Advice to hot People.—Now-a-days nobody is cool—every face is as red as a beet, and every man's blood is hot enough to boil an egg. What is to be done? Imprimis, keep your temper—it will never do to get in a passion at this season—reserve your wrath till the first frost, and you may then blaze away as much as you please. Secondly, rise early, even before the sun, and enjoy his astonishment at seeing himself beat:—Wash your whole body, put on clean linen, and take a walk of twenty minutes and fifteen seconds. Don't jump out of the way at any sudden alarm—it is much better to be quietly run over by a cart or two, than to jump into a river. Sit down to your breakfast moderately—don't bolt into your chair as if you were thrown out of a third story window.—Drink no coffee, it is two heating; tea or milk you may take in any quantity, but eat no meat as you eschew caloric; every mouthful is an incipient firebrand. After breakfast proceed slowly to your place of business. If any thing has gone wrong, don't scold—scolding is allowed only in winter. If you meet any friends on the way give a gentle look of recognition, but do not bow or say "good morning"—talking is very exciting. If you can conveniently meet with a little misfortune, do so—melancholy is very cooling, and what is more, it makes others cool towards you. You gain considerable comfort from their icy reflection.

"As the day grows warm and high," you become thirsty. You are afraid to drink cold water—you therefore mix a little brandy (or a good deal) with it, to prevent any bad consequence—you put in a lump of ice, and quaff it off without ceremony! You goose! cold brandy and water, taken suddenly into your stomach is just as dangerous as cold water,—so is cold punch—cold any thing else—so would a parcel of live coals be, if you could freeze them. Your best beverage is claret and water you may cool it if you please, but you must sip it very gradually. We mean real bona fide claret—none of your poke-berry juice, which is absolutely poison.

Do not eat much dinner—animal food puts the lion in a fever, and so will serve man. If you find that you have much appetite, eat a lump of sugar, or take a walk into the kitchen, just before the table is set. The best thing for you is a little hash and mashed potatoes—it saves a great deal of labor for the jaws. You may smoke two segars afterwards—the smoke warms your mouth, and causes a rush of air into it which overbalances the artificial heat. In the evening you may read a novel or listen to music—it must be slow music, however—the "Dead March in Saul," or something like it. "Yankee Doodle" would put you in a fever in five minutes. Go to bed early—leave your windows open—the free pure air, never harms any body that is used to it, and if you are not, it is high time that you were. Take as many airs upon you as you can—the hen perches all the summer night upon the fence, and takes no cold. Are you not ashamed to be more delicate than a hen.

EXECUTION OF CLOUGH.—The execution of Clough, the murderer, took place at Mount Holly, on Friday last, agreeably to the sentence of the law. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday has the following account of it:

Yesterday was the day appointed by the authorities of New Jersey, for the execution of Joel Clough for the murder of Mrs. Mary Hamilton. The extraordinary atrocity of the act, and the circumstances attending the trial, and the recent escape of the murderer, had given more than common interest to the execution; and at an early hour in the morning of yesterday, the streets of Mount Holly, were crowded with persons who had come to witness the end of the unfortunate man.

The Rev. Mr. Wilmer, and one or two religious lay men were with Clough all the night previous to his death. He attended to their instructions until about midnight, and then lay down and slept composedly for about three hours. About 20 minutes past noon the sheriff brought the culprit from the prison. He was attended by the Rt. R. Bishop Doane, Rev. Mr. Wilmer, and several other clergymen. He was placed in an open dearborn in which were the sheriff and the clergymen, and conveyed to the place of execution, about 2 1-8 miles from Mount Holly, near the Rancocus bridge. The poisoner was dressed in a white roundabout, vest and pantaloons; his breast was open, and in going to the place of execution, he requested one of the clergymen to place a handkerchief over his neck and breast to protect it from the sun.

Five volunteer companies of infantry were stationed round the gallows, and a company of cavalry attended the culprit from the prison to the place of execution. Clough seemed through the whole of the painful ceremony, to be calm and collected; he manifested a spirit of repentence while in the prison, and had received the rite of baptism, administered by Bishop Doane.

About 20 minutes past one o'clock, the prisoner arrived at the place of execution; he descended from the dearborn without assistance, and having taken leave of several persons whom he recognized, he ascended the platform and sat down in a chair. Bishop Doane, and Mr. Wilmer, of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Ashton, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Shepherd, of Mount Holly, of the Baptist Church; and the Methodist clergymen of Pemberton also went upon the platform. The appropriate service was read by Bishop Doane, and a prayer was made by Mr. Wilmer. Bishop Doane then read a letter from Clough to his mother, and also the confession of the prisoner. Several hymns were sung, and subsequently there was sung the hymn, commencing,

When I can read my title clear,
To mansions in the skies,
I'd bid farewell to every fear,
And wipe my weeping eyes.

During the whole of these solemn performances, Clough evinced much agitation, frequently rising from his chair, moving about, wringing his hands, &c. He took a solemn and affectionate leave of the clergymen who attended him, about a quarter past two o'clock.—The sheriff then adjusted the rope, in which he was aided by Clough. After the rope was placed over the gallows, Clough desired that it might be taken down—he then measured with his arm the length of rope necessary to allow him a sufficient fall, and after some other regulations, in all of which the prisoner seemed to take an active part, his arms were pinioned, and the white cap placed on his head, and drawn over his face. In this position he stood a few minutes, when the Sheriff struck down the support of the platform, and Joel Clough was launched into eternity. A slight muscular convulsion was all the movement visible in the body while it was suspended. In about 30 minutes after the execution, the body was taken down and placed in a coffin.

Notwithstanding the immense number of persons assembled, nearly twelve thousand, there was no disorder to mar the solemnities of the occasion.

The CONFESSION of Mr. Clough, written by himself, and read from the scaffold, to the surrounding multitude, in a remarkable distinct, and impressive manner, by Bishop Doane embodied a brief outline of his life, from his infancy, to the period of his imprisonment. In reference to the crime for which he has suffered, he made some disclosures which place the subject in a different light from that, in which it has been heretofore viewed. He states, after appealing to that God before whom he was about to appear, for the sincerity of his story, that Mrs Hamilton had made an engagement of marriage with him. She subsequently manifested a change and eventually declared it impossible for her to fulfil her promise and in various ways showed that her affection had cooled.

He was exceeding hurt and irritated by her conduct, and declares that his object in visiting New York, was to withdraw himself from her society, that after having been, while there, led into some discreditable scenes, which he looked upon as completing his disgrace, he returned to Bordentown; saw Mrs. Hamilton, and informed her of his misfortunes. On learning that he had lost his money she offered to give him all she had in her possession and in addition to give him her gold watch. These offers he declined, but renewed the subject of their engagement, and told her that if she would consent to be his wife all would be well, and they should be happy. She refused he says to give him any encouragement, and in a manner calculated to wound his feelings.

From that time he observes the idea of destroying her entered his mind. He acknowledges that her death was premeditated; that his intention was to destroy her, and then to commit suicide. From declarations which he had made to Mrs. H. she had reason to suppose, that he intended to destroy himself, and it was from a feeling of anxiety arising from her apprehensions on his account, that she probably entered his room on the day of the fatal Murder. He says he did not call her. She came in of her own accord.

When he saw her he advised her for her own safety to leave the room. She did so but immediately returned,

On her second entrance he had left the bed on which he had been lying and was on the opposite side of the room. He was faint and she observing he looked ill went to him and offered to assist him to the bed. While doing this and while his left hand rested upon her shoulder, he drew the dagger which was concealed about his person and gave her a severe stab. At that instant consciousness forsook him and he repeated the stabs with great violence. He was actuated by jealousy, pride and revenge.

It was his determination that if she would not be his she should never be another's. The love which was at first pure and ardent became changed at times to a feeling of hatred.

The trial he says was fair and impartially conducted, and he is aware that the verdict and sentence were perfectly just.

From the Nat. Gazette.

The Richmond Whig says—

"Mr. Webster is filling a large space in the nation's eye, and in the East, Middle and West is rapidly superceding Mr. Van Buren as the prominent Administration Presidential Candidate for those quarters. Ought it not to be so? Compare their abilities. Compare their *principles*, as tested by consistency, by stedfastness, by adherence to one creed through every change and every dynasty. In the eyes of foreign nations, the Administration of Daniel Webster might possibly outrank all its predecessors. In the hands of Martin Van Buren, what *principles* would regulate the Administration? None. The expediency of the moment would be the presiding deity. The same fluctuation, marking the destitution of all settled principles, which has so flagrantly characterised Gen. Jackson's, would mark his, who has dictated the policy of him whom to serve has been, to the aspirant, 'Glory enough!'

* * * The Administration, in the hands of Daniel Webster, would be conducted upon Federal principles—principles founded in honest however mistaken conviction. Eminent abilities and matured wisdom would guide the helm of State. Familiar with the operations of Government, from the lowest to the highest, the chief would not be duped by the designing, led by the nose by favorites, or be bamboozled by ambitious intriguers."

"With Mr. Van Buren management, trick, and finesse, would supersede the old American policy, of fair intentions towards all, enforced by plain dealing and candid avowal. Policy would fluctuate with popular change, and the varying hopes of buying golden opinions North or South, or if it settled down upon a permanent basis, that would be the basis, not of principle, but convenience."

Mr. Webster not having yet been presented in any authoritative or formal way, as a candidate for the office of President, we shall venture to say but little directly on that head. It remains to be seen what combinations and expedients the partisans of Mr. Van Buren will resort to, and how the great numbers of the *Republican* party so called, who repudiate him, will act in relation to some other candidate.—Our maxim is, that it would be best that all good citizens of whatever political denomination, should unite upon the statesman, the most suitable—the strongest in himself; if they should happen to fail with him, their honor and conscience would be saved. "We have offered,"—they might say,—"to the people, the man absolutely the most qualified and proper; if the People have not understood him and their own interests, with all the lights which we have been able to give, or if they have recklessly preferred another, his inferior, the fault is not ours, we are acquitted to our country."

As to *Federalism* and *Federal* principles, it is idle to cite them now with reference to the old party distinctions. There has been a real entire fusion of parties into each other. That was accomplished long ago as to measures of administration,—even as early as the presidenship of Mr. Jefferson: and as to him, from the accession of President Jackson. The government, Mr. Jefferson himself found could not be carried on with any positive strength or credit, for external relations or domestic welfare, except by the prosecution, more or less, of the national principles and policy of the Federalists. A contradistinguishing party cant was to be continued, however, while the practical construction of the constitution was the same, and the whole scheme for the organization and support of the general government was followed out upon an increased scale of expense patronage, and various developement. Finally have come President Jackson's Proclamation and Message, reasserting and even transcending the old Federal doctrines, drawing into one pale the immense plurality of the nation and utterly confounding all nominal distinctions save the vital one of *Unionists* and *nullifiers*.

It is a mockery, then, to cite Mr. Webster as a *Federalist* in any other sense than this. that having originally and invariably held the creed which is now that of the great part of the *Union* by acclaim, and is decked to be paramount in importance, he is worthy of particular and chief reliance for the maintenance of it in the highest executive department.

The Richmond Whig adds to what we have quoted—

"Such would be the difference in favor of Mr. Webster—between the old, consistent, acknowledged, and prided in *Federalism* and the Proclamation Federalist, whose true sentiments no man knows, and who, if he have *any* sentiments of his own, possesses the power of accommodating them to every exigency."

The editor of the Whig, it must be recollected, leans or rather adheres to the Nullifiers—He deserves special credit, therefore, for his candor; and what he urges in recommendation of Mr. Webster has double force. The main and very serious distinction of American parties, will ere long be, that of the *Unionists*, on one hand, defending the supremacy and integrity of our National and Federal System, under the plain text and spirit, and old apprehension of the Constitution; and on the other, the disaffected Nullifiers and half Nullifiers of the South, rallying under all sorts of real and spurious State rights, antiquated party prejudice, positions and nick-names, the question of the Enforcing Act, the Abolition of Slavery, Internal Improvement, Tariff, and so forth.

The *Unionists* (now the great majority of the People) will have something more to do for the final triumph of their cause than to resist the theory and practice of nullification: it will be essential, on their side, that the national defences and plans of Internal Improvement, and the establishments which secure an independent judiciary, a sound currency, an abundant revenue, and a domestic supply of manufactures, should be preserved. In order to perpetuate the *Union*, the strength and dignity of the General Government must be consulted; and this, not only by the means which we have just indicated, but by the choice of functionaries known to be thoroughly principled and inflexible steadfast.

United States Mint.—The Philadelphia Herald of Thursday devotes a column and a half to a history of the progress and establishment of the United States Mint, one of those public institutions the benefits of which presence has been conferred upon the city of Philadelphia by the liberality of Congress. In the course of the article, some accounts are furnished of the operations of the Mint for the last three years, to which we are indebted for the following particulars.

In the year 1830, the whole coinage was $3,155,620, consisting of $643,105 in gold: (half and quarter eagles)—$2,495,400 in silver. (half dollars, dimes and half dimes;)—and $17,110 in copper.

In 1831 the coinage amounted to $3,923,173, consisting of $714,270 gold, (half and quarter eagles;)—$3,176,600 in silver, (half dollars, quarters, dimes and half dimes;)—and $33 603 60 in copper.

In 1832 the coinage amounted to $3,401,055 consisting of $798,435 in gold; $2,579,000 in silver, and $23,620 in copper.

It will be perceived that no eagles nor dollars have been coined at the mint during the last three years. No quarter dollars were coined in 1830. The first emission was in 1831. Only *eleven* dollars in *half cents* have been coined in three years—and all in 1831. The gold thus coined was derived from the following places respectively, in each of the three years. We follow the Herald in including Mexico with South America, pleading his method of classification as imposing the necessity for this novel geographical arrangement.

From South America and the West Indies there were received in 1830 about $125,000 in gold; in 1831 $130,000; in 1832, $80,000.—From Africa, in 1830, $19,000, in 1831, $27,000; in 1832, $28,000. From places unknown in 1830, $33,000; 1831, $39,000; in 1832, $19,000. The principal supplies were however received from the Gold Region in the United States, which were respectively, in the three years mentioned, $466,000, $518,000, and $678,000.

Tables are added, exhibiting the quantity of gold received from each state in the Gold Region, since, 1824—the year in which attention was first drawn to the search. The whole amount is $1,913,000, derived from the following States, in the proportion given:—North Carolina, $1,199,000; Virginia $86,500; South Carolina $96,500; Georgia $528,000, Tennessee $2,000; Alabama $1000.

Estimates are made that the quantity of gold delivered at the mint does not much exceed one half of the quantity produced by the mines, nearly an equal sum having been otherwise disposed of, exported uncoined; or consumed in various works of art. It is added that if these estimates are nearly correct, the production of gold in the United States, within the past year has not been less than a million and a quarter of dollars. "This may be regarded as equal to one sixth part of all the gold produced within the same period from the mines of Europe and America, estimated according to the results of recent years, given by the best authorities."

To these statistics of the operations of the American Mint, we may add a few items from late English papers; relative to the coinage of Great Britain. The accounts for the twenty years, closing with 1829, have been published but we have only seen an abstract of some of the facts.

During the latter ten years (1819 to 1829) the value of the gold coin was 23,893,783*l.* more than during the preceeding ten years.—(1790 to 1800) and of the silver coined, 9,148,195*l.* more. It is indeed somewhat remarkable, as to the latter metal, that where above nine millions were coined in the last period.—(1819 to 1829) only twelve hundred and sixteen pounds in value should have been coined in the same period of years antecedent. The largest amount of gold coined was in 1821, namely, 9,520,738*l.* and the next largest was in 1826, when the whole country was suffering under the destruction of credit consequent upon the commercial and banking panic which grew out of the follies of 1825. The gold coined in the succeeding year [1826] amounted to 5,896,461*l.*; and even in 1825 it was as much as 4,580,919*l.* The greatest value of silver coined was in the year 1817, when it reached 2,436,297*l.*; and the next to this stands 1819, with 1,267,272*l.* During the six and twenty years preceeding 1817, the whole value of silver coined did not exceed 1641*l.*, exclusively of bank tokens and Anglicised Spanish dollars.—*Balt. Amer.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. July 29.

By the packet ship Roscoe, captain Rogers, we have English papers to June 25th. By the packet ship Rhone we have French papers to June 18th.

The political intelligence is of some importance, though the commercial accounts have recently assumed a comparatively greater importance.

The French Chamber of Deputies has postponed the consideration of the treaty with the United States until another session. The ministers seem never to have presented the subject to the Chambers until now.

Marshal Soult, President of the Council, said in the Chamber of Deputies, that "Government had not entertained the remotest idea of evacuating Algiers."

The brothers of Portugal are still looking each other in the face, but without any decisive conflict.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 18.

THE CORN LAWS.

Mr. Fryer moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Corn Laws, and in doing so, observed that this was a far more important measure than any thing that had been brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers. He would say, tax the luxuries of the people, tax their teas, sugar, tobacco, wine, spirits, and all other articles held to be luxuries, but let bread be free. If the Corn Laws were repealed, the consequence would be that England would be one of the dearest empires in the world for the produce of the land, and the cheapest for all manufactures. Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Lord Althorp thought that the question having already been fully discussed during the present session of Parliament, it was not now necessary to enter into another discussion upon it, particularly as the hon. gentleman must be aware that the ground of the former decision of the house upon the motion of the hon. gentleman's colleague, was not a direct rejection of the motion, but merely that, at the present time it was not desirable to enter into it. He was ready to tell the hon. gentleman, that his (Lord Althorp's) own opinion accorded with many of the statements which had been made by the hon. gentleman: but he differed from him in the mode in which he proposed to deal with the subject. He, (Lord Althorp) considering the quantity of business still before the house, and the advanced period of the session, could not think it convenient to enter into a discussion of this question, and the more so because, at present, as the hon. gentleman well knew, there was no pressure for legislative interference in this respect, but, on the contrary, the manufacturing districts were admitted to be in a much better situation, at present, than the agricultural districts, and therefore the question did not press so much as the hon. gentleman seemed to think.

After a short discussion, the motion was rejected by a majority of twenty five, the numbers being seventy-two and forty-seven.

Sir William Ingilby has given notice of a motion for next session, to exclude the bishops from Parliament. We hope he will be well supported by petitions. Lord Althorp says, he he hopes never to see the time when the Church of England will not be represented in Parliament. Nor will his lordship ever see that time, whilst the Peers are members of the Church of England. We think there is much more need of a representation of the Dissenters in the House of Peers, seeing that they form so large a part of the nation, and have so very few members amongst the aristocracy.

Liverpool Times.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 22.

Conference with the Commons.—Mr. Stanley, Lord Duncannon, and others; brought up a message, from the Commons, desiring a conference with their lordships' house upon a subject of the highest importance to his Majesty's colonial possessions. Their lordships having agreed to the conference in the painted chamber the following members were appointed to conduct it: The Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Littleton, Lord Suffield, and the Bishop of London. The conferences being concluded, the Peers, returned, and the Lord Privy Seal acquainted the house that they had received a communication from the Commons that the house had passed certain resolutions in committee of the whole house for the purpose of extinguishing negro slavery. The resolutions having been read were ordered to be printed, and the Lord Privy Seal gave notice that he should move that they be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

FRANCE.—At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th ult M Benjamin Delessert said that he was charged by the committee, and intrusted with the examination of the bill relative to the treaty with the United States, to express its regret that the late period of the session at which the bill had been presented: and the numerous important points involved in the examination, rendered it impossible to make the report this session, but the committee was anxious that a treaty should be terminated which preserved the commercial relations so highly important to the interests of such old allies as France and the United States.

General Lafayette agreed with all that had fallen from the Hon. Deputy, and expressed his firm conviction that when the Chamber had examined the question, it would see that the interests of France were involved in the full execution of the treaty.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that the Government was most anxious for the immediate discussion and adoption of the treaty. The delay in presenting the bill to the Chamber arose from the difficulty of collecting all the documents necessary for the elucidation of a treaty by which a final adjustment was made of transactions extending over a period of more than 20 years. Even now some of these documents had not come over from America, but he hoped before the next session the committee would be in possession of every information.

Count Jaubert considered that it should not be allowed to go forth to the world; that the Chamber was prepared to adopt blindly a treaty involving the payment of so large a sum of money as was to be paid to the United States. The interests of the country required that every point connected with the treaty should be minutely examined, and from the feelings of distrust which the provisions of the treaty had excited in many members of the Chambers, he had no doubt it would be so.

M. Maugain animadverted on the absurdity of supposing that the Chamber or the committee could have formed any decided opinion on the subject, when the Minister himself had just told them that all the necessary documents were not collected.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs observed that all the most important documents were in the hands of the committee. Those which were to come would be useful as explanatory documents, but were not of primary importance.

Other Hon. Deputies demanded to be heard, but the Chamber which had for some time shown strong marks of impatience at this episodal discussion, called loudly for the order of the day.

The President said that as no question was before the Chamber, the discussion could not be allowed to be carried further, the constitutional right of the Chamber was perfectly understood no treaty which required the assent of the Legislature for the means of carrying it into execution could be considered as even provisionally susceptible of being carried into execution until that assent was given. The question was, therefore, entirely open and nothing which had passed could prejudge the opinion which the Chamber might hereafter come to on the treaty. (Applause.)

The Chamber then proceeded to the discussion of the Budget of Ways and Means for the year 1834.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Aug. 3.

The National Republicans of Talbot County are requested to meet at their respective places for holding elections on the first Saturday in August, (THIS DAY,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. to select five persons from each district, who will meet in general committee in Easton on the Tuesday following, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing four candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly,—a candidate for Sheriff and two Commissioners to fill the vacancies in District No. 1.

We understand, for we have not as yet received any thing official, that the National Republican Convention met in Centreville on Monday last, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the U. States. The Convention was organized by calling Gen. S. Dickinson of Talbot to the chair and E. G. Bourke of Q. Ann's Secretary. The roll [illegible] E. G. Bourke of Q. Ann appeared that the Delegation from Cecil was absent—there was a very general attendance from the other counties of the district—a motion was made and carried, to adjourn to Monday 19th August, in order to give our fellow Citizens of Cecil an opportunity of appointing and sending on delegates.

THE CROPS.—Upon threshing, the Wheat crop is found to be very short indeed, and the weight light—from loss in weight and diminution in quantity of grain by scab and various disasters, the wheat crop of this year is put to its greatest extent at a calculation of between one half and two thirds of an ordinary crop.

The corn crop is promising and is in a fair way to be completely made. It matters not when the corn is planted whether what is called early or late, all depend upon August lobolly rains, without them there is no good crop—and fine as the crops appear now, if there was to be a drought of four weeks only from this time, it would blast the prospects of farmers most cruelly.—On the contrary, two or three more beneficial and abundant rains in the course of the coming fortnight will give us a most abundant crop, of that richest and most enriching of all crops, Indian Corn.

PRICE OF GRAIN

We see from the price current, and hear by the last packets from Baltimore that wheat has fallen in price. This is agreeable to old custom—as soon as wheat goes up to market plentifully, the millers knock down the price of it, although there may be no alteration in the price of flour, or even although flour may be a little better—but they take the advantage, they dont deal fairly. It may be said on the part of the millers and buyers of wheat, that they do no more than all other men do, they buy as cheap and sell as dear as they can. But it must be remembered that in the sale of wheat the seller has nothing to say, he must take what is offered or not sell at all—yet he must sell, and therefore he must take just what the millers and buyers will choose to offer him and he cant get another farthing; the seller of wheat does not price his own goods, nor bear an equal part in making the bargain—the miller and buyer price the farmer's wheat and give him what they please. When they want grain, they entice the farmers to send it up by offering better prices—as soon as they get the grain at market in tolerable plenty, they knock down the price, having all that wheat then at market in their power. It is precisely like the boy with the trap and the string, who scatters the grain under the trap to draw the birds, & when they come under the trap and are completely in his power, he pulls the string and catches them all. This is trapping birds—and the millers and buyers of wheat know how to trap farmers with their grain.

We have it from undoubted authority, that at this time, and it has been so for some weeks past, every barrel of flour that can be manufactured in Baltimore or in Richmond until the 10th of next September is engaged at not less than *six dollars and fifty cents the barrel*, and we all know that a barrel of best family flour cant be had for less than *seven dollars and fifty cents*. According to established rules among just men the miller and buyer ought to give the farmer twenty cents on his bushel of good merchantable wheat for every dollar on the barrel of flour—thus if flour sells at six dollars and fifty cents the barrel, sixty pounds of merchantable wheat ought to sell at one dollar and thirty cents—so if flour sells at seven dollars and fifty cents, the best wheat ought to command one dollar and fifty cents a bushel of sixty pounds weight. This calculation has always been founded upon the rule that it takes five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of fine flour of 198 lbs.—five bushels of wheat weigh 300 lbs., and we know that the greater portion of merchantable fine flour that is sold is made from four bushels and a small fraction of a bushel of wheat, leaving near twenty per cent more as nett gain to the miller, so that the whole gains of the purchasing miller, on this rule, is much more than thirty-three and a third per cent—what must the gains be on that flour made of thousands and thousands of bushels of wheat that are caught up at market, and the price knocked down in their teeth because there is abundance at market?

Such are the impositions that farmers are subject to—such are the invidious schemes that are laid to entrap them and get the hard earnings of their labour at an underling price.—It is not believed that the commission Merchants can help it—they dare not open their lips, they must take what is offered them and all they can do is to go the round to different millers and buyers, who have all in a body previously settled the prices by secret concert. If a commission Merchant was to assert the rights of the farmers and to rebel against the secret plans of the millers and buyers, he would soon be mobbed, and the millers would drive him out of the market by refusing to a man to purchase of him. Farmers are completely in the hands of millers and buyers, who do with them as they please, and a stronger evidence cant be given of unfair, ungenerous dealing, than when millers have every barrel of flour that they can make for six weeks to come engaged at not less than six dollars and fifty cents the barrel, they knock the price of wheat down from a dollar twenty five and a dollar thirty to a dollar ten, a dollar fifteen, merely because there is a good deal at Market and cant be taken back again.

It is time the rights of farmers were vindicated and as one of the great interests of an immense majority of the people, had the means, by coercing fair dealing, to defend themselves and their earnings from the machinations of avaricious overreaching.

Black Hawk's reception at Detroit, was far different from that which he experienced in New York and Philadelphia. When he landed he was burnt in effigy; and it was considered dangerous to proceed through the country without a body guard.

The gallant Commodore Bainbridge, one of the oldest and most efficient officers of the Navy, died at Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last, in the 60th year of his age. His commission as Captain bears date on the 20th May 1800.

The "Courier de la Louisiane" of the 13th inst. states that the two steamboats that carry the U. S. Mail between New Orleans and Mobile, have both burst their boilers. "The accident occurred to one in the beginning of the week, and the other yesterday—we understand the engineer was killed, and two other men slightly wounded."

Detention of Letters.—The Thomastown Republican mentions a recent trial before the Supreme Court of Maine, of a case, where the plaintiff claimed damages against the defendant a postmaster, for the alleged detention of a letter by one of his clerks It was held by the Court, that if a letter arriving at any office for an individual, is withheld from him when he applies for it, he may maintain an action on the case against the Postmaster for the damage sustained in consequence of such omission. In this case, the plaintiff recovered $530.

From the National Gazette.

The arrangement made for rechartering the Bank of England has produced at once the most beneficial effects. According to all the London accounts, "the favorable result of this important question has given a fresh impulse to the commercial and monied affairs of England. Confidence being restored, the funds rose, money was plenty, and business was moving on with healthy action." Similar would be the effects, in the United States, of the renewal of the charter of our National Bank, with the modifications of which the case is susceptible. However the 'malign influences' may endure at Washington, we cannot abandon the hope that President Jackson will yield, on this subject, to the wish of the country as it is likely to be expressed by the majority of Congress. It has been maintained uniformly by the Whig party of England, that the King has no right to make his personal conscience the law of the State. We should doubt whether a President of our Republic has a right to make his personal opinion the law (and a law of destruction) in opposition to the judgement and desire of the majority of the People, of which, under all circumstances, another decision of Congress in favor of the Bank, might well be deemed the certain voice. One of President Jackson's predecessors, a truly wise and upright man, yielded constitutional scruples on a similar occasion.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11030-0509.jpg