called as was expected, and pussy was put on the table amongst other cold dishes [illegible] to disguised that he did not know [illegible] requested it.

He made a hearty meal, and washed it down with a glass of gin. After paying his bill he asked the landlady if she had a cat she could give him, for he was plagued almost to death with mice. She said she could not for she had lost hers.

'What!' said he, 'don't you know where she is?'

'Oh, yes,' replied the landlady, 'you have just eat it!'

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MR. ADAMS' RECEPTION IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday last contains the following account of the arrival of Mr. Adams in that city, and his cordial reception by the City authorities and citizens generally:

From the Cincinnati Gazette, of Nov. 9

THE WELCOME!—The booming of the cannon at half past 12 o'clock yesterday announced the arrival of John Quincy Adams at Mount Auburn, the beautiful village north of Cincinnati.

Quickly the word sped throughout our city, and as quickly our citizens gathered in front of the Henrie House, where he was to be welcomed by the Mayor of the city. This area was filled early, and as the gathered throng, which followed him from the corporation line, poured into it, the dense mass looked like a sea of human beings.

At half past 1. Mr Adams reached the Henrie House—and soon after appeared on the balcony, when the welkin rang with the shouts of welcome!

The Mayor, Henry E. Spencer, then addressed Mr. Adams. The effect was a happy one. A native of the sod, and familiar with the growth of the West, he referred—eloquently referred—to its past progress, and the present advancement, He said.

Mr. Adams: It is with no common emotions of delight and pride, that I am required on this occasion, as the Chief Executive officer of Cincinnati, to tender you a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of my fellow-citizens. If, sir, the purpose of your visit were alone considered, it would be deeply gratifying to acknowledge the obligations you have laid us under, in giving your countenance and aid to the advancement of an undertaking, so distinctly characteristic of our growth and prosperity as a people. But there are considerations of a deeper and more abiding character which bind you to our hearts, and cause them to swell with the liveliest effections of gratitude and esteem

Within the short compass of your own memory, the spot you now occupy was untrodden by civilized man. Now, as if the enchanter's wand had passed over the scene, where stood the wilderness is raised a city—a city where art has erected its enduring monuments, and science and refinement taken up their permanent abode. Nowhere in the whole history of man, can be found the parallel of a transition so rapid yet so complete.

In tracing the causes of such a wonderful phenomenon, after just acknowledgement to the divine bounty in the bestowment of a rich and exhuberant soil, may we not seek them in the well directed energy of an active people, fostered and cherished by the freest institutions of government ever established by man.—These institutions were founded by the descendants of the Pilgrim fathers—that indomitable race which fled the persecutions of bigotry and superstition, and sought an asylum for religious and civil liberty in the wilds of a new and untried world. To their *final* establishment none more conspicuously devoted himself than your distinguished site. He it was, that proclaimed in tones of soul stirring eloquence, when the great question of American liberty was about to be proposed to the world, in the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by our Revolutionary Fathers, that '*sink or swim live or die*,' he was prepared to abide by the principles therein so solemnly proclaimed. Ah—he it was, (in the language of our Territorial Legislature more than forty years ago,) 'to whose firmness we are indebted for the rich country we now inhabit.' He it was, (whose soul swelling with the desire that this liberty should cover the largest possible territory,) that during the Treaty of Paris, in 1782, to negotiate a peace successfully resisted the proposition of the British Commissioner to make the Ohio River the northern boundary of the United States. He it was, that refused to leave this smiling and beautiful valley, all West from the Pennsylvania line, and from the Ohio north to the Lakes, under the dominion of the English Lion.

The spirit which always animated the father, has ever since breathed forth from the bosom of the son. To the maintenance of these same principles in their pristine purity, no one has been more signally active than your honored self.—For whatever diversity of sentiment may exist in regard to the many opinions and actions of your life, none will deny at least honesty of purpose; and all yield admiration to your ardent love of liberty, and devoted attachment to the equal rights of man.

And now, sir, allow me to add, that these same principles are deeply imbedded in the hearts of all this people who have come up with one purpose and mind to pay their best tribute to country, by rendering homage to the worth which adorns it. Your aged compatriots, with tearful eyes, and trembling lips are waiting to bid you welcome. The generous youth, with quickened pulse, and throbbing bosom, are eager to welcome you—all, *all* are alike impatient to make known their love and respect for the great defenter of the Rights of Man. In their name, and on their behalf, I bid you a hearty, a thrice told welcome!

The Mayor's address was received most enthusiastically; when the applause subsided, Mr. Adams spoke in reply as follows, in a manner characteristic of all true greatness—with simplicity, directness, and earnestness. His heart was full. He felt what he said and others felt for and with him. More especially was this the case, when he replied to the Mayor's allusion to his venerated father in tones and language so touchingly eloquent It produced a thrill in the mighty multitude, & in nothingly was their sympathy so strongly expressed, as in the deep stillness which reigned, while he thus spoke:

*Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens:*—I have lived a long life, public and private, during three fourths of which I have been witness to the birth, the rise, and the progress, of a people, over that which I first knew to be a wilderness, & which has already become what might now be termed an empire I have known the territory which now constitutes the State of Ohio, as a wilderness, in possession of the savage and original proprietors of the country. Fifty years have passed away since the tears streamed from my eyes at the loss of dear bosom friends, upon a field which now constitutes part of your flourishing State, I have seen, in the sequel of that transaction, the men of that savage race, by whom that savage act had been performed, subdued by the superior discipline, education, religion, and military power of my country. I have subsequent to that, seen the establishment, by the Revolutionary Congress of the United States, of the North West Territory. And there, with a joy which has never yet forsaken my bosom, I have seen implanted the race who have declared unto their posterity, through all the lapse of time, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in that territory. I have seen that principle implanted in the elementary principles of your existence as a State.—Under the provision of that principle of the ordinance for the government of the North West Territory, I have seen the State of Ohio spring into life. On the same day in which it was my fortune to enter the Senate of the United States as a Representative of one of the oldest original States of this Union, on that same day I had the satisfaction to see the Representatives of your people enter the Hall of the House of Representatives of the U. S. and on that same day I took by the hand two members of the Senate of the United States from the State of Ohio. From that time forward, a space of forty years, I have witnessed the growth of that State. And in the vicissitudes of human life, and making allowance for the imperfections which belong to human life, in the light of those principles which I hope may never be eradicated from the bosom of man, I have seen the people of the State of Ohio, not always right, but always intending to be right, and always advancing in prosperity, in happiness, in virtue, and every thing that can give glory to a people. All this I have seen without indulging the hope of ever personally witnessing her progress, or her territory itself. It is so far distant from the place of my nativity—there was so little occasion to call me here—occupations numerous and oppressive made it so improbable that it would ever be in my power, that I had always believed I should be able only to admire at a distance, and not come to the enjoyment of personal observation.

In the course of the last summer, being on an excursion some distance from my own State, one of your immediate fellow citizens came to me, with an invitation from a Society formed in the bosom of your city, for the erection of a building, to be dedicated and devoted to the purpose of human improvement by the acquisition of knowledge, in the firmament over our heads, the society of which he was a member having passed resolutions inviting me to come and take part with them, in laying the foundation of that building which I hoped would tend to the improvement of the condition of man on earth. On receiving that invitation, all difficulties and objections vanished from my mind. I could not possibly refuse. Every obstruction in the way vanished before a hope that I should be permitted to take part in a step which I believed would tend to the advancement of knowledge on earth, and the glory of my country. I have come among you, fellow citizens on that account, but in coming here, little did I expect to meet a multitude like this now before me. Little did I expect the mark of respect which your Mayor has done me the honor to show in your name. The purpose for which I came among you is not yet accomplished; but before the sun of to morrow shall go down in the West, I hope it will be. And for myself, permit me to say, if I should not live to see the light of another day, there would be none more glorious on which to die.

Allusion has been made, fellow citizens not only to the services which with good intentions, it has been my fortune to bestow on you, as a portion of the country, but also to those which have been rendered to the same country by my father. In the act of the Legislature of the territory north west of the river Ohio, they formally and solemnly acknowledged the services which he had rendered to this Union and to them, by refusing the proposition of the British Commissioner for the negotiation of a peace, which would have bounded the territory of the United States upon the Ohio.

Fellow citizens, any testimony of regard from my countrymen, for any services ever rendered by myself, touches my heart in a manner which never can be forgotten. But to that which refers to the services of my father, any thing which regards myself is, in the comparison, as the dust in the balance. I know it is true—from the lips of my father I heard it more than once, that the greatest enjoyment of his life, was the acknowledgment by Ohio of the services he had rendered on that occasion. With regard to my services, I trust, fellow citizens, that they are not yet entirely concluded. I still entertain a hope, from the disposition which my fellow citizens of the Congressional District to which I belong, have shown to place me as their sentinel, upon the watch tower of the Constitution that it may yet be in my power to render some slight service to them, and to you.—But whatever that may be—whether or no, my services may hereafter be of any importance to them or you—the remembrance of your kindness to me, this day, will remain with me till the last drop of blood shall cease to circulate in my heart. And with this, I trust you will permit me to add my prayer to Almighty God, for his blessing upon you and your posterity so long as time shall last.

Warm was the greeting of the people when Mr Adams concluded! Hearty and enthusiastic his reception! One deafening shout spoke out their joy, and the honesty of their welcome!

The allusion of Mr. Spencer to the course of the elder Adams, as respects the North west, was very apposite. The address of the territorial legislature to John Adams, commends his decided course, and says no less truly than emphatically—'To your firmness we attribute the enjoyment of the rich country we now inhabit.' That our readers may appreciate this reference, we subjoin the following extract from Cist's History of Cincinnati:

Under same date, the territorial legislature addresses President Adams. In that document is the following significant passage:—'To your firmness we attribute the enjoyment of the rich country we now inhabit.'

This refers to a piece of sacred history connected with the treaty of Paris, in 1782, which is even yet not extensively known as it should be.

Mr. Oswald, the commissioner appointed on the part of Great Britain to negotiate a treaty of peace, proposed as the basis of limits, to make the Ohio the northern boundary of the United States. Under the representations of the Count de Vergeunes, the French minister, by whose judgment the American commissioners, in their instructions were to be guided, Dr. Franklin acceded to the suggestion. John Adams, however, seconded by Mr. Jay, resisted the proposition principally on the ground, that the territory north of the river had been conquered by general Clark, in 1778 and was at the time in the occupation of the U. States This, at the time, broke up the conference. Dr. Franklin suggested whether it would not be better to yield that point than fail in making a treaty so desirable in other respects for America Mr. Adams, who found himself supported by Mr. Jay, was inflexible. Oswald ascertained, through a third person sent by him for the purpose of sounding Mr Adams, that 'Mr. A. had declared his determination to write home, urging on his government to carry on the war so long as they could maintain a single soldier in the field, in preference to accepting such a boundary; and, being under peremptory orders to conclude a treaty at all hazards, and on the best terms possible. Oswald then proposed the line as it now stands.

While full credit is due these statesmen for their patriotism and firmness, it is certain that neither Mr. Adams, nor any other statesman of that day, could have formed any adequate idea of the future importance to the United States of the memorable stand thus taken or of the incalculable injury which would have resulted, from acceding to the originally proposed limits.

The doubt in the last paragraph is too strongly expressed. John Adams knew—none better than he—what progress our country would make, if free, and, therefore, it was that he spoke as he did, declaring that there should be no cessation of war while a soldier could be maintained in the field, unless the North west should be included within our territory. And that which the Sire secured to us, the Son has done all in his power to make the home of freedom? Honored be they! Honored the remembrance of the patriot sire, and the no less patriot son, who in the past and the present, have labored, and are laboring for the happiness, and progress of our country, and of the human family.

The day was fine, and the welcome to the venerable patriot was a glorious one, marked by the deepest enthusiasm, and unattended by any untoward event calculated to mar the happiness of the occasion.

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MEXICO AND ENGLAND.

DIFFICULTIES CONFIRMED.

By the schooner Amazon at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, the reports of a difference between the Representative of of the English Government and the Mexican Government have been fully confirmed. The correspondence of the Picayune represents the affair as critical, and thinks Santa Anna may soon have the English thundering about his ears! It appears that on the 11th of September, at a ball given at the palace in Mexico; in honor of the anniversary of Santa Anna's victory over the Spaniards at Tampico, the room was decorated with the trophies of Mexican conquests, among which was an 'English Jack,' taken from the Texans—Mr. Doyle, the Charge d'Affaires, demanded an explanation from Bocanegra, and wished the flag taken down while the company were at supper, so as not to attract public attention. Bocanegra consulted with Santa Anna on the subject, and assured Mr. Doyle that it should be taken down the next day. Mr. Doyle was not satisfied with this promise, & Santa Anna not feeling disposed to accede to Mr. Doyle's demand, this gentleman retired from the ball, followed by the British subjects present. The next day Mr Doyle addressed a note to the government demanding that the flag should be taken down, & as a satisfaction for the insult, should be hoisted in the public square and saluted with twenty one guns. To this no satisfactory reply was given, and notes were exchanged until the 27th which is another national *fete*, and the Saloon de Reception being open that day, Mr. Doyle was informed that the "Jack" still remained in the same place; upon which he immediately sent the British Consul General with two merchants, as witnesses, to see if it was actually the case. Finding it to be so, he addressed a note to the Government, saying that his diplomatic relations with the government of Mexico ceased from that moment until further orders from his Government. To this note it appears that the Mexican Government has replied in a very insulting communication, Mr. Doyle's despatches have gone to England in the steamer which sailed on the 1st ult.; and he had also despatched a man of war, which happened to be at Vera Cruz, to Bermuda and Jamaica with despatches for the Admiral. Thus rests the affair, and the citizens of Vera Cruz are apprehensive that the first news they will have will be the arrival of an English fleet. This of course gives great satisfaction to all enemies of the power of the Dictator, and to foreigners who are in hopes that he will now be brought to his senses.

Santa Anna was expected to leave the capital for Vera Cruz on the 4th ult.—He has a force of about 12 000 men assembled at Jalapa. It is surmised that the object of his visit was to put his fortifications there in a fit state of defence against attacks from the English; and thus stands the quarrel of formality.

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DISSENTIONS IN THE CABINET.

The New York Herald of Friday has the following article:

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM WASHINGTON—DIFFICULTIES IN THE CABINET.—Last evening we received some rather interesting intelligence from our private correspondent at Washington, disclosing rumors of difficulties, differences, and debates in the cabinet, on certain questions of deep interest to the relations of the Union with certain foreign powers.

It appears, from the most authentic accounts we can get, that these difficulties in the cabinet have grown out of the preparations taken to throw into form the next message to Congress.

Our relations with England and Texas, growing out of the slave question, and the probable admission of latter state into the Union, are the principal knotty points which have agitated the cabinet. Early last summer Mr. Andrews was sent from Texas to England, by the abolition interest of that new State, for the purpose of making some arrangements with England looking to the abolition of slavery in Texas and to form it into a southern counterpoise to the United States. This agent from Texas had several interviews last summer with Lord Aberdeen. The plan proposed to the British government was, to form a society in England, which would advance a sum equal to the value of all the slaves in Texas, security to be given in public lands The Texan government agreeing to pay over the money to the owners, and then to abolish slavery in Texas Lord Aberdeen agreed to guarantee the loan, upon condition that Texas should be a free state, and extend particular favors to British traders in that territory.

The motives of the British government for adopting such a policy towards Texas, were to give a blow to the Southern States—to raise a rival power in Texas—to impair the production of cotton, tobacco, and rice, in that region, and thus to give an advantage to the cotton, rice, and similar productions of British India, and then colonies in the West Indies and South America, including Texas.

In connection with this subject, and to further this policy, it has also been discovered that all the British Consuls and agents in the United States, have been secretly engaged for some time past in collecting every species of information relative to the slave population of the South—their number, feelings, character, tendencies, and capabilities. The recent accounts from Texas, stating that President Houston had entered into an intrigue to deliver Texas to the British government, are altogether exagerated and erroneous—the only negotiations at present between Texas and England being what we have just stated—an attempt to abolish slavery in Texas, and to make it a thorn in the side of the Southern States.

At the same time that these recent negotiations were going on between England and Texas, an attempt was making under the auspices of President Tyler, to open a negotiation with England for a new commercial treaty on the most equitable and honorable basis. But it was soon ascertained that the British Government was trifling with these overtures, for the purpose of carrying out the views of the East India interest in England with regard to Texas. President Tyler having recently discovered all those secret intrigues, determined at once to take high national and independent ground in his next message to Congress—to propose the annexation of Texas to the U. States, provided that republic desired it—and to fling defiance into the teeth of the British Government, who have been "paltering in a double sense" on commercial treaties, while its agents were calculating the chances of disunion and disruption in the south.

To the assumption of such high & daring ground in the next message—a position even more billigerent than General Jackson ever took—certain members of the cabinet have more or less objected. Mr Upsher has supported the President, but others have opposed or thwarted his views.

This is supposed to be the difficulty at present agitating the cabinet—and a few weeks will reveal its accuracy effects and consequences on public opinion.

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The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday has a paragraph on this subject, which commences thus:

*Dissentions in the Cabinet.*—The rumors of dissentions in the Cabinet at Washington, to which allusion was made in our last appear to be well founded All accounts agree that Mr Upsher coincided with the President, while all the other members in the Cabinet dissented

The subject of difficulty is believed to have been the question of introducing in the President's Message a recommendation to admit Texas into the Union

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THE CONSTITUTIONALITY.—From the following it would seem that Mr. McDuffie, although a bitter opponent of a National Bank,—of which he was once a warm advocate,—admits the constitutionality of such an institution Very well: the Bank gains more by his opposition with such an admission, that it would gain by his SUPPORT. South Carolina politicians—and we say it in sorrow—of late years, seem rather to prejudice than advance any cause which they espouse.

The Washington (Georgia) News of the 14th ult. says: 'Mr. McDuffie assisted at a political discussion last week in Ebert county, when he was met by one of our Georgia Whigs, in which, somewhat to the astonishment of the Democrats, he confessed that his opinions relative to the constitutionality of a United States Bank were unchanged, he still believing it to be constitutional. Though his health was very much improved he contemplates retiring from the U. States Senate next year.'—Richmond Compiler.

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From the Wilmington (Del.) Journal.

MAN KILLED.

The Coroner of the County, Mr. Moore, was yesterday called in to hold an inquisition on the body of George Smith, a laboring man on the farm of C. P. Holcomb, Esq. Newcastle Hundred, who met his death in the following manner: He went to the stable, and led out a bull, a large, powerful animal, in the absence of the person who usually had charge of him, probably with a view of cleaning the stable. The bull was fastened by a strong rope some twelve or fifteen feet long, which went round his horns and through an iron ring that passed through his nose; it is supposed that while leuting the animal play around him, he got himself entangled in the rope, and was thrown down. when the bull becoming frightened dragged him over the yard, and threw him against a log and the stone pillars of the barn, as a profusion of blood was discovered on them. When first observed the bull was still dragging him about; his clothes being quite torn off; the rope was coiled close about his legs and the animal's head drawn down within a few inches of his body. His head and body were both dreadfully bruised—the ribs on the right side being crushed in. There were no wounds on the body. from the horns of the animal apparently that could have occasioned death. The animal had always been remarkable for his docility and gentleness, having never, on any occasion, shown the slightest signs of maliciousness. Deceased was about forty years of age, an honest industrious man formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last 18 months he lived with his late employer in this county. Mr. Holcomb ordered the bull to be immediately killed.

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A CHAPTER ON ASSES.

Under this title the Boston Courier has given a summery of a disquisition on the utility of Asses and Mules by Mr Skinner, the Editor of the American Farmer, published at Baltimore. The Courier has mingled with his digest various numerous but bitter parrellels and contrasts between the veritable quadrupeds and some varieties of the biped ass and mule. These we omit, as we do not believe in the benefit of *bitters* of any sort, and take some of the more practically useful facts presented relative to the fourfooters:

'Mr. Skinner thinks that of all animals the mule is the one best calculated to work the longest and cheapest, and with most effect in this country, and that the increase of the species ought to be encouraged. He tells of his own experience, & gives one great recommendation, in saying, that though the mule may be the cause of fall, in others, no man ever yet saw a mule fall down. What an excellent animal for the saddle! The ass is as much belied in the general supposition that he is 'vicious stubborn and slow' for we have the authority of Sir John Sinclair who remarks after an experience of thirty years that he never knew of but one that had any vicious propensities, and these might have been subdued by proper management when young.

Sir John says that he has found them truer pullers and quicker travellers with a load than horses, and that their vision is more acute. He has used them in his family carriage, and in a gig and under saddle. The mule is more steady in his draught than the horse and never starts or runs, and is easily taught to obey implicitly the voice of his driver.'

Mr J N. Hambleton, of the U. S. Navy, contends that the Ass of Malta is the finest variety of the race. This, we suppose, must be substantially of the same stock as the Spanish Ass, which has long been famous.

'In Sir George Staunton's account of the embassy to China, we are told that mules are valued in that economical empire at a much higher price than horses. General Washington was a breeder of mules, and, as member and officer of the jockey club at Alexandria, thought them of much value. Six of his favourites sold after his death at the rate of two hundred dollars each.'

The longevity of the mule is very remarkable. Pliny, the Roman writer on rural affairs, is cited as giving an account of a mule, which at the age of 80 years, was voted by the Athenians to have free access to the grain market for its voluntary service in assisting to carry up the Acropolis materials for the famous temple of Minerva. Dr. Rees Encyclopedist, mentions two in England, that were 70 years old; and Skinner's father saw one at work in a sugar mill which was forty years old and he owned one which had been constantly worked 21 years.

Another very important fact is that the ass and the mule will do more work and on less food, than the horse.

'Mules are more used in Spain and Portugal than in any other countries, and the King of the former used them for his carriage. In Lisbon, the widow of Don Pedro used to drive six most splendid grey mules. In Egypt, there is a beautiful race of asses, small but exquisitely formed, of great spirit, and much used for the saddle.

'Mules are regarded by agriculturists who have used them, as superior to the horse for all purposes, and one writer affirms without fear of contradiction, that their disposition to mischief proceeds from neglect; they are not more mischievous than horses, but people are disposed to think that they can be abused with impunity and left to starve without danger.

Mules are not subject to many diseases, and all that they do labor under, or nearly all, can be cured by bleeding at the mouth, and by being turned out to pasture they will recover from almost any accident.'

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# EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 18.


## FOR PRESIDENT
## HENRY CLAY,
## OF KENTUCKY.

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The Fall Term of Talbot county Court commences on Monday next.

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TO THE PATRONS OF OUR PAPER.

It is not our custom to annoy the subscribers of the Gazette with ceaseless importunities for payment of their Dues—We are no Dun.

But however, if delinquents don't come forward soon and pay, they must expect *no quarter*, for we are free to confess, those we owe, show us *none*—We are *knocked*, and the resource is, to *knock* somebody else.

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ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

It appears as far as heard from, according to the Balt. Sun, in the House there are 153 Whigs—109 Democrats, and towns entitled to 137 have made no choice; they give a Whig majority in the House of 44. Of the towns that have not chosen, many have voted not to send, and many have no right to send, having exausted their right to be represented—the Governor (there being no choice by the People) will be elected by the Legislature.

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*Resigned.*—The Hagerstown News says that Robert Wason Esq. has resigned the station of Register of Wills for Washington county, to which he was appointed by Gov. Thomas.

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DEATH WARRANT.—Governor Thomas has signed the death warrant of William S Chrise, convicted of murder in Allegany county court. He is to be executed on Friday, the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock.

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SANTA FE TRADE CLOSED.—The inland trade between Mexico and the United States, which has been carried on so advantageously through Missouri has been ordered to be closed.—The decree is dated the 7th August, 1843, and goes into effect within forty-five days after its publication in the city of Mexico.

The New Orleans Bee intimates that this step on the part of the Mexican government is one of the consequences growing out of the correspondence which has taken place between our Minister, Gen. Thompson, and the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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LACONIC—Col. Brooks, the Tyler Collector of Detroit, and the main pillar of the Tyler *party* in Michigan, is in the habit of addressing letters to the Post Masters throughout the State, commanding them to subscribe for Mr. John B. Jones' Madisonian, under the pains and penalities of a dismissal, and the hot displeasure of Capt Tyler and John B. Jones, aforesaid. He recently sent a copy of the Madisonian to a Post Master in the interior, containing a slip with the following note:

'DEAR SIR:—Are you a subscriber to the Madisonian? If not you *must be*.

Your friend, E. BROOKS."

The Postmaster wrote the following answer on the back of the Col's. note, and returned it to him:

"DEAR SIR:—I am not a subscriber to the Madisonian and *never shall be*.

Your friend, E. P. C."

The document has doubtless ere this reached Washington. The result will soon be known.—Detroit D. Advertiser.

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AN AGED FAMILY—There are now living in this place, says the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, three brothers and a sister, whose united ages amount to three hundred and twenty three years! They have all lived quiet, temperate lives, are in the enjoyment of good health, and in the possession of all their faculties, with the exception of a slight deafness affecting one of them. They are universally respected for their piety, uprightness, and General Christian virtues We believe that Germantown is somewhat peculiar in the longevity of its worthy inhabitants—. May they all live a thousand years!