after the destruction of the Java, Com. Bainbridge landed at Long wharf from the frigate, amidst the acclamations of our citizens and the roaring of cannon. All the way from the end of the pier to the old Exchange Coffee House was decorated with flags. In State street, they were strung across from the opposite buildings. The tops of the houses were covered with spectators and an immense crowd filled the streets so as to render it difficult fo the military escort to march. Captains Hull and Stewart were received also with equal demonstrations of gratitude and respect.

The manœuvre of kedging a ship at sea was an ingenious and novel experiment. It was first suggested by Com. Morris, who was at the time the first Lieutenant of the ship. On the arrival of Captain Hull, he inserted a card on the Exchange Coffee House Books, requesting the citizens to transfer a great part of the cred it ascribed to him, to Lt. Morris, and the other officers, for their efforts in enabling him to escape.

Three times 'Old Ironsides' eluded the enemy's grasp in a skilful and masterly manner. The first time as above mentioned; the second time from three heavy frigates, off the Cape de Verd Islands after her capture of the Cyane and Levant and the third time, from the English ships Junon and Tendor, off Cape Ann, on her return from that cruise into port.—Well may such a ship be a favorite.

Boston Atlas.

(From the New England Farmer.)

POTATOES AND INDIAN CORN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Sir,—I here send you the result of several experiments, which I have made. Several years ago, I planted blue potatoes late in the season, and as all of those which I considered large enough for seed had been culled out, I planted small ones not more than an inch and a quarter in diameter. When I dug them, they were as large as any I raised. Last spring I planted two rows, side by side, of the red potatoes, one row of the largest size, the other the smallest, which I think proper to plant, perhaps not one-third of the weight of the large ones. When I dug them, I could not tell which were the largest. So I conclude, the reason why small potatoes yield small ones, is owing to putting too much seed in the hills; as a small potato has as many sprouts as a large one. But this I have proved, that the same results do not always arise from the same experiments in different kinds of potatoes. For several years past we have planted early whites, and early red eyes, side by side. If the whites were hilled after the blow, they uniformly produce a large number of small potatoes, and but few of a good size; while hilling had no effect on the red eyes.

I made an experiment in planting Indian corn a few years ago, for my own satisfaction. I planted the hills three & a half feet apart on one end of a piece of land, and four feet on the other, with the same kind and quantity of manure: about half the length of the rows was on a stiff heavy soil; the other half a light loamy soil; without weighing, I could not tell which gave the best product.

Note by the Editor of the New England Farmer.—By some experiments made by J Whitlaw, Esq. which are given in detail in the *New England Farmer*, vol. i. page 53, and vol. iv. page 314, that gentleman ascertained that large potatoes were better for seed than small ones, and that large potatoes when cut into quarters will produce more, other things being equal, than when planted whole. Other cultivators assert that the best way is to plant potatoes of at least middling size, cutting off and applying to other uses the but and top ends of each potato, planting the middle pieces cut into quarters. The reason of this proceeding, is that the shoots or eyes from the middle part of a potato are commonly larger and stronger than those of either end, and if the whole of a large potato is planted, there are usually too many shoots in a hill, and those shoots are too near each other to afford so great a product as they would if deposited in the soil at due distances.

Mr. Knight, the celebrated English horticulturist, has found, that, "for a late crop, small sets, [seed potatoes] may be used; because plants of the late varieties always acquire considerable age before they begin to generate tubers, [young potatoes;] but for an early crop, he recommends the largest tubers [seed potatoes] to be planted; and he has found that these not only afford very strong plants but also, such as readily recover when injured by frost; for being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a reproduction of vigorous stems & foliage takes place, when those first produced are destroyed by frost or other cause"

[*Hor. Trans* iv p. 448.

Shearing at Nantucket—The owners of sheep on the Island of Nantucket leave their fleecy charge, free denisons of the commons, during a large portion of the year—suffering them to eat, drink and multiply at their own charge and leisure—but ever about the middle of June each proprietor hunts up his flock, with a view of possessing himself of the wool. The origin of this non pastoral mode of conducting business does not appear, perhaps the hint was taken from the manner in which the King of England was wont to treat his colonies, now the United States. The time of shearing is one of general jubilee on the Island, and the Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer thus notices the process We ought to remark that the publication of his paper was suspended on the occasion—"with a view to use the language of craft, to give all engaged in the office an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the occasion."—*U. S. Gaz.*

SHEARING.—Monday and Tuesday last, were the days appointed by the proper authorities for performing the annual operation of sheep shearing. At an early, hour, accordingly the ceremonies commenced. The number of candidates for the *shears* were probably seven or eight thousand: and this number would have been far greater, had the flocks been spared by the tremendously destructive storm in March last. On the previous Friday and Saturday, the sheep had been collected from every quarter of the Island, driven into the great fold at Miacomet, [the site of an ancient Indian settlement, about a mile from town) selected by the respective owners, placed in separate pens, and subjected to the process of *washing* in the large pond contiguous. After this preparatory ablution, they were then ready to "throw off this muddy vesture of decay" by the aid of some hundred of shearers, who began to ply their vocation on Monday morning, seated in rude booths, or beneath umbrageous awnings ranged around the circular labyrinth of enclosures, wherein the panting animals awaited the divestment of their uncomfortable jackets.

The whole ground occupied by what is termed the "great shear-pen' embraces about one square mile, this space, partially covered with the unshorn and their contented lambs, and in other spots exhibiting multitudes stripped of their fleece and clamorously seeking their wandering young, presented to the eye and ear of the stranger, sights and sounds somewhat rare. There is something picturesque and unique in the arrangement of the accommodations for those who are engaged in the principal business of the day. Besides those shells and awnings, there are commonly pitched, as on this occasion, some half dozen large tents outside of the great enclosure, furnished with divers holiday refreshments for those who are not particularly particular touching the quality of their viands or of their company. Within and around these tents is carried on all the actual revelry that attends this otherwise quiet carnival: for among the *working* shearers, industry and sobriety are the order of the day.

We have heard however, of no disorderly acts, even among the most merrily disposed of the visiters. Both days were remarkably fine and the whole scene seemed to be highly enjoyed by the numerous strangers who honored our island with their presence—among whom we were happy to recognize the Rev. President Kirkland, formerly of Harvard University.

FOREIGN LOANS.—According to the report of the auditor general of Pennsylvania, the amount of loans to that state by foreigners, to March 30, 1832, is NINE *millions three hundred and one thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars!!* and the amount held by individuals and corporations in this country, up to that time, is *seven millions one hundred sixty one thousand, nine hundred and forty nine dollars and 89 cents.* This is independent of the loans of the present year, which are presumed to be held by foreigners almost exclusively. The interest upon the above $9,301,711,99 at 5 per cent is 465,085,59: now, if the position assumed by certain *veracious* opponents of the bank of the United States is correct, that in proportion to the amount of stocks of this country held by foreigners is the same proportion do they acquire an improper influence in this nation here we behold the great Key Stone of the Union at the feet of the monied aristocracy of Europe and millions of people in the condition of taxed tributaries! But there never was a more absurd and shallow argument offered to gull the people than that urged against the bank, on the ground that a portion of its stock was held by foreigners—for there is not a sensible man in the community, who cannot see at the first glance, that all such investments in the stock of that bank, are so much added to the trading capital of the country, and that the interest of such stockholders are promoted only by our prosperity! And besides, they are not entitled to vote—and if they were, a supposition that they would use such power to embarrass the relations of this country, external or internal is in opposition to every principle of human action. Would it not be ridiculous to say that Pennsylvania is an English Province; because she is indebted to the bankers of that country in the sum of *nine* millions of dollars? But such stuff has been published by the Jackson presses, who affected to believe that this government will be controlled by foreigners because they hold a few shares in the United States Bank!

THE CHOLERA.

New Orleans.—During the first sixteen days of June, there were nearly nine hundred deaths at New Orleans. On the 15th there were 42 deaths, and on the 16th 36 deaths—the diseases not stated. The Mercantile Advertiser on the 17th announces that the cholera had "disappeared." Very many persons had however previously left the city, and the consequent effects on business were expected to be severely felt.

Natchez.—Accounts from Natchez to the 12th June state that the cholera was raging to to an alarming extent in the interior of that country. Owners of 20 or 30 slaves are losing from 9 to 11 of their stock. The slaves on the large plantations are encamped out, and but one allowed to come in during the week to procure provisions, &c.

Lexington, Ky.—The Observer contains a list of all the inhabitants who have died of cholera. There were 186 whites, 164, blacks, and 25 lunatics—total 375.—The list may be seen at our office.

Various instances of liberal aid, furnished for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Lexington, are mentioned. Among others we observe that a miller near town gives notice that such of the citizens as are not in a situation to purchase corn meal can procure it without any expense on application at his mill.

Pittsburgh.—The Phittsburgh Gazette of Friday states that no case of cholera had occurred for several days, up to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

The Williamsport (Md.) Banner of the 29th ult says:

There has been some cholera on the line of the Canal about four miles above this place.—The first case occurred about eight days ago, and was followed by three others in the course of the 3 or 4 following days These were violent and confirmed cases, all terminated fatally, and were all of laborers belonging to the *same* shantee, which we learn, was in a most filthy and horrid state. It has since been vacated and burnt down. No other cases had occurred. The health of our citizens, and of the Canal hands generally along the river is good as usual.

The Cholera.—We are gratified to perceive that the cholera has entirely abated at Wheeling. The Board of Health of that town, under date of the 25th, announce that no new case had occurred in the town or its vicinity during the preceding twenty four hours.

From the Hagerstown Torchlight, June 27.

A few cases of cholera have occurred, during the last week, along the line of the Canal, above and below Williamsport. We have heard of three confirmed cases, which resulted fatally; and others have been reported, whether upon good grounds or not we are unable to say.

Our town enjoys its usual good health, not a case having yet occurred amongst us during the present season.

PITTSBURG, (Pa.) June 25.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Board of Health on Saturday, report 3 cases of Cholera Asphyxia. No deaths.

On Sunday, one new case.

On Monday, no new case.

The Board mention that no case of Cholera has presented itself at the Hospital, during the last 24 hours, ending yesterday at 9 o'clock, A. M.

From the Louisville Herald, June 20.

We learn that the cholera is fast abating at Lexington—that no new cases had occurred within the last two days. At New Orleans, it is said, that as many as 150 had died in one day; the mortality has been great on board steamboats which have left that city. Amongst the deaths we notice that of Captain Joseph Meade, of this city, on board the Homer. As yet this city is healthy, but in order to preserve its health, our city authorities ought to pursue with vigor the cleansing of the streets.

The Board of Health of Steubenville, Ohio, on the 22d ult. announced to their fellow citizens, that no cases of cholera had occurred in that town within the last 17 days.

Zanesville, up to the 21st ult. was free from cholera.

From Cambridge, Ohio, we learn by the Guernsey Times of the 22d ult. that the cholera had made its appearance in Senecaville in that county. Dr. Baldridge of that place writes to the editor thus:

"We are much afflicted here at this time—cholera in its most malignant form has appeared among us—Judge Thompson died of cholera this morning at 13 minutes after 12—bad about 7 hours."

Health of Natchez.—The Sexton (says the Natchez Courier of the 7th inst.) again reports a long list of deaths during the week ending on Wednesday morning. There have been only three deaths among our white population by cholera—of, the blacks, there have been ten deaths by cholera.

Since yesterday morning there have been six deaths—five blacks and one white.

Port Gibson.—We have seen a letter from Port Gibson this morning, in which it is stated, that that place has been literally deserted on account of the Cholera.

New Orleans.—On the 13th there were 47 deaths, and on the 14th 33 deaths.

From the New Orleans Courier of June 15.

From information obtained from several respectable physicians of our acquaintance, we are enabled to state with certainty that the cholera has lost much of its intensity. We do not doubt the assertion, for those from whom we got our information are trustworthy, and we have also ascertained that the apothecaries have not had, by far so many calls latterly as some few days ago. We hope our [illegible] will not be induced to relax their precautionary measures.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 22d ult. states that the cholera still lingers in that place; carrying off from four to six persons a day. The inhabitants who had fled were beginning to return.

At Paris, Ky. the cholera has appeared with great mortality: It is also fatal at the Lower Blue Licks, Georgetown, and Lancaster, Ky.

At Cincinnatti, deaths by cholera continued to occur, but it its said "the disease assumes no epidemic character."

The steamboat Orleans, on her passage up from New Orleans, lost eighteen passengers by cholera.

The following letter comes from the most distinguished Physician west of the Alleganies and is therefore entitled to consideration:—

Cure of Cholera.—Would you be cured of Cholera, take the disease in time. It begins with a sort of *bowel complaint.* In this stage it is easily cured; and all who neglect this stage are in danger of perishing. Whoever has a *lax* or *sickness* at stomach, or cholic, should instantly take to his bed, in a warm room; and drink hot tea of sage, balm, or thoroughwort, or even hot water—bathing his feet if cold. Without this nothing will do any good. All who go about in the damp air will get cramps and spasms and die—I again say they will die!

Besides what I have mentioned they should take a powder of ten grains of calomel, and one of opium mixed, if grown person; and children should take less in proportion, or a tea spoonful of powder rhubarb.

They should also take a tea spoonful every hour, of the aromatic camphorated water, which is a cheap article, and may be had of most of the apothecaries.

All who are of a full habit, or have fever cholic, should be bled.

Again let me warn every person that the dreadful epidemic commences as a mid bowel complaint, and in that stage may be cured.—When *vomiting, coldness* and *spasms* combined come on, death will follow—has followed in almost every case that has yet occurred in the city. He who goes about with a mild complaint upon him must expect to perish

The epidemic would lose all its terrors, if people would attend instantly, to the first symptoms—go to bed, drink hot water or tea, promote a perspiration, and send for their family physician.

Terror is a great exciting cause. The disease produced by terror requires treatment.—Let no one presume to laugh another out of his fears. All the terrified should take to their beds—this will better counteract the bad effect.

Daniel Drake, M. D,

The Presidential Tour.—Even the Richmond Enquirer; says the Delaware Sate Journal, thoroughly Jackson as it is, turns with something like disgust from the scene of man worship which is now exhibited in our country. The excessive attentions—"sycophantic panegyrics" and "overloaded puffs" heaped upon the man of the people, with the ridiculous anecdotes and "silly descriptions of hi worship pers" altogether constitute a dose too strong for this Jackson Editor. The following are his remarks, which are bitter enough in the main though tempered with soft and sweet conclusion:

"THE TOUR.—We have never had any very great *penchant* for *Presidential tours* throughout the country. We were not very much delighted with the descriptions we have read of President Washington's tour—& the excursion of Mr. Monroe during his first term of service was sufficient to satiate and sicken us. We never witnessed any good which it produced in the measures of his administration. And we expressed at the time the disgust, which many of the attentions he received, were so well calculated to inspire in the mind of a republican. They were more like the homage of subjects to their ruler, than of a free people towards their first magistrate. They partook more of the pomp of monarchy—than of the simplicity of the Republic.

"For our own parts, we would much rather that Andrew Jackson had remained at Washington, or visited the Hermitage, than have gone upon such an excursion as the present.—*He cannot indulge the simplicity of his own character, nor absolutely regulate the manners of others by his own taste.* He cannot repress the excessive attentions which will be paid to him—or the *sycophantic panegyrics*, and the over-loaded puffs, of some of the newspapers. We have already seen the most ridiculous anecdotes told—things which would be scarcely tolerable in the acting—about ladies, and girls, and private parties, and select coteries—but the repetition and the flaunting of them in the newspapers are in the *vilest taste!* We beg our *brethren of the North* to avoid all such examples: "They are more honored in the breach, than in the observance."—Yet amid all these superfluous, and many of them silly descriptions, we cannot *fail to perceive* that the *President* has been received with a *cordiality of kindness*, and a *sincerity of respect*, which bespeak the *great popularity* of the man and *his administration.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser June 29.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO LOWELL.

We are informed that the President and his suite entered Lowell about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon from Salem via Andover. He was received by a military escort and a very long procession composed of young women employed in the Factories, the pupils of the Schools, and a large number of citizens. The sight is represented as one of the most imposing that could be presented in New England; the young women, numbering about 3000, being neatly dressed in white with different coloured sashes designating the different establishments, to which they were attached—their countenances expressive of happiness, contentment and independence, and their deportment graceful and modest.—They were formed four deep, extending nearly a mile in length and were marshalled by the overseers of their several rooms. After the President and his suite had passed, the Procession countermarched and followed him into the village to the Merimack Hotel, where he alighted.

The President seemed much interested with what he saw and heard, and made many enquiries respecting the number of people employed their average wages, the amount of cotton worked up daily, of cloth turned out &c. showing by his remarks that the subject of domestic manufactures had previously engaged his attentive observation. In order to show more distinctly the effect produced by the introduction of the Power Loom and extension of the Cotton business for the last twenty years, a gentleman exhibited to him a piece of British cotton Shirting, bought at a Marshal's sale of prize goods in the autumn of 1813, at *eighty five* cents per yard, cash, (Boston money or specie) and also a piece of American manufacture, of superior fabric which now sells for *fourteen* cents per yard, which is considerably less that *one half* what he then paid for the bare weaving of the same article by hand. The President examined the fabrics attentively, and satisfied himself as to the comparative qualities of the two pieces. At his desire, (all the works having been suspended in consequence of his visit) one of the Merrimack Mills was put in operation. He visited the mill and the print works and carefully examined the machinery and the process of manufacturing.

During his visit to the Merrimack Mills and Print Works, the apparatus for extinguishing fires (which is probably more effective than any other similar establishment in the country) was put in motion, and the immense power of the water wheels to which they were attached was trully astonishing, covering the different buildings with water in a few minutes by various pipes manned by the different engineers.

The president afterwards attended a public dinner at the Hotel, where he was expected to remain that night, and proceed to Concord N. H. the next day. He appeared to be in better health than for some days previous, and even appeared less fatigued than some of his suite.

We understand by a gentleman from Dunstable, that the President passed the New Hampshire line at an early hour yesterday morning.

THE DOWNING CORRESPONDENCE.

Providence, June 20.

Dear Uncle.—We are safe and sound, and all ashore, and I am requested to answer your letter; for Major Donelson has so much writing to do that he can't find time. You cant think what an impression I and the President make as we pass along. The women and girls are all crazy to see us. Perhaps they think we want to get married. But it's no such thing.—As for me, I have no office to support a wife with, and I don't know of any vacancy which will happen very soon. And the President has pledged himself not to be engaged till he has seen our Downingville girls. I thought it was all over with us the other day when we heard they were going to turn out five thousand girls at Lowell to try our tempers. When I was reading the newspaper to the General and come to 'five thousand,' says the President, says he, "Major Downing," says he, "have you read that right?" "Yes: have I," says I "five thousand—and in white too—and handsome and neat to boot." The President laughed, and says he, "that's a hard one. Maj. Downing" says he that "beats all—but the battle of New Orleans. I must see those Lowell girls. And if you and Mr. Van Buren and Cass all stay in Boston or where you please, I'll go and see those girls!" "Major Downing!" says he, and he struck his cane on the floor hard enough to break an inch board in two—"I was *always* in favour of the tariff,"

I'll tell you what it is uncle, the President is a tender hearted man as any in the world.—And there ain't a single widow or girl of twenty, in all Connecticut, where we have just been, that believe any thing about shooting the six militia men, or killing Arbuthnot and Ambister, any more than you or I or the best democrats that ever voted for Sam. Smith, for Governer down east. We shall all go to Lowell, every one of us, without, may be Cass and Woodbury, who have wives and children at home. And when we come away, you mark my words, it will be a hard thing to find a dry eye.

Between you and me, there is one thing I don't like in this journey, and that is, I don't like the notion of having that little New York Dutchman with us. He is always getting us into some scrape. He pretends to be a very great friend of me and of the President too. And says, if he is the next President, I shall be Secretary of State or a Foreign Minister, just as I please. But then I understood him. I ain't such a fool but what I know what became of Berrien and Ingham; and I know all about Eaton too. I hain't lived so long in Washington for nothing.

We shall certainly go to Downingville.—Get every thing ready. Pick up all the loose rocks in the lane—throw the appletree brush over the fence, and shut up the hogs; and have your committee of arrangements and your archers ready.

Your neffu,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

[From Salem (Mass.) Papers.]

The Essex Register states that at Lynn the health of the President was so feeble that he could only show himself a few moments to the people from the portico of the hotel. He was unable to partake of the collation prepared for him, and retired to rest, while his suite, &c. were at the repast. At Marblehead, also; his tarry was short At both places, the arrangements were extensive, liberal, and honourable to the respective towns, but could not be fully carried into effect, in consequence of the President's feeble health. At Salem, he was addressed by Nathaniel Frothingham, Esq., chairman of the Selectmen, and welcomed to that town in an appropriate manner.—His reply was very brief, and the manner of its delivery indicated extreme feebleness of body.

On Friday, the President was in much better health—he was out in the morning early, and walked to the East India Museum. He afterwards rode through the streets, and was visited on his return to his lodgings by a great number of persons. He left Salem at 9 o'clock for Andover, Haverhill and Lowell.

In the order of procession for the reception of the President at Lowell, a place is assigned for the Ladies; they are to form four deep in Jackson-street, and be escorted by the military (a regiment of light infantry and riflemen, and the militia officers) to the place designated for receiving the President.—There are nearly 4000 females attached to the factories, and 1000 more will probably join the procession, all neatly and uniformly dressed. The display at Lowell will surpass any thing the President has yet witnessed.

The following inscription was engraved on a silver plate on the box containing the cannon-balls presented to President Jackson, at Bunker Hill, on Tuesday:

"These now harmless memorials of the 17th June, 1775, and the 8th of January, 1815, were presented to General Andrew Jackson, President at the United States, by the citizens of Charlestown, on the 24th June, 1833, on his visit to Bunker Hill."

From the New-York Gazette.

FROM MATANZAS.

The Boston Gazette of Saturday gives the following extract of a letter, dated

"MATANZAS, June 5.

"You can have no idea of the gloom that prevails here, in consequence of that dreadful scourge, the Cholera. In the cities it has nearly ceased, but in the country its path is marked with desolation and ruin. On an estate having 100 slaves every soul perished. Another with 60 lost 55. A slave ship lately landed 400 miserable wretches, of whom all but three died. Eight negroes were taken down on an estate 18 miles from this town a few days ago, the proprietor, Mr. S. an Englishman, an old acquaintance of mine, immediately came to town to our house. His servant was taken down after he got in, and died in the yard under my window. The old gentleman returned to his estate the day before yesterday, where he found 38, out of 69, dead. He was immediately seized himself, when a black boy was despatched to us with a note stating that his master was dying. The boy had scarcely delivered the note, when he staggered, fell on the floor and in a few hours was a corpse. The old gentleman is dead, and the estate entirely deserted. This is a picture of many other estates."

From the Richmond Compiler, June 28.

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL.

We understand from a friend at Charlotte Court-house that the will of Mr. Randolph was opened at Roanoke, his late residence on Friday last, by Judge Leigh, in the presence of Judge Tucker and one or two other gentlemen. The following are the principal if not the only devisees.

To Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, ten thousand dollars.

To Judge Leigh of Halifax, ten thousand dollars

To Judge Leigh's son, John Randolph Leigh, a small boy, five thousand dollars.

To John Wickham, Esq. of this place, some plate and a horse or two.

The remainder of his estate—lands, negroes, &c. to the son of his neice Mrs. Bryant, of Gloucester, daughter of John Coalter, Esq.

Judge Leigh and Judge Tucker are the executors. This will was made subsequent to his return from Russia, and was dated in January 1832.

Our informant says that he has not himself seen the will, but that he gives us the report believed at Charlotte Court House. This will will be offered for probate at the next Charlotte Court. It is the same that was left in Judge Leigh's possession. An examination is yet to be made among Mr. Randolph's private papers.

The name of our correspondent and his official situation at Charlotte Court-House induce us to place the utmost confidence in the correctness of this his statement.

Mr. Randolph, it is said here, has left two other wills; one dated in 1822, by which he directed the manumission of his slaves—and another in March, 1832. The former of these, is the one to which he was understood to refer, when he requested at Philadelphia that the provisions of a previous will should be carried into effect.

TO PREVENT THE ANNOYANCE OF FLIES.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer a great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply oiling the parts most exposed. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot over which an oiled sponge has been pressed. Probably either fish or flaxseed oil would answer, but what I have known used with success was the Tanner's oil. Every man who is compassionate to his beast ought to use this simple remedy, and every livery stable, and country Inn, ought to have a supply at hand for the use of travellers.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, July 6.

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.

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—The late Anniversary of this memorable day was celebrated in this town by a small company of Gentlemen who fell in at the Easton Hotel, without knowing what was to take place, drawn together by a sort of National sympathy to commemorate an event that gave rank among nations to our Country, and Sovereignty and Independence to her People.

With a notice of only an hour or two, Mr. Lowe, with his usual cheerful politeness, kindly accommodated the party with a neat dinner, in sitting down to, which the company called upon Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. to preside—and after the cloth was drawn, the annexed toasts and sentiments were given by the different Gentlemen in turn, without any previous preparation or arrangement.

As every thing appertaining to the Revolution was most appropriate to the day, the last survivor of the Revolutionary Soldiers in Talbot, Mr. Solomon Barrott, was invited to join the party who soon gratified them with his company, and although in his 70th year was never more cheerful nor in better health It is worthy of remark that this old soldier, though moving in the humble walks of life, has the cheering consolation in reflecting, that in youth he bore an honest share in the war for Independence—and in age, that he possesses an honest fame unsullied even by a shade of reproach.

TOASTS.

1. *The 4th of July* 1776—a day never to be forgotten by Americans.
2. *The memory of George Washington.*
3. *The President of the United States.*
4. *The Constitution of the United States.*
5. *The Health of Daniel Webster*—the patriot, statesman, and faithful expounder of the Federal Constitution.
6. *The Judiciary of the United States.*
7. *Chief Justice Marshall.*
8. *The Fathers of the Revolution*—it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
9. *The Governor of Maryland.*
10. *The Constitution of Maryland*, as it is.
11. *The Navy of the United States.*
12. *The Army of the United States.*
13. *The Liberty of the Press*—no where enjoyed but where it is exclusively amenable to a Judiciary that is independent in its structure—profoundly learned in its profession—firm in the discharge of official duties—and sound in moral integrity.

The American Fair.

Ship timber and Ships—may they be objects of the special care of our country!

May the spirit of '76 never die in our country.

Peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none—*John Marshall forever.*

The only survivor of the old continental army in Talbot,—*Solomon Barrott.*

Henry Clay—the patriot, statesman, and Farmer.

Robt. H. Goldsborough, who on the floor of the Senate of the United States ably supported the claims of the old soldiers of the Revolution.

Daniel Webster—the great Luminary of the East, now diffusing his rays in the glorious West.

Chief Justice Marshall.

To the memory of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton the friends of Washington—Americans now do justice to their merits.

The Western Lands—gained by the blood and treasure of our ancestors, may they descend as a rightful inheritance to their children.

The Fair Sex—our supporters in childhood—our protectors in youth—our greatest pleasure in manhood—our stay in old age.

Our Country—"The last lone asylum of sweet Liberty."

The mile's length of Lowell Girls that welcomed the President to their thriving Town—lovely emblems of Industry—may they be all *doubled* before the next Presidential tour.

The health of our worthy Host—may we all live to the good old age that he has done, and enjoy, as he has, the good things of life.

The friends of freedom throughout the World.

Upon this toast being given by the President, a gentleman at the far end of the room rose and proposed—*The health of the President of the day*—The Gentleman & the Farmer.

When this toast was drank, the President rose and responded in a style wholy unpremeditated, expressing his thanks for the honor conferred on him, and indulged in a few interesting and suitable remarks.

The flag of our Country nailed to the mast. Commodore Hull and old Ironsides.

Our country always.

Our little Doctor, Captain, Commodore Jones.—A good chip out of the old Delaware block.

The whole corps of Bachelors.—May every man of them milk his own Cow as he pleases.

Wine, Wit and Beauty.

The company adjourned at a usual hour, ex-

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