directors.

Walter Smith, of Georgetown.
Phineas Janney, of Alexandria.
William Gunton, of Washington.
John J. Abert, U. S. Army
William Price, of Maryland.
Richard H. Henderson, of Virginia.

From the National Intelligencer, June 10.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

At an adjourned General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Saturday, at which were represented the United States, the State of Maryland, the State of Virginia, the Corporations of Washington Alexandria and Georgetown, and a majority of the individual Stockholders, the following resolution proposed by Mr. McCulloh, on behalf of the State of Maryland, was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Com-

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