EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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The following letter in the Bangor Courier announces the first performance of the bears for this season.

Correspondence of the Bangor Whig and Courier.

LINNEUS, Me. Nov. 19, 1838.

Mr. Editor—Presuming that your readers, like most others, are fond of the marvellous, especially when tinctured with truth I hasten to lay before you the following occurrence, which took place in this town last evening. About seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Isaac Saunders' son James, who is about 8 years of age, was sent to the barn to feed the cattle, and while returning therefrom to the house, (the distance from the barn to the house is about 40 rods) had his attention arrested by the appearance of a huge black object directly ahead of him. He stood still for a moment, not knowing whether to advance or retreat. At length he concluded to go ahead, when the bear immediately rose up on his hind legs, and put himself in an attitude to receive the youngster with his fore paws.—The boy perceiving the attitude of the bear, and his apparent determination to maintain his ground, gave a loud screech, and turned and ran towards the barn. At this the bear started in pursuit and came up with the boy, who was still screeching. Just as the men in the house, who had heard the alarm, were approaching the theatre of action, the bear seized the boy, with his fore paws, raised again upon his hind legs and started with his prey with all possible despatch for the woods. The men hotly pursued him for some three quarters of mile, when the bear finding himself but a few feet ahead of his pursuers, turned around and stood face to face with them, when the men, each of whom was armed with an axe, made a motion to give him a gentle tap upon the head, but his left paw was ready for a fend-off, while he held the boy tightly with his right one.—The men finding it was useless to fight with axes, one of them started for the house after a gun, which he loaded with buck shot, and returned to the woods. On his arrival at the scene of battle, the bear in attempting to turn and try leg-bail again, was shot through the left side of his body, which brought him to the ground, and caused him to relinquish his hold of the boy, who scampered home more frightened than hurt, having received no other harm than a most unconscionable hugging. Mr. Saunders took the bear to his house skinned and dressed him, and I have just finished my supper which was made partly of a portion of his flesh. The bear weighed when dressed 362 pounds, and is said to be the largest ever caught in this town.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

FROM THE WORLD OF FASHION, MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Pelisses will be fashionable in different materials, as silks, satins, and plain fine merinoes:—Some of the latter made with the corsages high, and close to the shape, and closed before by a single row of gilt buttons; the sleeves are full in the centre, but confined by a tight cuff fastened by buttons to correspond. Gilt and fancy buttons will be in request for for dresses of this kind during the ensuing season.

CLOAKS.—There is a grand distinction made between those intended for carriage or promenade dress and those employed for evening wraps; the majority of the first was confined at the waist with cords and tassels in the pelisse style, and made as long and ample as usual. Short cloaks are most in favor with the latter.

HATS AND BONNETS.—A decided diminution has taken place in size of both. Nothing is more elegant for half-dress than a velvet bonnet of a small and rather close shape, something between a cottage and an open front; a boquet of short shaded feathers is placed on one side, and a few small flowers, sometimes intermixed with blond lace, and sometimes not, decorate the interior of the brim.

SHAWL MANTLETS.—The velvet and sattin shawls so much in favor last year have been again revived, with chenille, fur and black lace trimming, but the novelty of the moment, the shawl par excellence, is the shawl mantle; it is of the usual form, but disposed in front on each side in folds, in such a manner as to supply the place of sleeves.

EVENING HATS are now composed of either velvet or Terry velvet, shallow in front, and wide at the sides: they are always ornamented with ostrich feathers, either plain or shaded, but the latter are preferred.

ANECDOTE.

Dr. H. was one of the most able, talented and eccentric surgeons of the last century. His practice embraced a large circuit, and his fame extended to every part of the state. The Doctor was one morning sitting in his office pouring over some medical work fresh from the mother country, via Boston, when a loud rap at the door aroused him. 'Come in,' said the Doctor, as an old lady hobbled in the apartment, who seemed the very embodiment of dirt and negligence. 'Dr! I've got a desp'rate sore foot—can you help it?'

'I will try—let me see it.'

The old crone proceeded to divest her *understanding* of the apology for a hose with which it was covered, and displayed to the astonished Doctor a foot- and such a foot!

'My G—d!' exclaimed the Dr. throwing up both hands in amazement—'what a dirty foot!

'La' Doctor—ye need'nt be in such a wonderment about it—there's dirtier feet than that in the world, I'se warrant—aye, and a dirtier foot than that in your house, as proud as the young ladies, your daughters, are—for all that'—and the old hag cackled forth her pleasure at the Doctor's astonishment.

'Woman! if you can find a dirtier foot than that in my house, I will give you a guinea and cure you for nothing.'

''Pon honor!' said the beldame.

''Pon honor,' cried the Doctor.

The old woman stript off the other stocking, and displayed a foot that beggared all description, while she grinned in the face of the astounded Doctor, exclaiming, 'Gie'me the guinea! I know'd it! I wash'd 'tother 'fore I come here!'

AN ELOPEMENT.

The Boston Advocate says:—'A young lady, the daughter of the Hon, ———, of Lynnfield, left her father's house a few days since, in rather a singular manner. Miss N——— went, as she stated, to visit her friends in Danvers.—After some days, as she did not return, inquiry was made, but nothing could be learned concerning her. Soon, however, a letter was received from her, dated at New York, in which she wrote that she was *married* to a young Scotchman, who had been her father's hired man, for some two or three years—and that they were on their way to the far West. The affair has occasioned no small excitement in the little village—but as the young man had a few hundred dollars in his possession, and is a good farmer, and of good character, we have no doubt they will "*drive a good business*" at the West. Many a worse runaway match has happened."

A BRIDE AND GROOM.—The New York Herald says:

"A very interesting event took place on Saturday morning last, before the cold set in. A highly respectable and venerable financier of Wall street, an ex-Bank President to boot, only sixty seven years, led to the holy altar a beautiful creature of sweet seventeen. As soon as the clergyman finished the business, the happy pair set out for the South in order to enjoy the honey moon in Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington. The young bride is about as old as a grand daughter of her happy husband."

[From the Charleston Courier.]

A YOUNG LADY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FLAT ROCK, (N. C.) Oct. 10, 1838.

Before leaving Asheville, for this place, I made several interesting excursions from the village, one or two of which furnish materials for a letter. My first excursion was to visit an unfortunate female, in humble life, residing at the distance of 11 miles from Asheville, utterly destitute of limbs, and composed only of a head and trunk. Her name is Esther Massey; and she is one of an illegitimate family of eleven children. Her father has also a legitimate wife and family of ten children, and the two families, with their respective matrons are said to meet with cordiality. This singular being was born in her present limbless condition, and has now attained the age of 25 years. Her mother and whole family appear to regard her with much tenderness and affection, and she seems to possess a cheerful and happy disposition, which renders her content with the helpless and apparently hapless lot which nature has awarded her. Although an object calculated to excite the wonder, and rouse the sympathies of her fellow beings, many, who enjoy the full proportions of humanity, and a bountiful dispensation of the good things of life will find their ungrateful and guilty repinings shamed by the equanimity, and cheerful spirit of this physical imperfect creature, in the midst of privation and poverty.

I have already said that she is composed of a mere head and trunk. This is literally true. She has no arms, nor neither legs nor thighs. Her shoulders are rounded off, and capable of motion; and on them she receives the gifts which charity or kindness proffers her. She is also able to move about on a level, with a kind of waddling motion. Her usual position is that of sitting, or rather standing upwright in a common chair by rocking which from side to side, she moves about with great facility. She is able to read, and for this purpose places the book on her shoulder, or (when she prefers) on a table before her, and turns over the leaves with her tongue. Her health has always been excellent and her mother says, she has never had occasion for the services of a physician; and although she seldom leaves the house, and therefore takes but little exercise, she now is in the finest & most robust health, and is so fat, that her body, (which is largely proportioned) is as broad as it is long. Her head is very large, and her features are also large and somewhat coarse, yet decidedly good, and forming a very agreeable *tout ensemble*—and her lip is absolutely pretty, and of the richest and ripest red In addition to being sociable and chatty, and even witty, it is said, she possesses the accomplishment of singing a very sweet song.

She received the party who visited her in company with myself very affably, and very graciously accepted our farewell offering. Some years ago, a Yankee, having met with her, offered to purchase her of her mother, for the sum of $3000, as a speculation. This tempting offer was very creditably refused by the parent—neither her poverty or her will consented to the traffic. The Yankee, however, succeeded in persuading her to let him take the limbless girl with him for exhibition on shares of the profits, a brother and a sister accompanying her. They got I learn, as far as Columbia, (S C.) and then returned to their mother saying that they were not well treated by the Yankees. A warm welcome greeted them at the maternal hovel, and no other attempt has been made at exhibition.

WASHINGTON.

The latest number of the Edinburg Review, contains a continuation of an article, from Lord Brougham, on the political characters of the times of George the 3d and George the 4th: it closes with the subjoined *notice* of WASHINGTON—of course it contains nothing NEW, but every tongue that utters the name of WASHINGTON brings a welcome sound to the ear of an American. There are some slight inaccuracies in the article—Washington never retired from the veneration of the people. In the shades of Mount Vernon, as at the head of the army or of the nation, he was the common object of love and reverence—the exception of those who refused him thanks in the Senate or praise in retirement, need not now be cited.

"How grateful the relief which the friend of mankind, the lover of virtue, experiences, when, turning from the contemplation of such a character, his eye rests upon the greatest man of our own or of any age;—the only one upon whom an epithet so thoughtlessly lavished by men to foster the crimes of their worst enemies: may indeed be innocently and justly bestowed! In Washington we truly behold a marvellous contrast to almost every one of the endowments and the vices which we have been contemplating—and which are so well fitted to excite a mingled admiration, and sorrow, & abhorrence. With none of that brilliant genius which dazzles ordinary minds—with not even any remarkable quickness of apprehension; with knowledge less than almost all persons in the middle ranks, and many well educated of the humbler classes possess;this eminent person is presented to our observation clothed in attributes as modest, as unpretending, as little calculated to strike as astonish, as if he had passed unknown through some secluded region of private life—But he had a judgment sure and sound; a steadiness of mind which never suffered any passion, or even any feeling, to ruffle its calm; a strength of understanding which worked rather than forged its way through all obstacles,—removing or avoiding rather than overleaping them. His courage, whether in battle or in council, was as perfect as might be expected from his pure and steady temper of soul. A perfectly just man, with a thoroughly firm resolution never to be misled by others, any more than by others overawed—never to be seduced or betrayed, or hurried away by his own weakness or self delusions, any more than by other men's arts—nor even to be disheartened by the most complicated difficulties, any more than to be spoiled on the giddy heights of fortune—such was this great man, whether we regard him sustaining alone the whole weight of campaigns, all but desperate, or gloriously terminating a just warfare by his resources and his courage—presiding over the jarring elements of political council, alike dead to the storms of all extremes—or directing the formation of a new government for a great people, the first time that so vast an experiment had ever been tried by man—or finally retiring from the supreme power to which his virtue had raised him over the nation he had created and whose destinies he had guided as long as his aid was required—retiring from the veneration of all parties, of all nations, of all mankind, in order that the rights of men might be conserved, and that his example might never be appealed to by vulgar tyrants. This is the consummate glory of the great American; a triumphant warrior where the most sanguine had a right to despair; a successful ruler in all the difficulties of a course wholly untried; but a warrior, whose sword only left its sheath when the first law of our nature commanded it to be drawn, and a ruler who, having tasted of supreme power, gently and unostentatiously desired that the cup might pass from him nor would suffer more to wet his lips than the most solemn and sacred duty to his country and his God required!

To his latest breath did this great patriot maintain the noble character of a captain the patron of peace, and a statesman the friend of justice. Dying, he bequeathed to his heirs the sword which he had worn in the war of liberty, charging them 'never to take it from the scabbard but in self defence, or in defence of their country and her freedom; and commanding them, that when it should thus be drawn, they should never sheathe it nor ever give it up, but prefer falling with it in their hands to the relinquishment thereof'—words, the majesty and simple eloquence of which are not surpassed in the oratory of Athens and Rome. It will be the duty of the historian and the sage in all ages to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and in virtue, be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of WASHINGTON!"

N. Y. Correspondence of the Phil. Enq.

Extract to the Editor, dated

NEW YORK, Sunday, }
Dec. 2d, 1838. }

Unless I greatly mistake, there are one or two wheels in the wind. The preliminary arrangements are only now in progress: but before the question shall be settled, rely upon it we shall have some bloodshed. I allude to the affair of the Ohio, line-of-battle-ship. It appears that it has heretofore been the custom in our Navy, for the Commodore and his Captain to mess together, and occupy the same cabin. Under this arrangement, the Lieutenants, Chaplain, &c., were accommodated on the second deck. In the case of the Ohio, the Commodore obtained permission to take out three ladies, viz. his wife and her two sisters.

The Captain and Commander were therefore driven out of the Commodore's quarters, and compelled to resort to the second deck; while the Lieutenants were thrust into a still lower deep, where it is said, the light of day seldom penetrates. This was considered as carrying the joke a little too far. The junior officers muttered very inaudibly at first, but the real state of the case soon leaked out, the excitement increased, and finally, a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy upon the subject. This letter is signed by eight Lieutenants, the Surgeon and Purser. They say,—

"In the first place, rooms on the Orlop deck have been assigned to us, where neither light nor air can penetrate, and in none of which under the most favorable circumstance can candlelight be dispensed with. The closeness of these apartments is such, that our experienced Fleet surgeon, gives it most unhesitatingly as his opinion that serious ill health must ensue to the occupants during a three years' cruise. This opinion is confirmed by that of every Medical officer who has seen this new system of accommodations introduced into our Line of battle ships.

If our objections were limited to this view of the subject, we should feel ourselves compelled to forego them, knowing that these and greater sacrifices may be claimed from us if the efficiency of the service be thereby promoted. But we humbly submit that the very reverse of this is the fact.

In the ordinary duties of the ship requiring the presence of all hands in going to quarters, in case of fire, squalls, or any other sudden emergency, the sea officers instead of heading and leading the crew must inevitably be the last to reach their respective stations. In case of a mutiny, a dozen men would with perfect ease, and in a moment of time, completely cut off all communication between the commander and the few officers of the watch, and all other officers of every grade."

The complaint was handed over to the Navy Commissioners, who replied at length, the Secretary of the Navy concurring in the reply. I annex the conclusion by which it will be perceived that the very reasonable request of the officers was refused.

"To accede to the request of the officers, and place their mess-room on the main deck, would be to deprive the captain of the ship of his proper apartments, for the purpose of giving better accommodation to those under his command, a measure believed to be inconsistent with general usage, and by no means calculated to promote some of the essential interests of the service.

With the acknowledged authority of the commander to allow the officers to sleep in cots upon the gun deck, if he should deem it advisable, the Board do not perceive any such reason to apprehend danger to the health of the officers, nor any such probable injury to the efficiency, safety, or discipline of the ship, as to require a change of the present arrangements at least until this shall have been subjected to a longer trial.

The Ohio has not yet received her sailing orders, and this refusal on the part of the Navy Board will not end the matter. The newspapers will discuss the whole affair with great warmth, and it is said that as early as Wednesday next, the subject will be brought before Congress.

LOCO FOCO PYRAMID.

The Cattskill Recorder arranges the States that have lately voted for the Loco Foco cause, in the following pyramidical order:—

OHIO!
MAINE!
ILLINOIS!
MISSOURI!
ALABAMA!
MARYLAND!
NEW JERSEY!
PENNSYLVANIA!
SOUTH CAROLINA!

☞It is rather a ticklish piece of business for the loco focos if they have got no other foundation stone than S. Carolina. The "great nullifier"—as they used to call him—will turn them heels over head before they are aware of it. And as for the rest of this boasted pyramid, we should like to know with what right they appropriate New Jersey, Maryland and Illinois, saying nothing of Pennsylvania—all of which have elected Whig Legislatures.

The Rahway Herald gives the following capital symbol of the present dilapidated and crumbling condition of this baseless structure. It is admirably emblematic:

THE PYRAMID.

OHI
IOWO
ILLINO
MISSOURI
MARYLAN I
SOUTH CAR L D
PENNSYLV A NA
N W O
R

The following is a Pyramid of Whig Victories, based on the Democracy of Numbers, with the 'CAP-STONE' New York.

NEW YORK.
RHODE
ISLAND,
ILLINOIS,
INDIANA,
GEORGIA,
VERMONT,
VIRGINIA,
MARYLAND,
KENTUCKY,
TENNESSEE,
LOUISIANA,
NEW JERSEY,
MISSISSIPPI,
CONNECTICUT,
PENNSYLVANIA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
OLD MASSACHUSETTS,

BASED ON THE DEMOCRACY OF NUMBERS

FOR REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

WHIG PYRAMID.

OPPOSED TO THE DESTRUCTIVE MEASURES AND POLICY OF THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE.

CONGRESS.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d, 1838.

This being the day assigned by the Constitution for the meeting of Congress, both Houses assembled at twelve o'clock.

In the Senate, the Chair was taken by the Hon. Wm. R. King, and thirty-two Senators appeared and took their seats.

The Hon. E. H. Foster, of Tennessee, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Grundy, was qualified and took his seat.

Messrs. Wright and Allen were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the U. States, and inform him that the two Houses were assembled and ready to receive any communication from him.

The Senate, after waiting some time for the action of the House on their message, adjourned.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was called to order by the Speaker, and the attendance appeared to be unusually full. Two hundred and six answered to their names, but 210 finally appeared.

Mr. Doty and Mr. Jones both appeared and claimed seats, as having been duly elected as delegates from the Territory of Wisconsin.

The whole subject was postponed till Thursday next.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they were assembled and ready to proceed to business.

The Speaker communicated to the House a paper announcing the death of Mr. Walter S. Franklin, late Clerk of the House.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

Mr. Keim of Penn, offered a resolution providing that the senior under Clerk shall perform the duties of Clerk of the House until a Clerk be elected.

Mr. Milligan moved to amend the resolution by substituting for it a resolution directing that the House proceed now to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Va., who is friendly to the election of Mr Garland, moved to amend the amendment so as to require that the election of Clerk shall be made *viva voce*, instead of by ballot, as heretofore.

Objections were made, but Mr. Dromgoole persisted in the motion and demanded the Yeas and Nays upon it, which were ordered.

The Yeas were 119, and the Nays 91. So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Thomas, of Md. objected to the adoption of the resolution, as amended, though he said he had voted for the amendment. He thought a little more time ought to be allowed for selecting a Clerk from among the many candidates. He referred to the fact that a competent Clerk would very greatly promote the convenience of the House and the dispatch of the public business. He objected, too, that the attempt to elect to-day would be fruitless, and consume the time of the House and delay the President's Messago to no purpose. The country, he said, was anxiously expecting the Message and expresses had been provided and were ready to start with the Message and to delay them would be inconvenient. He was for postponing the whole matter for some days.

Mr. Pearce, of Md., on the other hand, urged that there would be ballotings *elsewhere*, if not *here*; & that if we did not now make a Clerk, we should soon have one made for us, out of the House.

Mr. Pearce is friendly to the election of Mr. Clarke.

The resolution was ultimately agreed to in such a form as to direct the Election of Clerk to be made now, and to be made *viva voce*.

The following nominations were announced:

By Mr. Sergeant—Saml. Shock, of Penn. (W.)

By Mr. Milligan—Arnald Naudain, of Delaware, (W.)

By Mr. Waggoner—Henry Buehler, of Pa. (L. F.)

By Mr. Chaney—John Bigler, of Ohio, (L F.)

By Mr. Corwin—Matthew St. Clair Clark (W.)

By Mr. Dromgoole—Hugh A. Garland, of Virginia, (L. F.)

By Mr. Pope—James H. Birch, of Mo. (W.)

By Mr. Bronson—Edward R. Livingston, of New York, (L. F.)

By Mr. John C. Clarke—Reuben M. Whitney, (Conservative.)

The acting Clerk proceeded, under the order of the House, to read the names of the members, who answered, audibly, by repeating the name of the candidate for whom they voted.

Mr. Adams, whose name was first called, voted for Samuel Shock.

The result of the first call was as follows:

For Livingston,	31
" Clarke,	55
" Shock,	21
" Garland,	48
" Bigler,	8
" Whitney two votes, Mr. J. C. Clarke and Mr. Effner, New York.	
" Naudain,	20
" Birch,	9
" Buehler,	16

So there were 210 votes given, of which 106 being necessary to a choice, there was no choice. The remaining calls resulted as follows:—

	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
For Livington,	26	
" Clarke,	88	104
" Shock,	13	
" Garland,	59	106
" Bigler,	6	
" Naudain,	4	
" Buehler,	13	
	209	

Prior to the second ballot attempts were made to adjourn and also to act on the message of the Senate, with a view to send a Committee to the President, but they were fruitless.

The Speaker, at the close of the second vote, announced that, under the late order of the House, he had no right to vote, unless in the case of a tie, or when his vote will make a tie.

Mr. Thomas of Maryland moved to amend the rule, so as to require the Speaker to vote.

The Speaker decided this to be out of order, and stated that in case his vote would make or prevent an election, he would feel it his duty to vote.

Mr. Chaney of Ohio, before the third ballot, withdrew the nomination of John Bigler.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost.

The nominations of Messrs. Livingston, Buehler, Naudain and Shock, were then withdrawn by the gentlemen who respectively nominated them.

The contest on the third ballot, was, therefore, between Matthew St. Clair Clarke, the Whig candidate, and Hugh W. Garland, the southern Loco Foco candidate.

The Loco Focos lost the vote of Charles McClure, of Pennsylvania, who was ill at Gadsby's.

Mr. Hugh A. Garland, who, as above stated, was elected on the third ballot, is a Loco Foco, and was somewhat prominent in the Virginia Legislature.

Mr. Garland was not present to take the oath of office, though he was in the city.

The usual committee was appointed to wait on the President, and the House adjourned.

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