

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. III.—NO. 45.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 149.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY EDWARD MULLIKEN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY FIVE CENTS PER SQUARE.

NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Ioveday
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of
Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment, they ever had at this season.

They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported
Hardware and Cutlery,
Embracing a good choice of the most approved,
Carpenter's and Shoe-maker's TOOLS.

Also just opened, a few boxes of nice
CHAMPAGNE,
A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR
CYDER AND ALE,
and on hand some OLD PORT
WINE IN BOTTLES.

The Steamboat



MARLAND.

Will continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leaving Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leaving Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Coringa landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

The Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEAD.

Commenced the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of April, in Ferry Neck on Wednesday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and Saturday, the week following. He will be at Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue of the time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 23rd instant and will end the 20th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the Spring's chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 7 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine bones, sinews of great strength, and fine action; the strength of the dray and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.

WM. BENNY, Jr.
March 29

REMOVAL.

A. T. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, has removed from his former residence in Market Space, to No. 67 Pratt st. near Commerce st. where he has made such arrangements as will enable him to carry on his business in an extensive manner; and by unremitting attention hopes to receive a continuance of Public patronage. He has on hand an assortment of single and double barreled GUNS, flint and percussion; POWDER FLASKS, Shot bags, Percussion caps, Wad cutters, chargers, Nipple wrenches, Washboards Screw drivers, and every other article for the Sportsman's use.

Also, several tons of CANNON BALLS assorted from 3 to 32 lb. each, will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. Ships supplied with Muskets, Cutlasses, Boarding Pikes, and Cartridges at the shortest notice.

The Independent Citizen, Bel-Air, Republican, Annapolis Whig, Eastern Press, Elkton, Telegraph, Chestertown, Village Herald, Princess Ann, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American office.

Baltimore, June 3—14 7w

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.
No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.
may 10

NOTICE.

The subscriber having discovered by a late survey of his tract of land called Alcock's Chance, that that portion of fence heretofore kept up by Thomas Waddle and recently by his heirs and representatives, is on his premises: this is therefore to notify the parties concerned that if said fence is not removed or before the 1st day of next March, the said fence will be appropriated to the use of the subscriber.

GARRISON REESE.
Caroline, June 29th, 1831.

WOOL.



THE Subscriber will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and is prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for any quantity that may be offered.

WILLIAM BECKLEY,
Corner of Washington Street and the Market place, Easton.
HE HAS ON HAND,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, laid in on good terms, which he is SELLING OFF AT COST.

W. B.
May 17

CASH FOR WOOL.

THE subscribers will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and are prepared to pay the highest price in CASH for any quantity that may be offered.

CHASE & FALCONAR,
Woolen Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Baltimore and Liberty sts.

April 19—26
The Eastern Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish this to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American office.

In Caroline County Court, on the Equity side of the same, March term, 1831.
Ordered, that the report of James Sangston, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Philemon Leary, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the first Tuesday of next October Term of said Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in Easton, once a week for three successive weeks, before the said first Tuesday of next October Term.

The report states the amount of sales to be Seven hundred, thirty five dollars, fifty two and one half cents.

Test Jo. Richardson, Clk.
True Copy Test Jo. Richardson Clk.
June 28 S w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

28th March, 1831.

PERSONS intending to apply for the benefit of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," are hereby notified that the persons entitled to relief under said act are those who were insolvent on or before the 1st day of January, 1831, and were indebted to the United States in a sum of money then due which they are unable pay, and who are not indebted as the principal on an official bond, or for public money received and not paid over or accounted for according to law, or for any fine, forfeiture or penalty incurred by the violation of any law of the United States.

Applications for a release or discharge under the act must be made in writing, under oath or affirmation, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, and when he made his insolvency known to his creditors, the causes of such insolvency, and the amount thereof; and also all the estate, real and personal, owned at the time of such insolvency, with a description of the same; and also the manner in which such estate has been disposed of, that is to say, by furnishing a list of the insolvent's creditors at the time of his insolvency, with the amount then due to each; the sums since paid and the balances still remaining due to them respectively, also the sums since paid and balances remaining due to other persons not creditors at the time aforesaid; and what estate or property, if any, owned at the time of his becoming insolvent, or which he has since acquired a right to, has been conveyed or transferred to any other person, with intent to be applied directly or indirectly to the use or benefit of such insolvent or his family; and also a statement of all the estate, if any, and the disposition and condition thereof, which he has since owned or still owns. It may be observed, that the statement aforesaid should be confined exclusively to facts, and arranged in as simple and intelligible a form as possible, unaccompanied by argument or prolix narrative.

As all the facts upon which the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury is to be made, must be previously examined and reported upon by the Commissioners, no communication other than the application referred to in the first section of the act, can be received at the Department, except through that channel.

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
April 19 8m—(2d Aug.)

The Eastern Shore Whig, (Easton,) will please copy the above.

FOR SALE.

THE following FARMS in Talbot county late the property of N. Hammond, Esq. dec'd.

1. The farm commonly called Chancellor's Point, at present occupied by Mr. William Ormen, containing 250 acres. And
2. The farm lying at the head of Bolingbroke Creek, on which Mr. John Kirby resides, containing 227 acres.

The buildings on both Farms are in good order, particularly on the latter, where an expensive Barn and Stable have recently been erected. They are well supplied with wood, and Chancellor's Point contains fine timber.

These farms are situated nearly opposite to the town of Cambridge, which furnishes an excellent market for fish, wild fowl, poultry, pork, vegetables, &c.

For terms apply to the subscriber.
N. HAMMOND,

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, directed to the subscribers at Chesterville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.
Nov 16

From the National Intelligencer.

THE BAND OF CRAPE.

"And bear about the mockery of woe,
"To midnight dances and the public show."

Pork.

When death's keen shaft hath rent in twain,
The rosy links of friendship's truth,
And gathered near his turfy chain,
Love, honor, beauty, glory, youth—
Why lift we on the senseless air,
The banner of our body's woe?
To fleetest clouds our griefs declare,
And waillings on the winds bestow.

To bid the world look on, and weigh
Our anguish in its selfish scale?
Mete out the cypress where we stray,
And ask the cheek how deep 'tis pale?
And gauge our fears, and count our sighs,
As, such might calm the brow of sorrow?
Give to its gaze our streaming eyes,
And of its icy pities borrow?

Else, wherefore, by the wayside weep
For those whose day is pasty
Or, lure them from that dreamless sleep,
Whither we, too, unconscious haste?
Oh! rather far, let earth retain
All who have sought her chilly rest;
Since they who first that refuge gain,
Soonest forget—are soonest blest!

Still, if grief's bounties thou would'st share,
Go—tread the forest's inmost glen;
Go—wreathe the forest's inmost glen;
Thence waft some sacrifice of prayer,
Though heard of God—unknown of men!
And there, 'mid vesper shades reclining,
While deep dread sighs the bosom, scarce,
Learn how the wounded heart repining,
Can mourn in crimson, as in crime.

Or—when the riving bell comes down,
Play thou "the maniac wild, and laugh,"
Or seek in wine who sorrows drown,
And with them wassail goblets quaff!
Yet, no—this madness may not be;
The soul hath still its thoughtful hours,
When moonbeams walk, and spirits cease,
The strugglings of its waken'd powers!"

Then bitter and more bitter flows
The tide of never-ending tears;
Nor sable garb—nor publish'd woe,
Shall chase the gloom dark memory wears;
'Tis here to weed the grassy bed,
And breathe on flowers that prostrate lie,
(Whose fragrance died not with the dead)
A painful immortality!

No trappings, vaunted 'midst the crowd,
Deep-stricken pangs shall e'er control;
'Tis silent strength—not cant'ra'ct loud,
'That flows forever through the soul!
Then, thus, mourn not Youth's eagle feigness—
That Age withdraws his locks of grey—
That Pleasure's bow has lost its sweetness,
And Beauty's blossom pass'd away!

From the New York Evening Post.

When shall my soul, in silent peace,
"Resign life's joyful day?"
My weary heart its throbbing cease.

—When I beheld her first,
She was all life, and bloom and loveliness;
Her eye's bright beam spoke of unclouded hopes—
Her lingering smile seemed the proud light of day
Melted to evening's pensiveness. In her,
The many charms which youth and beauty gave
Were tempered with the purity of mind.
The sweet intelligence that always shone
In her "soft ways of pleasantness," with wit
So sportive, yet so gentle, was combined,
That to the wearied spirits, it was like
The enlivening brilliancy of some clear stream
Sparkling in moonlight—and her varying mien,
Lovely in all its change, still was fraught
With so much tenderness, that I did love
To watch its kindly spreading influence,
Amidst her social scenes—

Oh, long her memory will be fondly held
Within my breast!
But, then art gone—
Gone to the lonely grave—thou farc thee well;
The eloquence of grief cannot recall
Thee back to life.

Yet her similitude
Will oft be traced with tearful interest
In her own lovely child. Oh, sweet memento!
To a fond father's heart how passing dear!
She in her wonted loveliness, shall still
Be shrouded in memory, and when my thoughts,
By wandering fancy led, shall visit scenes
And days gone by, her image will appear
Unto my spirit, bright and beautiful
As a reflected form upon the waves,
When gentle zephyrs heave them

A FASHIONABLE DAY IN LONDON.

In the Morning all is calm—not a mouse stirring before ten o'clock, when the shops begin to open. Milk women with their pails perfectly neat, suspended at the two extremities of a yoke carefully shaped to fit the shoulders, and surrounded with small tin measures of cream, ring at every door with reiterated pulls, to hasten the servants, who come half-asleep, to receive a measure as big as an egg, being the allowance of a family—for it is necessary to explain, that milk is not here for food or to drink, but a tincture; an elixir exhibited in drops, five or six at most, in a cup of tea, morning and evening. It would be difficult to say what taste or what quality those drops may impart, but so it is, and nobody thinks of questioning the propriety of the custom.

A single carriage is seen passing. The first considerable stir is the drum and military music of the guards, marching from the barracks to Hyde Park, having at their head three or four negro giants, striking high, gracefully and strong, the loud sounding cymbal. About three o'clock the fashionable world begin to show some signs of life, issuing forth to visits, or rather to leave cards at the doors of friends never seen in crowds or assemblies—go to the shops—see sights—or lounge in Bond street, an ugly, inconvenient street, the attractions of which are difficult to understand. At five or six they return home to dress for dinner. From six to eight the noise of wheels

increase—it is the dinner hour. A multitude of carriages, with two eyes of flame starting in the dark before each of them, shake the pavement and the very houses, following and crossing each other at full speed; stopping suddenly, a footman jumps down, runs to the door, and lifts up the heavy knocker—gives a great knock, then several small ones in quick succession—then with all his might, flourishing, as on a drum, with an art, and an air, and a delicacy of touch, which quote the quality, the rank, and the fortune of his master.

For two hours or nearly, there is a pause; at ten, a redoublement comes on. This is the great crisis of dress, of noise and rapidity—a universal hubbub; a sort of uniform grinding mill with fifty pair of stones; and if I was not afraid of appearing to exaggerate, I should say, that it came upon the ear like the fall of Niagara, heard at twenty miles distance. This crisis continues undiminished till twelve or one o'clock, then less and less during the rest of the night—till at the approach of day, a single carriage is now heard now and then at a great distance.

Great assemblies are called routs or parties; but the people who give them, in their invitations, only say, that they will be at home such a day, and that some weeks beforehand. The houses in which these takes place is frequently stripped from top to bottom—beds, draws, and all ornamental furniture, are carried out of sight, to make room for a crowd of well-dressed people, received at the door of the principal apartment by the mistress of the house, standing, who smiles at every new comer with a look of acquaintance. Nobody sits; there is no conversation, no cards, no music; only elbowing, turning and winding from room to room, then, at the end of an hour, escaping to the hall-door to wait for the carriage, spending more time upon the threshold among footmen than you have done on stairs with their masters. From this rout you drive to another, after waiting your turn to arrive at the door, perhaps half an hour, the street being full of carriages, you alight, being the same round, and end in the same manner.

Improvement of Corn.—The editor of the American Farmer has been several years in the habit of improving corn by crossing different varieties, with great advantage. If he has a variety with small ears, which he deems good in other respects, he plants it in the rows with another kind with large ears, that flowers at the same time, and, at the time of the tassels appearing, carefully cuts away the male flowers (or tassels) of the large eared kind. By this operation, large ears are produced of the small eared kind. There are some kinds of early corn, which, though excellent in other respects for green corn, are very much injured by the coloring matter of the red cobs. This he attempted to remedy last summer by transferring the corn from the red to the white cob in the same way, and he thinks with success. He planted some of the red cob Tussocks, which he thinks the best early green corn, in the rows with the largest eared white cob sugar corn; he could not, about half and half. As the tassels of the sugar corn made their appearance, he carefully cut them away, leaving the white tassels to supply the pollen from the tassels or male flowers of the red cob Tussocks. The result was, he had the Tussocks corn on the white cob of the sugar corn, as he desired. From his experiments, the editor concludes, that any variety of corn may, at pleasure, thus be transferred to the cob of any other variety that flowers at the same time, and that a large eared kind can be found that flowers at the proper time, the smallest eared kind may be made to produce the coloring matter of the red cobs. He has not yet published his experiments with the improvement of tobacco of the cob; but, has no doubt, that by the same process, the thick cob of some tobacco may be improved. Suppose the thick cob had been planted in the row with some other that usually has a small cob, and the tassels of the latter cut off as above directed, would not the desired variety of corn be obtained on the small cob?

THE HORNED SNAKE.

The tales of the nursery have thrown some suspicion on the Natural History, if not the actual existence of this serpent. There is, perhaps, no one, who cannot remember the tale, when around the blazing hearth, at Winter's eve, he hung wondering and alarmed on the gossip of the good nurse, while she recounted the marvellous memoirs of this malignant foe of our race. How he rolled after his terrified antagonist, pursuing him in all his terrific windings, with the red to the very end of his tail, to survey the ground when his enemy had eluded his pursuit—and in the madness of his fury striking his deadly weapon into the garbled oak, behind which his victim had sought safety, causing it in a moment to wither and die. These marvels, which so aptly agree with the credulity of early years, are apt to lead the riper judgment to reject the whole as a fable; thus excluding together the wonders of fiction, and the realities of fact. For, without doubt, some of the peculiar characteristics attributed to the serpent in the nursery tale, belong, as authentic accounts to its natural history—as will appear from the following statement made us by an intelligent and scientific gentleman of this town.

A few years ago, a young man of respectability in this town, passing through a wood about five miles distant, encountered one of these serpents, which immediately attacked him without being at all provoked. His eye chanced to fall upon it, at the moment it had thrown itself into the hoop form, and having a stick in his hand, he fortunately parried the blow aimed at him, by striking the reptile as it threw itself towards him. Not discouraged by his failure, the snake renewed the charge—the gentleman stepping backwards and defending himself with his cane; for he had heard of the danger of running from the foe. In this way he defended himself successfully against several attempts to strike him. The enraged creature at every failure immediately throwing himself into the same form and springing towards him, with the tail foremost. After the eighth effort, the serpent, whether from exhaustion, or the blows he had received, was unable to resume the form in which it had continued its attacks, though it made several unsuccessful attempts to do so; and was killed by the gentleman and brought to town where it was examined by the gentleman who has furnished us with these facts.

It was between seven and a half and eight feet long, and seven inches in circumference—of a light ash color, with dark ash spots along the back—tapering in its form, and with a hard horny substance, about two inches long at the end of the tail, which was sufficiently pointed to inflict a wound. Under the tail, about an inch long, through which, when the snake was pressed slightly upwards, projected a small polished tube about the size of a common straw, brought, however, to a point—through this tube it is supposed the virus was injected into the wound made by the horn, which pressed upon a bag or sac of poison, situated at the spot where the horn was joined to the body. When the point struck any object, it was slightly elevated—thus at the same time pressing upon the sac at the root, and protruding the tube through the slit directly to the wound.

The gentleman who killed it, states that, as well as he could ascertain, the serpent leaped forward about a length and a half, or about twelve feet, at each effort it made to strike.—The motion was quick and strong, and consisted in throwing itself from the hoop form into a straight line, while the force it employed seemed to push it forward about four feet at every exertion.

These facts may be implicitly relied upon, as both gentlemen are well known, for veracity and honor. The snake itself was examined by many of our citizens who will vouch the truth of this statement. Several, we understand, of the same tribe have been killed in this neighborhood. We have heard of no instance of a person being struck by them, though accounts have been furnished us of dogs, &c. being suddenly killed by some unknown means, while hunting on the adjacent mountains. These have been laid, we know not how justly, to this formidable serpent.

From our limited reading on such subjects, we are perhaps wrong, in supposing that it is a non-descript. The Coluber Linnæus, with its hundred species, seems to have nothing common with this serpent—the head, and not the tail, giving it its peculiar character. The Coluber aquaticus of South Carolina, appears to come nearer to the description here given; but in that, there is no other peculiarity than that of the horny substance at the end of the tail. The mode of offence and defence, do not appear to be different from those of other serpents. We must leave the subject however, to more learned heads than ours. Will Dr. Mitchell be so good as to furnish us with some theories in regard to this wonder of the serpentine family.

From the Courier & Enquirer.

THE DOG LAW.

This law, lately passed by the good fathers of the city, however well it was intended, is based upon some errors, which I shall shortly mention.

It is a mistake to believe that heat causes madness more than cold. In no part of the world are dogs as plenty, and in such numbers running at large, as in most West India Islands, still no instances of madness are known there. On the contrary, we find that most cases of madness happen in northern climates, and in cold weather, in Norway, Sweden, Russia, and in the Canadas, and we also had no more mad dogs, than we have at present, during the cold of last winter, than is usual in summer.

Bad food and want of nourishment are the principal causes of madness of dogs; the dog is a carnivorous animal, and other food is ungenial to his nature. I have made it a subject of inquiry, as well here as in Europe, and heard it always confirmed, that butchers dogs never run mad, undoubtedly because they live on meat and blood, and have plenty of it. In many parts of Germany the milk carts are drawn by dogs even in the heart of summer, but I never heard of madness among them, because they are well taken care of.

The present law being enforced, compels owners of dogs, to chain them up in their houses; thus dogs, accustomed to run at large, are suddenly compelled to a life, to which they are not used, which certainly must increase their disposition for sickness at the same time, a natural intercourse is entirely interrupted contrary to their nature, and this is a frequent cause of madness, as has been ascertained by experiments. The suspected danger in the streets, is thus increased within doors.

Only those dogs who have no masters, and are not taken care of, and rather than to carry on an exterminating warfare against one of the most faithful, noble, and useful animals, the attention should only be turned to those owners of dogs, who run at large. These could easily be distinguished from the others by the following course:—
Let every owner of a dog be compelled to pay a tax, (say three dollars) for it, and let for such a dog a brass or tin mark be handed to the owner, with the number on it, under which he was registered at the office; let such which he was fastened to the collar of the dog, and only such dogs be permitted to run at large, the mark being a sign that they have a master and taken care of. Let only those dogs which run without a mark, be seized, and levy a heavy fine on such owners as are convicted of leaving their dogs at large, without being registered and those individuals who should imitate or forge such mark and registered number.

Similar arrangements exist in many parts of Europe, where even the most despotic governments do not consider themselves entitled to infringe so far upon individual rights and property of citizens as the present dog law of this city does. We shall not dwell here upon the cruel conduct practised and the demoralizing effect produced in many youths, resulting from the present form and extent of the law. Rather than permit the cruelties now daily committed, and to license the whole community as flayers, let the seized dogs be handed alive and killed in a retired place by a person appointed for this purpose.

J. L. W.

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Beat this!—The Oxford Observer (Me.) states that the wife of James Buckminister, of Franconia, (N. H.) has had, since the year 1824, NINE children, at three births—three at the first, two at the second, and four at the last! They are all boys, and are all living and doing well.—Boston Transcript.

The pitiless storms of the last winter, says the Virginia Press, seem to have exterminated in this region, the race of Partridges. The afflicting sound of "Bob White!" which we usually hear from these lively harbingers of a goodly harvest, has not this season fallen upon our ear; and we have heard of but a solitary partridge in our county. Our forests are scarce of birds of all kinds, and but few squirrels are to be seen.

THE AMERICAN COLONY AT LIBERTY.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

We have been favored with the following address, delivered by Rev. THOMAS J. HARRISON, Chaplain of the U. S. Frigate *Java*, to the African emigrants at Monrovia, during the late visit of that ship to the settlement—it is creditable to his philanthropy and patriotism, and contains the most valuable advice to the emigrants.

On Sabbath day the 20th of February last, Capt. KENNEDY, of the U. S. Frigate *Java*, then lying in the bay of Monrovia, requested the Chaplain of the ship to go on shore and preach to the emigrants. Accordingly notice was given to the people of the Colony, and at 11 o'clock the Chaplain, (accompanied by several of the principal officers of the ship) repaired to the Methodist Meeting House in *Monrovia*, and being unusually affected at the sight of a large, well dressed, respectable looking congregation of worshippers, in their own proper country, Africa, he was excited from the impulse of the occasion, to deliver the following extemporaneous address previous to public worship. Some of the citizens wishing to have a copy of the address, it was afterwards omitted to writing.

"How pleasing is the scene before me, and how deeply interesting the circumstances that attend it. You are indeed a singular, a happy, a highly favored people. Redeemed from the land of slavery, transplanted into the country of your forefathers, in full possession of freedom, of liberty, of the means of improvement; in the enjoyment of all social and religious blessings, with the Bible in your hands, the gospel and ordinances of the sanctuary in your mind, together with the greatest of all inducements set before you for becoming a great, a wise and an independent nation. These things constitute you a highly privileged people, and furnish considerations of deep and momentous interest to each and every one of you. You are each concerned in each other's welfare.

"Thus situated, and thus circumstanced, you hold a high, a conspicuous and a most responsible station. On you and on your prudence, good order and wise conduct, depend the prosperity and well being of your numerous offspring. You may procure for them all the blessings of a wisely instituted and well ordered government. You may present them as the fruits of your industry with rich and highly cultivated farms. Some of them may be extensively engaged in commerce. In short, teach your children to avoid idleness as a canker of virtue and destroyer of the soul