following amusing sketch of Van Buren's political career.

You may remember when in 1817 we ran up the Blue tail flag, we had but eighteen men with us in the Legislature, and with only three presses in the State we opposed De Witt Clinton, on the grounds that he had opposed the war, and run against James Madison for the Presidency, and in three years we carried the State. Where was Martin Van Buren at that time?—With the democracy—with the War party—with the Madisonians? No such thing. He was hanging on the skirts of Mr. Clinton, and here let me remind you that hanging on the skirts of eminent men has been the peculiar feature and secret of Mr. Van Buren's advancement; he was elected to the Senate as a Clintonian; he moved in the Convention to have Clinton's nomination as Governor made unanimous; he hung closely to his skirts until he saw the current setting against him, when he dropped off and tacked himself to the skirts of Tompkins, and when Tompkins retired, he got hold of the skirts of Roger Skinner, Perley Keyes and Silas Wright, and clambered into the Senate of the United States, much to the annoyance of that disinterested politician, Colonel Samuel Young.

In the Senate he held on to the skirts of Rufus King, until he got introduced into 'good society.' He then took hold of the skirts of Crawford—and when poor Crawford lost the election of President, and John Quincy Adams succeeded, he made two or three grabs at his skirts, but Adams wore a spencer and Van Buren missed his hold, and he settled down quietly in the Senate, looking round to see whom he could next ride, like the old man in the story of Sinbab the sailor. At length when it was reduced to a certainty that Andrew Jackson would succeed, he creeped by degrees near him, for the old Chief was afraid of Mr. Van Buren, and finally he succeeded in getting him by the button, and in this way got into the Cabinet:—he then caught hold of the skirts of Eaton, Kendal and Blair, and finally through their intercessions and efforts he crawled into the General's breeches pocket and made him his successor. Having lost the old Chief, and having no skirts but his own to sustain him, he fell to the ground as every body expected he would do.—A man who rode into power on every man's shoulders found his ankles too week to sustain him when left to stand alone.

From the New York American.

NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

In the last message from De Witt Clinton to the Legislature of New York, he remarked, that with a proper system of education, and correct modes of teaching, all our children might become familiar with the physical sciences, botany, mineralogy, the various classes of animals, chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, the fundamental principles of agricultural and political economy, and with much in history and biography, without any additional expense of time or money for their instruction. The soundness and truth of this remark has since been fully proved by the system of education in Prussia and other German States; as it has by schools for deaf mutes and the blind in this country.

The following facts also show that the same remark may be fully sustained as a plain deduction of reasoning:

1. Spelling books, in common use, contain from ten to fifteen thousand words. To learn the orthography of each word by the dint of memory, founded on the arrangement or relative position of the letters must require as much time [illegible] To learn the names, properties and uses of ten plants, minerals, animals, or the first ten principles in chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, agriculture, or political economy; or the same number of facts in history or biography. Consequently while a child is committing to memory the words in a spelling book, he might learn a hundred thousand of the objects, principles, or facts above referred to.

2. The time, paper, ink and quills ordinarily used by children in school, in copy writing, would be sufficient for writing the names, with brief descriptions of the same objects, principles and facts.

3. The time spent in repeating lessons from reading books, if devoted to the reading and study of the Bible, works on science, history, &c would be sufficient for examining with some care, & for some *critical reading* of, at least one author, on each of the subjects above mentioned.

4. The time usually spent in *memorizing* grammar lessons, would be sufficient for practical and critical exercises in descriptions and narrations, relating to the objects of nature and art with scenery, operations, and events, witnessed by children during the period of their school days and years.

5. By this practical, rational, and consequently interesting, course of exercises in spelling, reading, writing & grammar, it must be evident to every one, that children would become more familiarly and thoroughly acquainted with these mechanical parts of education than they could possibly be by a mere repetition of them for days, months and years, like so many parrots, without any knowledge of their meaning, sense, or use.

In proof of the correctness of the above statements, I beg leave to mention that I have had occasion to know many thousand children who have learnt the names, and something of the properties, of from twenty to thirty objects in one hour, many of whom had probably spent, not only days and weeks, but months, if not years, in learning the twenty six letters of the alphabet: and after all, they probably did not obtain *one* distinct rational idea from what was considered their instruction, though, it is true, they must have received many from their sports, and from their walks to and from school.

To secure the important objects, specified by the distinguished statesman and philosopher above named, and now realized by the subjects of some absolute monarchs, the following provisions are desirable, perhaps essential:

1. Encouragement and aid to children in studying the volume of nature, with which all are delighted, and which they commence reading when they first open their eyes upon the light of heaven.

2. Assistance in collecting, arranging, and *exchanging with others*, specimens of minerals, plants, shells, drawings, mechanism, needlework, &c. &c., for the contents of 'FAMILY CABINETS.'

3. The formation of 'SCOOL CABINETS' in all the seventy thousand schools in our country, and exchanges with each other in works of Nature and art.

4. The early and daily use of slates for drawing objects of Nature and Art, such as the simple figures of geometry, viz: triangles, squares, hexagons, and circles; horses, dogs birds, fishes, and insects; hatchets, knives, pitchers, shovels, ploughs, &c.

5. Writing words, or names of things, as dog, cat, hat, oak, rose, mica, lime, slate, &c., in connection with the things themselves, or pictures of them drawn by the children.

Following the pictures and names of objects, brief and familiar descriptions of them, first on slates, and then on paper, by lead pencils, followed by pens.

6. Simple instruments for visible illustrations, both in families and schools, viz: a globe, geometrical solids, levers, pullies, screws, maps and other drawings or prints, &c. &c.

7. Frequent walks in the fields and gardens, over ledges or mountains, by rivulets or brooks, through markets, on wharves, in mechanics' shops, marble and granite yards, aided and encouraged by the presence and instruction of a teacher, parent, older brother or sister, or some other protector.

8. Small, simple and familiar books, describing the objects, principles or operations they have witnessed by their lessons in the book of Nature. With these some of the beautiful and interesting passages from the Bible, selected from the Gospels, the Psalms, Proverbs, or the historical sketches of the Old Testament, are peculiarly appropriate and delightful to children.

9. Larger and more systematic works on the sciences, arts, history, biography, and the Bible more fully, with abstracts, reflections, or drawings of things and incidents, learnt from first elements of mature study.

10. Releasing children, principally or entirely, from the incongruous, unmeaning, and irksome masses, found in spelling books, reading books and grammars, now consuming the greatest part of the precious time of children allotted to their education.

As a course of juvenile instruction, similar to that here pointed out, must commend itself to the common sense of every one, and as it is fully tried and corroborated by experiments, both in Europe and America, it is, at least, worthy of trial by every parent and teacher in our Republican nation.

I remain, as ever, sincerely yours,
J. HOLBROOK.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

METHODISM IN TEXAS.

We were actually astonished, and at the same time gratified, at seeing, in the Natchez Free Trader, a statement of the progress of religion in Texas. The methodists alone have in that country twenty societies and three hundred and twenty preachers, including six elders and three exhorters. One of their Missionaries, (the Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, *twenty two hundred miles* on horseback, through swamp and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency.

The Free Trader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the methodist clergy some neat and richly merited encomiums, which we copy below.

The itinerant of the Methodist church—the real unsophisticated followers of Wesley and Whitfield—are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are the pioneers of civilization: they heed not danger however imminent they stay not for luxuries: they care not to tred the carpeted hall nor too seek learning or pleasure in the cloister or saloon, but on, on they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, wherever erring man has wandered: wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, there they go, to wrestle with the world, to defy its temptations, to enlighten its moral darkness. Apart from the holy character of his mission, there is a moral grandeur in the methodist itinerant as he wends his way through pathless forests without associates without reward, without even the stimulus of praise. He leaves home, and kindred, the tie of early love, perhaps, and goes forth, to struggle unknown and alone—to doom himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay; to broken health, to premature old age. And what is this impetus? It is not ambition; it is not pride; it is not any one of the selfish motives that sway the human breast. What is it? Reader—*it is to preach the word of life to the poor.*

RESULTS OF STEAM.—At the entertainment recently given on board the Great Western, Mr. G. C. Verplanck remarked that "looking over a number of old New York papers, I met with one published about the middle of the last century, giving an account of the coronation of George III., which had been brought out in a vessel called the Sally Ann, from Bristol to this port in *eighty days*. I could not help being struck with the wonderful improvement in our day, by the construction of such vessels as the Great Western, which brought to the same port from the same city, a full account of a like event, in the coronation of Queen Victoria, in *fourteen days and some few hours.*"

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—It is stated in the Charleston Courier of Tuesday, that in making arrangements for the re-building of a house in the burnt district of that city, which was destroyed by the great conflagration, the workmen discovered that a parcel of coal remaining in the cellar *was on fire*, and a piece of fat pine imbedded in the same was also in a state of ignition, having without doubt been in that state since the morning of the 28th of April last, a period of *three and a half months*, being protected from the air by the rubbish which had fallen on it. The fact is vouched by credible testimony and deserves therefore general attention.

A conclusive argument.—The Picayune has the following negro anecdote, which is too good to be lost:

'Look here Sam Johnsing! is you gwoin to de theatre to-night?' 'Dat I is! Don't you see the great traction dere on de bill.' —'Yes I does,' said nig? 'What is de name that big piece down dere at de pottom?'— Well I can't zackly specimfy de name ob dat piece: but de say it's one dat possesses de biggest kind ob interestariety?' 'Dat's enough—dat last pression ob yours convinces me—I'm gwoin!'

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

THE QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY SILK COMPANY.

Mr EDITOR: I have seen several notices of the Queen Ann's County Silk Company published in the newspapers, which have not been strictly accurate. If you think the following statement will be interesting to your readers, and will subserve the great interests of the State, you are at liberty to publish it.

The Company was formed sometime in the winter of 1835-'6, and in the spring of 1836, a farm was purchased for two thousand dollars; one thousand small Morus Multicaulis trees, without the lateral branches, were bought for three hundred and fifty dollars, and two thousand cuttings were obtained for 120 dollars. The cuttings failed to produce as many trees as was anticipated, owing in part to their having been too long out of the ground before they were received.—In the spring of 1837, however, the Company sold more than trees enough to pay ten per cent interest upon the whole expenditure and planted out a large quantity of cuttings. In 1838 there were trees sold from the cuttings of the preceding spring to the amount of about nine thousand dollars besides reserving for themselves seven thousand trees and about one hundred thousand cuttings.—The Company will be able to sell this year and next spring from 20 to 30,000 trees. The stock of the Company at present consists of one hundred shares at fifty dollars per share, with the privilege to increase the capital to 20,000 dollars. Twenty-five hundred dollars have been paid in. The farm, stock, and a cocoonary one hundred feet by thirty, have all been paid for. One of the fields has been covered over with excellent shell marl, and a second field is expected to be covered over during the present summer. After paying all the expenses of the establishment, from 5 to 6,000 dollars will be divided among the stockholders. The Company were offered yesterday $8,000 for the farm and stock on it, which was promptly refused. A gentleman sometime ago sold ten shares upon which he had paid two hundred and fifty dollars for fifteen hundred dollars. Another sold six shares upon which he had paid twenty-five dollars per share for one hundred & sixty dollars per share. Another gentleman advertised twelve shares for sale, on which he had paid three hundred dollars, and the next day was offered eighteen hundred dollars which he refused; and asked upwards of 200 dollars per share. A member of the Company purchased in the spring of 1836 trees to the amount of about seventeen dollars for his own use; and sold trees last spring to more than one thousand dollars, besides planting a number of trees and cuttings. The same gentleman has been very successful in feeding silk worms. Two hundred of the cocoons raised by him weighed one pound, and seventy of the same weighed half a pound. Another gentleman of the Company purchased in 1836, for his own use, trees to the amount of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, and sold in the spring of 1838, trees to the amount of eleven hundred and sixty dollars, besides reserving for himself three hundred trees and twenty-eight hundred cuttings. A merchant in Centreville, not belonging to the Company, purchased in the spring of 1837, from the Agent of the Company, sixty dollars worth of trees & cuttings & sold in the spring of 1838 more than one thousand dollars worth. The great demand for trees has prevented the Company from feeding many worms; but the members of the body politic are sanguine of success in making the silk as soon as they shall have a sufficiency of trees to go spiritedly into the business.

It has been demonstrated by a great many experiments that the soil and climate of Maryland are peculiarly adapted to the growth of the Mulberry and for the rearing of silk worms, indeed it has been proved beyond a doubt that the United States may enter into the silk culture with the fullest confidence of success.—The silk business, we hope, is destined to give a new impulse to our State, & prevent the emigration which has been going on for years. It promises to yield a greater profit with less trouble & expense than the Southern cotton plantations. Any one who will investigate the subject must come to the conclusion that every Marylander should feel a deep interest in promoting the silk culture. I would advise any one desirous to obtain information, to purchase 'Robert's Silk Manual' published in Baltimore at 50 cents, and to take one of the Silk Periodicals.

A Stockholder in the Q. A. C. Silk Company.
Queen Ann's County, August 16, 1838.

The Richmond Enquirer and Albany Argus have deemed it of sufficient importance to contradict the rumor that Mr. John Van Buren visited England to solicit the hand of Queen Victoria. "We understand," says the Enquirer, 'from the very best authority, that Mr. John Van Buren has gone to England on some *professional* business, connected with the claim of Mr. Clark, of New York." This may be considered as settling the matter—we are not to have a matrimonial connection between the two governments. The authority" from which the Enquirer derived its knowledge, is no doubt the President himself, as he was recently in Richmond.—We can imagine the trepidation and fear with which the veteran editor of the Enquirer approached the President to "put the question," and can fancy we see the smile of content and satisfaction which spread over his face when he received the assurance that Mr. John Van Buren had no designs, matrimonially, on the English Queen! How it must have relieved his mind.—[Chron.

'How far back can you trace your ancestry Mr. Van Buren?' said the queen at the king's levee, when that gentleman was minister at St. James.—With true non-committalism, the witty minister replied, 'as far back as Kinderhook, madam.' 'Is it possible!' responded the astonished queen. She was perfectly satisfied as to the respectability of his lineage.—[Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The captain of a Missouri volunteer company sent out in pursuit of a band of marauding savages, thus briefly reports their capture and destruction to the cammanding officer—*'I kotched—I killed—I scalped!'*

Western Weekly Review.

From the Baltimore Republican.

☞We hear the best news from the Eastern Shore. Our friends are active and the utmost harmony prevails in their ranks. Their hopes daily grow brighter and bets are now *offered* by them that a month ago would have been thought so hazardous that none but the most fool-hardy among would have accepted them.'

Now, we call upon the Republican to state, in explicit terms, what were the bets which it says were *offered* by its friends on the Eastern Shore.

The Whig party throughout the State understand the object of all this blustering. But they heed it not. At the proper time they will go forth in their strength, and overthrow their opponents with as much ease as the lion will shake the dew drop from his mane.

In the meantime, if any Loco Foco is so presumptuous as to risk his money upon the success of Mr Grason, he can be accommodated. Let him come forward with his yellow boys. He will find eager takers. Let us see the money.

[Balt. Cron.

MR. CLAY AND JUDGE WHITE.—On his return home the citizens of Knoxville gave Judge White a splendid entertainment. In acknowledgment for a sentiment of respect and confidence, the Judge made a speech of considerable length in the course of which he took occasion to explain his views on the politics of the State, and particularly in regard to his preference between Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren. He said: "It was possible that some candidate for the presidency might yet be brought forward who would be more acceptable to himself than either Mr. Clay or Van Buren, but that this was, from present appearances, improbable; and that if no other candidate than these should be presented, upon a fair and just comparison of their claims, an attachment to the great political principles which he has ever cherished and a sacred regard for the general welfare of the country, would not suffer him long to hesitate in giving to Mr. Clay a DECIDED PREFERENCE."—*Ib.*

THE TRAVELLING CABINET.—In Mr. Adams' time, whenever he or his Secretaries would leave Washington, even for a day or two, they were sure to be advertised in the papers as runaways and to be stigmatized as neglecting the duties of their offices. We have now changed all this. Mr. Van Buren is at the Springs, and Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, is with him, and from the following paragraph, it appears that Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, is in Canada, reviewing the troops of her Majesty, Queen Victoria.—*Ib.*

From the Montreal Herald.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the 71st Regiment and two companies of the 73d Regiment, paraded on the Champ de Mars, for the inspection of Mr. John Forsyth Secretary of State to Van Buren. The 7th Hussars and Royal Artillery are also said to be viewed by the said Secretary, at a quarter past 10 this morning.

[From the Alexandria Gazette.]

The Globe quotes the following lines from Goldsmith's Mad Dog, in reference to some cur that, it says, has been biting its editor.

"The wound, it seemed both sore and sad
To every Christian eye;
And while they swore the dog was mad,
They swore the man would die.

"But soon a wonder came to light
That show'd *the rogues they lied*;
The man recovered of the bite—
The *dog* it was that died."

This is no "wonder" to us: as for our part, we could not imagine how the event could have been otherwise, *considering who was bitten.* It was enough to kill any dog.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1838.

WHIG NOMINATION,

For Governor of the State of Maryland.

JOHN N. STEELE,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Election to be held on Wednesday, the 3d day of October.

REMEMBER WHIGS,

This is the day appointed for you to meet in your respective election districts, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to select five delegates to meet in general committee in Easton, on Tuesday next, 12 o'clock, M. to nominate and recommend to the citizens of Talbot, a candidate for the Senate of Maryland, three Delegates to the General Assembly, and a Commissioner for District No. 4.—Let every Whig attend—and bear in mind that *'United we stand, divided we fall.'*

NORTH CAROLINA FULLY REDEEMED!

We have returns from 62 out of the 65 counties, and have the satifaction of stating that the Whigs have triumphed in every branch of the government. We have, as the fruits of this victory,

A WHIG GOVERNOR,
A WHIG SENATE, and
A WHIG HOUSE OF COMMONS

The three counties to be heard from will most probably return Whig members, but cannot alter the result. Giving them all to the Loco Focos, we should still have a majority of 6 in the House and 8 in the Senate—14 on joint ballot

IMPORTANT WHIG VICTORY IN ALABAMA!!

By the Southern Express, we have gratifying news from Albama. Gen. CRABB, the Whig candidate for Congress in the District lately represented by Mr. Lawler, is elected by a very decided majority. All the counties in the District had been heard from but Talladega, and Crabb's majority was 791! Talladega, according to the Marion Herald, will not alter the result.

In 1837 Mr. Lawler's (Whig,) majority in the District was 667.

[Balt. Chron.

INDIANA STILL ERECT.

The battle has again been fought in the *'Hoozier'* State, and victory, the most triumphant and glorious, has again perched upon the standard of the Whigs. They have routed the enemy 'horse, foot and dragoons.' Our proud young sister has put forth her whole strength, and taught the enemies of our free institutions a lesson they will not soon forget. Indiana battles like a giant, though scarcely yet arrived at manhood. There is not a truer or more unflinching Whig State in this Union. She is Whig to the very core.

In *thirteen* Senatorial districts heard from, the Whigs have elected *ten* Senators and the Locofocos *four!* This majority added to the Whig majority among those heretofore elected will give an aggregate majority in the Senate of 10! Two more districts to hear from.

In the House, the Whigs have a triumphant majority. Out of 77 elected from 50 counties, there are 51 Whigs and 26 Locofocos—a majority of 25! The House is composed of 100 members, and if the Whigs were to lose the entire 23 yet to hear from, they will still have a majority of two. So far, upon joint ballot, it is 35!

In these times we are used to victory, but such a total routing of the enemy as this, we were not prepared to expect. We hope Missouri and Illinois have imitated the example of our neighbor friends, and then we shall enjoy the proud consolation of seeing the whole West stand out amongst the 'unbought, unseduced, unterrified—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.'

According to a list of the members of the Legislature of Missouri, given in the St. Louis Republican of the 11th inst., the Whigs have carried thirteen Senators and thirty four members of the House of Representatives; and the Van Buren men ten Senators and fifteen members of the House. Returns from thirty-six districts in the State of Illinois give the following result: Senate—Whigs, 6: Van Buren men, 1; Conservatives, 2. House of Representatives—Whigs, 32; Van Buren men, 11; Conservatives, 3. Returns from eleven counties in Alabama show that the Whigs have elected twelve and the Van Buren men thirteen members of the Legislature.—

DORCHESTER COUNTY.—The Whigs of this county have nominated the following ticket for the Legislature:—

For State Senator.
THOMAS H. ECCLESTON.
For the Legislature.
HENRY PAGE,
HENRY L. MCNAMARA,
JOSEPH NICOLS,
WAITEFIELD W. WOOLFORD.

BALTIMORE COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION.

The convention of voters, called by the executive committee, met at Cockeysville on the 17th inst., and upon the roll being called, sixty delegates answered to their names—every district being represented.

The convention was then organized by appointing George Harryman as President, Joseph Jamison and Thomas Hutchins as Vice Presidents, and Alex. H. Tyson and John R. Cockey Secretaries.

The convention then proceeded to the selection of persons to become candidates for the Senate and House of Delegates for this county—whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

FOR THE SENATE.
DAVID WILLIAMSON.
FOR THE HOUSE.
JOHN H. CARROLL,
WM. S. WINDER,
NATHANIEL CHILDS,
BENJ. A. HAUGHEY,
CALEB D. GOODWIN.

It was then

Resolved, That this convention request & earnestly urge every friend of constitutional liberty, to assemble in their respective districts at the several places of holding the polls, and make such arrangements as will ensure the triumphant success of our cause on Saturday 1st September next.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

GEORGE HARRYMAN, Pres't.
JOSEPH JAMISON, THOMAS HUTCHINS, } V. Presidents.
A. H. TYSON, JNO. R. COCKEY, } Secretaries.

The Loco Focos held their Convention on Monday evening, and nominated the following ticket for the Legislature.

For the State Senate.—William J. Wight.

For the House of Delegates.—George Gordon Belt; Elijah Standsbury; Wilhan P. Preston; Francis Gallagher—and Henry Stump.

[Balumore Chronicle, Aug. 22.

The Exploring Squadron sailed on Saturday evening last.

ON DIT.—The Madisonian of Saturday says: 'We hear it reported that Mr. Rives has been applied to, to run at the next election on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren as candidate for Vice President. The report reaches us in such a shape that we do not doubt it. The *party* are desperate enough for any thing.—Will Mr. R. consent, it will naturally be asked? We unhesitatingly say, no. It is impossible, unless Mr. Van Buren abandons his policy and measures altogether. That he cannot do, as he stands pledged to 'sink or swim' with them. Even were he to do so, we doubt very much if Mr. Rives would trust his fortunes to 'sink or swim' with Mr. Van Buren. At all events this shows to Col. Johnson that he is to be cast off. This is the reward for his loyalty in going with *the party*: supporting the Sub-Treasury through thick and thin, against his own conscience and against his interest also. He will learn and feel that, Federal Republicans as well as republics are ungrateful.'

CORN.—The Baltimore Patriot says, we have seen some samples of Maryland Corn, the growth of the present season, which serve to impress more strongly upon our minds, the belief that the corn crop of the present year has not been exactly an utter failure. Some large, plump and full grown ears, both of the white dint and the Dutton corn, are now before us.—They are from the farm of Mr. F. HARRISON, about ten miles from the city, on the Fall's turnpike. The Dutton corn, as we are assured, was planted on the 16th of May, and cut from the ground, fully ripe, on the 14th inst., being something less than three months. The white dint was planted on the 6th of May, and the ears of which we speak were taken from the field yesterday. From the appearance of the grains we should judge that it is nearly if not quite fit to remove from the ground. Finer samples of corn, in their kind, we have rarely seen.—We should add, that the owner does not calculate on gathering more than half an average crop, from this years planting. That, however is encouraging, in the face of gloomier anticipations in other quarters; and may tend to shew the great error of supposing that there will be no corn 'to fatten hogs,' or—what would be a greater privation—to make hominy and Johny-cake, for the approaching season. It may not be out of place to remark that the early maturity and fine appearance of the Dutton corn, are in our opinion confirmation strong of its value, and of its claims to the attention of agriculturalists.

THE CORN CROP.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 21st says:—The rains which have fallen in some parts of this and the other States have contributed in some degree to revive the corn, and remove the fears of the planters.—We understand that the corn looks well in Gloucester and some of the contiguous counties. In fact, the rains have been singularly partial—even to this period of the season.

'GRASON AND REFORM!'

The Westminster Carrolltonian of today, thus illustrates the claims of Mr. Grason, the Vanite Candidate for Governor, to the support of the friends of reform. That paper says:—'By a reference to the proceedings of the Legislature, February 16th 1829, (page 438.) the reader will discover that Mr. Grason voted *against* the election of Governor by the people!

At the same session (page 424,) he voted against LIMITING the sessions of the Legislature, which every member opposed to a wasteful expenditure of the public funds, should have voted for!!

And at the same session (page 413,) Mr. Grason voted *against* a propposition to have the *Clerks* and *Registers* elected every seven years, instead of holding office for life!!!'