are the shadows which gather around! and yet who can tell that the sun will not, in all his splendor, come forth to cheer us onward in our path!

I had one acquaintance, who was all that was lovely and beautiful. His mind was a rare piece of mechanism. It was full of niceties, singularities and beauties. He loved a quiet stream which coursed on near his dwelling. It was his retreating place in hours of despondency and trouble; and in a small boat would he often dash out upon its deceitful bosom to make oblivious the day, by his seclusion from the world. That river's bed was his grave and dark shadows hang over it whenever it comes under my contemplation.

Is it not melancholy that one and another of our friends should thus be taken away; that we should see those who have been endeared to us in childhood by the strongest ties, turning to ashy paleness and conveyed to the grave? Does it not, also, when we see ourself, the last lone trunk upon the plain, create in us hopes and beliefs that we are spared a little longer, to fit ourselves for the entertaining of more blissful regions, to meet those who were worthier than ourselves, and who have gone before us? But yet there are lights of boyhood, bright, burning and cheering lights.

We gaze on them with rapturous joy at all times through life. They hold us to them as with hooks of steel, and we are happy when we behold their beauty and brilliancy. How interesting is it to contemplate the friendship of early days and the thousand incidents which varied our path as we pressed onward toward the crowded arena of life! Our sports, with their many laughable combinations—and escapes from dangers and the romantic scenes in which we so often engaged, furnish a world of thoughts, when we look with a retrospective gaze into the past, and we would not be deprived of their hallowed influences. They come like rich sounds of music in the silent night when the hours have veiled their bright faces, and their dancing gait has changed to the dull creeping of palsied age. Oh boyhood bright, beautiful boyhood! how lovely are thy scenes—how matchless art thou in the sanctity of thy influence.—*Pearl.*

Inquisition abolished in Spain.—This important event is announced in a late London Patriot, in the following decree, dated 15th of July.

'Art. 1. The tribunal of the Inquisition is definitely suppressed.

'Art. 2. The property, income, and other goods belonging to this institution are to be applied to the payment of the public debt.

'Art. 3. The produce of the 101 canonships dependent upon the Inquisition are to be applied to the same purpose.

'Art. 4. The employees attached to this tribunal and its dependencies, who possess ecclesiastical prebends or civil employments in remuneration, shall have no right to receive their emoluments from the funds of the said tribunal.

'Art. 5. All the other *employees* are to receive the amounts of their salaries from the sinking fund; until they have been otherwise provided for.

We earnestly hope that the honorable example thus set by Spain will seal the doom of this cruel slavish institution, which had its origin in that country. *Priscillian*, a mild and eloquent man, was the first victim of Religious Intolerance under this system. *Torquemado* the Inquisitor-General, is said to have tried and tortured, in the course of fourteen years eighty thousand persons, of which six thousand were executed.'

Happily for America she has no established Church, no State Religion, and is therefore in no danger of ever countenancing any thing like force in favor of any particular sect. Every man is here left freely to form and follow his own opinions on the subject of Religion, as well as any other, and no one has a right to throw the least impediment in his way.—*Nat. Intel.*

GOLD CURRENCY.

The following judicious remarks are from the London True Sun, on the subject of Gold, and the effect of the adoption of an entire Gold Currency. Can the editors have been purchased by the Monster.

If there were no paper money in the world, gold would be at all times dearer than it is at the present moment. The value of gold would, in fact, be perpetually and silently on the increase, while the value of labor, and of all the products of labor, would perpetually and silently be sinking. If the introduction of money be justly deemed an improvement on the savage custom of barter, what words shall measure the intensity of that folly, which should induce commercial countries to reject the machinery best adapted for commercial exchanges, and fall back upon barter of the most contracted kind? A gold currency is the worst form of barter. A gold currency renders the intervention of gold necessary to the completion of all exchanges, the simplest as well as the most complicated. The earliest inhabitants of the world—the first inventors of the system of barter—were wiser than to hamper their rude transactions by such a clumsy device.—They admitted as instruments of barter all the commodities which they found useful—corn, sheep, oxen, salt, the fruits of the earth, implements of war, and of the domestic arts, the materials of clothing, and all besides, which possessed value in their eyes. They were too wise to select one commodity as the sole instrument of their processes of exchange. They were too wise to select, salt, or sheep, or any thing else, & invest it with unnatural value. But we, some thousands of years later in the history of the world are advised by wise and able men, not merely to re-adopt the clumsy and inconvenient custom of barter—but to erect one commodity, gold, into the exclusive instrument of carrying on that primitive system of exchanges!

If gold money were the only sort of money known in the world, not only would our whole system of commerce be liable to derangement from causes over which no amount of prudence could invest us with control—but the value of gold would augment from hour to hour, at the most unnatural rate, & at the expense of industry and of all the products of industry. Paper money, on the other hand, such as a National Bank could supply, might be augmented to any extent, as the commercial exchanges of the country should be augmented—might be preserved of the same value as gold—might quicken industry and enterprise, instead of cramping and depreciating them, as gold money must, of necessity do—and might yield an enormous revenue to the State, instead of costing the country those annual millions which the metalic portion of our currency, at this moment does.

THE END OF GREAT MEN.

Happening to cast my eye upon a printed page of miniature portraits, I perceived that the four personages who occupied the four most conspicuous places, were ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL, CÆSAR, and BONAPARTE. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

ALEXANDER, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

HANNIBAL, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps: after having put to flight the armies of this mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him *Hanni Baal*—and died at last by poison, administered by his own hands unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

CÆSAR, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

BONAPARTE, whose mandate Kings and Popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name; after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid.

Thus four men, who from the peculiar situation of their portraits; seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls *great*—those four who, each in turn, made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile! *How* are the mighty fallen.—*Compiler.*

A lady writing from Paris to the Ladies' Journal published in London, gives this information:

"I must not conclude my letter without telling you of the lovely carpets we make. I have already taken my part in two of them, and am going to commence one for myself immediately! The plan is this: you buy as many squares of coarse canvass as will cover your room, and you give a square to each of your friends to fill up for you, according to her taste. One does a dog, another a bird, a third a cat, another flowers, a fifth chooses a Cashmere, or a Greek, or Persian pattern: another person does some other. Whether animals, birds, or flowers, the ground of each square is filled according to the fancy of the worker; so you have a square with black, another with white, blue, red, green, violet, &c. &c., in short you have the greatest variety possible in colors and patterns. When all are done they are sewed together in a manner that the stitches are invisible, and I can assure you that you have the most bizarre and most beautiful carpet possible."

From the Fort Gibson Correspondent Sept 12.

LAND OFFICE PRACTICES.—The Receiver in the Land Office at Monroe, Louisiana, has, on several occasions, recently refused to receive any other money than on the United States Bank! or the specie paying banks in Louisiana, in payment for public lands. He states that he acts in accordance with instructions from the General Land Office. The editor of this paper, about two months ago, wishing to enter a small tract of land in Louisiana, took with him, for that purpose, Planters' Bank money, never dreaming that the Government had set the example of depreciating the paper of its pet institutions. The money was refused at first, but an hour or so afterwards, the acting Receiver, (Col. Friend being absent,) consented to take it in payment, on the condition that he should be allowed a premium of five per cent. To this the editor readily agreed, rather than have his long trip for nothing, and for each hundred dollars paid down for land, another five dollars was added, to go into the pocket of the Receiver. More recently, a gentleman of our acquaintance, wishing to enter ten-eighths of public land, took with him one thousand dollars in Planters' Bank notes for the purpose. The Receiver refused the money, except they were accompanied with the five per cent. and the gentleman paid him the fifty dollars over. After his return home he found that the land had already been entered, but from some cause or another was not so represented on the books at the Land Office. He returned to Monroe for his money, and with it demanded the fifty dollars premium, which the officer at first refused to restore to him, but finally did restore it.

We mention these facts for the information of persons having business with the Land Office at Monroe, that they may provide themselves with the proper kind of money, and thereby secure the certainty of being able to accomplish their business, and avoid the exactions of the officers.

Before the attempt of General Jackson to regulate the currency of the country, the regulation at the several land offices was, to receive the paper of specie paying banks of all neighbouring States, in payment for public lands. Thus the greatest facilities were held out to the purchaser, and the officers had not the power to shave the customers of the Government. Now the regulations are different—the officers are instructed to receive the paper but of a very few banks—and these instructions, suddenly given, are given withal in so much secrecy, that no person becomes acquainted with them without going to the land office. The consequence is, that a man, who has been saving the means to enter his little farm, hearing that another intends entering it over his head, hastily gathers his money and speeds to the office—where, at too late a period for his return; his rival probably but a few miles behind him, he learns that his money is proscribed, and he has presented to him the alternative of losing his land, or submitting to be speculated upon by the man in office.

Other effects of these regulations are, to depreciate the Mississippi money below that of the most indifferent banks in Louisiana—and to deprive the people of Mississippi of an equal footing in their purchase of public lands, with the same kind of customers of the Government residing in Louisiana. How glaring is the discrepancy of this proceeding with the professions of the Government. It has proscribed the United States Bank, yet gives that as first among the number of banks whose money is to be received at the land offices. It deposites the public moneys in certain private institutions, yet refuses to receive the notes of those institutions, in payments into the Treasury. It aims to establish a uniform currency independent of the *U.* States Bank, yet it is the first to break up all prospect of uniformity, and narrow the circulation of the very banks which have received its favours, and through whom this uniform currency is to be established.

LAND OFFICE FRAUDS.—When the developements relative to the Post Office, were made in Congress last spring, it was pretty plainly intimated that an examination into the affairs of the Land Office would disclose, if possible, scenes of still grosser profligacy and corruption. That examination, we may presume, will soon be made in good earnest. We have just received information touching this matter, which ought not for a single moment to be withheld from the public.

For many years—in fact, ever since the establishment of this department of the Government—hardy and enterprising adventurers have been in the habit of locating themselves on any portion of the public lands which they might choose, and making improvements on the same. When these lands were thrown into the market, the settlers had an opportunity of obtaining titles by a fair purchase. Sufficient notice of the time and place of sale was given by advertisement in the Government paper at Washington, and also in papers published in places most contiguous to the lands to be sold. If, after such notice, the settlers refused or neglected to come forward and make purchase, the fault was their own if they were dispossessed of their improvements.

Since the era of "Jackson reform," another practice has prevailed. An army of court favorites, as voracious as the locusts of Egypt, are now constantly on the wing; they obtain the desired information as to the location, improvements, &c. and then, by virtue of an understanding with the officers of Government, the lands are offered for sale. In many instances, the notices of these sales appear in no other paper than the Washington Globe. Those most interested are totally ignorant on the subject. Thus, while the honest settler is going on with his improvements, dreaming of no harm, the lands are sold, and in the issue, he is driven pennyless from his home, or compelled to pay to some heartless speculator thousands of dollars for the very improvements which his own hands have made. And the worst of the charge is, that certain officers of Government, and some near connexions of the President, participate in these scenes of iniquity, and are thereby amassing princely fortunes.

Our information is derived from a gentleman long a resident of Mississippi—a former friend of the President. He says the administration is fast losing ground in that quarter, and gives it as his opinion, that Mr. Poindexter, an open and decided opponent of the powers that be, will again be sent to the *U.* States Senate by the Mississippi Legislature.

N. J. Journal.

The following extracts are from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the N. York Courier and Enquirer. They deserve attention, but we have no doubt of this circumstance—that the Executive Government of France has been afraid to press the subject of the Treaty upon the Chambers, lest it should not succeed, (if it could succeed at all) by a majority such as it desired to appear to have absolutely in the legislative branch. The Chambers do not view the indemnity stipulated in the Treaty with an eye of favor, and the Opposition to Louis Philippe and the ministry would take the utmost advantage of any invidious topic and inauspicious appearances.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1834.

To the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer:

It will be remembered by you, if not by your readers, that during the month of May last, the President was furious against the French government, for their non-compliance with the treaty that they negotiated with us in 1831.—Every body knows that they refused to pay the bill which the treasury department drew upon them, and sold to the Bank of the U. States. In my letters of the 11th and 18th of May, I gave you the details on this subject, and expressed doubts as to the final adjustment of this affair, without there was, on the part of our government, a change of the whole character of the negotiation. I contended that the French Chamber had the *right*, as well as the *power* to refuse the appropriation, and that the French ministers had not only informed Mr. *Rives* of this fact, but had expressed their apprehensions that the Chambers would not supply the money. The plain truth is, and it ought not to be disguised from the people the whole negotiation was a piece of quackery, intended for electioneering purposes. The treaty was, on our part, a bad treaty, and yet for the purpose of lauding the diplomacy of our Executive, not only the American, but the French people, and their functionaries, have been made to believe that we have overreached them, and they now refuse to fulfil the arrangement.

In my letter of the 14th of *May*, 1834, I say—"Hopes are entertained here, that matters may yet be adjusted. *It* may be so; but *I* do not think they will." And now, after the lapse of nearly five months, what are the prospects? I regret to reply, very unpropitious.

I have great reason to believe, that recent despatches from France, are of an unfavorable character. *It* is said that the king gave Mr. *Livingston*, personally, the strongest assurances that the necessary appropriations would be made, as soon as the Chambers convened. The elections had terminated in a manner that seemed to justify the assurance. The advices which have been received from our Minister in France it is said, contain the unpleasant tiding, that *Dupin* and the ministry, when applied to, on the subject, actually refused to take any step, and declared themselves totally opposed to a fulfilment of the treaty of 1831. I fear these rumors are well founded, and that our merchants have nothing to hope, until Congress shall deem it expedient and proper to adopt some measures having a bearing on the case. The probability is that we are much worse situated, in reference to our affairs with France, than if no treaty had been negotiated."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Oct. 11.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of this State took place on Monday last.—Both parties in this county were active—the Whigs met their opponents at the polls & routed them horse foot and dragoons—never was there a more glorious political triumph in Maryland than the one we now have the pleasure to record.

Election Returns.

TALBOT COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.	Easton,	St. Michael's,	Trappe,	Claiborne,	Total.
	DISTRICTS.				
ASSEMBLY.					
WHIG.					
George Dudley,	166	223	177	102	668
Joseph Bruff,	169	220	169	95	655
S. Hambleton, jr.	169	227	171	99	666
Solomon Multikin,	156	206	174	95	631
COMMISSIONERS.					
Henry Spencer,	170	221	186	95	672
Spry Denny,	168	230	176	95	669
JACKSON.					
ASSEMBLY.					
Nicholas Martin,	174	145	133	120	572
Morris U. Houston,	199	175	199	113	687
Philip F. Thomas,	190	145	101	119	555
Philip Horney,	175	143	111	127	556
COMMISSIONERS.					
John Kemp,	175	152	106	119	552
Peter Webb,	175	141	103	119	538

CAROLINE COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.	Upper,	Middle,	Lower,	Total.
WHIG.				
ASSEMBLY.				
Thomas Burchenal,	254	242	203	669
Thos S. Carter,	208	256	202	666
James Turner,	208	243	206	657
W. M. Hardcastle,	218	243	194	615
JACKSON.				
R. T. Keene,	109	179	275	563
James Rich,	111	165	250	526
John Thawley,	110	165	254	529
Matthew Driver,	90	162	250	502

QUEEN ANN'S.—We have not received the official returns, but understand the Jacksonians have elected all four of their candidates.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.

WHIG.

Joseph Nicols,	1088
William I. Ford,	1077
L. Richardson,	1046
S. B. Creighton,	1022

OPPOSITION.

R. Griffith,	708
R. Pattison,	705
S. Pattison,	695

KENT COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.

Anti-Van Buren.

James B. Ricaud,	572
James P. Gale,	572
Benjamin Kerby,	525
William Welch,	554

Van Buren.

Michael Miller,	505
Henry Hurtt,	468
Charles T. Browne,	480
Dr. Thomas J. Herdman,	475

CECIL COUNTY.

WHIG.		JACKSON.	
Wilson	1109	Scott	1132
Maxwell	1093	Bussey	1120
Roman	1055	Harlan	1136
Bryan,	1040	Howland	1157

Four Jacksonmen last year elected without opposition.

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

WHIG NOMINATION.

Nicholas Brewer,	169
George Wells,	164

OPPOSITION.

Sprigg Harwood,	135
Frederick L. Grammer,	138

BALTIMORE CITY.

WHIG TICKET.

Cushing	5660
Jones,	5530

JACKSON TICKET.

Vansant	5291
Brady,	5271

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The following, says the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday, shows the result of the election in all the counties of the State, on Monday last for members of the Legislature.

COUNTIES.	WHIG.	JACKSON.
Allegany,	3	1
Washington,	3	1
Frederick,	4	0
Montgomery,	4	0
Prince George's	4	0
Calvert,	4	0
Charles,	4	0
St. Mary's,	4	0
Anne Arundel,	4	0
Annapolis City,	2	0
Baltimore City,	2	0
Baltimore County,	0	4
Harford,	1	3
Cecil,	0	4
Kent,	4	0
Queen Anne,	0	4
Talbot,	4	0
Caroline,	4	0
Dorchester,	4	0
Somerset,	3	1
Worcester,	4	0
	62	18
Whig Senate,	15	
	77	

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—

The triumph of the Whigs in Talbot on the first Monday in October was complete—it was the triumph of good principles over bad and dangerous ones—it was a triumph over violence and disorder—it was the sense of the people against corrupt office holders and their adherents—It was a triumph of the defence of the Constitution and law against its nullifiers, its abusers and its destroyers.

But it was also a triumph over a poor subterfuge—nicknames—and spurious character—after the Jackson men had played Jacksonism and wanted to play Van Burenism until things got so bad that they were afraid openly to own what they had done and what they had supported, their cunning urged them to disguise themselves in "Democracy of '98" of which not one in the whole corps knew any thing about—and thus, like puss in Jackboots, they got into a hobble and were undone. So let it be with all contrivers. The Whigs are every where triumphant throughout the State—and so they ought to be—the days of misrule & corruption are numbered—the wicked must be brought to account, and let the people ever remember who trod upon their rights, who violated their Constitution and their laws—who plundered their public money—and who were playing the despot, the usurper, and the tyrant in our country. Yours X.

[COMMUNICATED]

Mr. Graham,

I was surprised to learn that the great avowed object of the Jackson men, in Talbot, was not so much to gain the State, for of that they could never have had a hope, as to gain the county of Talbot, under a belief that if the Whigs did not succeed in Talbot, that it would destroy Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough's chance of being appointed the United States Senator for this Shore in place of the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, resigned—for to use their own words, "*if Goldsborough cannot carry his own county what chance ought he to have?*"

Now, sir, such a design against an individual, I did not expect; it shows a personal hostility to a man in the highest degree, censurable, and I was truly astonished when *I* heard of certain individuals who were engaged in such a poor, pitiful, unworthy pursuit.

It is true Mr. Goldsborough's opponents are vindictive and violent, but his friends are ardent and sincere, such violence and furious opposition cannot be entertained against any man, but one who cannot be made to yield to their purposes, and who is too high in sentiment and firm in principle to be reached by all the means in the power of his enemies. Mr. G's friends ought to attend to these things.

Yours &c. &c. A WHIG.

From the Whig.

RICHARD SPENCER, Esq.

Sir,—In your paper of the 30th of September, seven questions are propounded to me by a writer, under the signature of "Simon Simple." Being from home, I did not see the paper before Saturday the 4th of October, inst. I now hasten to answer, and request my answer inserted immediately in your paper which will appear to-morrow.

The first question is—If Mr. Samuel Harrison, or any other gentleman of large fortune, had placed in my hands, without interest, $100 000, which enabled me to extend my fiscal operations and had drawn a bill on New York or London, for $5,000, and had placed it in my hands, at a price agreed on, which had been carried to his credit on my ledger, but no money paid, & the bill had been returned protested, would I have deemed it fair and honest to have claimed damages?

My answer is—If Mr. Samuel Harrison, or any other gentleman places in my hands, for safe keeping, because I am a safe depository, $100,000, or any other sum, without interest, and I make myself responsible to return the money upon demand, and to pay it out as he wants it, and keep his accounts, and pay his overseers, labourers, and others, although his deposites may be an advantage to me, it is of greater to the depositor, because I become his insurer against every kind of loss; I keep his money safe, and pay it to his order on demand; If under such circumstances, the depositor sold me a bill on New York or London, at a price agreed upon, and the amount of said bill was carried to the credit of the drawer, upon my books, subject to his order upon demand, (although the money was not paid,) and the bill was returned protested, I should feel myself fairly and honestly entitled to the legal damages; for the following reasons:

The money for the value of the bill being placed to the credit of the drawer by agreement, was a payment, and was subject to his order on demand, it would be my duty as a faithful agent, to hold this money to meet the demand at a moment's notice, therefore the money not being drawn for, does not lessen my claim for damages.

But if the seller of the bill, did not intend to use the money—and to save damages, and as is frequently done by merchants—had sold the bill at a price agreed upon, to be accounted for upon advice of the payment of the bill, and after such advice, then placed to his credit and subject to his order upon demand, under such circumstances if the bill had been returned under protest, I should not consider myself entitled to damages;

Because *I* was not subject to be called on for payment, before the advice of the payment of the bill, but at liberty to apply my funds to other purposes.

The second question is—How would the *U* States Bank have saved the nation thirty-five millions during the late war?

3d. Do I believe the U States Bank during the late war could have continued to redeem her notes with specie.

4th. *Have* I not heard that the Bank of England during the late European war, was compelled to suspend specie payments

My answers to 4th, 3d and 2d questions are, that I am informed, the Bank of England, during the late European war, suspended specie payments.

To the third question my answer is that during the late war a United States Bank could not have continued specie payments beneficially to the nation.

My answer to the 2d question is—The Bank of the United States having suspended specie payments during the war, could have loaned the government its notes upon common interest, or even below, for government securities, without any premium; whereas the government during the late war borrowed the notes of the State Banks which had suspended specie payments, at a premium of 20 per cent., and gave their certificates, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which at the close of the war sold for a premium. This is the way the government would have saved to the country thirty-five millions of dollars. *I* presume it will not be denied, that notes issued to the Government by a *U. S.* Bank during a war, upon government securities, where the wealth of the whole country was pledged for their redemption, would have equal credit to the notes of the State Banks—yea, far better.

In answer to the fifth question, I answer that I have not forgot that in 1819, in a state of profound peace, the affairs of the Bank of the *U.* States was in great confusion, and by mismanagement there was great loss to the stockholders, though none to the holders of the notes of the Bank. The Bank now is in great credit: and from experience very beneficial to the country. The Directors of the Bank of the *U. S.* have never closed their doors against an investigating committee in violation of their charter.

They have refused to submit to their inspection the private letters of gentlemen who had dealings with the Bank, and to send all their [illegible] to Philadelphia, and deliver them up there to the committee. This they refused to do. Is there any man in this country who believes the President and Directors ought to have delivered the books and correspondence of the Bank, to the committee at a public hotel [illegible] out of their possession? I believe the committee made the demand to be refused, to raise a hue and cry against the bank. The Directors prepared a room in the banking house, and a committee of their body to attend them there. My opinion is their acts in this business were correct. If they had done otherwise, they would have been unfaithful to their trust.

My answer to the sixth question is—I do not know what the price of U. S. Bank stock is, nor have I any knowledge what the price would have been had the charter been renewed, nor am I able to say how much minus I am by old Hickory's veto. That will depend upon the value of money upon the winding up of the Bank.

My answer to the 7th question is—I love my country, and *I* defy Mr. Simon Simple to disprove it. If the Government offered 20 per cent. premium for money, would I have made myself so rediculous as to refuse it, when every body else received it? My neighbours, generally, believe I understand the management of my own affairs. *I* have with great pleasure, in a plain and unadorned manner, according to my information, answered your questions. WM. HUGHLETT.

Galloway, October 6th, 1834.

Hint to the lovers of Terrapins.—A gentleman told us the other day, that say what people would about this, that and the other receipe for destroying roaches there was nothing equal to a young terrapin. Put half a dozen in your closet said he, and I [illegible] how much it may be overrun by them, he'll soon make a clearing out of the nasty things."—We remarked that perhaps such *delicate* food might improve the quality of the terrapin. That is a fact," said he. "Put a terrapin where it can feed on roaches, and you make it as fat as you please; and for the flavor imparted to it by the roaches nothing can be finer." *De gustibus non est disputandum*, we said to ourselves; but we determined that the hint should not be lost to the lovers of terrapins.—*Norfolk Her.*

About noon of the 26th ult. the Philadelphia museum was rifled of a valuable collection of gold and silver coins and medals, ancient and modern. The coins were mostly English, of the emissions of Edward, Henry, James, William, and Mary, Elizabeth, Ann, and the Georges; and amongst the medals were one of iron, made from the bolts of the French Bastile, a silver one of Napoleon; Nelson, Howe, Vincent, and the Henrys together with a collection of Brazilian and Chilian coins, and medals of gold and silver.

Mr. MILLS made another beautiful ascension in his balloon on Monday afternoon, from Camden, (N. J.) opposite Philadelphia. The editor of the *U. S.* Gazette says, "when last we saw the balloon, which was about half past five, it was still distinctly visible, holding its north east course, which had there been wind sufficient, might have enabled Mr. *Mills* to have taken a late supper in N. York. The number within the enclosure was not large."

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