then to take out letters of administration; after the expiration of ten days, those of curatorship. Then the appointment of a lawyer to represent *absent heirs*, when they were told *there were none*. This fee was to be paid. Then to pay two appraisers of the furniture.—Then to pay the notary, for taking the inventory. Then the Register office—and last, though not least—the Court of Probates itself! Mr. Editor, I will not enumerate the cost, nor name the sum the widow had to pay, to get the $300 out of Bank. *I will* merely add, it left her *destitute!!* You will ask, is this the way we do business here? I answer, Yes!"

From the Delaware State Journal.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Public attention is awakened to mismanagement of this Department, and charges are made and suspicion afloat, affecting not only the general management of the mails, but the character of the head of the department himself. In no former time has the voice of complaint been so loudly heard in relation to the irregularities and failures of the mail, and as has been observed, by a cotemporary, the robberies by Postmasters, have exceeded in the last four years, all that were committed in the forty years preceding, or from the origin of the government to the beginning of Andrew Jackson's reign. Yet Mr. Barry remains in office—amid the wreck of cabinets and the successive fall of statesmen, he alone remains of the original cabinet of General Jackson.—He is more frequently, and for a longer period, absent from his post than any cabinet minister was ever known to be before, he is rarely in his office when at Washington, one general cry against the management of the department is heard throughout the union and yet Mr. Barry retains his post. This would be a mystery in any other times than the present—but there is no mystery here. Obsequiousness and servility to General Jackson he has found out to be the surest road to favor—and if he neglect every other qualification or duty, all must acknowledge that he has most assiduously cultivated this. In all the exhibition which Mr. Barry has made of his sense of duty as a public man, "fidelity to General Jackson," is the qualification on which he lays most stress. This fidelity he has shown not only by loud and fawning professions, but by the prostitution of his office to party purposes, to which, and to the wholesale removal of Postmasters made within a few months after he came into office, may be attributed the unexampled confusion and derangement which now exist. This fidelity to the hero, has not only kept him in office, but has shielded him against every attempt *which has been made to inquire into* the abuses of his department and apply the proper corrective. The inquiry instituted by Mr. Clayton, three years ago, even at that early period, developed frauds which alarmed and astonished all the sound thinking people of the country; & that inquiry we firmly believe would have terminated in the conviction of the Post Master General, had not every step of its progress been embarrassed and obstructed by a committee hostile to the inquiry, until eventually it was completely strangled by the adoption of a resolution prohibiting the committee from inquiring into *impeachable matter*—the very matter they were appointed to inquire into! Thus was Mr. Barry saved in 1831—not by his merits, but his "fidelity to General Jackson;" a qualification which in his eyes is a sufficient substitute for every other. Will this shield protect him now, now when complaints are heard "loud and deep" from every section of the country? When not merely the grossest mismanagement and corruption are charged, but a bankruptcy of the department.

On Monday morning last a female infant was found on the steps of the elegant brick house No.—Chambers street, New York, nicely wrapped in a piece of white flannel, and deposited in a work-basket—a slip of paper was pinned to its clothes on which was written the following:

"It is the duty of every father to support his own offspring. 'Let the galled jade wince.'"

CENTREVILLE TROTTING COURSE LONG ISLAND.—*Match against time*—Paul Pry, a horse omnious for "*dropping in*," was matched against time, to trot 17 miles and 3 quarters under the saddle within the hour. He went off yesterday in gallant style, and trotted 18 miles, without breaking, in 52 minutes and 4 seconds, with apparent ease, stopping 56 seconds, performing his last mile in the least time of any during the match.

This may be considered the greatest time for the same distance upon record and those who were disposed to *pry* into the trotting propensities of *Paul*, found their purses considerably minus, by their want of confidence in his speed.

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

A GOOD REASON.—A man being overtaken by a shower, sought shelter from the rain in the house of a negro fiddler. On entering, he found the negro in the only dry spot in the house—the chimney corner—as happy as a clam fiddling most merrily. Our traveller tried to keep dry, but the rain came in from all quarters. "Jack," said he, why don't you fix your house?" "O cause er rain so I can't." "But why don't you fix it when it don't rain?" "O wen er don't rain, er don't used no fixin!"

GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—We extract from the papers by the last arrivals from Europe the following account of the dreadful conflagration which has taken place at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.

The alarms of fire, so prevalent here last month, have changed into results. A dreadful conflagration has consumed about one-fourth of this city.—On Friday last, about one o'clock in the afternoon, smoke was observed to arise from the large wooden building, called the gun manufactory, situate on the water edge of the Golden-Horn in the bay, and opposite the arsenal of Galata. The wind was blowing rather fresh from the north. It being the hour when the good Mussulmen were busy at their weekly prayers, no attention was at first paid, but the flames soon spread, so that the devastation was extended over a circle of three miles. It was painful in the extreme to see thousands of human creatures fleed from their homes to seek shelter in the mosques, or in the tents placed in the squares, taking with them the remnant of their property; the old, the young, the sick, men women and children flying from destruction, or huddled together on the shore.

As the night approached, the blaze illumined the horizon for miles around, so that persons who were on an island 12 miles distant assured me it appeared like day. From the small Turkish burial ground near Pera the spectacle was grand in the extreme. Abstraction made of the calculation of human misery procured on the occasion, the panorama of a fiery circle of more than a mile in breadth was most imposing. To a painter it would form a superb subject. Imagine an amphitheatre of gently sloping hills over a river of three-quarters of a mile in width, & in the midst houses & mosques with their beautiful minarets, & the tall cypress trees, the whole glowing in fire which cast a fearful glare over the high mosques called royal ones, as large as the greatest churches in London, and for which great apprehension was entertained. The moon was full, and shone in eastern splendour.

At midnight, on the side of the bazaars, there was one line of fire of at least a mile in length, moving again at the breeze from one wooden building to the other. Amidst the smoke thus the windows of some lofty buildings were occasionally reddened by the glare from within. The minarets, built of stone, resisted the fire, until the lead on the round roofs melted and emitted a white blaze, looking like lofty tapers with, which in other countries the dead are conducted to the grave. When the devastating element had gained the top of the ridge of the seven hills on which Constantinople is built, it seemed to crown the whole, for it had passed through its very centre, from the bay of Galata to the sea of Marmora, and the old Roman aqueduct formerly concealed by the houses, has been visible in bold relief.

The principal destruction was caused among the town residences of the wealthy families, who had beautified and ornamented them with great taste. Several hundred such houses, and some thousands of the poorer classes, have fallen. The Turks are proverbial for their patience, yet some victims have been sacrificed to the rage of the multitude. The dissatisfaction of the people with the Government is believed to have produced the conflagration, for the intention of the incendiaries had been spoken of before. Two inhabitants of the Greek Islands, dressed as Franks, were caught with bundles of clothes for which they could not account satisfactorially; the accusation was made that the Franks had set the city on fire, the unfortunate prisoners could not explain themselves to the mob, their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were thrown into the flames.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, the destruction had extended from near mosque of Sultan Mahomet in the west, to that of Soleyman in the east, and from the bay of Galata to the place devastated four weeks before by a similar accident near the Sea of Marmora. The wind then went down, and, fortunately for the eastern part of the Seraglio, the blaze ceased before it reached the bazaars.

The Vizir, and the great officers of the Court, the Seraskier Pacha, the Captain Pacha, &c were present, and exerted themselves, to stop the progress of the conflagration. Formerly the Sultan used to attend, and on such occasions the Turkish woman did not hesitate to assail him with imprecations against his Ministry or such persons as were unpopular. But at this, as well as at all fires since the abolition of the Janissaries, the Sultan was not present.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE U. STATES AND ALABAMA.

In the Raleigh (N. C.) Star, of the 8th inst. we find the following news:

Francis S. Key, Esq. U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, passed through this city on Tuesday night last, on his way to Alabama. It is understood that the object of his visit to that State is, to have the soldiers who were concerned in the killing of Col. Owens, tried before the U. States' Circuit Court.

In the Richmond Enquirer of Friday we find the following extract from an official document relating to the Mission of the U. S. Attorney for this District to the State of Alabama.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Francis S. Key, Esq. October 31, 1833.

You have seen by the letter addressed to Major McIntosh, it is the determination of the Government to preserve the proper ascendency of the civil authority. The military force is employed by virtue of an act of Congress, in a specific object. In the execution of this they will follow the directions of the Marshal, and both will be governed by your advice, in every thing relating to the execution of their duty. Let all legal process, whether from the Courts of the United States or from the State of Alabama, be submitted to without resistance and without hesitation. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority is one of the great features of our institutions, and one of the bulwarks of the Constitution. The President is particularly solicitous that no act should be done to violate this great principle. But on the other hand the Marshal and the Military force must be defended against vexatious proceedings: and you will therefore, without delay, in every instance where these are instituted against them, have the matter brought before a Judge of the United States for his determination."

The course indicated in the latter sentence is specially authorized by law in the case of prosecutions in the State Courts against officers of the U. States for or on pretence of any act done in the performance of their official duties.

The Enquirer furnishes the following further information, presumed to be authentic.

"The great and real difficulty in the case, consists in the number of persons who have settled upon our ceded lands. Their entire removal would be attended with much distress. The eviction of such a multitude, especially as many of them were induced to remove to the public lands, in consequence of the temporary permission which was given by the Secretary in December last, could scarcely be attempted but in the very last resort.—It is understood, that it will not even be thought of, until all other means shall fail for carrying the treaty into effect. But *means* have been adopted, which are calculated to produce the most auspicious results. Col. Abert, the Topographical Engineer, has been despatched to the territory with the most urgent instructions to accomplish the survey and selection of the Indian Lands. It is hoped that before the period fixed for removal has arrived Col. A. will have made such progress in the business of location as to supercede all the operations of the Marshal, and of the Military authorities. We understand, that he has been directed to push the survey as rapidly as possible—and if he can, not locate the individual reservations in time he is to designate the tracts within which these are to be effected so as to leave the other portions of the district free for occupation. In this event, the Marshal is to stay all further proceedings, and thus we trust the whole matter may be accommodated. Col. ABERT is duly impressed with the deep anxiety which the president feels to adjust this unpleasant dispute—and we understand, has full authority to employ as many persons as may be necessary to accomplish the object in the least possible time.

"Mr. KEY is also instructed to aid the Attorney of the District, to examine the whole state of the affair, and especially to take care that while the laws of the United states are enforced, the laws and the judicial authorities of Alabama should be duly respected."

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

We have again an interesting communication from our friend, "*the real* Major Downing.

WASHINGTON 2d Nov. 1833.

To my old friend, Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Congressmen are jest beginning to arrive here, and I suppose in a short time we shall have them here as thick as huckleberries; and the Gineral is brushin round now, and says the Message must be finished and painted off hand, and we are all as busy as bees in gittin it dove tailed together: and after next week the Gineral says, there can't be any more alterations. It is the first message I ever had any hand in and tho' I say it, I guess you will say it is about as complete a thing as ever was sent express any where.

I have been at work on it ever since we was at the Rip-Raps; and tho' it has been sometimes all pulled to bits, to git in some notions we didn't think on yet it will look pretty slick I tell you when it's done; and we will lay on paint enuf to kiver up all the cracks and seams.

We shall give a pretty good lick at the Bank, and won't leave as much on it standing as would make a good sized oven. It is curious now to see how easy it is to build up, or nock all to bits, any thing on paper. Now just see about the bank. There it stands jest Chesnut street, with its hundred cord of wood piled in cart load of books; and its branches here and there, and all busy, and full of clerks and directors, and folks in Europe, and all about creation dealing with it; and the brokers in Wall street all busy about it; and Biddle's bills goin about, and most folks thinkin they are better than hard dollars: and all the old men and women holdin the stock, supposin it will go up agin as high as they paid for it: and I, and the Gineral, and Amos Kindle, and Mr. Van Buren talkin over it, and one line in the Message nocks it all into kindlin wood. For you see when "The Government" says a thing must be jest so! there is no help for it. We can't stand to chat about trifles. The Gineral has smashed three pipes the last time we talked about it. "Biddle and the Bank must be smashed," says he "Major"—and so smash they go. Congress or no Congress.

The next thing was the Ingins. Here the Gineral is at home: and I don't pretend to say nothin, for I never did like an Injin, and never can. The Cherokees give us a good deal of trouble in Georgia last year; but the Gineral took sides with Georgia, because he had a good many friends there, and Mr. Van Buren had too; for that state was the only one that nominated him Vice President a spell ago: and if he had got in there, and Mr. Crawford President, who was ailin all over with some plagy *applepleppy*, I and the Gineral would never have been heard on arterwards. But no matter—the Gineral says he didn't make that treaty with the Cherokees: and it was made so long ago he has prumut forgot it: and treaties oughtn't to last forever. But this treaty with the Creeks in Alabama he did make, and he knows all about it; and he means to stand by it, and turn all the squatters off the land in Alabama jest as they wanted him to do in Georgia: but he wouldn't. There is trouble enuf about it, I tell you; and you don't know nothin about it in York. But the Gineral is tickled to death about it; and as soon as he saw the Proclamation of the governor of Alabama, you never see a critur so spruced up as the Gineral was. Major, says he, by the eternal we shall have another Nullification this Congress, arter all. You needn't say much about it, says he, in the Message—we'll keep that for a proclamation. Well, says I, Gineral, you are a master hand at gittin into trouble. But says he, Major aint I a master one in gettin out of one? says he.

We've got an old trunk up Chamber, full of troubles—old Laws, and Treaties, and Contracts, and State Claims: and whenever we want any powder, all we've got to do is to open that, and snook among old papers and get up a row in no time. The Gineral likes this a little better than *I* do, for the most of the labor falls on me: and the ony way I can git rid of it is to make our folks down stairs do it, if I see it gives any of em a boost with his party—for I don't care nothin about any thing here but the Gineral: and if I can git him threw this Congress, its pretty much all I care about, and he too: for ater that, I m goin with him to the *Hermitage*, for I expect by that time there wont be much more left of us than our beards and shoe strings.

Your Friend,

J. DOWNING, Major,

Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

We are informed says the Richmond Whig that Col. Wynne was offered for Anvil and Drone, $10,000 since the Jockey Club race was run over the Tree Hill Course.

More accidents—The Camden and Amboy cars when passing along the Amboy railroad line were seriously damaged yesterday—owing principally to the unwonted speed of the locomotives, at the rate of 36 or 40 miles an hour. One car had its axeltree broken by the heat of attrition; and the one immediately following ran against the broken car, and being repulsed was upset. One passenger was killed, and eight very badly wounded—two of them are not expected to survive. The injury occurred about two miles north of Hightstown. The gentleman killed was named Stedman, of North Carolina, and had a wife and six children. Among the badly wounded are too ladies and a child.

The car whose axletree was broken received no other damage by the shock—John Quincy Adams was in this car—and is now well in this city.

Injuries like these should be minutely investigated by the proper tribunals.—*Philad. Sent.*

From the Phila. Com. Herald of Nov. 9.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident happened yesterday on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road. The train of Cars bound for Philadelphia, had advanced about half way between Spotswood and Hightstown, when the axle of one of the cars gave way; from what cause does not seem sufficiently explained. It was either broken by the pressure upon it, or as some of the passengers think the heat produced by the rapid motion, had burnt away the material in which it was secured. The car fell on one side, and was immediately knocked off the road by the momentum of the succeeding car. As the speed at this time was more than twenty miles an hour, the Engineer was unable to stop his locomotive, until the fallen car, with its contents, had been dragged about forty yards.

The scene which presented itself to the passengers is said to have been shocking beyond measure. Of twenty-four persons in the carriage, twelve were seriously injured, and all were in some degree bruised or stunned. One gentleman Mr. Stedman of N. Carolina, was so crushed that he expired in a few minutes. One other gentleman had both his legs fractured. Capt. Vanderbilt, formerly of the N. Brunswick steamboat, was severely injured in the back. Among the wounded are several females—one of them, Mrs Bardett of Washington City, had her arm fractured in three places—and a child dangerously, expected to die before morning. Mr. Dreyfous, of this city, is among those injured, but we are happy to say not dangerously.

The unfortunate gentleman who lost his life on this occasion, retained his senses to the last, and met his fate with perfect calmness and resignation. He expressed a wish to die in Philadelphia, and gave brief directions in reference to his family, and for the disposition of his property.

We trust the public will be furnished as early as possible, with an accurate explanation of the cause of this melancholy disaster. The statement above given is derived from several intelligent passengers, with whom we had an opportunity of conversing.

The following sketch of Mr. Carey, has been condensed by the Albany Advertiser, from his autobiography in the last number of the New England Magazine.

Mathew Carey.—This gentleman is another instance of what America owes to the sons of the Emerald Isle. From a letter of his own in the New England Magazine for November, it seems that he was born in Dublin, Jan. 28, 1760, and was the son of an industrious and well to do baker. He says he only recollects of his childhood that he was an extremely dull boy, and that he was at twelve years in the rear of many children at six or eight. He had however, a remarkable aptitude for learning languages—no doubt the 'bump' for this very thing: and he thinks that dull as he was, had he gone on as he commenced in studying French—which, unassisted, he mastered in about seven weeks—he should have attained complete knowledge of all the modern languages of Europe before he was twenty one. It goes against phrenology, on the other hand, that although he had a genius for common arithmetic, he never could advance a whit into the higher mathematics.

At fifteen he bound himself out to a bookseller, one McDonnell, an austere and cruel master. *Here* he read, like Franklin, in the night time, and acquired a pretty extensive acquaintance with the novels of the day. His first essay in print was on duelling, occasioned by an affair between two of his young friends, and for this publication his master dismissed him. In 1799 he wrote a pamphlet on the oppressed condition of the Irish Catholics. The advertisement of it came before parliament, and excited great alarm. The Catholic Association of Dublin were frightened, and offered a reward for the discovery of its author.—The result was that Matthew was privately put on board a Holyhead packet, with letters to a Catholic priest at Paris, who introduced him to Doctor Franklin. He continued in Franklin's employ some months superintending the printing of his despatches, &c. and at the end of about a year, the storm having blown over, returned to Ireland. An invasion of that country by the French had been contemplated during his stay, and on this occasion Lafayette had called on him to make inquiries.

On his return he engaged in conducting a paper, and at the age of 22 finally set up one of his own—the Volunteer's Journal. It was violently political, and had an extraordinary run till it aroused the government, and he was arrested, brought before Parliament (April 19, 1781) and committed to Newgate during the session. Here he lived to his liking companies of his friends constantly dined with him on the choicest luxuries of the market. On his liberation a prosecution for a libel on the Premier being still pending, it was thought best for him to avoid in his own country once more. So on the 7th September, 1782, he embarked on board the America for Philadelphia were he landed Nov. 1st. He had got on board in a female dress: and he thinks, "must have cut a ludicrous figure."—He had sold his paper to his brother for £500 credit, and had twenty five guineas in his pocket, one half of which was got away from him by some sharpers, during the passage. His subsequent career will, we presume, be the subject of a future letter.

Major NOAH gives the following hint to the next Congress—"The present condition of Alabama shows the necessity of passing Mr. Clay's land bill, which was unaccountably laid by at the last session, without being approved. The states will then be the protectors of lands within their own jurisdiction, belonging to the nation."

From the Kent Inquirer of the 9th inst.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—It becomes our painful duty to record the demise of Capt. Robert Constable, who was, on Thursday evening last, found dead in the loft of his Granary, having cut his throat from ear to ear, with a razor, which was found lying by his side.

The deceased, was about 50 years of age, and resided about 5 miles from this Town, and formerly commanded the packet "*La Fayette*" running between this and Baltimore. He had been the subject of mental suffering for some time past, occasioned by a severe paralytic stroke during the last Summer. On Wednesday last, he embarked for Baltimore in company with a friend, but before the vessel got out of Chester River, his mind appeared somewhat excited, and he made an ineffectual attempt to destroy himself by leaping overboard, but was taken up by the crew and reserved for a more melancholy end. He was landed at Rock Hall and proceeded home, where so soon as he arrived, he ordered the shaving apparatus, deliberately went through the operation of shaving; feigned some excuse to go to the Granary, where he was found in the situation described.

Captain C. bore an unblemished character, and was to the time of his decease, in full communion with the Methodist Church.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Nov. 5.

Whaling Company.—The stock of this Company was all subscribed last week, and some thousands of dollars over. On Monday, at a meeting of the Stockholders, the following persons were chosen Directors for the term of three years, to wit:—Thomas Newlin, David C. Wilson, Mahlon Betts, James Canby, Samuel B. Wheelar, Thomas H. Larkin and Jas. A Bayard. At the same meeting, the Stockholders adopted an amendment to the articles of association authorizing an extension of their capital to one hundred thousand dollars. Measures have been taken by the Directors for carrying into speedy effect the object of the association. A ship will be purchased without delay and officers engaged, a committee having been appointed for that purpose.

There is a rumor in circulation entitled to we do not know what credit, that the Secretary of the Treasury has apprized the President that he finds he cannot get along with his administration of the Finances, now that the Treasury is deprived of the services of the Bank of the United States. It is even remoured that already the folly of the change in the government deposites has become so apparent that they are to be restored! Our readers will not understand us as vouching for the truth of these rumours, which come thick and fast one upon another. When we believe them, we shall plainly tell them so. For the present, we doubt whether the Treasury has yet had a taste of the quality of its new financial agents; it happening very fortunately for the government that there are funds still in the Bank of the United States to be drawn upon. When the time comes for drawing on *the pet banks* we shall see how they will bear it and how the Secretary of the Treasury will get along with them.—*Nat. Intel.*

ANOTHER DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—The New Orleans Bulletin, dated Friday, Nov. 1, seven o'clock, A. M., contains the following particulars of the loss by fire of the steamers New Brunswick, and St. Martin, whilst descending the Mississippi, and the *destruction of from thirty to forty of the passengers* on board the latter boat!

Loss of the Steamers New Brunswick and St. Martin.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—By the steamer Black Hawk, we learn that the steamers St. Martin and New-Brunswick, were consumed by fire, the former on the 31st and the latter on the 28th, and melancholy to relate; between 30 and 40 lives were lost on board the steam boat St. Martin. We are indebted to Capt. Hartshorn, for the following extracts from his log book:

Extract from the log book of the Steamer Black Hawk, P. S. Hartshorn, master, from Cincinnati.

Oct 29th, 5 o'clock, P. M. fell in with wreck of the Steam Boat New Brunswick, from this port bound to St. Lewis, with a full cargo, at the foot of Island 98; took on board one of her crew, from whom we learnt she took fire on the 28th, at 4 o'clock, p. m. and was entirely consumed. No lives were lost, every thing belonging to the boat was entirely destroyed.

PETER V. DANIEL, Esq. has declined accepting the appointment of Attorney General. We understand, that considerations connected with his private interest prevented his undertaking the duties of the office to which he was invited.

The New York Gazette Says:—The election it seems has resulted in favor of the Ticket belonging to, and emanating from, the Albany Regency, aided by the Tammany Society of this city. These Institutions are certainly well skilled, and, by a well drilled corps, beat down all opposition. Their present majority is small, which leaves a hope, that, in time, they will be placed in the minority.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The general election of Massachusetts, took place on Monday. The votes in Boston, for Governor, stood as follows:—For Davis, (National Republican,) 2,785; for J. Q. Adams, (Anti-Masonic,) 1,173; for Morton, (Jackson,) 1,246, for Allen, (Workingman,) 510. In the towns as it has been from the votes stood—Davis, 5,960; Adams, 3,814 Morton, 3,057; Allen, 945. As a majority of the whole number of votes is required for a choice, probably it will be there has been no election of Governor.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Nov. 9.

The Oyster Case.—This case, which we stated in our last, had come up for trial before Kent County Court, was finally determined on Saturday last, the Court affirmed the decision of the Magistrate, in fining each vessel captured, in the sum of $100 with costs of suit—*Inquirer.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Nov. 16.

The fall term of Talbot County Court will commence on Monday next. This will afford many of our patrons an opportunity of discharging the small amount due us for Subscription, Advertising, &c.

The atmospheric phenomenon, witnessed in this county on Wednesday morning last, was also observed in Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. Graham,

The appearance this morning from about half past 3 o'clock to half past four was not only the most remarkable but the most sublime and beautiful I ever witnessed—the night had been quite clear and the morning was serene and clear, when the greatest number of stars appear most luminous in the firmament—at this time thousands and tens of thousands of meteoric lights were perpetually gleaming, and dropping, and bursting in the Heavens. The exhibition was constant and the number at one time seemed to exceed that of the stars themselves.

It is impossible to describe this scene with sufficient accuracy to convey a perfect idea of the exhibition and the effect. It was a long continued display of celestial fire works, most gorgeous and grand—at times a light was spread for a moment over the Earth and all around as strong as that of the brightest Moon light—but on this occasion the reflection of the Moon had nothing to do with it, as that orb was at that time far depressed and invisible—the Heavenly illumination proceeded alone from the meteors that were of various sizes, many of them vastly larger than any thing of the sort I ever saw before.

Figure to yourself one of our brightest, serenest starry skies, about two hours before the first blush of day, with the additional appearance of myriads of meteors, some dropping gracefully in a purpendicular direction—some falling more obliquely—others gleaming in a horrizontal line, whilst all left behind them brilliantly coruscating paths, and you will have some idea of this splendidly sublime scene which continued for several hours.

The loss of witnessing such a scene is a loss not to be repaired in a life time.

Yours A. B.

Talbot co. E. Shore of Maryland

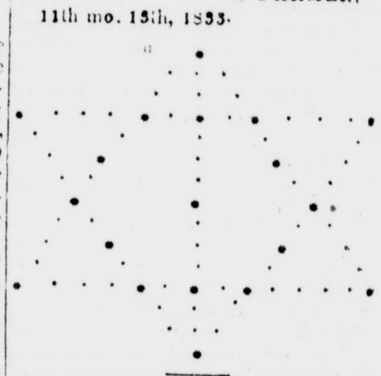
Wednesday Nov. 13, 1833.

Friend Graham,

Being at a neighbour's house some evenings ago, I was reading the Gazette and saw where "A Farmer" requested information how he might plant 19 Apple trees in 9 rows, and have 5 trees in each row. I had no opportunity of sending him any information through the last Gazette, and thinking somebody else would, I waited until I saw the Gazette, and not seeing any thing concerning it, I thought I would send thee a plat of the Orchard that is to be composed of the 19 apple trees, which thee may make what use of thee may choose. The plat is made thus.

A FARMER.

11th mo. 13th, 1833.



From the Cambridge Chron. of Saturday last.

THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE.—It will be seen by the annexed, that it is proposed to raise a sweepstake of one thousand dollars, by fifty gentlemen subscribing twenty dollars, which is to be awarded to the subscriber who shall make the greatest product of Indian corn from one acre of ground. We like the proposition, and hope it will not be proved to have been made in vain. Such procedures are calculated to beget a wholesome emulation among farmers, and to tend to the good of our agricultural community. It is hoped every competitor for the prize will furnish an account of the manner of culture, the species of corn planted and the kind of manure used, &c., and such, we dare say, was designed to be a requisition.

One thousand dollars!—Agricultural Sweepstake, for Talbot and Dorchester Counties.

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," *shelled*, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered by the said first day of March; in which case, all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.

Nov. 9, 1833.

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