of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

6th. That the Executive Department should not be made the source of legislation, but that the whole business of making laws, for the people should be left to the free and independant action of the Legislature.

motto of Gov. Marcy illustrated in the practice of the Administration.

6th. The Executive practically the source of all legislation under the new system of party discipline which requires every member of the party to support the recommendations of the President right or wrong. See modern practice of party discipline.

All the above Republican maxims are laid down in the letter of General Harrison to H. Denny, Esq.

After running over this parallel of the principles and doctrines of the two candidates for the Presidency, in regard to the fundamental question of the powers, and duties of the Executive Department, no one can hesitate as to which of the two is the Republican candidate. But it may be asked, what guarantee has Gen. Harrison to offer that he would faithfully carry out the principles which he has so properly laid down as the guides and land marks of a Republican administration? Besides a character unstained by treachery in private or public life, he offers a security of no small importance in the formal and public declaration that, if elected, he would under no circumstances whatever, allow himself to be a candidate for re-election.—Coming into office with this express renunciation of all future personal aspirations, he could have but one motive to actuate him in the discharge of his high duties—a patriotic devotion to the interests and happiness of his country, and a noble ambition to identify his name with the permanence of her free Republican Institutions. The example which Gen. Harrison has thus set, in contributing to introduce a principle to which our wisest statesmen have attached the highest importance, constitute of itself a strong claim to the support of a Republican people. It is known that Mr. Jefferson at the formation of the Constitution, pronounced the re-eligibility of the President to be its capital, and possibly at some future day, its fatal defect. How impressively have passing events added their testimony to the sagacity and wisdom of his fore sight! The first term of a Presidency has now come to be almost wholly devoted to securing the re election of the incumbent, by party combinations and arrangement, by the surveillance and direction of popular elections; by turning patronage to the best account, for its possessor, by all the other resources of party tactics, (even to the unseemly participation of the Chief Magistrate himself in the canvass,) to the great neglect and prejudice of the national interest. He who by placing himself on the principle of a self-imposed ineligibility after a *single term* of service in the Presidential office shall contribute to make it henceforward a part of the political usages and common law of the country, will have closed up one of the most copious sources of existing abuses, and have earned for himself a lasting title to the respect and gratitude of his countrymen.

Regarding Gen. Harrison, for the reasons I have mentioned, as the *true Republican* candidate for the Presidency of the two now presented to the choice of the country, I shall do so with the more cheerfulness, because, while best consulting thereby; as I honestly believe, those great republican principles which I have ever considered to be inseparably united with the happiness of my country, I shall assist to confer its highest meed on an eminent citizen who has rendered it the most signal and important services at a time, when to serve meant something far other than merely to receive the emoluments of office—on one who, having successively employed the confidence of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, would be naturally prompted to emulate their high example—who in all the various and delicate trusts he has held, has ever shewn that he preferred his country to himself, and has retired from them all, amid the numerous and alluring temptations they presented to private gain, with clean hands and unsuspected honor, neither guilty of infidelity himself nor winking at it in others—and who now in the honorable retirement of private life, combining the ennobling pursuits of the agriculturist, the scholar, and the patriot-citizen, is emphatically *one of the people*, knowing how to appreciate the interests, as well as to maintain and defend their rights. I cannot doubt that the principles we have held in common will have brought us to a common conclusion, but whether this should be the case or not, you will I am sure, do me justice to believe, that in forming the judgment I have done, upon the most deliberate and careful reflection, I have been actuated by no personal feeling, by no mere party views, but by a sincere and anxious wish for the liberty, happiness and honor of my country.

I am, very respectfully,
and truly, your friend,
W. C. RIVES.

To ———, Esq.

GENERAL BRADDOCK.

The following interesting article is going the rounds of the newspapers. The idea is very prevalent, in Western Pennsylvania, that General Braddock was intentionally shot by one of his own men: but the name of that individual was FAWCETT, and not *Hammond* as stated in the account below Fawcett died only a few years ago, at Uniontown, Pa. at an advanced age: and, if we mistake not, freely acknowledged, before his death, that he was the person who shot the general.

DEATH OF BRADDOCK.—Braddock and his officers, had been vainly endeavoring to maintain the contest, by preserving the men in their ranks. Their numbers were fast thinning, and the savages were already among them, hastening with the tomahawk the work of death which the rifle had been too slowly completing when Washington, despite the madman, ordered the Rangers to check the impetuosity of the Indians by adopting their own mode of fighting. Among these were two brothers by the name of Hammond, they had taken to the covert of the trees at a short distance from each other, and were counting out their victims from among the savages as fast as the time spent in reloading and getting a view through the smoke and branches would allow the opportunity of firing.—In this situation they attracted the attention of Braddock. Instantly riding up to one of them, he called out in a threatening tone, 'You dastardly coward, take the ranks,' Hammond not showing a disposition to expose himself uselessly to almost certain destruction, even at the command of his general, Braddock cut him down with his sword. At the instant this summary punishment for disobedience was about to be inflicted, the attention of the other brother was called to what was passing & as he saw the sword uplifted to smite his relative to the ground, he levelled his rifle at the arm which held it. But the descending blade cleft the head of his brother the moment that the ball from his own piece shattered the right arm and entered the breast of the general. Our guide told us that he had the fact from the lips of the surviving Hammond; and that he, in telling the incident, as he did freely after the Revolution, insisted upon the point that it was his intention in firing the shot which proved fatal to Braddock, to do no more than to save the life of his brother. As it was, they fell together. In the confusion of the moment, there was little time to inquire who gave the mortal wound; & the events of the day had received their present historical dress long before the subsequent changes in the ruling power of our country rendered it safe for the summary avenger to reveal the part he bore in deciding the issue of the contest. One incident only leaves *room* to believe that even then there were some shrewd enough to suspect whence the shot proceeded. Braddock was removed a few steps towards the rear, where they set him down leaning against the roots of a large oak, the stump of which is still standing—some uncivilized Vandal having cut down the tree against the will of the owner and of every one else, for the paltry purpose of securing a swarm of bees which had taken up their abode in the hollow trunk. As he lay in that situation, some one noticing that the ball in entering the breast of the wounded general had passed through his right arm: and knowing that the Indians were only in front of him when he fell, while his own men were on his right, remarked, that 'that ball could not have come from the enemy.' Braddock replied bitterly, 'I am sure it could not have come from a *friend*.'

CONGRESS.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Star furnishes the following *census* of the present House of Representatives of the United States:—

"There are in the present House of Representatives *one hundred and twenty-two* new members, one more than a moiety of the whole number of which it is composed.

From Maine the new members are four: from New Hampshire three, from Massachusetts three; from Connecticut six, the entire delegation; from Vermont one; from New York twenty eight; from Pennsylvania fourteen; from Delaware one; from Maryland three, from Virginia eight; from North Carolina three; from South Carolina four: from Georgia eight; from Kentucky seven; from Tennessee five; from Ohio eight; from Louisiana two; from Indiana six; from Mississippi two; from Alabama two; from Illinois two; from Missouri one, and from Arkansas one. There were in the last House one hundred and sixty six lawyers; in the present there are I believe one hundred and fifty-two In both instances the legal profession came in for their full proportion of the burdens of conducting the affairs of the nation. A very patriotic class of gentlemen are the lawyers. The average ages of the members of the last House were thirty seven and half years; the oldest, J. Q. Adams, being seventy one years and the youngest, Mr. Stanley of N. C., being twenty-seven years. They maintain their relative positions in this respect in the present House—the one being the oldest and the other the youngest person belonging to it. The largest person either in the last or the present House, is D. H. Lewis. His weight is considerably over four hundred pounds. He is withal a gentleman of almost as gigantic a mind as person. The latter, however, is so unwieldy as materially to impair his usefulness as a legislator.—It is with the utmost difficulty that he performs any bodily exercise, and congressional life imposes as great, if not greater tax, you know, upon the physical as it does upon the mental faculties. I think activity of the body tends vastly to the developement of the powers of the mind."

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—For some time past the curiosity of our citizens has been kept in the *qui vive* concerning an extraordinary physical phenomenon, and of which, as yet, no satisfactory explanation has been attempted.—The learned and unlearned—medical and non-medical—the sceptical and the credulous—have been all equally puzzled by the *spider case*, as it must *par excellence* be called, and by which *sobrique*, it still stands acknowledged. The rumours, which are diversified and in many instances doubtless exaggerated, are, as far as we can trace, derivable at first hand from the medical gentlemen who have seen the case, and which finally being communicated from one to another, have assumed such a character and conferred such importance on the subject, as forbids our further silence.

The patient while on a visit to a friend in the country, felt, while in bed, an object of some kind fall upon the upper part of the cheek bone, just below the left eye. She brushed it away, and after a restless night, awoke in the morning suffering its consequences in the form of acute pain, during which time she removed from the eye several fragments of the legs of a spider.

Returning to this city a few days afterwards, upon complaining to her mother of a similar sensation, an examination was made, when a perfectly formed dead spider, of small size, was removed. A physician being called, all proper investigation was made, in order if possible, to discover the seat or nidus of the animals, but this proved fruitless No inquiry has yet been able to detect their seat of empire, and yet they have continued to be removed from *each* eye alternately, sometimes from one alone sometimes from both, for a space of six weeks, to an amount on average of from two to three every other day. Portions of what is supposed to be the ovum, have been also discharged. Each exit of either animal or web is proceeded by acute pain in some portion of the organ, and attention being thus called, the object is easily removed by the attendant

The eyes assume at times much inflammatory irritation and swelling of the lids, with an injected condition of the ball, and copious suffusion of tears.

By some, the spiders are supposed to be of different species; they are, certainly, as far as we can learn, at different stages of maturity.

The facts we now give have been submitted to the medical gentleman who has seen the case in order to obtain his permission to lay them before the public, as well as to avoid any errors.

We are informed by that gentleman that the report we make is in the main correct, wanting such particularities of detail as we of course cannot be presumed to know or understand.—[Charleston Patriot.

DRIVING.—Many a noble horse is injured, and rendered incapable of performing a journey, by a little imprudence, when proper treatment would have enabled him to have gone through double the service with ease Let a horse be driven slowly at the beginning and towards the end of a stage, and urged at the middle of it, and his fatigue will be much lessened. The following lines contain, if not poetry, some good advice in regard to travelling. By complying with the request embodied here, you give your horse an opportunity to breathe and recover; and, though, by so doing, you loose but little time, you greatly refiesh him.

THE HORSE'S PETITION.

Oh! lightly drive me up the hill,
And when descending, spare me still;
Across the hard and level plain,
Push bravely on, I'll not complain;
When I'm at rest, my journey sped,
See me well watered, dressed and fed.

A Queer Character.—Among the doings at the Court of Common Pleas for Rockingham county, N. H. the Exeter News Letter states that Alfred Tetherly, of Charlestown, N. H. was indicted for stealing a horse, the property of Josiah Woodman, of Nottingham. On being asked if "guilty or not guilty," he said they might set him down as guilty, for he went into the barn to lodge for the night, and finding no hay there for him to lie on, or the horse to eat, he took the beast *out of pity*, rode him up country, where there was hay enough, and sold him to a man who would feed him well, and not allow him to starve. He thought some about riding the horse back to its owner, but the jade travelled so hard that he would rather go to the State Prison for a dozen years than ride him again a dozen miles. The Court sentenced him to three years hard labor in the State Prison.

Extravagance.—Mrs. Walker of Newark, Ohio, presented her husband with twin boys, being the third pair since their marriage in 1837. No matter; wheat at 37½ cents a bushel, and pork at two cents and a half per pound in Ohio—plenty to eat—they may go on: all that we have to say is, that it would be deemed very extravagant here in New York.—N. Y. Star.

NO PAY—NO PAY.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives on Tuesday passed a resolve, that the pay of members shall cease after the 20th inst;—the English of which may be understood to be that on that day the House will adjourn. The same resolve has previously passed the Senate.

UNCLAIMED BALANCES.—By a law of the State our Banks are obliged to report all old balances in Banks of over four years standing. On examining the returns of the Manhattan Bank, we find there are nearly two hundred individuals having balances there, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars and among them are balances of very ancient standing. Most of the persons are broke, dead, or moved off. Among those deceased is the celebrated Thomas Paine. This person died, as was believed in abject poverty, at the house of old Carver, and left $125 7 cents. in the Manhattan Bank. This amount ought to have gone to old Carver, who died a few days since in the greatest distress.—The amount of unclaimed dividends is about four thousand dollars, some of which have lain nearly forty years uncalled for.

N. Y. Express.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1840.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Vice President presented to the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, transmitting copies of the Naval Register for 1840. Also, resolutions from the Senate of Florida, asking the passage of a law to protect certain settlers on tracts of land in their titles thereto.

Mr. Buchanan presented memorials from certain citizens of Pennsylvania asking Congress to reject all attempts for the admission of Texas into the Union Also, a petition from citizens of the same State, asking that a duty be imposed on foreign silk. Also, several memorials remonstrating against the employment of bloodhounds in Florida. Also, from manufacturers of cigars, asking that a duty may be imposed on foreign cigars.

BANKRUPT LAW.

A number of petitions were presented to-day for the passage of a general law of bankruptcy. Among them was one adopted at a large meeting of citizens of New York.

The Committee of Military Affairs reported a bill for the benefit of the Alabama Volunteers, engaged in the campaigns of Florida. This measure having been already acted upon twice by the Senate, was, by general consent, taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading

REPEAL OF SALT DUTIES.

Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill for repeal of the duties on Salt, and made a long speech thereon.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The resolution of Mr. Lumpkin proposing that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives should adjourn their respective Houses *sine die* on Monday, the 18th day of May next, was taken up.

Mr. Lumpkin made a few remarks in support of the resolution.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, suggested that the period designated might not give sufficient time for transacting the business before Congress; and, although no man was more desirous of abridging the session than he was, yet until he saw that all the necessary or important business could be accomplished before the day named, he was not at liberty to vote for it.

Mr. Webster said he would prefer Wednesday, the 21st of May, to Monday the 18th, so that the three last days of the session might be days proper for the duties of Legislation. But he was greatly in favor of shortening the session; and would give the resolution his hearty support.

Mr. Norvell, of Michigan, moved as an amendment a resolution that the next session should begin on the first Monday in November.

Mr. Webster said the Constitution required this should be done by law.

Mr. Norvell then withdrew this amendment; and gave notice that he would bring in a Bill to morrow for this object!

Mr. Williams of Maine, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject to this day fortnight.

After some remarks from Messrs. Grundy, Wall, Hubbard, and Clay of Alabama, against the resolution; and Messrs. Norvell and Lumpkin, in favor of it; the resolution was postponed to this day fortnight. Ayes 22, Nays 18. The Senate will not trust the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives, to-day gave a decisive vote against appropriating money for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

The subject came up as the unfinished business of last week—the question pending being on the adoption of certain amendments to the instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means, moved by Mr. Casey, of Illinois, on a memorial praying for an appropriation for the above object, which was referred to that committee.

The House having been brought to the vote through the instrumentality of the *previous question*, the first amendment offered by Mr. Marvin, to instruct the committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and the navigation of certain rivers, (that is, for the continuance of the old harbor system and the old river system of improvements,) was rejected.

Mr. Pickens then withdrew an amendment which he had proposed; and the question was taken directly on the motion of Mr. Casey to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a reasonable appropriation for the continuance of the Cumberland Road through the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The motion was rejected—ayes 88, nays 109, and the vote is considered decisive of the fate of any proposition for the benefit of this great national work.

The people of the Western States, so much interested in its continuance and completion, will see from the list of Ayes & Nays, that the Administration has been deluding them throughout on this question. The hucksters at the head of the Government have been pretending to the West that they are friends, and declaring at the same time to the South that they are opposed to the appropriations for this road. The device will not last them any longer. The juggling is exposed.

NEW JERSEY PRETENDERS.

After the journal was read, the Speaker announced that Messrs. Dickerson, Kille, Cooper, and Ryall, members from New Jersey, were in attendance, & asked to be sworn.

Mr. Jenifer then sent to the Chair a resolution which was read for the information of the House. It proposed to postpone the execution of the order of the House to swear in Mr. Dickerson and his associates until the second Monday in April, to give time to the other claimants to present their testimony to the House.

The Chair decided this to be out of order.

Mr. Proffit asked if members were not required to present their credentials previous to being sworn in.

The Speaker said the order of the House was to administer the oaths.

Mr. Dickerson and his friends were then sworn and took their seats.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, March 16, 1840.

SENATE.

The bill providing for the payment of jurors in removed cases from Baltimore to Harford, was considered and passed

The bill about the right of way was considered, and after much debate, was rejected, only three voting in the affirmative.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

No petitions or memorials were presented. Several reports from standing committees were made.

The Committee on Claims reported unfavorably on the petition of troops from Allegany county, asking to be compensated for their services in suppressing the riots on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Mr. Newman offered a resolution which proposed to compensate the troops, and his resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Agriculture reported unfavorably on the petition of sundry butchers of Baltimore city, asking the repeal of the law passed December, 1837, for the weighing of live stock. Mr. Legrand offered a substitute proposing a repeal of the law, which was rejected by a vote of 54 in the negative. The report was then concurred in

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up for consideration.

The Speaker left the chair, in order that he might participate in the debate. The bill was advocated by Mr. Williams (the Speaker) and opposed by Messrs. Legrand and Giles. Mr. Legrand predicted that but few who voted for the bill would find their way again to the Legislature. Mr. Williams then read several weighty authorities to sustain the passage of the bill then under consideration: &, in reply to the prediction of the gentleman from Balt. city, he stated that he did not regard ephemeral popularity; that he believed the bill was a good one; and even if a member's constituents should be opposed to the bill, still he did not believe they would visit their public servant so heavily as the member from Baltimore city seemed to think. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it passed by a vote of yeas 35 and nays 19.

Mr. Bowie, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, made a report.—He stated that he was out of town at the time the Committee on Internal Improvement delivered their report relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and that he, as a member of the committee, wished to submit his views also. The title of Mr. Bowie's bill is, a bill entitled, an act providing for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.' The House then agreed to adjourn over until half past four o'clock. The evening was devoted entirely to the transaction of local business The bill providing for the introduction of pure and wholesome water into Baltimore city by lottery, was ordered to lie on the table,

The Philadelphia papers of the 7th inst. announce the very sudden death of Governor Wolf, Collector of the port of Philadelphia. He died at the Custom House, of an affection of the heart. The U. S. Gazette says—

He left his lodgings yesterday morning for the Custom House, and the first that was known of his illness was by Mr. Barton, a gentleman attached to the offices, who, advancing up the front yard towards the door of the building, saw Mr. Wolf standing on the pavement near it. He extended the usual salutation of the morning; but the Governor held out his hand, and continued to grasp it firmly, saying "take me—take me."—Mr. Barton, becoming alarmed, threw his arms around him to prevent him from falling; but he remarked that 'he could stand well enough," and added, "I cant move—I can't stir," while he seemed to desire action and air, wishing his cloak taken off, and resolutely refusing to go into the custom House, or to sit on a chair which had been brought out. Soon after, he expectorated quantities phlegm, and then he became so weak that he mechanically sat down—became very helpless—swooned away—and was transferred to a settee, on which he was conveyed into the large lower room on the first floor of the building. There, after the lapse of about one minute he died.

The Banking concerns of Mississippi—the greatest cotton producing state in the Union—are in a most desperate condition. From a report recently made to the Legislature, it appears that the liabilities of the Union Bank next May will be four millions, whilst its resources are nearly all in a state of suspension.—The correspondent of the Natchez Courier writes that the report had created a fresh desire for recalling the last five millions of State bonds issued in favor of the Union Bank. It was supposed there would be a general winding-up of the institution. He adds: 'The credit of this State has been banked to death. Insolvency is now our name. Never was State in such an awful condition. The cry of 'relief' is heard on all sides but what can a State do that is unable to pay its Legislature, 'and the current expenditures of Government?'

Brandon money is selling in the streets of Jackson at nine cents on the dollar.

The Natchez Free Trader of the 21st ult. says the Post Notes of the Union Bank had declined at a most rapid rate for a few days previous, in that city. It avers that the State cannot be made liable for the issues of the Bank—the State is only liable for the original bonds, not for the post notes, nor any other notes. And it intimates that the stockholders are responsible to the full amount of their private property, for all the issues of the Bank.

At a meeting held in Natchez, in reference to the existing condition of the currency, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly recommend to the Governor of this State, the propriety of furnishing quarters in the Penitentiary for the Officers of the Agricultural and Brandon Banks; also for the Members of the Mississippi Shipping Company, and that the expenses of their keeping be defrayed from that portion of the revenue arising from convictions for violations of the anti gambling law.

FROM FLORIDA—*More of the Bloodhounds.*—Accounts from St. Augustine to the 5th inst. state, that the bloodhounds are carrying on the war with energy and effect. Information from Middle Florida states that two of the dogs followed up an Indian trail recently, and caught one Indian. They hrottled him, threw him down, and secured him. The Indian, on being relieved from his *perilous* situation, told the men who had charge of the dogs, to keep on and they would find more Indians—which it is said they did, and captured four more. The latter is not certain. That one Indian has been caught by means of dogs *is certain*.

The last Tallahasse Floridian says, We regret that Mr Poinsett has taken the course he has about the dogs. He is mistaken. They were *intended* by the people, at whose instance Gov. Call imported them, to *'worry,'* to *"hunt,"* to *"bite,"* to *'tear to pieces,"* all the red devils they can catch."

THE ARMY IN FLORIDA.—We find the following extract of a letter in the New York American:

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 29, 1840.

The army are about making preparations to go into summer quarters. After campaigning all winter what did they do and their bloodhounds together? Why, they ran over about seventy-five miles of territory and killed one squaw, who was so very old and decripit that it was impossible to get out of the way of our gallant little army. So says report. There were two mail drivers murdered a short time since on the route between St. Augustine and Jacksonville, by some unknown person or persons, supposed to be citizens, on account of the balls being musket and not rifle. The southern mail was lost and has not been found.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Washington papers contain an interesting correspondence between the British Minister, Mr. Fox, and the Secretary of State Mr Forsyth, on the North-Eastern Boundary question. It arose out of a demand from the Governor of Maine upon the President for protection against *invasion*.

Mr. Forsyth charges that the British have erected barracks and stockades on the disputed territory; and Mr. Fox replies that the barracks are those begun long since, and the stockades are merely defences against the *artillery* which the Maine troops have brought upon the forbidden land.

The tenor of the letters is certainly rather belligerent, and we should suppose that a small breath would blow the spark into a blaze.—U. S. Gaz.

From the Nat. Gazette of March 13.

Another step in the road to ruin has been taken by the Administration party in Congress. The Whig members from New Jersey have been excluded from the House and their opponents admitted, who were not authorized by the proper authorities of the State to represent it, whose nominal majority of popular votes was *confessedly* given by aliens, who have no claim to their place under any rule of precedents or from any reason or evidence in the case itself. Upon this outrageous proceeding of the majority in the House, the National Intelligencer remarks,

"First, They refused to hear what the opposing claimants have to say.

"Secondly, They refused to hear the testimony in the possession of the Committee of Elections.

"Thirdly, They refused to receive and hear read the report of the minority of the Committee of Elections.

"Fourthly, They passed the resolution thus violating the Constitution, usage, and their own plighted faith, under and by all the power of the *Previous Question*, which cuts off all debate."

These are not all the odious features of this measure. The Van Buren members of the House refused to lay the testimony in the case before the country, and refused to hear any argument upon it.—The movement of course excites no surprise. Jackson set the example of injustice, fraud, and violent oppression, and the followers of his follower pursue the path marked out for them with consistent wrong on the one hand and obsequiousness on the other.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. They have got to stealing children in New York, for want of some other employment. In Boston it is quite the reverse—they are leaving them at peoples doors—here they are so worthless that no one will have them.

[Balt. Clipper.

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