[From the Baltimore American.]

The death of JEFFERSON and ADAMS will unlock many papers that will throw light on the transactions of our Revolutionary day. The public attention has been so much occupied with those events, that any further intelligence will be received with a cordial welcome. Private letters from those who were actors in those illustrious scenes are the most authentic documents for the compilation of history. We there view the characters of eminent individuals drawn by the parties themselves—their motives are defined and explained, not with biographic or historical pens, but with their own. And it is a fact equally astonishing and consoling, that the nearer we approach the lives of our revolutionary patriots, the more they rise in our estimation. Their country was, with them, every thing—their personal ease, comfort and fortune, nothing, they made a sacrifice of all these latter considerations in the outset. From the acquaintance which we have had with this subject, we can assert that this great cardinal truth is impressed on the private correspondence of that day without a single exception. When these statesmen and heroes were writing to their wives, to their children, or to their intimate friends, they appear sensible of surrounding dangers, fully appreciating all the consequences, and magnanimously braving the fearful and dubious result. All this is done with a Roman simplicity of manner—without any vapouring and bustle, with nothing of what is vulgarly called enthusiasm, but with that sort of awful calmness on great occasions, the infallible stamp of true patriotism—fortitude on the highest key—fortitude to bear out, courage to surmount. Papers of this description become now invaluable acquisitions, and we have often lamented that there was not a society formed in this country for the preservation of our revolutionary antiquities. The day is not distant when these enquiries and researches will be made, with redoubled industry—but it ought to be remembered, in the interim, that time is rolling on, and that the oblivion of the tomb, unless means are adopted for its prevention, will rest on the secret history of our revolution—the motives and springs that moved the great actors in this illustrious drama. A society should be formed whose object it should be to collect all such records—to select such portions as throw lustre on American history, for the press, and we do not know of any thing that would be more acceptable to the public. The following is an extract of a letter written by Mr. ADAMS to Judge CHASE, on the 1st of July, 1776.

"If you imagine that I expect this declaration will ward off calamities from this country, you are mistaken. A bloody conflict we are destined to endure. This has been my opinion from the beginning. You will certainly remember my decided opinion was, at the first Congress, when we found that we could not agree upon an immediate non-exportation, that the contest could not be settled without blood shed, and that if hostilities should once commence, they would terminate in an incurable animosity between the two countries. Every political event since the 19th of April, 1775, has confirmed me in this opinion.

"If you imagine that I flatter myself with happiness and halcyon days, after a separation from Great Britain, you are mistaken again. I don't expect that our new governments will be so quiet as I could wish, nor that happy harmony, confidence, and affection, between the colonies that every good American ought to study, labor, and pray for, for a long time. But freedom is a counterbalance for poverty discord and war, and more. It is your hard lot and mine to be called into life, at such a time;—yet even these times have their pleasure."

The following is an extract from a letter written by the same hand to Mrs. Adams, on the third of July, 1776, the day before the great and glorious declaration was finally adopted: let the reader mark well the concluding paragraph:—

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and a greater, perhaps never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony:

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states," and, as free and independent states, they have, and of right ought to have full power to make war, conclude peace establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which other states may lawfully do."

You will see, in a few days, a declaration, setting forth the causes which have impelled us to this revolution, and the reasons which will justify it in the sight of God and man. A plan of confederation will be taken up in a few days.

When I look back to the year 1761, and recollect the arguments concerning writs of assistance, in the superior courts which I have hitherto considered as the commencement of the controversy between Great Britain and America, and run through the whole period from that time to this, and recollect the series of political events, the chain of causes and effects, I am surprised at the suddenness as well as greatness of this revolution.

Britain has been filled with folly, and America with wisdom: at least this is my judgment—time must determine. It is the will of Heaven that the two countries should be sundered forever. It may be the will of Heaven that America shall suffer calamities still more wasting, and distresses still more dreadful.—If this is to be the case, it will have this good effect, at least—it will inspire us with many virtues which we have not, and correct many errors, follies, and vices, which threaten to disturb, dishonor, and destroy us. The furnace of affliction produces refinement in states as well as individuals. And the new governments we are assuming in every part, will require a purification from our vices, and an augmentation of our virtues, or they will be no blessings. The people will have unbounded power; and the people are extremely addicted to corruption and venality, as well as the great. I am not without apprehensions from this quarter; but I must submit all my hopes and fears to an overruling Providence, in which, unfashionable as it may be, I firmly believe.

While on this subject we deem it both fit and proper to notice the letters of JEFFERSON and ADAMS, declining the New York invitation, published in the American of to-day. The reader will see in the letter of the latter patriot, a force of expression and a vigor of intellect unusual with one at his period of life, combined with just and statesman-like views of the great and glorious event—while in the letter of the former, he will perceive another of those strange coincidences that have marked our first Jubilee. The hoary veteran there expresses his peculiar gratitude to Divine Providence, that he should have lived to see the return of that auspicious day. The patriotic splendor was then gleaming in full lustre amidst the shadow of surrounding death.

On the 30th May last the Committee of the New York Corporation, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee Anniversary of Independence, addressed letters of invitation to Messrs. Adams, Jefferson and Carroll, the three surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence, to which the subjoined replies were returned:—

QUINCY, June 9, 1826.

To Messrs. Jacob B. Taylor, John Yates Cebro, Stuart F. Randolph, R. Riker, and Henry Arcularius, a Committee of Arrangements of the City Corporation of New York, &c.

GENTLEMEN—Your very polite and cordial letter of invitation, written to me in behalf of the City Corporation of New York, has been gratefully received, through the kindness of General J. Morton.

The anniversary you propose to celebrate with increased demonstrations of respect, in which you invite me to participate in person, is an event sanctioned by forty years of experience; and it will become memorable by its increasing age in proportion as its success shall demonstrate the blessings it imparts to our beloved country, and the maturity it may attain in the progress of time. Not these United States alone, but a mighty continent, the last discovered, but the largest quarter of the globe, is destined to date their birth and emancipation from the 4th July, 1776. Visions of future bliss in prospect for the better condition of the human race, resulting from this unparalleled event, might be indulged; but sufficient unto the day be the glory thereof. And while you, gentlemen of the Committee, indulge with your fellow citizens of the city of New York, in demonstration of joy, and the effusion of hilarity worthy the occasion, the wonderful growth of the state, whose capital you represent, within the lapse of half a century, cannot fail to convince you that the indulgence of enthusiastic views of the future must be stamped with any epithet other than visionary.

I thank you, gentlemen, with much sincerity, for the kind invitation with which you have honoured me, to assist in your demonstrations of respect for the day, and all who honour it; in default of my personal attendance, give me leave to propose as a sentiment for the occasion—Long and lasting prosperity to the City and State of New York.

I am, gentlemen, with my best wishes for you individually, your very obedient servant.

J. ADAMS.

MONTICELLO, June 8, 1826.

To the Committee of Arrangements of the Corporation of the City of New York.

I have to acknowledge, Gentlemen, the honor of your letter of the thirty-first of the last month, inviting me in the name of the corporation of the city of New York, to a participation with them, in the festivities with which they propose to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our Independence; the few surviving signers of the memorable instrument which announced to the world the entrance of their Country into the great family of Nations, owe indeed peculiar thanks to Providence for the preservation of their lives until they shall have seen fiftieth return of that auspicious day, a favor so much the more gratifying as it has enabled them by its blessed effects, to witness the wisdom of the choice then made between submission and resistance—although age and the infirmities attending it forbid acceptance of the kind invitation of the Corporation to participate with them personally in the rejoicings of the day, I shall not be the less united in sympathies with their and the other numerous assemblies of our citizens convened on the welcome occasion, for the exchange of mutual congratulations.

I cannot sufficiently express the gratifications I receive from your indulgent notices of such services as I have been able to render to the most holy of all causes.

With my thanks for the kindness of these views of them, be pleased to accept for yourselves and the much respected Corporation of the city of New-York, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

DOUGHORAGEN MANOR, 6th June, 1826.

Gentlemen—I was lately honored with your letter of the 30th past, inviting me in the name of the citizens of the city of New-York to attend their solemn celebration of our Independence. I decline the invitation. The fatigue of such a journey at my advanced age, and in this sultry season, discourage me from the attempt. Though absent, I shall partake of your festivity impressed with gratitude that I shall not be forgotten amidst the rejoicings of the day. Accept, Gentlemen, the thanks of your obedient humble servant.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

To Jacob B. Tyler, R. Riker, Henry Arcularius, John Yates Cebra, and Stewart F. Randolph, Committee of Arrangements.

Several misconceptions are afloat, and gaining considerable currency, in relation to the state of Mr. Jefferson's affairs, and his true object in making a lottery of his property. A friend residing in this place, lately wrote a letter on the subject to Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, grandson of Mr. Jefferson! In answer, he has received the copy of one addressed to Mr. Randolph, by his grandfather, pending the discussion of the Lottery Bill before the Legislature of Virginia; and with it, permission to make of it such use as he might deem proper for correcting any erroneous impressions on the subject, that he may find prevalent. As a prompt and easy mode of clearing away *all* the false views of the matter which may be entertained, he has committed the letter to the columns of our paper. [Chronicle.

MONTICELLO, February 8, 1826.

My dear Jefferson—

I duly received your affectionate letter of the 3d, and perceive there are greater doubts than I had apprehended whether the Legislature will indulge me in my request to them. It is part of my mortification to perceive that I had so far overvalued myself as to have counted on it with too much confidence. I see, in the failure of this hope, a deadly blast of all my peace of mind, during my remaining days. You kindly encourage me to keep up my spirits—but oppressed with disease, debility, age and embarrassed affairs, this is difficult. For myself, I should not regard a prostration of fortune. But I am overwhelmed at the prospect of the situation in which I may leave my family; my dear and beloved daughter, the cherished companion of my early life, and nurse of my age and her children, rendered as dear to me as if my own, from having lived with them from their cradle, left in a comfortless situation, hold up to me nothing but future gloom—and I should not care were life to end with the line I am writing, were it not that I may yet be of some avail to the family. Their affectionate devotion to me makes a willingness to endure life a duty, so long as it can be of any use to them. Yourself particularly, dear Jefferson, I consider as the greatest of the God-sends which Heaven has granted me?—Without you, what could I do under the difficulties now environing me?—These have been produced in some degree by my own unskilful management, and devoting my time to the service of my country; but much also by the unfortunate fluctuations in the value of our money, and the long continued depression of farming business. But for the last, I am confident my debts might be paid, leaving me Monticello and the Bedford estate. But where there are no bidders, property, however great, is no resource for the payment of debts—all may go for little or nothing.

Perhaps, however, even in this case, I may have no right to complain, as these misfortunes have been held back for my last days when few remained to me. I duly acknowledge that I have gone through a long life, with fewer circumstances of affliction than are the lot of most men. Uninterrupted health, a competence for every reasonable want, usefulness to my fellow citizens, a good portion of their esteem, no complaint against the world which has sufficiently honored me, and, above all, a family which has blessed me by their affection, and never by their conduct given me a moment's pain: And should this my last request be granted, I may yet close with a cloudless sun a long and serene day of life. Be assured, my dear Jefferson, that I have a just sense of the part you have contributed to this, and that I bear you unmeasured affection. TH. JEFFERSON.

War Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, 12th July, 1826.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army of the United States.

7th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Thomas M'Namara, to be 1st Lieutenant 26th May, 1826, vice Outlaw, deceased.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gustavus S. Dyane 1st lieutenant 2d artillery, to be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, 6th June, 1826.

Rank. Corps of Engineers.

1. Cadet William H. C. Bartlett, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

2. Cadet Thomas S. Twiss, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

1st Regiment of Artillery.

3. Cadet William Bryant, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

9. Cadet Edward B. White, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

14. Cadet George Woodbridge, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

19. Cadet Danforth H. Tufts, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

2d Regiment of Artillery:

4. Cadet Thomas J. Cram, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

10. Cadet Francis L. Dancy, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

15. Cadet Michael M. Clarke, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

21. Cadet Martin P. Parkes, to brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

3d Regiment of Artillery.

6. Cadet John McClellan, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

13. Cadet Joel C. Townsend, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

16. Cadet Maskell C. Ewing, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

22. Cadet John B. Grayson, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1826.

4th Regiment of Artillery:

7. Cadet Bennett H. Henderson, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

13. Cadet Daniel S. Herring, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

18. Cadet Theophilus B. Brown, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

23. Cadet John Williamson, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

1st Regiment of Infantry.

5. Cadet Charles G. Ridgely, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

26. Cadet Samuel H. Ridgely, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

33. Cadet Nathaniel C. Macrae, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

40. Cadet Thomas H. Pearce, to be brevet 3d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

2d Regiment of Infantry.

8. Cadet Albert S. Jonston, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

27. John M. Berrien, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

34. Cadet James S. Allen, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

41. Cadet Ephraim K. Smith, to be brevet 2 lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

3d Regiment of Infantry.

17. Cadet Samuel P. Heientzleman, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

28. Cadet Edwin B. Babbitt, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

35. Cadet Alexander G. Baldwin, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

4th Regiment of Infantry.

11. Cadet Joseph D. Searight, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

29. Cadet Richard W. Colcock, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

36. Cadet Amos R. Eaton, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

5th Regiment of Infantry.

24. Cadet Henry I. Griffin, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

30. Cadet Charles L. C. Minor, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

37. Cadet Moses E. Merrill, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

6th Regiment of Infantry.

20. Cadet Augustus J. Pleasonton, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

31. Cadet Wm. H. Sims, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

38. Cadet Charles Colerick, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

7th Regiment of Infantry.

25. Cadet John Archer, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

32. Cadet Francis I. Brook, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

39. Cadet Silas Casey, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1826.

By order: R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

TRANSFERS.

2d lieutenant James D. Burnham, of the Marine Corps, transferred to the 3d Regiment of Artillery, to rank 1st July, 1826

2d lieutenant Frederick Thomas, of the Marine Corps, transferred to the 7th Regiment of Infantry, to rank from 2d July, 1825.

Brevet 2d lieutenants whose appointments are thus announced, are authorised to be absent on furlough until the 31st day of October, when they will join their regiments, and report *in person* for duty, according to the tenor of their respective letters of appointment.

The following extract from an oration delivered on the last anniversary of our independence, forms another amongst the striking coincidences of that day. The oration was spoken by John W. Miller at Dover, New Hampshire. Speaking of Mr. Jefferson, the orator said—"What must be his sensations and those of his co-worker, the venerable Adams, when they look back to that memorable day, and forward to the rising glories of their country! O, it will give new keenness to their mental vision, and add new vigour to their wasting strength, as hand in hand they enter the dark valley."

ANECDOTE OF JOHN ADAMS.

Commodore Tucker commanded the public ship, which carried out Mr. Adams on his first embassy to Europe, early in the revolutionary war. On the voyage, she was attacked by a British cruiser. When the action began Mr. Adams was walking on the quarter deck. The Commodore pressed him to go below, as he was exposing himself, without the chance of rendering service. He refused, and arming himself with a musket, fought out the action, which lasted more than an hour. The Englishman was finally beaten off with loss.

ANOTHER INVENTION.

The Syracuse Advertiser says—"Mr. Williston keeper of the Syracuse Mansion House, has introduced an improvement which, as it was new to us, may be so to some of our readers. It is a *machine* for expelling flies from his dining room. Several large fans are suspended from a wire which passes through the room directly over the table, and is set in motion by a boy in an adjoining apartment. It serves the double purpose of keeping the flies from the table and creating a cool current of air in the room."

ELKTON, July 22.

FIRE.

A shantee at the west end of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal caught fire, and was totally consumed on Wednesday last. The loss to the owners (Messrs. Richardson & Lee) is considerable, and a workman named Rutherford, was consumed in the flames!

BANK NOTES.

Law Case.—In the case of Martin versus the Bank of the United States, argued at the last session of the U. S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia, Judge Washington pronounced an opinion on the liability of the Bank to pay such of its notes as have been divided, when all the parts are not presented.

After the bank had published a notice that they would not pay imperfect notes, the plaintiff cut into halves a number of notes in his possession, amounting in value to $500, and forwarded them, by different mails, in two parcels, from Cincinnati. One of the parcels was not received; and the demand was for the full value of the notes.

Mr. Binney was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sergeant for the Bank. Judge Washington approved of the principles on which the case of Bollet vs. the Bank of Pennsylvania was decided. A note is evidence of a debt due from the maker to the holder, and nothing more. If it can be produced, it is the best possible evidence, and indeed the only proper evidence. In case, however, by any accident or fraud, the holder lose possession of it, he does not thereby lose his debt, and the law permits him to bring forward the best evidence of it that may be in his power. Cutting a bank note into two parts does not discharge the debt, nor impair the evidence, if the contents of the note can be made out by uniting the parts; and if one of the parts be lost, the debt is not cancelled. The evidence is impaired—not by cutting the note, but by losing a portion of it. Whether the whole or a part be lost, the owner must avail himself of secondary evidence—he must prove that the note did exist, that it is lost or destroyed, and that he is the true owner of the debt. If a whole note has been lost it may be difficult to prove that it is not in other hands; but if a part be retained there is no difficulty in proving a right to the whole. The possessor of the part lost or purloined, cannot possibly prove any claim, judicially speaking—that is without supposing perjury.

The person who receives half a note, looks for indemnity to the one from whom he takes it, to guard against previous fraud; so that the bank is not exposed to pay the amount twice, unless by the carelessness of its officers.

The defendant's counsel stated many difficulties; but most litigated cases are liable to equal difficulties.

The Judge was also of opinion, that the bank could not prescribe the terms on which notes should be paid, having no power over the law of evidence, and no authority to say that a cut note would not be paid.

The opinion of the Judge was, that judgment should be entered for the plaintiff; and in this opinion Justice Peters entirely concurred. Judgement for the plaintiff for the full amount of the notes.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of May 25th, mentioned that the English Ambassador was warmly urging on the Spanish government the recognition of the South American states. He was continually receiving and despatching couriers, and was believed to be supported in his exertions by the French minister. The necessity of such a measure appeared the more pressing since the receipt of the last news from America, communicating the capitulation of Callao and Chiloe, the loss of the last footing on the whole continent. It is also proposed to permit the importation into Spain of a certain amount of prohibited manufactures, including other articles besides cottons

Twenty-eight French officers sailed from Marseilles on the 27th of May, to join the Greek army, into which they had enlisted. One of them belonged to the body guards of the king of France. The 2d legion of the national guards in Paris, are making a contribution; for the purpose of buying a piece of artillery for the Greeks. At Metz 6690 francs were collected by personal applications; and the sums obtained there in other modes, make, with this, an amount of 8500.

The National Advocate does not appear to know that the state of Virginia possesses a statue of Washington. Virginia took the lead in that description of honors to Washington.—That Commonwealth, as long as thirty years ago, had a statue of her illustrious son executed by one of the first artists of Europe. The sculptor was *Houdon*, of France. That the resemblance might be as perfect as possible, the artist was sent for to the United States to take the cast from the person itself of Washington, and he succeeded well The statue stands in the capital at Richmond, and is adorned with an inscription from the pen of Mr. Madison.

[Nat. Intel.

"LEXINGTON, Ken. July 10.

"ISAAC B. DESHA, charged with the murder of BAKER, cut his throat on Saturday morning, the 8th, and the opinion of the attending physician was, that he could not recover. The wind pipe was cut through, and he was speechless. Pen, ink, and paper, were given him, and he wrote that he was not guilty of the charge for which he was confined. This makes four persons who have, within a short time, destroyed their lives on account of the charge of murder—two for the murder of Walton, in Henderson county; Beauchamp and Desha, besides the wife of the former, who stabbed herself, as it appeared from her own account before she expired. The death of Beauchamp and Desha will tend very much to relief the country from subjects calculated to inflame public feeling."

There is a man by the name of *Nicholas Cumbel*, now living in his 94th year, in the town of Warren, R. I. who made one of the celebrated *Tea Party* in Boston harbor. Of the particulars of the affair, we learn that the expedition was led by Mr. Suel and Mr. Brown. The party was in number about 40, and marched to the foot of the wharf, all of them armed, and a few disguised, where they halted. The leaders went on board, represented to the captains and consignee that the tea was not wanted, and requested them to seek another market for it.—These having no effect, the whole party, after leaving a guard at the wharf to resist the approach of any stranger, "even unto blood," proceeded to the vessels and began the work of removal. The attack had been foreseen; and consequently the party were obliged, in their progress, to remove hatches, coiled ropes, casks of provisions and other articles, placed above the tea for its concealment. The mates were permitted to look on, in order to satisfy them that the sole object was the destruction of the tea; the captains and consignee were bound and confined. After effecting the object, every thing was carefully replaced, and the party went to Brown's house, where a pipe of Lisbon was broached for their use.

[Newburyport Herald.

MARIETTA, July 19.

DONEGAL CORN.

We are informed that Colonel F. Boggs, residing about one mile from this borough, has a field of corn, containing 10 or 12 acres, superior to any ever raised in this township. A respectable stranger, our informant, from the western part of this state, hearing of this superior crop, felt a curiosity, with several other gentlemen of Maytown, to see it. On measuring several of the stalks, two feet from the ground, they were found to measure seven inches in circumference, and twelve feet three inches high. The stalks vary but little in size throughout the field. This corn was planted on the 13th of May and measured on the 12th July, making 60 days from the time planted until measured.

DISEASE PRODUCED BY DRINKING COLD WATER IN HOT WEATHER.

At this season of the year there is no subject on which a few words may be said with greater promise of advantage, than the means of relieving the disorder usually produced by drinking cold water in hot weather. No summer passes without many lives being lost by this cause; and none should be allowed to arrive without something to remind the profession in what way the evil may be best averted.

In Rush's Medical Inquiries there are some very pertinent and useful remarks on this subject. He lays it down as a settled point, that,

"Three circumstances generally concur to produce disease or death from drinking cold water. 1. The patient is extremely warm. 2. The water is extremely cold. And, 3. A large quantity of it is suddenly taken into the body. The danger from drinking the cold water is always in proportion to the degrees of combination which occur in the three circumstances that have been mentioned.

In a few minutes after the patient has swallowed the water, he is affected with dimness of sight, he staggers in attempting to walk, and unless supported, falls to the ground; he breathes with difficulty; a rattling is heard in his throat; his nostrils and cheeks expand and contract in every act of respiration; his face appears suffused with blood, and of a livid color; his extremities become cold, and his pulse imperceptible; and unless relief is speedily obtained, the disorder terminates in death in four or five minutes.

More frequently, patients are seized with acute spasms in the breast and stomach. These spasms are so painful as to produce syncope, and even asphyxia. They are sometimes of the tonic, but more frequently of the clonic kind. In the intervals of the spasms the patient appears to be perfectly well. The intervals between each spasm become longer or shorter, according as the disease tends to life or death.

It may not be improper to take notice, that punch, beer, and even toddy, when drank under the same circumstances as cold water, have all been known to produce the same morbid and fatal effects."

Thus far the account corresponds with the cases which have fallen to our observation.

As it regards the method of removing these unpleasant symptoms and preventing their fatal result, Dr. Rush says he knows but one remedy, and that is LIQUID LAUDANUM. True, it is an important and indispensable remedy, and we have frequently been told by patients after their recovery that they felt they must have died had they not taken the laudanum. It seems, as they say, to go to the right place at once, and effect just the purpose most desired. External auxiliary means are also necessary to expedite the removal of the disease. The body, and more particularly the extremities should be wrapt in hot blankets, and warmth and friction unceasingly applied to the hands and feet. As soon as practicable, the laudanum combined with æther should be administered in a large dose. As much should be given at a dose as can be taken with safety, and the same repeated every half hour till its effects become obvious. A little spirit of peppermint may be given occasionally, or Aqua Ammonia as the judgment of the practitioner may direct.

In addition to these means we would recommend that the water be abstracted from the stomach as soon as possible, by the stomach syringe.

To prevent the evil we have spoken of, we beg leave to refer the reader to the following remarks of Dr. Rush.

"If neither the voice of reason, nor the fatal examples of those who have perished from this cause, are sufficient to produce restraint in drinking a *large* quantity of *cold* liquors, when the body is *preternaturally* heated, then let me advise to,

1. Grasp the vessel out of which you are about to drink, for a minute or longer with both your hands. This will abstract a portion of the heat from the body, and impart it at the same time to the cold liquor, provided the vessel is made of metal, glass, or earth; for heat follows the same laws, in many instances, in passing through bodies, with regard to its relative velocity, which we observe to take place in electricity.

2. If you are not furnished with a cup, and are obliged to drink by bringing your mouth in contact with the stream which issues from a pump, or a spring, always wash your hands and face previously to your drinking, with a little of the cold water. By receiving the shock of the water first upon those parts of the body, a portion of its heat is conveyed away, and the vital parts are thereby defended from the action of the cold. [Boston Med. Intel.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT NO MORE

In Dighton, Mas. June 17, the Hon. WILLIAM BAYLIES, M. D. aged 82, and one of four survivors of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which was convened in 1772. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1760. During the Revolution he was often in the Councils of the state. In 1783, while a Senator of the Commonwealth, he was appointed by Gov. Hancock, Register of Probate for the county of Bristol, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a member of the State Convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, and in 1800 an elector of President and Vice President. He was an original member of the Medical, Historical, Agricultural, and Humane Societies of this Commonwealth, and an early member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences

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PRICES OF RACE HORSES.

During the last few years about two thousand pounds has been the maximum for the reputed best colt of the year. Five thousand guineas were offered and refused for the celebrated Smolensko before he went to Epsom. In the New Market October meeting, 1805, a bay two-year old colt, by Pipater, sold for 15,000 guineas. A chesnut two-year old colt, by Benningborough; a bay two-year old colt, by Volunteer; and a brown three-year old filly, (Orange Girl) by Sir Peter, sold for 15,000 guineas each; Lord Fitzwilliam refused 3,000 guineas for Sir Paul, by Sir Peter, out of Pearl, by Tandem. About a half a century since, Lord Grosvenor offered Mr. Piggott 10,000 guineas for the Shark, as the horse was leading off the course at New Market, to be taken out of training. It was reported that O'Kelly refused nearly double the sum for his Eclipse, replying to the offer that "Bedford Level would not purchase Eclipse." To go half a century farther back, a report has been handed down from father to son, that a Welsh sportsman offered the Duke of Devonshire, for Flying Childers, the horse's weight in crowns and half crowns, which the noble Duke refused.

ANOTHER FISH STORY.

One day last week, a party went down the bay for the purpose of catching blackfish, and as they returned, anchored in Lewistown Roads, when some of the party desirous of trying their luck at shark-fishing, threw out a line and succeeded in getting one on board. He measured eleven feet, and on opening him, it appeared that he had swallowed another shark, which must have been upwards of four feet long, three large king crabs, and a quarter of veal, which being tainted, the party had a short time before thrown overboard. [Phil'a. Aurora.

THE OLDEST WARRIOR IN THE WOLRD.

There is now living in Edgarton, Mass. the oldest warrior perhaps now in the world, Capt. Peter Pease. He was a cabin boy in the fleet which went with General Pepperell, at the taking of Cape Breton, in 1745. He has his reason, and is able to walk a mile without resting.

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