From the New York Era

Col Stone's Pamphlet on Animal Magnetism.—The announcement made some weeks ago, in the Commercial Advertiser, of the editors intention to publish a narrative of remarkable facts in Animal Magnetism that had occurred under his own observation, and which he had been personally concerned in eliciting, has naturally excited unusual curiosity, and fav publications have been expected with greater impatience: • •

Through the obliging courtesy of Mr. George Dearborn, the publisher, we have been favored with an opportunity of perusing Col. Stone's narrative prior to its publication, which will be on Wednesday or Thursday next; and we are permitted to make such extracts from its pages as we may wish to present to our readers in anticipation. • • • •

It is entitled a letter to Dr. A Brigham, on Animal Magnetism, being an account of a remarkable interview between the author and Miss Lorriane Bockett, whilst in a state of somnambulism, by William L. Stone." It seems to have been printed in the form of a friendly epistle, in consequence of a letter received by the author from the medical gentleman to whom it is addressed requesting an account of the circumstances which had induced him to become a convert to the fact, science, or imposture," of Animal Magnetism. The reply is a simple, unvarnished, and apparently most scrupulously exact relation of these circumstances, without any attempt at a physiological metaphysical, or theological explanation of them.

• • • He states that, in August last he received a letter from a distinguished prelate in the Episcopal Church then on a visit to Providence, inviting his attention to the subject, and inviting that if he were to investigate it he might be more sparing in his sarcasms against it. This letter, in connection with an impressive conversation with a gentleman from Providence who had seen many astonishing instances of magnetic influence in that city, induced him to examine the for himself, and he accordingly went thither for the purpose. He there learned, from many persons of the highest character and intelligence, a series of occurrences which induced him to pay deliberate and important attention to any of a similar kind which he might have an opportunity of witnessing, and being introduced to a highly respectable private family in which some of them had transpired that opportunity was offered him.

The person on whom he saw the influence exercised, was a young lady who had been deprived of sight by an accident that had nearly proved fatal to her life, and who was under a course of magnetic treatment for a paralytic affection which it had superinduced. She had fairly recovered the use of every faculty except that of vision, but under the process had become a somnambulist; and when in the magnetic sleep possessed those wonderful powers of *clairvoyance* or mental vision which it generally imparts. She is described as a young lady of good education, of precocious intellect, sensitive feelings, and delicate manners. It was not without importunity that she could be prevailed upon to permit a stranger to see her in the somnambulous state, but friends at length persuaded her, and Col. Stone was introduced. After some casual conversation, Dr. Caprin, her physician, lowered directly over her, put his fingers upon her forehead and arms in the usual manner, and in five minutes she was in a profound slumber. The following experiments of her powers in this state were then performed —

It was arranged that the first experiments should be such for the purpose of testing some of the phenomena of *clairvoyance*, or mental vision. For this purpose an examination was made of various prints large and small, libraries of distinguished persons &c with which my friend and myself were equally unacquainted, in a book case in the front parlor which hung before we entered it from the back room into the smaller prints were then placed upon the centre table. It must here be borne in mind, in the first place, that she had already several times remarked that the power is blindfolded her eyelids, moreover were entirely close; in addition to which pocket mits were placed over her eyes, and confined by a pair of green spectacles. It would, therefore, have been impossible for her to see—or rather, any other person would have been involved in the deepest darkness, were eyes thus closed, and then cotton balls over them.

She after going into the room she appeared to see the pictures and admire them. This fact was tested in every way. From her repugnance to so much company, however, the little circle drew as much as possible away from her, and her chief conversation on the subject of pictures was held with my friend with whom, both sleeping and waking, she had previously been acquainted. Invariably when she studied a picture, she turned her back upon the wall against which it hung. When she took up a print to examine it, she held it at the back of her head or rather just over the parietal bone. With my friend she conversed freely, and seemed to take out print a likeness of Mrs Judson whose life he had studied and read several times. She took up a portrait, while standing at the side of the table opposite to my friend and myself, and putting it to the side of her head, almost behind, as she reminded those present.—Is not this a likeness of John Foster? Jun.—Yes, it is John Foster." I immediately passed around the table to her and a brief conversation with her respecting the character and writings of Foster—of whom there did not been a word said before she selected his picture and pronounced his name."

After some other experiments of this kind the magnetiser, by an exercise of his will, withdrew her attention from the friends around her, and introduced to her Lord Stone particularly, placed in the hand of a pencil and paper, and requested him to write a few words on which he always heard that she could in mental vision see every person with whom she was thus in communication the most distant places and describe her duties and private occupations when she had before seen or heard of the proposed visitor. New York in the steamboat Narragansett which then lay at the dock. She objected to this mode of conveyance, as it occasioned sea sickness, and preferred going through the air. It is proper to remark that she never had in reality, been in this city but on a former ideal voyage by that boat, she had experienced and manifested all the nauseating sensations of actual sea sickness. Through the air therefore, they agreed to travel, without leaving their seats in Providence; away in imagination, they sailed for the commercial emporium.

The first object that seemed to arrest her attention in their aerial flight was Bristol, which she wished to pause and behold. Having expressed her admiration of the streets, and her satisfaction with the ease and expedition of her mode of travelling she alighted with her mental conductor, on the deck of the Providence steamboat, at the north end of the Battery. She remarked that it was not the place at which she landed on her former visit and it is well known that the place of these boats has been changed from Market & Chamber streets to the Battery during the present season. Castle Garden and a man there in the dress of the Boat Club; the Bowling green with Mr Ray's granite house, and pointed lions. Astor House, and the gentlemen at its portal; Mechanics' hall in Park-place, with the sculptured group on its cornice; Columbia College, and a particular decaying tree on the green; the house of the President, and the absence of his family together with many other things, were successively described by this blind young lady, who never was in this city in her life.

Colonel Stone, in conducting her mind to the neighborhood of the College, was it seems, on the way to his own house, No. 36 in Clinton street, the interior of which he wished to introduce as a peculiarly satisfactory test of the powers of vision. In consequence of confused or imperfect directions, she went into a wrong house, and described the occupations of domestics who were not in his family. But perceiving his mistake, he extricated her from the dilemma, and brought her into his own house, through the basement. On entering the kitchen she said in a loud whisper, as if to the servants 'Hist! the gentlemen has come home—I say the gentleman has come!' He states that she described the persons of his domestics with great accuracy but made some mistakes with regard to the pattern of the dress of one of them, because, as she said the room appeared dark, and she could not distinctly see minute objects.

But we cannot possibly follow this wonderful narrative nor give even an outline of the faithful discriptions giving by this blind lady of the pictures, books, and other matters known only to Col. Stone himself, which she saw in his house.

BOSTON FARM SCHOOL.

A few morning's since we requested information as to the Boston Farm School, and looked to our contemporaries of the Boston Press for an answer. But on Thursday evening, we received the suggested article, the obliging author of which will accept our thanks for his kind attention; he has, by omitting his name, left us without the means of making our acknowledgement in person.

U S Gazette.

SIR—I recently paid a visit to the Farm school on Thompson's Island, in Boston harbor, and have seldom been more interested in an establishment of the kind.

There were originally two corporations, *'The Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys'* and *'The Proprietors of the Boston Farm School'* and in 1835 they were incorporated together as *The Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys.'* The contribution of fifty dollars in one payment makes the contributor a member of the corporation for life, and an annual contribution of three dollars makes the contributor an annual member of the corporation—They have power to hold $75 000 in real estate and $100 000 in personal estate and all the funds are pledged by the charter to the relief, instruction and employment of indigent boys. They are authorised to receive any indigent boy, above the age of five years at the request of his parent or guardian, and to accept from his father or (in case of his death) from the mother or guardian, a surrender, in writing, of the boy, to the care and discretion of the corporation. Indigent boys who have no parent or guardian within the commonwealth and who reside in Boston, may also be received.

The subjects of the school are required by the charter to be instructed in moral and religious duties and the learning usually taught in the common town schools and when of suitable age, they are to be employed in a regular course of labor and be so instructed in agriculture or such other useful occupations as to prepare them to earn their own livelihood.

Another provision of the charter authorises the corporation to retain and employ such boys, on their farm, after they are of suitable age to be bound out, until they are twenty one, or they may bind them out in virtuous families as apprentices. And boys who have been received without any formal surrender to the corporations, merely to be restrained and instructed, may be withdrawn either from the institution or from the person to whom he may have been bound by the institution, upon paying the expenses incurred by the corporation for his relief support and instruction.

The original purpose of the projectors of the Farm School, was to provide for the reception and education of idle and morally exposed children in the city of Boston. The asylum for indigent boys was intended principally for orphans and will not receive vitiated children of 12 or 14 years old nor give employment to such as it did receive. The House of Reformation was a municipal institution (like our House of Refuge) and received only those who were committed by the magistracy. To establish a *school of Industry* to which children already corrupted, or beyond parental control or greatly exposed to corruption, might be sent without the intervention of legal process, seemed a most desirable object. In January 1832 a private subscription was made of $3.000. In the summer of 1833, Thompson's Island in Dorchester bay, was purchased by the association, and a spacious building erected, affording accommodations for the officers and for three hundred children. In March 1835 the asylum for Indigent Boys was united to the plan, and incorporated together as before mentioned.

The overseer of the farm is Capt. Chandler a practical farmer, of good sense and good temper, a steady thoroughgoing man, and withal a good disciplinarian. He very courteously accompanied me through all the departments of the institution, and explained to me its various management. About 100 boys were at the time nearly three-fourths of whom were natives of Boston; of the balance, more than all were natives of New England. The ages of the boys are from 9 to 12 years all six or seven only being under nine and about the same number over twelve.

The number received, on board, the second year, was only 14. These were charged, on an average $1 50 per week, and of 79 who were sustained wholly by the charity of the institution nearly all were either orphans, without friends to protect them, or the children of parents (for the most part of wretched mothers) whose poverty or inability to support them, (result sometimes of misfortune, but too often of improvidence and vice) leave exposed to physical suffering and moral exposure. The primary object of the institution being to take care of those who have none else to care for them, the admission of those whose parents have the means of sustaining them elsewhere, has been very rare. Of the 13 received on pay, all were idle, refractory and ungovernable, whose mothers were compelled to work out for a livelihood, or whose fathers were at sea or absent at labor.

The building is well arranged and the outbuildings commodious and very complete. Every thing is neat and tidy. The school room is large and finely ventilated, as are also the dormitories. These last occupy a hall, and the berths or cribs are arranged one above the other, in three or four tiers.—The beds and bedding were clean and comfortable and many of the details of arrangement are well worthy of imitation in some of our institutions in Philadelphia. The larger part of the boys, (all the small er ones) were in school. We heard some of them read, who were unable to read their letters when they came there, and there can be no better reading. I never heard so good in any common school in New England.

A detachment of 18 or 20 boys were seen on the marsh, near the margin of the Island gathering in hay. They came up to dinner while I was there, and happier healthier company I could not wish to see. They were bare footed, but comfortably clad. On the first of October they have shoes, and on the first of November stockings are added. The overseer is required to take such boys upon the farm as may seem best fitted to work with advantage, and they are formed into squads of companies, with alternate labor and schooling. In the busy seasons of the year, a large number are upon the farm and in the winter the time is chiefly occupied in study.

Those boys that are designed for the farm, *as a business* are well trained in every branch of it. Several of the boys are entirely competent to manage a farm now, so far as practical knowledge is concerned. Such branches as pruning and engrafting fruit trees, raising seeds of flowers and vegetables for the market, butchering and putting down meats—which are sometimes considered as extraordinary accomplishments—are understood by the older boys very thoroughly.

Each boy has a small plot of ground, (all of them in one enclosure) which he cultivates at his own discretion. It is his miniature farm. Some raise flowers and some vegetables—and all deserve great credit for the neatness and skill which were manifested throughout the territory.

The whole island, comprising several hundred acres, is appropriated to the school. A stock of thirty cows is kept, and a proper stock of swine, poultry, &c.—The buildings for tools, farming utensils, carts, &c. were highly commodious and well arranged, and kept in fine order. Two boys thirteen years old are estimated as fully equal to a man, in weeding or hoeing.

The school is open the year round, morning and afternoon; and the boys are taught reading writing, arithmetic and geography. The elements of practical science are practically taught them, from day to day, in the progress of their labor.

The religious instruction of the house I suppose to be regularly and profitably given. Family prayer is required, morning and evening, at which all the boys are expected to be present. A Sunday school is held on the Sabbath, and other religious exercises are attended under the general superintendence of the schoolmaster, who I understood, was not a professor of religion; whether Captain Chandler is, or not, I could not learn. A permanent chaplain is spoken of in one of the reports as a desirable officer. I doubt the expediency of such an appointment, but they know best.

I should have said that a very respectable library is connected with the institution, consisting many very valuable books, among them was a copy of the *Encyclopedia Americana*. Some of the volumes I should think had been placed there without due consideration, however.

When I was about leaving the island a party of the boys betook themselves to the shore, manned a boat belonging to the institution, (if BOYS can be said to MAN a boat) and with the most perfect order and propriety, proposed to take me to the main land. A friend had made other arrangements, however, and they lost the service.

On the whole, I was highly delighted with the farm school. It is another country, worthy of the harbor of Boston. I omitted to mention that the discipline of the institution is enlightened. Courts of inquiry to convene, and every charge investigated with the utmost scrutiny. The general appearances of contentment, good spirits and subordination, spoke well for the principles of the establishment and for their administration.

NEW WAY OF RECOVERING STOLEN PROPERTY.

The following anecdote is extracted from "Duten's Memoirs" a very amusing as well as authentic work now publishing in "Walsh's Circulating Lunacy:"

"A young English nobleman was introduced at an assembly of one of the first ladies in Naples by a Neapolitan gentlemen. While he was there his snuff box was stolen from him. The next day, being at another house he saw a person taking snuff out of his box—He ran to his friend—'There' said he, 'that man in blue, with gold embroidery, is taking snuff out of the box which was stolen from me yesterday.—Do you know him? Is he not a sharper?' 'Take care, said the other, that is a man of the first quality.' 'I do not care for his quality,' said the Englishman, 'I must have my snuff box; I'll go and ask him for it'—'Pray,' said his friend, 'be quiet, and leave it to me to get back your box.' Upon this assurance, the Englishman went away, after inviting his friend to dine with him the next day. He accordingly came, and as he entered, 'there' said he, 'I have brought you your snuff box.'—Well, said the Englishman 'how did you obtain it,'—why 'said the Neapolitan, 'I did not wish to make any noise about it, therefore I picked his pocket of it.'

More troops for Florida—Brigadier General Atkinson has been instructed to receive into the United States service six hundred volunteers, in addition to the three hundred from the Platte District, making nine hundred from the State of Missouri.

Going Together—'I wonder that you will smoke segars,' said an elderly maid to a clergyman—'for I believe tobacco and rum generally go together.' 'I wonder how you dare to be a woman,' replied Surplice, 'since women and men generally go together.'

'Who goes there?' said an Irish sentry of the British legion, at St. Sebastian. A friend,' was the prompt reply. 'Then stand where you are' cried Pat; 'for by the powers, you're the first I've met with in this murtherin country.'

We copy the following from the Oneida Observer.

GREAT AUCTION IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON THE 20th NOVEMBER NEXT!!!

To be sold in the city of Washington, on the 20th of November next, ten millions of Dollars of New Continental money, in lots to suit purchasers. The sale will be made by the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on behalf of the Government, and the proceeds will be applied to the benefit of certain deposite banks who have stopped payment. It is understood that this 'money' will consist of certain pieces of paper, otherwise called rags and lampblack,' in the fashion of old Continental bills. The object of such sale will be to raise thereby gold and silver for the purpose of paying the salaries of the President, Vice President, Secretaries, Members of Congress, Post Masters, Marshalls, &c in specie, and to procure such other sums as may be necessary to use at the coming election in the State of New York. All persons having gold and silver to dispose of are requested to be present at the sale of such Treasury notes or Continental moneys, and to receive the Government 'promise to pay' in exchange therefor.—The said Continental bills will engage on their face to pay at a certain time such sum or sums, and the holder of the same will be paid the full amount at maturity of said bill, provided the Government has the spunk to pay when presented.

If the said sale should succeed as proposed, the Government will then proceed to pay the salaries of the officers above mentioned in gold and silver: if such offers of gold and silver should not be made then, the said Treasury notes or Continental money will be exchanged for any other kind of 'promise to pay' which the Treasurer shall approve of.

By order of the Government!!

The public will have perceived, in perusing our Congressional minutes, that after a severe labor of ten weeks, our patriotic Government has carried through the two Houses No. 1, of its patriotic inventions for remedying the disorders of the body politic. This, however, as in its kindred system, will avail but little, we suppose, unless the whole series of doses be taken, so that, when the miserable patient shall have swallowed *number six* (that is, the sub-Treasury propositions,) the cure will be complete. He will have no further need of the doctor.

This *number one*, the reader is aware, is the bill to withhold for fifteen months the payment of the fourth instalment of the last January surplus, due to the States on the 1st January, under the Distribution Act of June 1836. The Executive plan was to postpone the payment of this instalment *indefinitely*, or, as the case might be, forever; but this the somewhat rebellious House of Representatives could not go, and would only consent to swallow the nostrum in the qualified form described above.

To speak gravely however, on a subject of so much gravity, we regard the passage of this bill as one of the most serious of the many evils which have flowed in disastrous abundance from the Jackson-Van Buren Experiment. Had the exigencies of the Government demanded this particular measure—and had there been no preferable alternative—the inconvenience to the States and the bad faith it virtually involves might have been excused.

But a leading objection to the measure is, that while it will operate great inconvenience to the States and the People, it was not called for by the necessities of the Government. As Mr Buchanan well said in debate, (though he was not advocating the bill,) the nine millions which would be absorbed in the payment of this fourth instalment could, most beneficially to the public interest be supplied by an additional issue of Treasury notes to that amount—thus at the same time keeping faith with the States, and contributing to the relief of the Public by throwing nine millions more of an acceptable currency into circulation. Another good effect, which would have attended the full execution of the Distribution law, would have been a large reduction of the balances now due the Government by the deposite banks, in a way at once convenient to the States and easy to the banks—inasmuch as those States at least whose banks are in debt to the Treasury would have been very willing to receive in payment of their instalment the notes of their own institutions owing the balances.

These opinions of ours are not new having been stated before the meeting of Congress, the moment that the probability of a deficiency in the revenue became apparent.

All these considerations, it may be supposed and many others not less cogent must have suggested themselves to the Government (the Executive, that is to say—for, of late years, we have fallen into the degrading habit of calling the Executive the Government.) but, with a fatality which seems most strangely to direct the Executive Councils, this very exceptionable and uncalled-for measure was placed in the van properly so, perhaps, as every thing seems destined to go wrong end foremost; and forced through, mainly, by dint of party strength.

Thus, the People pray for relief, and they are saddled with fresh burdens.—They ask for bread, and they receive a stone.—*Nat. Int.*

It is said that Mr. Holland one of the three aeronaut who recently made an adventurous excursion in a large balloon from London to Germany, has declared his intention of trying an aerial voyage from Ireland to America.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

No measure before either House of Congress had yet been perfected at the time of this paper being made up for the press.

The bill for postponing the payment to the States of the fourth instalment of the surplus of January last as it came from the Senate, without amendment, was ordered to a third reading on Thursday night by a vote of 119 to 117, the fullest House ever known being brought together on this occasion, when also was witnessed almost the closest division ever known. Yesterday morning however, a motion for reconsideration was made by one of the gentlemen who voted for the bill. This motion was debated until late yesterday afternoon, and was still not decided when we last heard from the Capitol.—*Nat. Intel.*

EIGHTEEN REASONS.—The Madisonian gives the following EIGHTEEN REASONS, against the proposition to divorce the General Government from all Banking Institutions, and substitute Sub-Treasuries'

1 It will be trying an unnecessary experiment.

2. It gives one currency to the Government, and another to the people, and reflects discredit on the latter.

3 It levies a tax of ten to twenty per cent, upon the public debtors, and therefore on the consumers, who are the People.

4 It yields up the proposed reform of the Banking System which was the favorite policy of the whole of Gen Jackson's administration, and one of the leading principles involved in Mr. Van Buren's election.

5. It is hostile to the State Institutions.

6. Those institutions are so thoroughly incorporated with every interest in the country that it would be difficult to get rid of them for many years.

7. The Public money is unsafe.

8 It virtually surrenders, the *'purse'* to the Executive.

9 It will enlarge the patronage of the Federal Government.

10 It will increase the difficulty, charge and expense of transporting the public funds.

11 It will subject the public debtor to great inconvenience,

12. It opens temptation to speculation and embezzlement, and is therefore of a demoralizing tendency.

13 It will put off indefinitely, and perhaps render impossible the resumption of specie payments by the State Institutions.

14 It will result in the issuing of paper money by the Government, and render it to all intents and purposes, a bank.

15 It will derange exchanges, confuse business, and cause a universal blight and paralysis.

16 It will contravene the approved doctrine of Gen Jackson, that in the regulations which Congress may prescribe, respecting the custody of the public money, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping, should be given to EXECUTIVE AGENTS'

17. The amount of specie, equal, to the public revenue, will be almost wholly lost to the uses and profits of the country.

18 It will result in an increased demand for a National Bank, and secure its establishment.

THE REFORM BILL

In the event of the confirmation of the reform bill, which passed the last Legislature, many very important alterations will be effected in the Constitution. Among the more prominent may be noted the following:

The vacation of the seats of the present Senators, and the election in October, 1838, of one Senator from each county and the city of Baltimore, by the greatest number of votes of the people of each county and the city. The classification of the new Senate of its members, so that one third shall go out in two, one third in four, and one third in six years. The members elected after the first classification to hold their seats for six years.

The alteration of the basis of representation in the House of Delegates, and the members to be divided among the counties, as follows:

Western Shore.		*Eastern Shore*	
Baltimore city	5	Dorchester	4
Annapolis	1	Somerset	4
Baltimore county	5	Worcester	4
Frederick	5	Cecil	3
Anne Arundel	4	Kent	3
Carroll	4	Queen Ann's	3
Washington	4	Caroline	3
Harford	4	Talbot	3
Montgomery	4		—
Prince George's	4		27
Allegany	3		
Calvert	3		
Charles	3		
St. Mary's	3		
	—		
	52		
	27		
	—		
	79 Whole number.		

A new apportionment is to be made after the promulgation of the census for 1840—after that census the right of Annapolis to a separate representation is to cease, and that city is to be taken as a part of Anne Arundel.

Under the new census, the delegates are to be divided among the counties and the city of Baltimore, according to the federal population of each county—no county, however is to have a less number of members than is apportioned to it in the above table. The following is the scale of representation after the year 1840.

A County having less than		
15 000 inhabitants,	3	members.
15 000 and less than 25 000	4	"
25 000 and less than 35,000	5	"
35,000 and upwards,	6	"

Baltimore city to elect as many members as the largest county.

The Executive Council is abolished as soon as the law is confirmed.

The Governor elected this winter by the Legislature to serve for one year from the day of his election. The Executive Council being abolished, the Governor is to make his nominations to office to the present Senate who may confirm or reject them.—In October, 1838, a Governor is to be elected by the people, who is to be inaugurated on the 1st Monday of January, 1839, and hold his office for three years and be ineligible for re-election for six years. The State is to be divided into three gubernatorial districts, and the order in which the Governor is to be chosen from them, is to be determined by lot. The gubernatorial districts are divided as follows:

North Western District.

Baltimore County,	Harford County,
Carroll "	Frederick "
Washington "	Alegany "

Southern District.

St Mary's County,	Charles County,
Calvert "	Prince George's "
Montgomery "	Anne Arundel "
	(including Annapolis,
	Baltimore city.

Eastern District.

Cecil County,	Talbot County,
Kent "	Dorchester "
Q Anne's "	Somerset "
Caroline "	Worcester "

The day for holding the election is altered from the first Monday till the first Wednesday in October.

After the qualification of the Governor and Senate elected in 1838, all appointments to office shall be made by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor may fill vacancies accruing during the recess of the Senate, and a person rejected for any office by the Senate cannot again be nominated by the Governor nor appointed during the recess to the same office. The Senate after rejecting a nomination may reconsider it, and advising the Governor of such reconsideration he may nominate the same person.

Balt Chron.

WHIG CELEBRATION IN MAINE.

The Whigs of Portland, Maine, celebrated their victory, in a most imposing manner on Thursday last. The Advertiser says:

'The morning was ushered in by a salute of 50 guns. The owners and masters of the shipping in our harbor, friendly to the cause, decorated their vessels with flags, and they made a most beautiful display. The day was uncommonly fine, and at 11 o'clock, crowds of Whigs from town and country took their way towards the City Hall, to form the procession. Never was there a larger procession seen in the streets of our city. The number was not less than 1500—which were gradually augmented to about 2000, with ten banners, one for each county, emblazoned with the Whig gain the ern, and preceded by a band of music the procession marched through the streets designated by the Committee of Arrangements, and entered the spacious Pavilion erected on Mount Joy. This magnificent tent, 10,000 square feet, capable of accommodating 4,000 persons, was nearly filled.'

A very handsome and abundant Collation was served to the whole multitude, under the superintendance of Mr. George Otis, and appropriate addresses, toasts, and songs were given.

FREDERICK CITY RACES.

Commenced on the 12th of September, 1837.—Purse $314 yards round.

First Day.—A purse of $125 two rounds and a repeat, for Nags owned in Frederick County.

Jos. DeLand's c m 3 years old, by Cherokee, dam by Kentucky Whip,	1	1
Geo. Schley's b h 5 years old, by Star, dam Indian Hue,	4	2
Jas. Wallin's colt, 4 years old, by Red River, dam Stella,	2	3
W. H. Stewart's b h Bulletin, 5 years old by Byron, dam Iris, by Telegraph,	3	dr.

Second Day—purse $200, four rounds and repeat.

Jas. B Kendall's b h Mister Henry, four years old, by Henry, dam by Eclipse,	2	1	1
Levi Hoffman's ch m 7 years old, by Maryland Eclipse, dam by Wildfire,	1	2	2

Time 5.58s—5 58s—6 1s.

Third Day—purse $150, three rounds and repeat.

Geo. Loudenslager's b g by Rattler, dam by Walnut,	2	1	1
Jas B. Kendall's b h Highlander, 6 years old, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Florizel,	1	2	2
W. H. Stewart's b h Cassawago, five years old, by Timoleon, dam by Alfred,	3	3	3

Time 4.30s.—4.30s.—4 41s.

Fourth Day—a sweepstake—$50 entrance.

E. Martin's b h Duke of Oxford, 5 years old, by John Richards,	1	2	1
W Stanbury's b f 4 years old,	2	1	2
M. Snelling's ch h by Brainworm, dam by Tuckahoe,	4	4	3
Jas. Wallin's ch m 4 years old, by Red River, dam by Stella,	3	3	4

FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

A slip from the New Orleans Picayune says: 'We learn that *six hundred passengers*, principally Irish, in addition to 30 arrived this morning by the Nashville, are at the Balize, brought out by the Nestor and Holland, from New York. Surely the persons who advised these people to emigrate to New Orleans at this season, will be guilty of the death of the better part of them. We advise the mayor and city council to send a despatch to the Balize, and make them remain there until the city becomes healthy. It is enough to sink the stoutest hearts to see the mortality around us already, without adding a half a thousand more to the victims carved out for destruction by the fell destroyer.'

Mr. Webster was well answered by Messrs. Wright and Buchanan.—*Globe.*

'I yelled a tarnal sight louder than thunder,' said a little boy.—*Va. Times.*

'The condition of our country never was so prosperous at the present time, with the exception of this affair of the currency.'—*Duncan's speech in Congress.*

'How do you do Mother?' I am very well I thank you Sammy, only I have got the consumption.'

Rives and Benton journeyed together to Washington. The great question is—will they journey together after getting there?—*Louisville Journal.*

If they do, they will journey away together—never to return.—*Va. Times.*

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