steamboat, in which you do not get as good a Breakfast as Robert used to give us in the Trenton. I advise the Captain of that same boat (who is quite a clever fellow) always hereafter to have 2 or 3 kinds of corn bread on his table; for when Hyperboreans go to the South, they look for the good things of the South, and are by no means to be fobbed off with abominable imitations of buckwheat cakes, which *can not* be made good any where but in Philadelphia.

You go down the grand Potomac about 55 miles, passing Mount Vernon and one of Uncle Sam's great Forts to Potomac Creek, where you take coaches and ride 9 hilly miles to Fredsricksburg the view of which with its river and valley, is exceedingly beautiful as you descend from the hills, a mile from the town.

Here you dine; pas grande chose; and at 3 P. M. take coach for Orange Court House a distance of 36 miles, over a stone turnpike in bad repair and rough, but not dangerous You sleep at O. C. H. having arrived at 9 1-2 P. M.; if you *can* sleep in cotton sheets or a feather bed in hot weather. You get a very good supper about 7 miles east of O. C. at about 7 o'clock.

When you have got about half through your first nap Coffee knocks at your door, bearing in his hand a dipt & flaming minister, as unwelcome as Othello He announces that the coach is almost ready, which is corroborated by the driver's sounding horn. It is two hours before sunrise, and you have to ride 3 hours before breakfast; the road is not bad though the breakfast is.

At 11 A. M you arrive at Charlottsville, passing under the brow of Monticello; and near which is Mr. Jefferson's great University, which has met with some success since the great man's death

The University buildings are many, various in Architecture, and handsomely arranged on 3 sides of a grassy parallelogram; at the upper end of which stands a large Rotunda, containing Lecture rooms, and a large and commodious Library, well furnished with books. It requires a sojourn of one day at Charlottsville to enable the traveller to see the University buildings, which are one mile from the town.

The line of coaches in which you have come, intersects another line at Charlottsville, in which you are to continue your journey through Staunton to the Springs, and in which you have a preference over the Charlottsvillians; but if you remain a day you become as a Charlottsvillian and lose your preference, and some unhappy people have been detained here a week, when they very innocently intended to remain but one day At Charlottsville you are almost sure to get into a crowded coach, but fortunately the road to Staunton is very good, and affords some magnificent mountain and valley views Our Virginia friends are sound economists, & follow Adam Smith's principle of keeping the market rather understocked in the commodity of Stage Coaches.

My friend N will continue the account of our journey in another letter.

P.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

Great Meeting in Allegany County Maryland—October 18th, 1834.

AT a very large assemblage of the Citizens of Allegany County, Md. convened at the Court House, in Cumberland, on Saturday the 18th October 1834, at 1 o'clock P M in pursuance of public notice, to consider what measures should be adopted to hasten the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—the Court being in session, Chief Justice *John Buchanan* presiding, and Judges *Abraham Shriver* and *Thomas Buchanan* assisting, politely adjourned to afford their fellow citizens the use of the House and a favorable opportunity of expressing their opinions and wishes on a subject so important to Maryland and her sister States. Previous to the adjournment of the Court, Chief Justice Buchanan made some very eloquent and appropriate remarks commendatory of the objects of the meeting The meeting was then organized by calling W. M McMAHON, Esq. to preside over it, assisted by DAVID SHRIVER, and Wm RIDGLEY, Esq's. & appointing Thos J. McKaig and James Smith, to act as Secretaries.

The objects of the assemblage were then stated at large by B S. Pigman Esq. and the appointment of a committee proposed to prepare and submit a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of sense and wishes of this meeting upon the important subjects then under consideration—

Whereupon the following persons, to wit: *B. S. Pigman, Richard Beall, S. P. Smith, Joseph Shriver* and *William Matthews* were appointed said Committee, and accordingly reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which, after several spirited and eloquent addresses, evidencing the deep and momentous interest felt by the citizens of this and the neighbouring counties in the early completion of this great national work were severally considered and adopted with unanimity:—

WHEREAS it appears to this meeting, that the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the United States of America, considering the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal a work of National importance, as well with reference to the *Agriculture, Manufacture & Commerce* of these States, as the preservation of the Union in which we happily live, wisely accorded the wishes of very many of the most enlightened & patriotic citizens of the Nation, by granting a Charter to the Company incorporated to execute that work, and furnishing capital to be expended thereon;—and whereas it also appears, that this Canal has been successfully and well constructed by that Company, from tide water, along the left bank of Potomac 108 miles, at the cost of about four millions of dollars, which sum is but little, if any, more than its estimated expense, and that by the construction of this work, the further distance of 75 miles, which may be done at an additional cost of about one million and a half of dollars, a line of Canal will be completed from tide water to Cumberland, in the midst of a region abounding with bituminous Coal of the very best quality and inexhaustible extent, that would immediately yield from tolls to be derived thereon, income enough to pay more than the simple interest of the whole cost of said Canal,—And WHEREAS it also appears to us that the rapidly increasing Commerce of the WEST, proceeding along the Lakes and the Valleys of the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio, by artificial ways to and from the Atlantic cities, will at all times, and the operations of our State and National Governments will especially in times of war, imperiously require the use of as many avenues as can be improved, and as great facilities as can be provided for the transportation of persons and things between the Western and Eastern portions of this Union, and particularly along the central course of this Canal, which in its whole line will ever be free from foreign violence, and is shorter and for a greater period of the year is less obstructed by ice than any more northern work;—And whereas it also appears, that the value of the vast national domain beyond the Allegany Mountains, and the large portion of the City of Washington still owned by the Nation, would be greatly enhanced by facilitating & cheapening the intercourse between the West and the East, and the expenses of the United States Government, and of those who administer it, would be much diminished, by the great reduction which, so soon as this Canal shall be finished to Cumberland, will occur in the price of the fuel required and used in large and increasing quantities for the public works at Harpers Ferry and the Navy-Yard, and for the Public Offices, Hotels and private establishments near the Capitol, all placed by the Constitution under the exclusive control, and therefore entitled to the fostering care of the national authorities; and as in fact "no State in the Union; not one of its many markets; nor any branch of its industry, whether it speed the plough, or spread the sail, or ply at home the shuttle or the hammer, whether its activity be exerted on land or sea, to the North or South, the East or West, is without an interest in the accomplishment of this National Work"—and as the funds heretofore subscribed for its accomplishment have been quite all expended, and the completion of said work must depend upon aid being obtained from Congress or the Governments of those States whose inhabitants are more immediately interested in its being soon finished, it seems to us proper and to be only necessary that a concert of action should be had, to express opinions very generally entertained, and wishes long and anxiously felt by the people of several Cities and States in a manner so explicit as to entitle them to the highest and most deferential consideration by all persons in authority, and thus assure the triumph of those opinions, and the early fulfilment of our wishes;—therefore, it is, by this Meeting,

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to hold a Convention in the city of Baltimore, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the second Monday (the 8th day) of December next, to be composed of three or more Delegates from the towns, cities and counties of the District of Columbia, and the several States that feel an interest in the early completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and may find it convenient to be represented therein, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as shall to them seem most likely to cause that Canal to be soon finished; and such other works of National character to be undertaken as may advance the welfare of Maryland and her sister States.

2. *Resolved*, That David Shriver, J Hoye, M C. Sprigg, S P. Smith, Moor N. Fall, Thomas J. M'Kaig, Joseph Shriver, J. Smith, Thomas Perry, and William Matthews, be, & they are hereby appointed the Delegation to represent Allegany county in the aforesaid Convention, with power to fill any vacancies in said Delegation, or to add to its number.

3. *Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Corresponding Committee, viz: David Shriver, John Hoye, S. P. Smith, Robert Swan, J. M. Lawrence, Thomas J. M'Kaig, Andrew Bruce, David Lynn, John McHenry, M C. Sprigg, Wm. McMahon, Richard Beall, B. S. Pigman, John McNeill, Jacob Snyder, James M. Smith, Levi Hilleary, George M Culloh, William Ridgely, George Hebb, Thomas Perry, John Piper, Ezekiel Totten, Mesheck Frost, George M. Swan, Robert Bruce, Willam Matthews, James Smith, James Prather, Alpheus Beall, John G. Hoffman, Normand Bruce, Joseph Shriver, Daniel Raymond Wm, Shaw, Samuel Charles, Perry Worthington, R C. Hollyday, Wm. Thistle, Moor N. Falls, R. Worthington, Jos. Fradiz, S. M. Semmes, Daniel Blocher, James P. Carleton, George W. Devecmon; Jeremiah Berry, jr. Henry Hammill, Joseph Dilley, William Reid—and charged with the duty of publishing and communicating these proceedings to such persons as may be zealous and influential in promoting the views of this meeting, and inviting their prompt and cordial co-operation.

4. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication in several newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, the State of Maryland, the Western portions of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

WILLIAM McMAHON, President.

DAVID SHRIVER, WM. RIDGELY, } V. Pres'ts.
Thomas McKaig, James Smith; } Secretaries.

Extraordinary case of Lunacy.—Walter Halbrook again made his appearance at the police office, but this time he came not voluntarily, being brought up in the custody of the officers. It appears that he went down yesterday afternoon to the *U. S.* Branch Bank, in Wall street, and after talking quite rationally for some time, presented an order to the cashier, purporting to be an order from Andrew Jackson, (which he said he had signed himself, he being the bona fide Andrew Jackson) ordering the thirty-five millions of deposites to be transferred to him. The cashier told him he had better call again, but he went into the inner room, where he insisted on remaining until the money was surrendered to his keeping.—Officers were sent for and he was taken to the police office; while he spoke apparently in the most rational manner; he said that no man could act more temperately than he had done, or practice greater forbearance; "for," said he, "I called on the Directors of the Branch Bank, several days since, and after stating the nature of my claims, they told me to bring an order either from Nicholas Biddle or Andrew Jackson, and they would give me the property I wrote to Biddle, but he, knowing that he had been making an improper use of my money, by hiring all the lawyers in the state, not to defend my cause, refused to answer it; and as *I* am Andrew Jackson myself, it was no use to write to the other one, calling himself by my name at Washington, and therefore *I* signed the order and presented it myself. I told them that if *I* did not make such a disposition of the money as should satisfy the country of the rectitude of my intentions, I would forfeit all my money and my head into the bargain.

"I offered to establish one hundred woollen factories in the state of Vermont, which would cost $100,000. *I* would plant 100,000 mulberry trees for the cultivation of silk in the valley of the Mississippi; this would take $100,000—then I would lay down a rail road from Boston to Albany, thence to St. Louis, state of Mississippi, and then on to New Orleans. I would improve the navigation of the Connecticut river, diminishing its width one third by building a stone wall and embankment from its mouth up to Dartmouth College, and then by laying down a rail road from the College to Saratoga, I should have all the trade from Vermont to be brought by that course to New York, and thereby benefit this city more than if I built 10,000 houses. I also proposed to send out fifty missionaries to the western country, who should take 500,000 bibles, for I hold this course indispensable in a new settlement, where a man being left to the guidance of his evil passions without a strong religious check is apt to plunge deeply and quickly into vice.

"I also propose to let each member of Congress have $1,000 to afford him leisure to improve his understanding, and this would create an elevation of mind in that body, which would tend materially to the welfare of this country. I consider them at present like so many Street Inspectors, appointed to cleanse, purify & repair the streets and alleys of the Constitution, but if like our Street Inspectors of New-York, they merely enjoy the office and salary, without fulfilling the duties assigned them, they are a curse instead of a blessing. Now, sir, I think my arrangement reasonable and commendable; they would take about twenty millions of money with the rest *I* would provide for my family. I am but a poor man, and though the sum is large, still there is no reason why it should be withheld from me, and no country can [illegible] such a flagrant piece of injustice is permitted to go unpunished. They have ridiculed my claims called me a lunatic and madman; but do I either look or act like a crazy man, or would a man keep his temper or practice forbearance as I have done? When I returned home the other day, *I* found they had placed seven phials in my room, which they pretended to say were the seven phials spoken of in Revelations, and wishing me to believe that the fulfilment of the prophecy was at hand, but I knew the trick and avoided the snake; nevertheless, at the proper time I shall produce my proof, and convince them of their error; and now *I* feel much more comfortable in my mind than they possibly can, for I have undoubtedly the presence of God with me."

These were his sentiments word for word, which we took down from his own mouth.—*He* was sent up to the Lunatic Asylum.

N. Y. Transcript.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

LATEST FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Dreadful Hurricane at Dominica.

By the Brig Edward, Capt. B. D. Smith, arrived at this port from Barbadoes, whence she sailed on the 5th, we have received files of Barbadoes papers to that date.

The Islands generally continued quiet, but the *labourers* were very lazy, and not inclined to work when they could avoid it.

These papers give us an account of a most dreadful and destructive hurricane, which occurred on the night of the 20th September, on the Island of Dominica. The works on two thirds of the principal Sugar Estates were levelled to the ground, the canes blown flat to the earth, and in many instances buried in the mud and blown from the soil; every description of provisions above ground completely swept away, and the face of the country which exhibited before the utmost luxuriance of vegetation, changed to the appearance of a general conflagration having passed over it.—There are not 50,000 feet of lumber in the Island, nor 100,000 shingles. Every vessel that was in the roads at the time shared the same fate; viz: the sloops Dolphin and Antelope and a small sloop from Monserrat. An American schooner was driven on shore, bottom up on the Island, opposite to Martinique.—The offices, Barracks and Hosptial at Morne Bruce are mostly blown down, and those standing in such a delapidated state as to make them unsafe to occupy. Every building on the garrison has either been crushed to ruins or has suffered considerably—the spacious Hospital, lately built on an improved plan, has been partly unroofed, and the Barrack Master's, and Adjutant's offices have been entirely destroyed, and it was with great difficulty that the troops escaped without loss of life.—The left side of the Government House was blown down & other parts of the building partially damaged. The office of the Auxiliary Commissioners of Compensation, adjoining these premises, has been materially injured, and a great many of their original documents destroyed. The new Commissarat building—the Custom House,—Market House—the Jail and the Protestant Church and almost every other building in the town, have suffered considerable injury from the effects of the hurricane—The Mercantile houses of Messrs. Thomas Laing & Co., Messrs. James Garraway & Co. and Thomas W. Doyle, Esq. on account of their proximity to the sea, have also experienced most heavy losses.

Throughout the whole island, and on every estate, the most dreadful destruction took place, the account of which would fill a column.

The northern part of Martinique has suffered severely, and many vessels have been lost. St. Pierre did not escape, and considerable loss has been sustained at Fort Royal.

Great fears were entered that the people of Dominica would suffer for the want of food, and measures were taken at Barbadoes and elsewhere to send supplies to the suffering inhabitants. All accounts go to show that this has been one of the most destructive hurricanes ever experienced in the West Indies.

Yesterday, this city was visited by one of those remarkable obscurities, which have occasionally been recorded in the annals of the Province. Towards 2 o'clock the sky became tinged of an orange colour, which from time to time changed to a dark green, and gradually increased in density till about three o'clock, when the darkness was so complete, that houses and shops were lit up as at night. A wind sprung up from the northwestward, and by about five dissipated the obscurity, after a slight shower of rain. The water, which fell, was of a dark inky colour, tasting and smelling much of smoke, and depositing, when allowed to settle, a black ashy powder. Towards six o'clock, the skies were as clear as they usually are at that hour of the day. The wind, during the greater portion of the day, was warm, and the thermometer stood at 65 deg

This strange appearance, which to many minds portended a severe storm, was no doubt occasioned by some extensive fires in the woods to the northwest of this. A similar, though not equally intense appearance, it will be recollected, occurred some years ago, at the time of the great fire near Miramichi. New Brunswick. During the first week of November in 1829, another much more dense, was perceptible in this city, during which a storm arose and the spire of the Catholic Parish Church was struck by lightning. Old almanacks mention a very great darkness to have occurred on the 16th October 1785, and is still known to our old residents as "the dark Sunday."

Montreal Gazette.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Gibbon's definition of a Monarchy.—The following definition of a Monarchy is taken from the commencement of the third chapter of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. The reader, who would feel its full force, should cast his eye again over the President's *Protest*, and refresh his recollections of the right of control claimed by the *President*, (allowing him all the benefit of the qualifications given in his message, explanatory of the protest, over the public funds. What matter of gloomy reflection is not contained in the fact, that the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, should, from all his study of the abuses of that corrupt government, deduce a definition of Monarchy, in its true idea, which so exactly corresponds with the present administration of the government of the United States! The sentence is as follows:—'The obvious definition of a Monarchy seems to be that of a State, in which *a single person*, by WHATSOEVER NAME HE MAY BE DISTINGUISHED, is entrusted with the execution of the Laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army.'

'The *President* is, by our Constitution, vested with the execution of the laws and the command of the army. General Jackson has added the right of construing laws by private interpretation against the decision of the Courts and of suspending the operation of those, which he chooses to consider inapplicable to the present state of things; the right, through the removing power, of controlling the Treasurer and discretion of all other official functionaries: the right of removing the public revenue from the place of deposite provided by law, for reasons not satisfactory to Congress, as the law implies they must be. *He* has thus, by construction and assumption, set up a government which not only comes up to but transcends Gibbon's definition of Monarchy.

Horrid Murder.—We learn, by accounts from Norfolk, that a shocking murder or murders, were committed on Friday of last week, at a place called Mount Pleasant, between what is termed Black-water and the Great Bridge, in Norfolk county, Virginia. The report is, that a man named Fentress and a neighbor of his, had obtained permission of a Mr. Miller, recently removed from thence to Norfolk borough, to turn their stock into the enclosures of Miller's farm, at Mount Pleasant. A man named Sykes, took the liberty, it seems, without leave, to do a similar thing; when Fentress, and his neighbor went together, took down a fence, and drove Syke's hogs out—Sykes, his son and nephew, armed, (the first with a gun, the latter with a pistol each) came up at the time, when some words passed between Fentress and Sykes, and the latter deliberately raised his gun and shot Fentress through the body, at the distance of only a few paces, the load entering the pit of his stomach! Fentress fell dead. As his friend and neighbor turned to flee, Sykes' nephew fired at him and shattered one of his arms. *He* turned to beg for his life, when Sykes seized the other pistol from his son, and shot the wounded man in the side, who fell, and is supposed to have been so badly wounded as not to survive! A coroner's inquest had been held, but the result, or further particulars about the murderers, had not been heard at Norfolk, when the steam boat left on Sunday.—*Patriot.*

We find the subjoined letter in the public papers—To its temper and style we might well object, considering the subject—but a reference to the writer, and to what he considers the provocation of the epistle, *may* supply an apology for the publication of the piece.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

NATCHEZ. Sept. 26th 1834.

SIR:—*I* have this moment read in the Richmond Whig, a letter addressed to you, dated Montpelier, Va. August 25th, 1834, which concerns myself, and claims my attention.—It is true, I did not leave the stage at Gordonsville, and it is also true that *I* knew the President of the United States to be at the hotel at which the stage stopped to change horses, but the inference, that the presence of the President, or of any other person, influenced my conduct on that occasion, is utterly false. I felt indisposed from fatigue and loss of sleep, and preferred to remain quiet, while the other passengers were refreshing themselves. *It* may have flattered the vanity of President Jackson, and no doubt did, to image himself so bold a lion, that a feeble mortal like myself would tremble in his majesty's presence I rejoice that if in any manner *I* may have been the cause of imparting happiness to this august personage, in the midst of his afflictions, public and private. *I* had the satisfaction (or rather mortification; regarding him as the Chief Magistrate) to look upon him surrounded by stage drivers and ostlers, in the portico of the hotel, but I confess the scene did not constitute a *particular* inducement with me to form one of the coterie. Of his liberal offer to pay the landlady for my breakfast, and the language which he used on that occasion, it may be proper for me at this time to say only a few words, reserving further developements until I shall arrive at the City of Washington. So long as General Jackson made the columns of his prostituted organ, "the Globe," the medium of fulminating his vile calumnies against me, I have thought it due to my own dignity and self respect to remain silent; but since he has disrobed himself of his cunning; and forgetful of the high station which unhappily for the country he occupies, has made himself the founder of personal slanders of myself and family on his own "responsiblity," I shall treat him as becomes a man whose sensibility has been thus wontonly assailed. *If* the assertion made by Mr. Jackson, was as true as it is ridiculously false, that I induced my wife to marry me by a promise of twenty thousand dollars as her dower—I have at least the consolation to know that I did not *steal her from the lawful owner!!* perhaps Mr. Jackson may understand the allusion. As to the dower of which he speaks, I think it would be more difficult for him to purchase it, at five times the sum he has imagined, of the lady, who has attracted his sympathy than he has found it to speculate on the choice of cotton lands of the Mississippi, at the minimum price of the Government. But his cup of malicious vituperation, it would seem, could not be filled by any thing short of the foul calumny that I was paying off this dower by *stripes* daily inflicted on the wife whom *I* had thus purchased. This infamous libel on me, as a private gentleman, calls for a reply which cannot be made in this communication.

Mr. Jackson has entered the arena with me not in his character as *President* of the United States, but as plain Andrew Jackson—robes off, and hands unfettered. *He* is well aware of the real "responsibility" which he incurred, and must meet it, unless he is as recreant in chivalry, as he is, in veracity. The word of a Prince has been said to be sacred and inviolable; that of the President of a great nation ought to be equally so. Will not every high minded, honorable man in the community hang his head in shame and sorrow, when he is obliged to confess that the highest public functionary of the Republic, has sunk to the level of an ale house slanderer? Oh! my country, to what humiliation hast thou fallen, under the mistrule of a military tyrant, whose undisciplined passions lead him into excesses, which violate all the decencies of social life! I know full well, that Andrew Jackson has always a trained band of witnesses at his command, by whom he can prove almost any fact he may desire to establish; but yet with all these, and the Treasury to boot; I defy him to adduce, from any source worthy of credit, the slightest evidence of any act of mine, bearing the most remote resemblance to the puerile and ridiculous imputation which he has attempted to cast on me. *He* is at liberty to put in requisition, under the solemn obligations of an oath, every member of the highly respectable family of my wife; he may appeal to the lady herself; to every individual who has at any time been an inmate in my house; to all my intimate friends, and they will all respond to him, "you have basely lied." *History* gives us no account of a bold cavalier who possessed the qualities of Baron Munchausen.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your most ob't. serv't.
GEO. POINDEXTER.

These Editors who have noticed the above transaction, are requested to give this communication a place in their columns.

From the Correspondent of the *U. S. Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, Oct 21.

Mr Wyer who was the bearer of despatches to our minister at Madrid, has been in that city during the prevalence of the Cholera, and signalized himself by his indefatigable attendance at the hospitals, and his patient performance of those duties from which even hired nurses, commonly recoil. By this fearless benevolence he astonished as much as he gratified the Spaniards. When the cholera prevailed in this city, in 1832, Mr. Wyer and Baron Stockelberg exerted themselves in a similar manner, voluntarily encountering the most painful scenes, and assuming the most disagreeable offices, with no other apparent object than that of assuaging agony and alleviating the gloom which surrounds the bed of the dying. I understand that letters have been received from Mr. Wyer, in which he speaks highly of the efforts and the popularity of Mr. Van Ness, and represents the political prospects of the country as unsettled. From his observation, he has come to the conclusion that the Carlists are much more numerous among the people than is represented in the newspapers; and that it will require all the efforts and ingenuity of the other party to prevent them from becoming so formidable as to put the crown in jeopardy. The majority is said to be opposed to the administration.

The adherents of the kitchen cabinet are making loud shouts, and chaunting their Io Paeans on account of the results of the northern elections. If it should turn out that New York should go against the Whigs, it is impossible to calculate the excesses into which Mr. Kendall and his party will suffer themselves to be hurried. Their audacity will not only keep pace with their triumphs, but will far outstrip them; and we may expect from them, powerful exhibitions of that baseness of nature which is incapable of sustaining prosperity, without playing such fantastic tricks as make angels weep.

Our races terminated on Saturday, with what is called in England, a *hurdle* race. The name is taken from the moveable fence in use abroad, when it is intended to pasture cattle in a portion of a field; and by means of which the pasturage can be enlarged as may be required, the *hurdles*, which resemble a five barred gate, but are more light, being very readily removed. In this race, the gentlemen who were competitors rode their own horses, having to leap about six of these fences in the course of the race. Some of the gentlemen who had been trained at the Washington Hunt, came off without scaeth doing no other injury than demolishing a fence at every leap. Others, however, less practised, were less felicitous in their efforts, and were to be seen, horse and rider, hurled down from their aspiring attitudes and engaged in the more humiliating exercise of indenting the grass and gravel with their athletic forms, wreath of dust instead of laurels circling their pallid brow, and all the expected progeny of glorious enterprize consummated in a vile abortion, writhing, struggling & expiring under the double suffocation of sand and shame. Still, judging from the shouts of laughter, the wild hurras, the running, leaping, capering gymnastics of the multitude, it must have been a most exciting spectacle, and the world may expect to see a graphic sketch of the scene recorded in the chronicles of the turf, and destined to all the perpetuity which a periodical can bestow

Col. Watmough is in this city. I have not heard his account of the mode by which his election has been defeated; but if the various statements which have been circulated among us, on the authority of private letters and individuals fresh from the scene, are to be relied on, it would seem to be impossible that he can fail in establishing the superiority of his claim to the seat in Congress, over that of the individual who may come by virtue of the formula in his pocket, to take possession of it.

THE POLITICAL SCREW.—A paper published in Augusta, Georgia, has adopted for its motto the following sentence, uttered in the Senate of the United States many years ago, by Abraham Baldwin, a Senator from Georgia:—

My own opinion is, that it is the nature of all delegated power to increase: it has been very aptly said to be like the screw in mechanics; it holds all it gains, and every turn it gains a little more.

On this the Political Examiner has a commentary, attempting to show that the government of the United States, from having been a pure confederation of states, has, "by a turning of the political screw, been converted into a consolidated empire, one and indivisible."—We hope its unity and indivisibility are not undervalued by the Examiner, in whatever manner achieved. Beside some other turns of the screw, which the Examiner says were made by Congress and the Supreme Court, it notices, in the following manner, the atrocious conduct of the *President*, in the assumption of the power which belongs to Congress alone:—

No sooner had the Legislative branch of the Government been driven away from the screw, than the Executive thought it was an outrageous thing that Congress and the Supreme Court should make the government just what they pleased, and so he took the screw into his own hands. The first turn he took, was on the 10th of December, 1832, which completely annihilated the sovereignty of the States; and established a single military despotism over what were before twenty-four distinct free republics—Finding that the people were delighted at this, his first effort at the screw, he gave a second turn, and completely crushed the power of Congress, by taking away from it the control of the public treasury. This he followed up by sundry gentler turns, such as appointing cabinet ministers without the advice and consent of the Senate, denying to that body the right to express an opinion upon what is deemed an executive usurpation of power, &c until finally he has converted the government into a complete autocracy in which his will is the law of the land. *In* this position does the matter now stand; and it would be difficult to show wherein this government, as now administered, is less of an absolute monarchy, than that of Turkey.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Nov. 1.

We notice in the "Caroline Advocate" of the 20th ult. an editorial article complaining of our admission, into our columns, of certain communications, respecting the appointment of the United States Senator. But for the temper of this article we should have passed it by in silence; being well assured that every honorable man, at a glance, would see that they were pieces sent to us for publication, by subscribers, and not "squibs" as they are classically termed by the writer in the Advocate, and insinuated by him to be of our own getting up and manufacture. We gave them place, as we will now give place to any other respectable pieces, commendatory of the claims of any other gentleman to public consideration—we gave them insertion on this score only, and as being unexceptionable in their character. They spoke harshly or disparagingly of no other gentleman's character or talents, and as to dictation to the rest of the state, it would puzzle a would be "Caroline Lawyer" even to extract any thing of this kind from them—As evidences of public sentiment and feeling we admitted them and on no other ground.

Towards the publisher of that paper, raised as he was under our care, we can recognize no feelings of an angry nature, were the piece even one of his own coinage and manufacture; even then we would refrain from indulging any such feeling; but now assured, as we are, "that it is a power behind the Press, greater than the Press," which for certain purposes is wielding it and its influence, we only advise the editor not to let the cloven foot be so perceptible in future, & suggest to the publisher that he may find, too late, that he is giving into the hands, not of his best friends, but those who are using him for certain ends, and will drop him in turn as has often been the case before with others, when those ends are achieved: With these hints and with a full assurance that the public, knowing the *editor* of that paper and of course the paternity of that article, will appreciate properly its object, and at the same time perceive the difference between communications addressed to us, and editorials ready manufactured and sent forth, as is this of the "Advocate," we dismiss the matter wholly and entirely.

The election in New York takes place on Monday next and continues three days.

Bank Robbery.—On Thursday afternoon the Branch of the Upper Canada Bank, at Niagara, was entered, and notes to the amount of from five to six thousand dollars taken away. We are informed that the robbery was committed between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, during the absence of the clerks to dinner. The cashier, Thomas McCormick, Esq. was absent on his way to Toronto, having left that afternoon in the steamboat Canada. The office was left in charge of the son of the cashier, and another young man, a clerk. It appears rather mysterious, that these young gentleman should have gone to dinner, after the usual hour of closing the bank, and not secured their money.

Gov. Poindexter.—We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin, that the *Hon.* George Poindexter, *President protem*, of the *U S.* Senate, left that city on the evening of the 8th inst. in the ship Kentucky, for New York.—In taking leave of the citizens of New Orleans, Gov. P. was complimented by the discharge of fifty guns.

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