but it never entered my head to suppose that I could have travelled so far as to have reached the banks of the Delaware, at New Castle, and that the beautiful city of Wilmington lay in sight, to the north of my position.

Attempting to descend here, to avoid crossing the river, I encountered the eastern current with which I had started at Lancaster, and was carried by it across the state of Delaware. I at 5, P. M. precisely, touched the earth, near Cooch's Mills, 3 miles from Elkton.

As I passed over a house near this place, some white people hailed me, "who are you?" I replied by asking "where am I," to which they answered "go back where you came from." I soon after, let go my anchor near to the turnpike, and fortunately it laid hold of a fence, when I called to two black men to come to my assistance, which at first they declined, without giving me any answer in words. After repeated solicitations, they were induced to approach, and drawing down the balloon, brought me to the ground.

It is not easy to tell the exact distance traversed during the two hours and six minutes passed in the air, but it is probable, that it was not less than *one hundred miles*."

DAIRY HUSBANDRY.—The following letter was written by Robert Smith, Esq. President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to John Hare Powel, Esq. and is copied from the Transactions of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

DEAR SIR—You have asked me to send to you a statement of the arrangements of my dairy farm, Orange, two miles from Baltimore. This I am about doing, because it is a part of my creed, that an unreserved communication of our respective practices cannot fail to lead to beneficial results.

The barn is constructed according to the best Pennsylvania models. The yard is to the south of it. On the east and west sides are cow stables, containing 110 well made stalls, and well ventilated by a sufficient number of windows and double doors. In these stables are, in summer, as well as in winter, several ranges of cattle, daily littered and properly secured, each by a chain and halter. At the tail of each range of cows, there is a drain made of strong plank—and so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine. These several drains have a sufficient declivity to carry all the fluid matter to their southern terminations, where they intersect similar drains which convey all this liquid manure into a cistern fifty feet long. The cistern is so placed and constructed as to receive not only the urine of the stables, but also all the liquid matter of the farm yard. In it there is a pump, by means of which its contents are pumped into a hogshead, fixed on a pair of wheels drawn by oxen. To the end of this hogshead is attached a box pierced with holes into which this liquid manure flows through a spigot and faucet, and is then sprinkled over the grass as the oxen move forward.

For the purpose of augmenting the quantity, and of improving the quality of the food of my stock of every kind, I have established a steaming apparatus. It consists of a boiler, and two wooden boxes, in which boxes is steamed the food. These boxes contain each eighty bushels. By this simple apparatus every species of coarse vegetable offal is converted into nourishing food, and all the ordinary provender is rendered more nutritious.

In the dairies near Philadelphia, it is well known, that sweet butter of the first quality cannot be made but from cream *quickly* produced from *fresh* milk, and that whenever the milk remains many days to produce its cream, such cream acquires an unpleasant taste that is imparted to the butter.

Since the month of January, 1823, my dairy people have been in the practice of always placing the pans containing the milk in hot water scarcely boiling hot. The only parts which constitute the cream are by so much heat separated from the other ingredients. Often, from their specific weight, so they descend to the bottom in the form of cream. Cream thus obtained during the cold weather of winter, in the course of about twelve hours after the milk has been taken from the cows. And the operation of churning such cream never exceeds twenty five minutes. The milk pans remain in the hot water about thirty minutes. The butter has invariably been of a fine flavour, and of a beautiful yellow colour; and, in the nature of things it never can be otherwise, unless the dairy woman should be utterly ignorant of the art of making sweet butter.

I may not be amiss to state to you, that the skim milk under this process is a very pleasant beverage. In summer and in winter, it bears the agitation of carriage without becoming sour. And every morning throughout the year, a person comes to the farm and takes from 200 to 300 quarts, for which he pays two cents per quart, cash, and on the same day he retails the whole among the people of the town, at three cents per quart.

The hot water in which the milk pans are placed, is contained in large flat wooden vessels, attached to a stove. The heat of the stove affords the additional advantage of preserving in the dairy house, the requisite temperature during the winter season.

The dairy house is a stone building, consisting of three spacious apartments for the preservation of the milk, the cream, and the butter, and for the making of the butter—Two of these apartments are under ground, and arched, and properly ventilated.—To the south side is attached a convenient shed, with the requisite shelves, and with a copper boiler, for washing and keeping in good and sweet condition all the dairy utensils—In the front is a pent house.

When I began, I really did not imagine, my dear sir, that I should have subjected you to the fatigue of reading so long a letter. Be this as it may, I beg you to be assured of the respect with which I am &c.

Your obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

METHOD OF DESTROYING WORMS AND INSECTS WITH SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

BY M. D. THOSSE

I was led to try it, by observing that certain plants which have naturally a strong odor, are not infested with insects.

Wishing some years ago to raise four young puppies, I perceived them when a few days old to be very languishing, and discovered that they were full of insects or lice, which were preying upon them. It was in vain that they were combed—new generations succeeded, or were renewed from the mother, and the little animals were on the point of perishing. I then took it into my head to sponge both the mother and the pups with warm water, impregnated with spirits of turpentine; and soon found to my agreeable surprise, that every turn of the comb brought out numerous dead insects. The little animals soon acquired vigor, and were saved by a single repetition of the process during the course of the week.

I tried the spirits on various insects. Lice when touched with it on the point of a pin, made a few rotary bounds and fell down dead. Bed bugs annointed with the same fluid, after a few steps, turned on their backs and died. A green gilded insect as large as a bean which attacks pear trees, was touched and died immediately, although another insect of the same kind, lived a long time in warm quick lime.

Butterflies, flies, caterpillars, May-bugs die more or less promptly when attacked with it.

Having learnt these facts, I soon found occasion to try its effects on some of my trees, which were attacked by a multitude of worms. These I destroyed entirely by putting into a bowl a few handfuls of earth on which I poured a small quantity of the spirits—then adding water, and stirring the whole together, until it had a proper consistence to be rubbed or brushed over the ends of the branches. The insects perish with their germs; and the odor remaining several days about the tree, repels fresh invaders. A mixture of earth is necessary, because spirits of turpentine swims upon pure water and will not mix with it; and if used in too great quantities might burn the leaves.

The drought which occurred a few years ago, in the canton in which I live, produced a mange in cattle and horses, very extensive and injurious; and those which escaped this infection were filled with lice, from which they were promptly relieved by sponging earth with water impregnated with the spirits. This infection caused horses, fatigued with labor to rub themselves so much against their mangers and the walls of the stables, as to deprive them of much of the rest so necessary to their comfort.

I cannot therefore doubt from the trials that have been made, that much benefit might result from the use of turpentine in cleaning fields & trees from insects of different kinds; and that a mixture of ashes with which a portion of this liquid has been incorporated, would remove by its odor, the ticks and other insects which infest turnips. Its odor is more penetrating in the open air than that of sulphur and some other materials used for this purpose.—*Silliman's Journal.*

From the New York Commercial of Friday

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packets are crowding upon us in quick succession. Yesterday afternoon the North America, Capt. Dixey, arrived from Liverpool, on the day of sailing the 1st of October, and subsequently the London packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Morgan, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 8th of October. Our files are to the 7th of that month, inclusive.

ENGLAND.

The failure of Mr. Raikes, Governor of the Bank of England, mentioned yesterday via Paris, is attributed to speculators on the Stock Exchange, but it is said that this failure is not of any *importance whatever*, and that beyond the mere holding of the great official situation of Governor of that Bank, it has been but a misfortune of every day occurrence. *He* was not at all indebted to the institution over which he presided, nor did he avail himself of a single opportunity to receive pecuniary accommodation or assistance from that corporation.

Our minister to Russia, the Hon. W. Wilkins, took his departure from London to *Hamburg* on the 1st of October, in company with Mr. Canning and the *Marquis of Douro*, son of the Duke of Wellington.

A large quantity of certificates of stock in the Bank of the U. States, to the amount of 18 mil sterling, was lately missing from the counting house of the Messrs. Rothschild—*They* were subsequently discovered, says the Times, in Paris, in a parcel of French Rentes which were transmitted thence from London. Some say that in the hurry of leaving London for Paris, a short time since, they travelled, being of very small bulk, in the pocket of the head of the house himself.

It is stated in the *Times*, that although the last average return of the Bank makes its stock of bullion amount to £7,635,000 yet that the real amount does not exceed £6,000,000, or at the outside £6,500,000—that its stock of bullion does not amount to one fifth of its engagements—that a part of this stock consists of silver, which would be altogether unavailable in the event of a run—that between the 1st of January and the 1st July of the present year, the stock of bullion held by the Bank was diminished to the extent of £1,152,000—and that between the 1st of July and the 23d of September, of the present year, there was a further diminution of £1,731,000, making not only a total diminution from January of £2,883,000 but showing also much greater proportional diminution in the latter, than in the former period.

LONDON, Oct 7th.—The investigation into the affairs of Mr. *Raikes*, the late Governor of the Bank, which must necessarily be made by his creditors, is looked forward to with much curiosity in the city. The qualification for governor is 4,000*l*. Bank Stock, worth nearly 9,000*l* and an explanation will naturally be required how a man notoriously insolvent for some years, could contrive to hold such qualification, of whom it was purchased in the first instance, and to whom he sold it on his resignation, which is the formal mode of disqualifying. On these points the Directors cannot decline to give information, to which their access is so easy, & which is requisite also to clear them from the charge which is current in some quarters, of having connived at the retention of so important and office by *Mr* Raikes without a legal qualification. If they knew of this, which is not however to be affirmed without due investigation, they have made themselves parties to a species of fraud on the public, and may be said to be the cause of those losses sustained by persons not in the secret, and who gave credit to Mr. Raikes entirely through their confidence in his official character. The mode of proceeding which the creditors intend to adopt has not yet transpired.

Mr. Greene who made his 100th ascension more than seven years ago, and has been ballooning ever since, together with a friend ascended again from Sunderland, the last week in September. They were aloft about an hour and descended in the water three miles from land. Being seated in a car covered with oil cloth, they remained some time afloat, until a pilot boat relieved them. The balloon was inflated, and the wine being on shore, the boat was towed by the balloon, and landed a little south of Shields.

Earl Grey and Mr. Stanley.—The annexed letters passed between these two British statesmen, during the recent troubles in the cabinet. Both have their peculiarities, and this may be regarded as extraordinary. The one, for its abject meanness of spirit, & the other, for a loftiness of pride that could not or would not, forgive an injury. In the comments upon them, which have come within our observation Mr. Stanley is treated with very great severity, while the tone of the nobleman's reply is either commended or suffered to pass by without censure. That Mr. Stanley evinces a temper of mind that is unworthy of a man; that he forfeits his own self respect, and that his humility degenerates into outright meanness, is not to be denied—but yet, the least, that the illustrious and truly noble individual whom he had wronged, and of whom he begged to be forgiven, could have done, and was to have added to his proud reply—that he forgave him—forgave him—even as a man forgives a worm—Or, in other words, Earl Grey might have cast off his colleague as unworthy of further confidence and fellowship, and yet might have shown the superiority of a great mind, over one, that had stung him; and repented.' But he did not.—Easport Sentinel

MR. STANLEY TO EARL GREY.

Carlton Gardens, Wednesday.

"My dear, Lord Grey,—It is with no slight degree of shame that I feel myself bound to apologise for conduct which must appear vindictive as it is really unjust. Believe me, my dear Lord, the kindness and attention which I have ever received at your Lordship's hands, render it impossible for one to entertain these sentiments, to which in an impetuous moment, I unhappily gave utterance. Indeed, after the considerable regard that *I* have always experienced, could I give place to other feelings towards your lordship than those of the most profound respect, I feel that I should be guilty of a species of base ingratitude, of which, at least, I hope your Lordship will do me the justice to think *I* am incapable. *I* regret—deeply regret—having made that unfortunate speech; for, although the attack was not strictly personal, yet the charges brought against the Administration to which I had the honor to belong, were so ignoble and ungenerous, and couched in language so gross and ungentlemanly, that I should consider myself forever disgraced were I to offer one word in justification. I therefore trust I have not entirely forfeited those feelings of friendship which I have so long experienced; for believe me, I feel in humiliation a punishment severe indeed; and to shame, *I* have but to add regret, as an apology, which *I* hope will be considered as in some sort an atonement for my egregious folly. I have the honor to be, my dear Lord Grey, very truly and faithfully yours,

E. G. STANLEY.

"The Right Hon. Earl Grey, K. G. &c.

EARL GREY TO MR. STANLEY.

"10, Downing street, Thursday.

"SIR,—I received your letter last evening, and must confess that its purport has somewhat surprised me. No man can be more willing than myself to make allowances for the heat of debate—and, as you have supposed it possible for me to believe that the whole contents of a long, connected and well arranged speech, resulted from an over heated imagination, I cannot but regard the compliment you have been pleased to pay me as exceedingly equivocal. If the Administration over which I presided was of a thimble rig character, were you not one of the principal players? How comes it that *you* were so long privy to the 'shifting of the pea,' and the 'riggery of the thimble?' You surely must feel yourself deeply degraded, by so long an association with these 'riggers.' But enough of this. The 'apology,' as you were pleased to call it, was quite unnecessary. It needed not this 'apology' to confirm me in my feeling, that the friendship formerly existing between us, must now be forever at an end.

I am, sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
GREY.

"The Hon. E. G. Stanley."

The following letter from Lisbon supplies the requisite information respecting the ministerial arrangements:—

LISBON, Sept. 27.

The new administration consists of—

The Duke of Palmella, as President of the Council.

The Bishop of Coimbra, (President of the Chamber of Deputies) Minister of the Interior.

Senhor Carvalho, Minister of Finance.

Conde de Villa Real, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Duke of Terceira, Minister of War.

Senhor Freire, Minister of Marine.

Senhor Ferraz, Minister of Justice.

By this selection you will see that the new ministry has not changed color, and that the same principles as heretofore will be observed.

IRELAND.—Great ravages had been made by the cholera in the neighborhood of Kilcummin. The Mayo Constitution says that entire families had been carried off and the havoc had been so dreadful that the place was totally deserted. The corn and potatoes were neglected, and as there was no person to look after any thing, the cattle were allowed to roam indiscriminately, and to destroy every thing.—The solitude, awe, and consternation gave the country the appearance of a place deserted or depopulated by the plague.

Mr. O'Connell announces the practicability of the total and immediate extinction of the Tithes of Ireland!!

British West Indies.—The editors of the Norfolk Beacon have received St. Vincent's papers to the 16th, and Barbadoes to the 10th ult.

These papers contain the details of the unhappy disturbances in the colony of British Guiana. The evidences exhibited in the late trial of the desperadoes, prove that the Colony was on the brink of ruin. The ringleaders have been severely handled. "One has been sentenced to suffer death; three to transportation, and all the torments consequent on it: and, of the others, two have been condemned to receive 200 lashes each, and many more one month's imprisonment; and 150 lashes."

The Barbadoes Globe, of the 9th Oct. from which we have made the above quotation then adds: 'These examples ought to be sufficient to prove to the apprenticed labourers in every colony, the folly of refusing to perform the small portion of labour which is required of them by law, and convince them that they can derive nothing from illegal opposition but misery and ruin.

The colonies are in a very unsettled state; and rigorous measures must be resorted to, before a season of lasting tranquility be resored.

It appears that the measles had broken out in Barbadoes, and proved very fatal to adults.

The papers contain further details of the late hurricane at Dominica.

Prescription for Cholera.—The following letter, with the accompanying receipe for the cholera, was addressed by Dr. *Hastings*, whom we understand to be a respectable practitioner of London, to Mr. Vail, our Charge d'Afaires there. The latter transmitted it to a medical friend in this city, by whom it has been handed to us for publication, that the efficacy of the receipe if deemed worthy of trial, may be tested in some part of the country where the disease yet lingers.—*Nat. Intel.*

SIR: Under the impulse of those feelings of humanity which *I* trust and believe are leading characteristics of the profession to which *I* belong, *I* take the liberty of submitting to your notice a mode of treating that scourge of the human race, Cholera Morbus, which I have recently adopted, and with uniform success.

I will not detain you farther, Sir, than to say, that I shall, in a few days, impart to the profession generally, through the medium of the medical publications, my treatment which has not, I believe, been resorted to by any other practitioner, but hearing that disease is still committing ravages in the United States, *I* feel it a duty, without any delay, to possess you, Sir, with the result of a brief experience, but which I have strong confidence, if acted upon implicitly, will be found an antidote to this disease.

Sir, trusting you will accept the motive as an apology for this intrusion, *I* have the honor to be Sir,

Your humble Servant,
JOHN HASTINGS.

Sept. 12, 1833.

39, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

RECIPE: Sulphate of Iron, four drachms; Distilled Water, six ounces, Mix.

One tea-spoonful of this mixture, which ought to contain rather more than six grains, should be given every ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, for the first four hours; the interval between each dose may then be gradually lengthened, until the twelfth hour, when, in the majority of cases, the medicine may be discontinued altogether, after each dose not more than two tablespoonfuls of cold water should be drank. Stimulants of all kinds must be avoided and even in the last extremity of collapse. I would recommend only one tablespoonful of Sherry added to three of water, instead of water alone. When the secretion of urine has taken place, & the vomiting, purging, and cramps, have entirely subsided, a gentle dose of Castor Oil is all that will be necessary.

The Message of the Governor to the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, presents a favorable picture of the public affairs of that State.

The long pending controversy between New Jersey and New York concerning water rights has at length been terminated, and the agreement entered into between the two States has been ratified by the Congress of the United States. There is a question of a similar nature still open with Pensylvania in relation to the use of the waters of the Delaware.

The Governor asks for an additional appropriation to complete the new State Penitentiary, upon which ninety thousand dollars have been already expended, and justly remarks that a stinted economy would prove in this as it does in others, masters the worst kind of extravagance.' He expresses the opinion that it will be one of the most perfect in design & execution in the United States. The system of punishment and discipline is to be solitary confinement with labor.

The finances of the State appeared to be in a prosperous condition there being a surplus in the treasury of five thousand dollars, after defraying the ordinary expenses of the State and paying off a loan of eleven thousand dollars made last year for the new prison. The State derives a large annual revenue from the Camden and Amboy Rail road and Transportation Company, and the Delaware and Raritan Company as commutation or tolls and transit duties.'

The amount of the school fund is two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, safely invested. To the interest of this is added the tax on Banks to make up the sum of twenty thousand dollars, appropriated annually to the support of common schools. The Governor complains of the condition of the common schools. 'The branches taught are the most ordinary; the mere elements of information,—and they are often taught very defectively. There is no uniformity in the mode or the system of instruction, nor is there even an approximation to it.' This complaint, we suspect, is applicable to most other states of the Union; and also that made by the Governor in regard to the incompetency of teachers. These are, however, he says, badly paid, nor is their vocation sufficiently respected by the public.—Hence, the cause of education makes little progress. *He* complains, too, of the want of information in regard to the number of children who receive the benefits of the State expenditure,—to the manner in which the funds have been appropriated,—to the amount raised by the community to aid the annual State appropriation,—and to the condition of the public mind on this subject. The higher seminaries of learning, the Governor states, are more prosperous than ever.

He recommends that a law be enacted to prohibit the issuing and circulating of bank notes of a less amount than five dollars. In 1830 a law was passed prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank notes under the denomination of five dollars, excepting those of the banks of New York city. This law is now a dead letter.

In June last the Delaware and Raritan Canal was opened, and is now in successful operation. During the past year the Morris Canal has done a successful business. The New Jersey rail road is also in operation from New Ark to the Hudson.

The Governor recommends that a fire proof building be erected to receive the important books, papers, and documents of the Treasury department.

He concludes the message by recalling the attention of the Legislature to the importance of a geological survey of the State.

Startling disclosures.—We copy the following from the Western Monitor, published at Fayette, in Missouri, of the date of October 14. Were the character of the paper from which we copy it less respectable, we should receive the whole story with incredulity. But so plain a tale, from a source to which we have been accustomed to look for accurate intelligence from that part of the country we are obliged to give credit, to a certain degree: not to such an extent, however, as to consider it as implicating any respectable portion of the party, politically opposed to us, however it may involve a few individuals.—*Nat. Intel.*

FAYETTE, (Missouri,) Oct. 14.

☞ A FACT, *which ought to be known.*—During the recent session of the Federal court, a very startling fact came out in evidence before the grand jury. It has been known for a length of time, that early last spring a very extensive counterfeiting establishment was discovered and broke up near the *Nodaway* in this State. It had entwined in its fold, many citizens heretofore unsuspected, and until the publication of the testimony, conjecture was busy in probing out the cause of their seeming aberration. This, with a thousand other evils can be plainly traced to the "spirit of party." A citizen of the city of St. Louis testified that he had been a consistent and faithful member of the Jackson party—that he generally supported the old Hero in every thing, and particularly on the subject of his opposition to the Bank. He was applied to by the notorious *Stephen W. Foreman*, who was an applicant for the office of Secretary of State under Governor MILLER, to join the counterfeiters. The application was made in a political sense, and in the name of the party. They were both opposed to the bank, and desired its overthrow—the counterfeit notes were very well executed, and would easily pass among the people as genuine; a cry had been already raised that the bank was *crossing* good and genuine paper, in a spirit of gain—and in proportion to the increase of counterfeit paper, would be the excitement of the people, if properly and judiciously managed. In this way, it was argued the parties could make money for themselves—run down the popularity of the Bank, and advance the prosperity of Gen. Jackson's administration. It was also argued, there could be no more harm in this than any other political manœuvre; but the citizen of St. Louis testified that he refused the proposition and kept it a secret.

Thus it has at last appeared in evidence, that if the *Nodaway* gentlemen had been successful, the Bank of the United States was to be put down in this and other Western States, for crossing *good* paper! The people recollect the outcry which was raised upon this subject about a year ago, but since the detection of the gentlemen politicians, this branch of the opposition to the Bank has not been urged!

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette

WASHINGTON, 4th Nov. 1833.

It is understood that the President is prodigiously excited by the letter of Mr. Poindexter, and vows vengeance against the Senator, with such an enthusiastic good will, that his confidential advisers can scarcely restrain their fears, lest a personal altercation should be the result. The taunts and sarcasms in Mr. Poindexter's letter, are certainly of the most provoking order, and not the less so, on account of a secret conviction which pervades society that they are well deserved. It is, however, a sorry spectacle to present to the world, when the first Magistrate of this great Republic, herds with ostlers and stage drivers in the piazza of a tavern: and there, in such a place, and in such company, to throw off the robe of office with which the people have invested him and give loose to his private feelings and personal resentments. If the people are competent to self government, this exhibition must demonstrate that their President is not. It would be better for our character and standing as a great community of reflecting and sagacious citizens, that the statements made to Mr Poindexter, and which have drawn from him such a vigorous response, should be found to be incorrect or exaggerated, than that Gen. Jackson, while President of the United States should have so completely laid aside the dignity, and forgotten the obligations of his office. Mr. Poindexter may publicly invite "Mr. Jackson" into the field. Will the latter then retire behind the shield of his office, wrap himself up in the robes which he has cast off, and plead his privilege? *He* may do so. The public time requires, perhaps, that he should do so. The reputation of the Presidential office demands it. He owes it to the country; and to all who may ascend the chair of the Republic after him. Rather to permit himself to be insulted and branded, than to submit himself to the perilous chances of a personal rencontre. But how will he be able to reconcile such a course with his practice during the preceding part of his life? How will he compromise with his own disposition which constantly urges him on to deeds of violence? How can he suddenly and under such circumstances, discipline his passions down to subordination and a pacific tone? I do not know whether the thing is practicable or not.

Mr. Livingston has quitted Paris for Switzerland, for the benefit of his health.—He, it is said, is displeased with France, at least so far as the objects of his mission are involved, and in return for the disgust with which he is impressed, the French s[illegible] he is demerited. Nevertheless, Mr. [illegible]ston is the wreck of a magnificent mi[illegible]n in its decay striking the world with wonder at the grandeur of its construction, and the durability of its power. Mankind owe him a large debt of gratitude; and however dishonorably the present age may act, posterity will gladly and liberally discharge it. *It* is gratifying to hear the great men of all parties, rendering just tributes to the worth and talent of Mr. Livingston.

We are all preparing for the reception of the "collective evidence" of the country. The spiders have been ejected from their summer residence in the crevices of the Halls of Legislation, and the ingenious fabrics of Aradine are destroyed, to make room for the more clumsy webs of human intellects. There is, at this moment, a prodigious transmigration of boarding house keepers and boarding houses, and dry goods merchants, tailors, hatters and shoe makers, are calculating the gains which will accrue to them for their contributions towards the external embelishment of the Western and Southern members. Politicians look for a fiery conflict of tongues; the clerks expect to be surfeited with calls for information; and the city—the hungry and famishing city—hopes for a large donation from the Treasury, to enable it to keep its population fed until a new Congress shall come to its aid.

BRANCH DRAFTS

The Globe of Saturday contains the following important Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it will be seen, that after the first of January next, the drafts of the Branches of the United States Bank will not be received in payment of public dues.

CIRCULAR.

To the Collectors of the Customs and all Receivers of Public Money.

Whereas, by the act of Congress passed 31st July, 1789, it is provided "that the duties & fees to be collected by virtue of this act, shall be received in gold and silver coin only," and, by a usage under that act and a similar one, as to the payment for public lands, it was customary to receive only specie and the notes or bills of Banks redeemable in specie, until 1811: and after a different practice, adopted in 1814, Congress, on the 30th April, 1816, resolved, 'That from and after the 20th day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States,' ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or *notes* of the Bank of the United States, or in notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States."

And whereas, the practice under that resolution conformed to its provisions, till January 21st, 1828, when permission by this department under certain assurances from the Bank of the United States was given that drafts or checks of that Bank and its branches, should be received for the public dues; though said drafts or checks were not notes of the Bank, not being, like notes, signed by the President and Cashier thereof; nor originally made payable to bearer; nor according to the subsequent decision of the Supreme Court, coming within the description of a *note or bill*.

And whereas Congress have never authorised the issuing of such drafts for the purpose of circulation as currency, and have refused, though urgently and repeatedly requested, to permit the issuing even of notes of the Bank of the smaller denominations, so signed; and the great extent to which the said drafts of small denominations have been put in circulation, as currency, seeming to be directly repugnant to the spirit of the act incorporating the Bank, and of the subsequent proceedings of Congress; and doubts having arisen as to the legal liability of the Bank to redeem the said drafts in specie, under the penalty provided in the charter for the non-payment of its "bills, notes or obligations," and the counterfeits of the said drafts having became very numerous, and difficult of detection, and those who sell or utter them, being likely to escape punishment in consequence of questions which arise in prosecuting them under the said charter, it is, therefore deemed proper, in order that the clearly expressed views of Congress should be enforced, and the agents of the Department protected from risk and losses by said crafts, to revoke the permission granted in 1828; but with a view to give due notice to the community and Bank, of the contemplated change, not to allow the revocation to take effect till the period hereafter mentioned.

Hence, in conformity to the requirements of the aforesaid acts and joint resolution of Congress, all Collectors of the Customs, and all Receivers of Public Money, are hereby enjoined, that after the 1st day of January next, they shall not receive in payment of duties or the public lands, any coin or paper except such as is described in said resolution, viz: "the legal currency of the United States or Treasury notes or notes of the Bank of the United States, or notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States."

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, Nov. 5th, 1833.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Nov. 15.

Upon hearing the first news from N. York of the relapse of that City into Jacksonism, the mortifying thought crossed us that however great the calamities experienced from a bad administration of the Government, as soon as a moments relief comes, the cause of former distress is forgotten, and we no longer pay attention to the measures of men, by whose bad course of conduct we have been brought to a state of suffering. Besides this too, it would seem, as if we thought nothing of those violations of Constitution—of law—and of those arrogant assumptions of unlawful power, as well as of those abuses which deform our history, lay waste our security, and mortify our Republican pride by giving a handle to aristocrats and Monarchists to deride and undervalue our institutions.

The real spirit of Republicanism suffers more from its pretended friends than from all its foes combined—your *professors of Republicanism* & *Democracy*, & all that, are about nineteen out of twenty hypocrites and deceivers, who talk all this out aloud to get on the blind side of our credulity by it; and we often see many of these noisy, boasting brawlers about Republicanism and Democracy, the greatest tyrants and aristocrats whenever they have the means of asserting power. Do you take a fellow that is always bragging about his courage & his strength to be a man of valour? No, by no means—such a one is oftener a coward: so it is with your eternal brawlers about Republicanism and Democracy, they are oftener rank enemies to the true rights of the people, and only cover themselves and their schemes under a pretended name.

It is asserted that Bonaparte and General Jackson have done more in their respective stations and course to destroy Republican Liberty and to bring Republican institutions into disrepute, than all the rest of the men in the world. Bonaparte began as an avowed and great Democrat and Republican—by this he got favour and confidence, and rose to military rank, to first Consul, to Emperor, and finally to the Control of almost all of continental Europe—He made use of Democracy and pretended Republicanism to get power, and when he got power enough, he forgot his Democracy and Republicanism and played the despot and tyrant to the day of his death.

General Jackson has given the mortal stab to Republican Liberty and institutions here, by first claiming and setting forth a belief that he and his adherents are the only true Democrats and Republicans, and when they had got favour and power by this means, he and his adherents change the whole character of the Government by putting down the popular Legislative power and taking all to the Executive—By taking the pub-

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