From the New Orleans Emporium, of Nov. 5.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

There is somewhat less opposition to the forming of Colonization Societies in the South than formerly, particularly in Virginia. Recent circumstances as well as the good sense and patriotism of the people of that State, induce them to look now with more calmness into the motives which dictate the policy of giving to the free people of color a country which they might exclusively call their own.

It is very singular that at any time, in the South, opposition should be made to the colonization of the free people of color. In every respect, it is desirable for the South to get rid of this description of population; and the most arbitrary laws are enacted to prevent their emigration from the North to the South, and the North is now becoming as tenacious about admitting them from the South. It is not very extraordinary that South Carolina should endeavor to destroy the Colonization Society—and is it not still more strange, that she should endeavor to excite mistrust and jealousies between the North and South respecting this Society, when she has passed laws of the most summary description in order to drive the free colored population from her jurisdiction? The people of South Carolina certainly are not lost to all sense of reason; in their madness to create a civil war in the country, they should at least endeavor to show some rational cause for it; or how is it possible her politicians could reconcile the entire population of the State to rebellion against the rest of the Union—and if she do not reconcile it, a civil war must rage within her own bosom; her desperate politicians must unite her full strength of numbers; and this they cannot do, unless there is the strongest evidence of the necessity and justice of rebellion.

By why lay all the blame (if she have reason to lay any) to the Northern and Eastern politicians, when some of the most distinguished and patriotic Statesmen of the South are, and always have been, in favor, not only of colonizing the free people of color, but many of them emancipating them for that purpose. Mr Jefferson whose memory the politicians of South Carolina profess to venerate, and whose doctrines, when it suits their purposes, they quote with the greatest avidity, was the first man, not only of the South but of the whole country, who was opposed to slavery in every respect, as we shall show from the subjoined extracts from his memoirs recently published. We think it a proper time to take up the subject of colonization.

TO Dr PRICE

Paris, August 7, 1785.

Sir: Your favor of July 2d came duly to hand The concern you therein express as to the effect of your pamphlet in America induces me to trouble you with some observations on that subject.

From my acquaintance with that country; I think I am able to judge with some degree of certainty of the manner in which it will have been received. Southward of the Chesapeake, it will find but few readers concurring with it in sentiment, on the subject of slavery. From the mouth to the head of the Chesapeake, the bulk of the people will approve it in theory, and it will find a respectable minority ready to adopt it in practice; a minority which, for weight and worth of character, preponderates against the greater number, who have not the courage to divest their families of a property which, however, keeps their consciences unquiet. Northward of the Chesapeake, you may find, here and there, an opponent to your doctrine; as you may find here and there, a robber and murderer, but in no great number. In that part of America, there being but few slaves, they can easily disencumber themselves of them; and emancipation is put into such a train that in a few years there will be no slaves northward of Maryland In Maryland, I do not find such a disposition to begin the redress of this enormity, as in Virginia. This is the next State to which we may turn our eyes for the interesting spectacle of justice in conflict with avarice and oppression; a conflict wherein the sacred side is gaining daily recruits, from influx into office of young men, grown and growing up.

These have sucked in the principles of liberty, as it were, with their mother's milk; and it is to them I look with anxiety to turn the balance of this question Be not therefore discouraged. What you have written will do a great deal of good; and could you still trouble yourself with our welfare, no man is more able to give aid to the laboring side. The College of Williamsburg since the re-modelling of its plan, is the place where are collected together all the young men of Virginia, under preparation for public life. They are there under the direction (most of them) of a Mr. Wythe, one of the most virtuous of characters, and whose sentiments on the subject of slavery are unequivocal. I am satisfied, if you could resolve to address an exhortation to those young men, with all that eloquence of which you are master, that its influence on the future decision of this important question would be great, perhaps decisive. Thus you see, that so far from thinking you have cause to repent of what you have done, I wish you to do more, and wish it on an assurance of its effect. The information I have received from America, of the reception of your pamphlet in the different States, agrees with the expectations, I had formed.

Our country is getting into a ferment against yours, or rather has caught it from yours. God knows how this will end; but assuredly in one extreme or the other.—There can be no medium between those who have loved so much. I think the decision is in your power as yet, but will not be so long.

I pray you to be assured of the esteem and respect, with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

THO JEFFERSON.

[Note.—The Colonization Society did not originate with Northern men exclusively: on the contrary it originated chiefly with Southern men and slave-holders. Mr. Clay presided at the first meeting, and Mr. John Randolph addressed the meeting in favor of the scheme.—Nat. Intel.]

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS.

On Monday last in the Council Chamber, his Excellency Governor Howard presented swords to Captain *Geisenger*, Lieut. *Smoot* and Lieut. *Contee*, agreeably to the resolution of the last General Assembly of Maryland, in the presence of the Council, the Court and Bar of the Court of Appeals, and a respectable number of citizens and strangers—among the latter were Commodore Bainbridge, Captain Ballard and Lieutenant Mayo.

The Annapolis Republican states that the following is the Address of the Governor on the occasion, and the replies of the respective gentlemen thereto.

Address of the Governor.

Gentlemen:—In every age and in every country it has been customary to pay some public tribute of respect to distinguished merit.—The propriety of this custom established in the early ages of the world, is confirmed by its continuance at the present day, when civilization has become extended over so large a portion of our globe, and the inventions of human genius have arrived to such a point of perfection that we are at a loss to conceive how they can be further extended. The Legislature of Maryland, in accordance with this long established custom, has from time to time, selected from amongst her citizens, those who have signalized themselves by devotion to the public good, bestowing upon them some visible sign of her approbation.—It is upon such an occasion that we have met this day It becomes my duty in my official station, in compliance with the directions of the representatives of the people of this State to bestow upon you, the highest reward the patriot and warrior can desire—these testimonials of the approbation of your native State, of your gallantry and good conduct in defence of the rights of your country In this public recognition of your services, your names become recorded in the archives of your native State. Having myself received the parental instruction of one who bore arms in our revolutionary struggle, I can readily conceive the feelings by which you are now agitated—feelings of pleasure mingled with that modesty natural to the brave, which would make you prefer your situation at the moment your laurels were won, to this when you are about to receive the reward of your exertions. It is a proud and gratifying fact, that I cannot refrain from mentioning, that in the generous strife, who should be foremost in deeds of valor, the sons of Maryland were not undistinguished. In the records of our revolution, the names of Marylanders stand proudly prominent; and when at a later period our country again became involved in war with the same nation, with which our fathers so successfully contended, the same spirit which animated them, was found amongst their sons, who nobly redeemed the pledge of devotion to their country; given by their sires In the gallant band which marched to seek the foe, you were found; and that you went forth, not in vain, the transactions of this day are proud evidences You fought and conquered, carrying the Star Spangled Banner into every sea, and convincing your enemy, that they were not the only nation,

'Whose march is on the mountain wave,
Whose home is on the deep.'

The Java and the Guerriere—the Peacock and the Penguin—the Reindeer and the Avon, are proud trophies of this fact.

Your country is grateful to you—your native State is proud of you, and through me as her organ, tenders to you these swords, as evidences of her feelings.

Captain Geisenger's Reply

It is with peculiar pleasure that I receive from the hands of your excellency the sword which is presented by the Legislature of my native State, as a mark of its approbation of my conduct during the late war. In the actions to which you refer, I was but an humble participator, as I then only held the station of a midshipman.—Gratifying as is this kind and encouraging remembrance of the patriotic State of Maryland, yet it is mingled with the most painful recollections. The gallant Blakely and his devoted companions never lived to receive from their country, the cheering reward of gallant deeds. I am the only survivor of the officers who shared in the actions which you have this day so kindly celebrated

For this sword, and for the very flattering expressions with which the presentation has been accompanied, accept my heartfelt thanks, and my solemn assurance that it shall never be drawn except in the defence of justice and of the country

Mr. Contee's Reply.

The happiness I feel in receiving this testimonial of my native State, is highly increased from being presented by your Excellency, a descendant of the illustrious hero of Cowpens.

Should the fortune of war ever again place me on the military stage, may my career, like his, be crowned with victory and with glory.

Lieut. Smoot's Reply

I beg your Excellency to believe that I feel with deep sensibility the distinguished honor conferred upon me by the Legislature of my native State, in presentation of this sword as a reward for the feeble services rendered by me to my country, during the late war with Great Britain.

It is a proud consolation to me to know (humble as my services were,) that throughout that contest I felt an honest devotion to the cause of my country; and that I exerted in her service, whatever ability I possessed. I can only pledge a similar devotion in any future contest in which she may be engaged.

I make my most grateful acknowledgements to your Excellency for your kindness and courtesy on this occasion.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Despatches have been received at the Department of State, from Mr Shale, our Consul in Havanna; among them is a letter from the Captain General of Cuba, of which the following is a translation:

Havanna, Oct. 18th, 1831

To the Consul of the U. States:

As soon as the progress of the cholera in Europe had been ascertained beyond a doubt, it became necessary to take measures for preventing the introduction of that horrible scourge among us. The Junta of Health, having taken into consideration the circumstances, ordered, among other provisions, that all ships coming from the North of Europe, should be inspected previous to their admission; afterwards on the 14th of the present month, information was received from the Governor of Mantanzas, that among the papers brought by the Spanish brig Amiable Gertrude, which had arrived on the preceding day from New York, was a number of the New York American of September 28th, containing a list published by the Inspector of that City, of the deaths during the preceding week, among which was one from Cholera Morbus. Moreover, that about the 20th of September a vessel had arrived at Philadelphia from Calcutta, bringing information, that on its leaving the latter place, an American ship was about to sail for the United States, (port not named) whose Captain had died in all the horrors of Cholera, within a few hours after his attack.

In consequence of the above, it has been ordered, that vessels from New York and Philadelphia, should repair first to the place assigned for their examination, and there be inspected by the health officers, who will permit them to enter at once, provided their papers show, that no dangerous consequences may be apprehended therefrom.

I have thought proper to communicate these resolutions to you at once, and to inform you that the port of Mariel to the leeward of this city will soon be prepared for the reception of vessels, which will there be subjected to the most rigorous quarantine, whenever they have been pronounced infected. As soon as these arrangements are completed, I will give you farther notice, and in the mean time remain, with many wishes for your preservation,

VIVES,
Captain General of Cuba.

On receiving this Mr. Shaler instantly dispatched a note to the Captain General, assuring him of there being no reason to believe, that any case of the contagious Cholera had occurred in the U States, where means of the most effective nature, had already been taken, to prevent its introduction; that the death from Cholera announced in the report of the Inspector of New York, was nothing more than might be found in any report, of a similar nature, at any period, the term being there applied to a disease, not at all contagious, differing totally from that now ravaging Europe, and of frequent occurrence in all countries. In proof of his assertions he sent papers containing various reports from different cities of the Union, at different periods, in all of which Cholera was given among the causes of death.

Since the above was sent for publication a second despatch from Mr. Shaler, announced that his remonstrance had been favorably received. The Captain General informed him by letters on the 24th August that the Junta of Health was satisfied with the explanation offered, and that American vessels would not be subjected to quarantine, unless there should be stronger reasons for such precaution.—Globe.

From the Lexington, (Ky.) Gazette.

MR. CLAY AND THE ANT-MASONS.

Having casually heard the following correspondence spoken of, and presuming that our readers would take an interest in perusing it we have requested and procured a copy of it for publication.

Hanover, Ind. Sept. 2, 1831.

Hon. Henry Clay:

Sir—Having been appointed by an Anti-Masonic meeting in Hanover, Indiana, to open a correspondence with you for the purpose of ascertaining your sentiments with respect to Masonry, we take this opportunity of addressing you on the subject. We feel ourselves impelled to this duty, and to the taking of this step, from the consideration that in us is placed a part of the sovereignty of this country; that on us as constituent parts of this government depend the perpetuity of our republican institutions, the character and prosperity of our nation, the happiness of its citizens, and the destiny of millions yet unborn. As citizens of this republic we feel it our bounden duty to watch over the destinies of our nation, to guard with studious care our rights, and to detect and exterminate whatever has a tendency to corrupt our republican institutions, or set aside our laws The subject of free masonry is one which has of late engrossed the attention of the people in many parts of the U States. It is a subject which is of vital importance, and demands the serious attention of every christian, patriot and republican.—What may be your sentiments on this subject, we know not By some it is affirmed, that you are now a mason of the highest order, and a zealous supporter of the masonic institution; and by others, that though you were once a mason, you have of late abandoned the society and are now opposed to the institution; so that we have been unable as yet to ascertain with certainty your sentiments on this subject As we are again shortly to be called upon to choose a man to preside over the councils of our nation; as it will then be our duty and privilege to raise our humble but independent voice in favor of him whom we may deem most worthy of our suffrage; and as you now stand a candidate for a high and important station, as your friends and fellow citizens, we would solicit from you a frank and candid statement of your sentiments on this subject.

I do not know a solitary provision in the Constitution of the United States which conveys the slightest authority to the General Government to interfere, one way or the other, with either Masonry or Anti Masonry. It therefore a President of the United States, or any other functionary of that Government were to employ his official power to sustain, or to abolish, or to advance the interests of Masonry or Anti-Masonry, it would be an act of usurpation or tyranny.

You have not called upon me for my opinion upon any great practical measure falling within the scope of Federal power; but passing by every question of vital interest, within the sphere of its operation, you demand my sentiments upon a subject with which I humbly conceive it has nothing to do; and you place this demand on the ground of the influence which my sentiments might exert upon the exercise of an undoubted and important privilege which you possess as citizens of the U. States.

A compliance on my part, with your demand would amount to an implied admission, that individual sentiments, on the subject of Masonry, formed a proper consideration in regulating the exercise of the elective franchise in respect to offices of the Federal Government. I can make no such admission. I cannot believe that whether I am hostile or friendly to Masonry or Anti-Masonry, is at all material in the formation of any judgment, on the part of my fellow citizens, concerning my fitness for any office under the Government of the United States That elevated office to which you allude, should, in my opinion be filled by one who is capable, unswayed by sectarian feelings or passions, of administering its high duties impartially towards the whole people of the U States, however divided into religious, social, benevolent or literary associations.

Entertaining these views, I have constantly refused to make myself a party to the unhappy contest raging, distant from me, in other parts of the Union, between Masons and Anti-Masons. Whilst these views remain uncorrected I must adhere to that determination. If, indeed, you gentlemen, will point to the provision in the Federal Constitution, which can be legitimately made to operate upon the subject in question, I would not hesitate promptly to comply with your request In the meantime, in declining it, I hope you will consider me as not wanting in proper respect to you or to those whom you represent, but as acting from a conviction of the impropriety of blending an alien ingredient with a question already sufficiently complex; and also from a sense of personal independence.

I am with great respect,
your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. James A. Watson,
Noble Butler,
James H Thomson.

A correspondent of the Scioto (Ohio) Gazette has sent to the editor of that paper some facts relative to the business of Stock Feeding, which is extensively carried on in the Scioto Valley. From these it appears that the first stock or store cattle were driven to an eastern market in the year 1801, and the trade continued successfully for three years. It was soon found that there was no market at home for the surplus grain raised in Ohio, and the distance too great to send it to the eastward for sale; in consequence of which a citizen of Ohio determined to try the experiment of cattle at home. Sixty head were fed in the year 1804, and the owner drove them to Baltimore, the nearest market, and to his great astonishment the project proved profitable The succeeding year from two to three hundred were driven to the same market. In 1808, a drove was sent to Philadelphia, and subsequently others to New York and Boston, and the number now exported from the Valley alone amount to ten thousand head per annum The following estimate is believed to be rather under the correct amount than to exceed it:—

CATTLE.—There will be fed in the Scioto valley the ensuing winter 10.000 head of cattle, which will be driven to an eastern market—exclusive of 2000 head, intended for home consumption—estimating these 10,000 head here at $30 per head they will amount to	300.000
35.000 head of stock cattle which will also be sent eastward, estimated at $15 per head	525 000
	825 000
HOGS.—60 000 barrels of pork, estimated here at $10 per barrel	600 000
25.000 head of stock hogs, at $3 1-2 per head	87 500
	687,500
Making the estimated export of cattle and hogs for the year ending with the ensuing spring	$1.512,500

To this should be added $25,000 worth of horses, besides other descriptions of live stock—making a total annual export of 1.537 500 dollars. If to this be added the exports of bread stuffs and other miscellaneous articles, it is believed that the amount of productions of that single district of the state will reach no less a sum than *two millions of dollars*

The cattle, however are not all raised in Ohio; more than half of them are collected from different parts of the Western States, the difficulty and labour of which are exemplified in the following paragraph from the letter referred to:

'Our cattle dealers think nothing of mounting their horses and ride two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred miles in search of stock, and when they procure and collect a drove, follow them for months through the wilderness, carrying their provisions on pack horses and encamping in the woods and prairies until they reach; then graze or feed them and proceed with them to an eastern market. Thus have cattle been purchased at the Council Bluffs, up the Missouri, driven here and fed, and then sent on foot to Philadelphia, New York and Boston markets, and from thence shipped to the West Indies—the entire operation of which consuming something like three years.'

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

AN UNFEELING FATHER.

Let all who come under this denomination blush with shame as they read the details of the following unfortunate case:—A female about twenty-two years of age, care-worn and emaciated, who gave her name as Mary —— —— applied before one of the magistrates for relief and advice, to prevent her actual starvation in the streets!—a situation to which she had been reduced by the unfeeling and brutal conduct of her own father, exercised towards her from infancy almost to the present time; a father now in affluence, while his innocent and injured daughter is turned, destitute and shelterless, upon the mercy of a pitiless world, compelled to solicit the means of subsistence from the cold hand of charity. For the truth of her assertions she appealed to a person who was perfectly conversant with her sad history; who had stated that, while yet her infancy, Mary had the misfortune to loose her mother—a misfortune she would never have known, but that her father soon procured her a stepmother, who possessed neither the natural ties of a parent towards her, nor the moral requisites of a friend Thus her morn of life commenced under the most unfavorable auspices. She was the only child, and being naturally of a willing and peaceable disposition, when she reached an age at which manual labour could be imposed upon her, she was subjected to the most galling and debasing servitude; and while her young step-sisters received their friends in the parlor, and were strumming a piano, and jabbering French like parrots, Mary was kept in the wash house, or brush in-hand, was scrubbing the pavement in front of her father's house. At length her step-brother growing indignant at the ungenerous treatment she received from his parent, resolved, if possible, to better her condition He stated to his father that the humbling question had been asked by the neighbors, 'whether Mary was a daughter in the house, or a hired scullion;' and insisted that she should be released from such abject humiliation. By persevering in this good feeling, the brother succeeded in ameliorating her situation for a short time, till, on one occasion, her father's wife ordered her, in a very imperative manner to leave her sewing to perform some menial office, when she mildly remonstrated, and reminded her that she had been promised exemption from such duties. The mother became convulsed with passion at this objection, and laid violent hands upon Mary, who retreated from the house, followed by the enraged woman; when, finding it impossible to escape, she turned on her pursuer, and nerved by the numerous wrongs, soon gave her cause to repent that she had made the onset. Foiled thus of satisfaction, and coming off considerably worsted, she instantly laid an exaggerated and partial complaint before her husband, who made immediate preparation for 'horse-whipping his daughter!' His son here interfered, solemnly declaring, that if his father struck Mary with a horse-whip, he would raise the cry of murder till he alarmed the whole neighborhood; and they well knew he would put his threat into execution, so it had the desired effect, procuring her forgiveness for the time.

Thus she attained her eighteenth year; and on the very morning that completed it, 'she had no home!'—Considering it impossible to alter her situation for the worse by matrimony, she accepted the addresses of a young man who had not been the most proverbial for sobriety, yet in whose habits she hoped a change for the better would take place. Alas! vain hope. He soon embraced his former habits with two-fold ardor; and in few short years every article of household comfort followed each other to the pawnbroker's till her last dress disappeared; when, broken-hearted, she was compelled to throw herself upon the public charity, to prolong her miserable existence.

These facts were so amply sustained by the most respectable testimony, that an order was at once obtained for her to receive assistance from the proper authorities without any unnecessary delay.

From the American Farmer.

CURIOUS VEGETABLES.

—Among the many singular productions that fall under our notice, we have seen none more curious than to three we are about to describe; for the seed of which we were indebted to our excellent friend Mr. Legare, editor of the Southern Agriculturist. They were raised in our garden The first is a *Mammoth Bean*, the size of which would have satisfied even 'Jack the Giant Killer,' and we are not sure that it is not the identical one on which he went up to the moon! The pods of this bean weigh half a pound, and are 11 to 12 inches long, 2 a 2¼ wide, 1 to 1¼ thick and the form of that of a Turkish cimiter.—The bean is of a beautiful coral colour, the flowers pure white, very large and fragrant.

The second is a kind of Indian Corn, with the husk *on each grain*. This is very curious While growing, many of the stalks produced the grain on the *tassels* and had no ears; others produced ears like common corn; but the main crop was like the original—every grain enveloped in a thick husk, but set in the ear like common corn, with a husk over the whole, but scarcely any cob. It was sent to Mr. Legare, from Orangeburg, S. C., where it was called *forage corn*

The third is a singular kind of Squash, or more probably Cucumber—the vine and flower exhibiting evident marks of its being a connexion of the cucurbitaceæ family. Its root is perennial, vine a great runner, equal to the gourd, and fruit of the size and shape of a winter bell pear. It has but one seed, and that in the form of a large pumpkin seed, an inch long and half inch wide; this seed has no shell, and is the mere naked cotyledons of the future plant; and it is therefore necessary to plant the whole fruit.—When vegetation commences the seed protrudes from the flower end of the fruit in the form of a cats tongue. The fruit is cooked like early summer Squashes, and is, we think, greatly superior to them—for our ability to judge of them thus we are indebted to Mr Legare, who politely sent us a good mess for our table. We succeeded in raising one vine, and have it now well protected for future bearing. Even this fall, however, it nearly matured its fruit. It is called *mungo* in Charleston, but improperly *Quere*, its botanical name?

Milton, (N. C.) Nov. 23.

THE RATTLE SNAKE.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Most of our readers have doubtless seen the account published in our paper of the 2d inst. of a Rattle Snake in the keeping of Mr. John H. Bobbit, at Person Court House. During the last week the editor of this paper in company with several respectable gentlemen attending Person Superior Court, visited on Tuesday morning, the house occupied by Mr B for the purpose of seeing what was to be a natural curiosity. Mr. Bobbit, willing to gratify us took the reptile out of the cage with his hand and held it by the neck. On account of the approach of cold weather, it had almost arrived at its torpid state and appeared quite docile, which to its keeper was mistaken for tameness. After having been cautioned by one of the company of the danger to which he was exposing himself we left him. In the evening, standing not far from the shop of Mr Bobbit, the editor was informed that the snake had bitten its keeper; in a few minutes we went to Mr. B's. shop, and found him in great agony, this was near sunset, before midnight Mr. B. was a corpse.

We are indebted to a kind friend who was one of the attending physicians, for the following particulars of this melancholy affair.

'The deceased was not bitten by the snake as was at first supposed, by those who were not present, he told our informant (at the time when his mouth and tongue were so much swollen that he could scarcely articulate) 'that the snake did not do it intentionally.' Those who were present say that Mr. B. had the snake out showing it to them, holding it in his left hand, rather loosely, that by an effort of the snake to draw his head back, one of its fangs came in contact with one of Mr. B's, fore fingers about half an inch below the upper joint; he dropped the snake but immediately picked it up, put it in the cage and commenced sucking the wound. A physician was called in and saw the deceased in three minutes after the accident; his eyes were then read—his lips swollen and quivering—he said he should die, and was in the act of falling, when he was assisted to bed. In ten minutes afterwards, every muscle in the system appeared affected with a twitching which continued until he died.—Vomiting commenced in ten minutes after the accident and continued for an hour. No pulse was discovered after thirty minutes from the time the occurrence took place. He appeared to be sensible of all that was passing until about two hours before his death, at which time his breathing became more difficult, which continued to increase until he breathed his last. He died in six and a half hours from the time the poisonous fang entered his flesh—a melancholy instance of human folly.

The deceased was a native of Franklin county, by trade a tailor, about twenty-eight years of age, without a family, and was much respected by the community in which he lived. His last efforts at talking were spent in requesting those around him not to slight the advice of friends as he had done, to view the situation that he was then in, and never handle a snake.

No occurrence that we ever witnessed wrought more powerfully on our feelings, the recollection of it even at this time, strikes us with terror; it is indeed a melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human existence.

[Spectator.

THE MADAWASKA PRISONERS LIBERATED.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that Barnabas Hunnewell, Daniel Savage and Jesse Wheelock, the Madawaska settlers imprisoned in Fredericton Jail, have been released by the Governor of New Brunswick, in consequence of representations made to him by the British Minister at Washington Having been convicted of 'a conspiracy to subvert His Majesty's authority in that Province,' they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of $50 each. They are now pardoned and 'discharged out of custody upon their respectively entering into recognizances to His Majesty, for the payment of the said fines, so imposed upon them, when thereto requested;' an accident says the Portland Advertiser, which it is understood will never happen.

Reduced Duties do not always effect prices to consumers. The duty on coffee was lately reduced 3 cents per lb., on molasses 5 cents per gallon, and on salt 5 cents per bushel; but coffee has been worth about 2 cents, molasses 5 cents, and salt 10 cents, more than in the last year. It is scarcity of supply that mainly affects price: 800.000 bales of American cotton will sell for more money than 1,000,000 and 25,000 hhds. Maryland tobacco for more than 30,000 hhds. But when more is produced than the market will freely take, and the price *per lb.* declines, the *laws of trade* are set aside by bitterness and cursings of the—tariff, as the author of every evil. If the South will 'nullificate' *quantity*, there will be no reason to complain of price!—Niles' Reg.

Milledgeville, Geo. Nov. 17.

A Comet, or meteor, of a singular and striking appearance, was seen in the east, not far above the horizon, on Monday morning, at half past 3 o'clock. Its tail was very brilliant, and of a fan-like shape, as if formed by radii proceeding from the nucleus or body. When first seen on Monday morning, it appeared very large and brilliant, and apparently changed its figure and position with rapidity But this may possibly have been an optical delusion, caused by the state of the atmosphere. It was however, the opinion of the writer of this article, and of another person who saw it at the same time, that it did actually, and more than once, change its place and figure. This phenomenon was again observed on Tuesday morning at four o'clock The observations of such of our friends as are skilled in astronomy, on the appearance of this wonderful and somewhat appalling stranger, will be published with pleasure

[Recorder.

A Mistake.—A fellow in Albany, who was sent with oats to feed horses went off and offered them for sale at the watch-house, which he mistook for a grocery. He confessed his guilt and was sent to jail.

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