

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 47.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 151.

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

THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements are inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR, and continued weekly for TWENTY
FIVE CENTS per square.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.
Branch Bank at Easton, June 29d. 1831.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockhold-
ers in this institution, that an ELEC-
TION will be held at the Banking House in
Easton, on the first Monday (1st day) of Au-
gust next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.
M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of
choosing from among the Stockholders, thir-
teen Directors for the Branch Bank aforesaid,
for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
June 28 w Cashier.

CASH FOR NEGROES
The subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk
of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowl-
edging the many preferences in the purchase
of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the East-
ern Shore to still continue their preference
to him for

**FOR ONE HUNDRED
NEGROES,**
from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he
will give higher prices than any real purchaser
that is now in the market, or may hereafter
come. Any person having negroes, of the
above ages, will do well in giving the preference
to
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel,
nov. 16.

Sheriff's notice.
The subscriber being very desirous of clos-
ing the collection of officers' fees now due for
the present year, within the time prescribed
by law, respectfully requests all persons in-
debted for the same to call on him at his office
in Easton, where he may be found at almost any
time, ready for the reception of the same. It
is also hoped that those who cannot make a
convenient call on him, will very soon be pre-
pared to receive a call from his deputies in the
respective districts of this county. The Law-
yers, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally
expect punctual payment, which makes a speedy
collection necessary.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER SHIF.
may 24

REMOVAL.
A. T. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, has re-
moved from his former residence in
Market Space, to No. 67 Pratt st. near Com-
merce st. where he has made such arrange-
ments as will enable him to carry on his busi-
ness in an extensive manner, and by the con-
tinuance of his former patrons. He has on hand
an assortment of single and double barreled
rifles, flint and percussion; POWDER
FLASKS, Shot bags, Percussion caps, Wad
cutters, chargers, Nipple wrenches, Washrags
Screw drivers, and every other article for the
Sportman'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, Del. Air; Press,
Republican, Annapolis; Village Her-
ald, Princess Ann, will publish the above to
the amount of two dollars each, and charge
American office.
Baltimore, June 3—14 Tw

**INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY
OFFICE.**
No 43 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times ob-
tain 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 prom-
ises will be thankfully received and promptly
attended to—charges moderate.
JOHN BUSK.
may 10

**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; leave
Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morn-
ings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis
and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday
mornings at 8 o'clock for Chestertown, by
Corsica landing, and return the same day.
Passage and fare the same as last year.
All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at
the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
march 22

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. A letter to the subscri-
ber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr.
S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the sub-
scriber at Centreville, will meet immediate at-
tention.
THOS. W. OVERLEY.
nov 16

Job Printing
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY
AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECU-
TED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE SOUND OF THE SEA.

By Mrs. HEMANS.

Thou art sounding on, thou mighty sea,
For ever and the same!
The ancient rocks yet ring to thee,
Whose thunders naught can tame,
Oft many a glorious voice is gone,
From the rich towers of earth,
And hush'd in many a lovely tone
Of mournfulness or mirth.
The Dorian flute that sigh'd of yore,
Along thy wave, is still;
The harp of Judah peals no more
On Zion's awful hill.
And Memnon's lyre has lost the chord
That breathed the mystic tone,
And the songs, at Rome's high triumph's pour'd,
Are with her eagles flown.
And mute the Moorish horn, that rang
O'er stream and mountain free,
And the hymn the leagued Crusaders sang,
Methid died in Galilee.

But thou art swelling on, thou deep,
Through many an olden clime,
Thy billowy anthem, ne'er to sleep
Until the close of time.
Thou liftest up thy solemn voice
To every wind and sky,
And all our earth's green shores rejoice
In that one harmony.

It fills the noontide calm profound,
The sunset's heaven of gold;
And the still midnight hears the sound,
E'en as when first it roll'd.
Let there be silence deep and strange,
Where scattered cities rose!
Thou speakest of one who doth not change—
So may our hearts repose.

The following Psalm, written for the occasion
by the Hon. J. Q. Adams, was sung at the celebra-
tion in Quincy on the 4th inst.
Sing to the Lord, a song of Praise,
Assemble, ye who love his name;
Let congregated millions raise
Triumphant Glory's loud acclaim.
From earth's remotest regions come;
Come greet your Maker and your King,
With harp, with timbrel, and with drum;
His praise let Hill and Valley sing.
Your praise, the Lord will not disdain;
The humble soul is his delight;
Sings, on your couches swell the strain;
Break the dull stillness of the night.
Rejoice in glory—bid the storm,
Bid thunder's voice his praise expand;
And while your lips the chorus form
Grasp for the fight, his vengeful brand.

Go forth in arms! Jehovah reigns;
Bind all their scepter'd kings in chains
Their peers with iron fetters bind.
Then to the Lord shall praise ascend;
Then all mankind, with one accord,
And Freedom's voice till time shall end,
In pealing Anthems—Praise the Lord.

TO MIDNIGHT.
From *Happy Recollections*, by B. BARDALL.
'Tis solemn midnight—and the God of sleep
Hath shed around his welcome powers of rest.
The gay are tired—the poor forget to weep,
And each enjoys the balmy his soul loves best.
But, can I slumber?—no—this anxious breast
Too long hath nursed its feelings as they rise.
To hopes of fame—thou, Heaven, canst well attest
How oft this heart has heard my nightly sighs—
Thou lamp, how oft thy light hath beamed on sleep-
less eyes.

All earth repotes—yet that general sway
Of rest remains unfehl, unwhish'd by me,
Save that it kindly grants from active day,
A few short hours when every thought is free!
And when I hear the chimes of midnight play,
'Tis but a sign and fancy takes her flight,
And as afar she wings her happy way,
Her golden pinions flutter with delight,
As if she scorned the joys—the peace of earthly
night!

From the *Chronicle and Marylander*.
Commencement at Mount Saint Mary's College
EMMITSBURGH, June 30th, 1831.
This was a proud day for Mount St. Mary's
College. I almost envied the learned
president & professors, the merited gratification
which they must have felt. Here was proof,
convincing proof that the toils of their scholastic
year had not been spent in vain. From an
early hour of the morning the College
Halls were opened, and I was surprised to find
them thronged with such a number of visitors
from different and distant places,—not only
from the adjacent village, from Gettysburgh,
Frederick, Hagerstown and Chambersburg,
but also Baltimore, Washington and Philadel-
phia. This fact is a tribute to the merit and
increasing celebrity of this institution. The
presence of so many respectable witnesses,
thus drawn together from different points,
to behold the students crowned with academic
honors and proving their title to them, must
have a happy influence on their youthful minds.
We were first introduced into the rooms in
which the writings, maps, paintings, &c. were
exhibited.
A single glance around was suffi-
cient to convince me what genius existed here,
and that a taste for the fine arts was encourag-
ed, and that it was directed by able instructors.
The chief object of attraction was a copy of
the large engraving of West's celebrated paint-
ing of Christ healing the sick. The young
gentleman who made the copy, Joseph Pre-
ciosos, had been extremely successful in preserv-
ing all the characteristics of the original. He
was honored with the highest premium in this
department; but the admiration of all and the
astonishment of many who gazed with delight
upon these first fruits of his pencil, must have
made the honor doubly gratifying.
At one o'clock a small balloon was let off by
a group of busy students, who seemed quite de-
lighted with this mode of rendering science
subservient to amusement. It ascended beau-
tifully, following a southwest direction, until
it disappeared over the blue top of the moun-
tain.

At this moment we were admitted into the
College Hall to witness the still more interest-
ing scenes and ceremonies of the day. An el-
egant platform was occupied by the Rev'd
President and faculty. On either side were
successive rows of seats filled with interesting
youths, whose countenances seemed beaming
with the hope of honorable distinction. Im-
mediately below was an enclosure reserved for
the Orchestra, which was occupied exclusiv-
ly by the amateurs of music among the stu-
dents; and the remaining space among the stu-
dents, but the scene we had come to witness,
could have assembled in this retired spot—
After some very impressive prefatory re-
marks, the Rev'd Dr. Purcell president, dis-
tributed the premiums, and at the close of this
celebration addressed in the Latin lan-
guage the candidates for degrees, and then
proceeded to confer them. The degree of
Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Francis
Higgins of Norfolk, and that of Master of
Arts on Ed. Purcell of Lancaster, Pa., Wil-
liam Owings of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. John
McCluskey of New York, Rev'd John Hughes
of Philadelphia, and Rev'd Peter Shrieber of
Richmond, Va. Several addresses were then
delivered by the graduates and their students.
The first Latin ode to the Polish Patriot ar-
my, was a very creditable specimen of classic
composition. The fire and feeling of the young
speaker may have disarmed my criticism; but
he certainly gave expression to noble senti-
ments in strong and flowing language; and a
compliment is due to his very distinct utter-
ance which enabled the Latin Scholar to fol-
low him with delight through this spirited ap-
peal to patriotism. Composition in the classic
languages, especially poetical composition is
so rare an attainment in this country, that
my pleasure was greatly enhanced by hearing
likewise in the course of the evening an ori-
ginal ode in Greek Sapphic verse. I know that
some men of education are opposed to the
great expenditure of time and labour neces-
sary to acquire facility in the versification of
these languages; but also know that classic
literature will not flourish unless an enthusias-
tic admiration of its beauties shall induce us to
devote the time and labor necessary to under-
stand them thoroughly and imitate them with
facility.
The second speaker recited, very happily,
an original translation of the passage in the
first Book of Lucretius's Pharsalia, which de-
scribes the character of Pompey and Caesar,
and the crossing of the Rubicon. I had read
the version of Rowe, and can affirm without
hesitation that this was far superior to
it,—more spirited, and more true to the ori-
ginal. We were afterwards entertained for
twenty minutes with an interesting speech on
Poland. The orator, Wm. Hill of Marl-
borough, Maryland, evinced considerable knowl-
edge of Polish and European history, and
spoke in a strain of feeling, which, to repeat
his own words, "found an echo in every sur-
rounding breast." An Eulogium on the French
language pronounced in French by an Ameri-
can youth, who charmed the audience by the
beauty of his boasting and the beauty of his
pronunciation,—was succeeded by a poem on
the fall of Zalazara.—The facts and some of the
associations attending the conquest of Granada;
but our illustrious countryman himself could
not have been displeas'd with the use that was
made of his pages.
Materiam superat opus.

Francis Sumter of South Carolina, came
forward as the defender of ancient chivalry.
For one half hour and more I listened with
increasing delight (and my feelings were those
of the whole assembly,) to this flow of bright
thoughts, splendid figures, clear description,
lucid arguments and glowing appeal to the
feelings. But when at the close of his dis-
course he maintained that although the "forms
of Ancient Chivalry had disappeared, its spirit
was still inextinguishable among us." I then
he addressed to the heroism of our revolution-
ary patriots, and to the gallant exploits of our
young nation on land, on lake, on ocean, we
were all borne irresistibly along by the tide
of his enthusiasm. There was nothing of the
school-boy in his language or his delivery; and
though it is generally no mark of wisdom to
form prognostics of future eminence from dis-
plays of this nature, yet I will venture to pre-
dict that, when time shall have chastened the
somewhat romantic coloring of his thoughts
and the splendid imagery of his style, he will
nobly maintain the high name and honors of
his revolutionary parent.

James Melroe of N. York, acquitted himself
in a manner surpassing all expectation, and
above the meed of praise that such a notice
can bestow. Marcus Curtius was the subject
of the poem which he pronounced, and which,
as we were given to understand, was altered
from some original less adapted to declamation.
For full and perfect expression in voice, in
look and gesture of the most varied feelings,
this young gentleman stood evidently pre-em-
inent. His command of the passions of his
hearers was proved by the deep attention, the
suppressed breathing and the absolute stillness
of the whole assembly. There was an instat-
ment when the entire audience was completely elec-
trified by his vivid representation of Curtius
rushing into the awful gulph. Every head
was involuntarily raised and bent forward as
if to catch the last sight of the self-devoted
hero. I observe with regard to this young gen-
tleman, that besides several honors for suc-
cess in the classic department, he obtained
the premium, not only for elocution, but also
for knowledge of history, knowledge of the
theory of music and projection of maps. And
we had in the course of the day as satisfac-
tory evidence of his proficiency in the two last
accomplishments, as in that of speaking. A
very remarkable instance of varied talents
was afforded by Joseph Preciosos pronouncing
an eulogium on Columbus in the Spanish
tongue; but with such eloquence of voice and
countenance, and such grace of action, as to
win the attention even of those who did not
understand the language in which he spoke.
Francis Higgins of Norfolk, who had just been
honored with the degree of A. B. closed the
interesting display with an address on the de-
cline and revival of letters, well written, teem-
ing with erudition and rich in classic allusions.
There were passages also in his valedictory
above the ordinary tone of similar addresses.
To exemplify this I quote, as nearly in his
own words as I can remember, the manner in
which he introduced and applied the lines of
Persius to his preceptor Cornutus:—
"The last echo of my voice," said he "shall
soon have died away in this hall: the last giv-
ing of St. Mary's steple shall have disap-
peared, and the blue outline of her mountain
have faded from my view; yet the calm still
voice of remembrance will often, often whis-

per me of my mountain companions, and
will then feel a melancholy joy in repeating,
whiffancy recalls some known voice or fami-
liar countenance!"
Tum ceterum longos memini consumere
soles
Eteum primas epul's decerpere noctes
Uam opus et requiem pariter disponimus
atq;o.

Here and after the distribution of premi-
ums and the conferring of degrees and in the
intervals between the addresses, our ears were
delighted with exquisite strains of music by
the folligate Amateurs. The composition
performed were generally oeratures by the
great masters of musical Science, as Mozart,
Rossi, &c. and the pleasure which I enjoyed
was equalled by my astonishment at the high
degree of perfection to which this delightful
accomplishment is cultivated by these in-
teresting youths. For this, great credit is un-
doubtedly due to their talented and scientific
professors and teachers great credit for their
evident proficiency in so many departments.
But it appears to me (and every thing I saw
was calculated to strengthen the impression),
that an enthusiastic love of excellence in every
branch of study,—a spirit of honorable
emulation constantly sustained, and the advan-
tages of a situation retired from every dis-
tracting object and occasion—must be taken
into the estimate, along with the native talents
of the students, and the skill and unremitting
care of their instructors, to account for this
extraordinary proficiency and varied merit
displayed on this day.

I believe that every one, who like me, wit-
nessed this commencement at Mount St. Mary's
College, Emmitsburgh, came away feeling a
deep interest in its welfare and breathing an
ardent prayer for its permanent prosperity.
A FRIEND TO SCIENCE.

THE TREATY OF VERONA.

Among the papers lately introduced into
the discussions in France, is the Treaty of
Verona, which having laid our hands upon a
Copy of it, may not be amiss at the present
time to bring to the recollection of our readers.
With that view we offer them the following
translation of the Treaty, the authenticity
of which cannot be doubted, as it is recogniz-
ed by CHATEAUBRIAND, one of the signers to
it, in a book recently published in his own
country.—*Nat. Intell.*

TRANSLATION.
FROM THE JOURNAL DE D'AYRE OF THE 17TH
MARCH, 1831.
Diplomatists pretend that France is bound by
all the treaties, without exception, that have
been concluded between the late expelled Gov-
ernments and the other powers. It is also bound
by the following Treaty, translated from an
English Journal or paper, published in 1823.
SECRET TREATY OF VERONA.—The under-
signed, specially authorized to make some ad-
ditions to the Treaty of the Holy Alliance, af-
ter having exchanged their respective creden-
tials, have agreed as follows:

Art. 1. The high contracting Powers being
convinced that the system of Representative
Government is the best system for the main-
tenance of the sovereignty of the people with the
divine right, and in the most solemn man-
ner, to use all their efforts to put an end
to the system of Representative Governments
in whatever country it may exist in Europe,
and to prevent its being introduced in those
countries where it is not yet known.

Art. 2. As it cannot be doubted that the li-
berty of the press is the most powerful means
used by the pretended supporters of the Rights
of Nations, to the detriment of those of Prin-
ces, the high contracting Parties promise re-
ciprocally to adopt all proper measures to sup-
press it, not only in their own States, but also
in the rest of Europe.

Art. 3. Convinced that the principles of re-
ligion contribute most powerfully to keep na-
tions in the state of passive obedience which
they owe to their Princes, the high contracting
parties declare it to be their intention to sus-
tain, in their respective States, those measures
which the clergy may adopt, with the aim of
anchoring their own interests, so intimately
connected with the preservation of the authority
of Princes; and the contracting Powers join
in offering their thanks to the Pope, for what
he has already done for them, and solicit his
constant co-operation in their views of sub-
mitting the nations.

Art. 4. The situation of Spain and Portu-
gal unite unhappily all the circumstances to
which this Treaty has particularly reference.
The high contracting parties, in confiding to
France the care of putting an end to them, en-
gage to assist her in the manner which may
be the least compromitt to their own peo-
ple and the people of France, by means of sub-
sidy on the part of the two empires, of twenty
million of francs every year, from the date
of the signature of this Treaty to the end of the
war.

Art. 5. In order to establish in the Peninsula
the order of things which existed before the
revolution of 1808, and to insure the entire
execution of the articles of the Treaty, the
high contracting parties give to each other the
reciprocal assurance, that as long as their
views are not fulfilled, rejecting all other ideas
of utility, or other measures to be taken, they
will address themselves with the shortest pos-
sible delay, and to all their agents in foreign
countries, with the view to establish connec-
tions tending towards the accomplishment of
the objects proposed by this Treaty.

Art. 6. This Treaty shall be renewed with
such changes as new circumstances may give
occasion for, either at a new Congress, or at
the court of one of the contracting parties,
as soon as the war with Spain shall be ter-
minated.

Art. 7. The present Treaty shall be ratif-
ied, and the ratifications exchanged at Pa-
ris within the space of six months.
Mde at Verona, the 23d Nov. 1823.
Signed: For Austria, METTERNICH; for
France, CHATEAUBRIAND; for Prussia,
BERNSTEM FOR RUSSIA, NESSELRODE.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.
On a disadvantage of raising a crop of Turnips
from untruce Seed.
I have observed that it is not generally
known that large quantities of Turnip Seed
are saved and sold from the refuse Turnips left
in the round during winter, many of which are
of a shape and flavor of the white Spanish
radish, being deep in the ground are preserved
from winter frost, and are productive of the
fine seed in appearance—to which the true
whi flat turnips naturally inclines to degene-

rate, unless particular care is taken in raising
the seed. I experienced a disappointment in
my crops in the year 1815, which put me on
my guard ever since.

I cultivated and manured in fine order, on
the Norfolk plan, a large piece of ground for
Turnips, and made applications for Seed which I
used to get it of good quality, but the person
had sold all he had a few days previous, but
referred me to the only person likely to have
it, at the same time observing he had doubts
of the purity of any Seed he had remaining on
hand.

Having no choice, I went to the place where
I saw large boxes full of seed of remarkable
white appearance, handsomely labelled with
white Norfolk Seed. I purchased what I
had occasion for as did also my worthy
neighbour the late George Lindemur, who
had prepared in good order, at considerable
expense, upwards of four acres. The seed
we purchased was sown and grew finely, and
we were calculating on many hundred bush-
els of fine Turnips, fit for market; but on ex-
amining the crop at maturity, our disappointment
and loss was great and discouraging, not
one bushel could we get fit for market from
the whole sowing as most of them were long
shaped, rough and strong tasted, evidently the
offspring of refuse Spikes Turnips.

On commencing my Seed Store in 1821, I
turned my attention to raising of Turnips, and
other seeds as demand required, and after
some experiments, I succeeded in raising the
turnip seed, true, from which sweet white
flat turnips can be raised of the finest quality
and have continued to raise the seed annually
ever since, the superior value of it over the
skallon or refuse turnip seed imposed me, is
now known to many, requiring seven or eight
bushels for an acre, to the orders at the store
of Sinclair and Moore, where it can be obtain-
ed at any season of the year.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.
CLAREMONT NURSERY, July 14 1831.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The Journal of Commerce publishes a com-
munication made to the Gazette de France,
which tends to throw light on the dissatis-
faction of the republican party in that country,
with the policy adopted by the Government,
since the accession of Louis Philippe. The
writer states that during the days of July he
was placed near the person of Lafayette, and
was enabled to see and understand what was
going on. He accuses the Government of
violating the much talked of Programme of
the Hotel de Ville, which, under the circum-
stances, might be considered as the compact
between the agents of the revolution, and the
person elevated to the throne, and likewise
as declaratory of the principles on which the
Provisional Government should be erected,
until the sense of the nation could be taken.

It appears that the mention of the Duke
of Orleans was received worse than coldly when
first announced to the citizen soldiers assem-
bled at the Hotel de Ville, after the events of
the three days. Many exclaimed, very natu-
rally, we think, "No more Bourbons!" These
appearances suggested to General Dubourg
these memorable words.

"What has occurred will make your High-
ness ever forget them, we will endeavor to re-
fresh your memory."
When the Deputies began to assemble from
their hiding places, the actors in the revolution
person elevated to the throne, and likewise
power defacto, necessary in the circumstances
to take the initiative measures. But they de-
manded that whatever measures were adopted,
should be submitted to the People for their
definitive sanction, and in the mean time,
they demanded guarantees. To secure these,
they were ready to rush again into combat,
when General Lafayette asked them to pledge
him their honors that the peace of Paris should
not be jeopardized for the space of twenty-four
hours. This pledge was given on condition
that their proposals. These proposals were
contained in the Programme so much talked of
and were to the following effect:

1. The National Sovereignty was put forward
as the leading principle, the fundamental dogma
of Constitutional government.
2. No hereditary Peerage.
3. A complete renovation of the Judiciary
and members of the Magistracy.
4. A communal, or municipal law of ec-
lection, upon the broadest basis. No property
qualification for candidates.
5. Subordinate Magistrates to be elected
by the citizens.
6. The stipulation related to monopolies,
and other odious privileges which had crum-
pled and paralyzed industry.
7. The 7th article provided, that all the preced-
ing measures had only been adopted provisionally,
until they could be submitted for concurren-
ce to the whole nation, who alone, it was
contended, were competent to impose such a
system of Government upon themselves, as
should suit their wants.

This protocol, being first offered to General
Lafayette, was adopted with alacrity by him
and he had always himself maintained. Accord-
ingly he took it upon himself to explain their in-
tentions to Lieutenant General comprehen-
sively, stating the principle, when he thus ex-
pressed himself: "That it was their present
object to rear up a popular throne, surrounded
with republican institutions."
Lafayette set off for the Palais Royale, on his
return from which he gave assurance of the
concurrence of the Duke of Orleans in these
principles. The first acts of the chamber of
Deputies were however, in violation of them;
such, for instance, as their voting the heredita-
riness of the Peerage. It was at that juncture
that numbers assembled round the Halls of
the Deputies, crying out, treason! treason!
They were quitted by Lafayette, who told
them he would use all possible exertions that
at least a part of the promises made should be
inserted in the Charter. In what degree the
views of the actors in the revolution have been
fulfilled by the debaters, appears from the
subsequent measures of the Government.
Perhaps the memory of the King regnant may
yet be "refreshed" by new movements.

How to detect a Rogue.—Not very far "down
east" from Boston lived a man of "prety con-
siderable parts," whose business it was to
"teach the young idea how to shoot"—
and to sing Psalms on a Sabbath day. He
was considered an uncommonly "cute fellow,"
and possessed an excellent System, which was
to push his pupils forward by a liberal appli-
cation of birch backward. One day, it was
a muster day, the boys applied to him for "leave
to have no school;"—but he, having the mar-

als and well-being of his pupils in view put in
his veto, which came near resulting in open re-
bellion—for boys generally prefer the march
of soldiers to the march of intellect. There
they sat sucking their thumbs and bitterly
swearing their hard lot; the troops began to
muster—the drum rolled—and they heard the
orderly sergeant give out the command in a
thundering voice—"fall in fellers!—right
dress!" It was too much to bear; one of the
little fellows, seeing the master's back turned,
slyly crept up to the stove and placed a lump
of *Amalutita* upon it. It soon began to melt
— the gas ascended, and the boys began to
groan and hold their noses—

"My gracious! what's that?"—asked the en-
raged pedagogue—"which one of you's got
garlic in your pockets?—Ho—ho—you've put
it on the stove haint you? Dan Money penny,
did you do that, you rascal? Did you, Prom-
ise Gill? Nick Hindman! stop your laughing,
you villain! Which of you has done this, tell
me, you vagabonds?"

The boys all denied knowing any thing a-
bout it, and as the master's now became too
strong to bear, the master was compelled to
dismiss the school, and let his vengeance sleep
until the morrow.

The morrow came, and the boys were se-
parately asked if they knew any thing of the
foul indignity offered the olfactory nerves of
the master? No, all were ignorant. "Well
now," said the master, "you all appear to
be mighty innocent—but I have a way of find-
ing out the guilty one. You all on you see
that ere stove do ye? Well, it's got no fire
in it now, and is quite cold; you shall go one
after the other and touch it, and it will not fail
to burn you the guilty one. I've tried it for
years. I tell you. Promise Gill, shut up all
the windows and make the room dark. Now,
boys, when I say advance—do you go up each
of you and touch the stove pipe—the innocent
need not be affared."

He now walked lightly to the stove and be-
smeared the pipe with lamp-black, then return-
ed to his seat, and gave the word. The boy
did as they were commanded—but not one of
them said he was burnt.

"Open the windows now, Promise Gill," ex-
claimed the master. "Now, boys, all on you
hold up your hands. Hal Nick Hindman—
you're the feller that put the stuff on the stove
yesterday! You wouldn't touch it to day—so
you haint got your hands black. The rest o'
the boys may go home—Nick, you stay here—
I've got a little account to settle with you."
Bull. Minerva.

From *The Globe*.
We have received through the mail, the
following letters. They refer to a fabrication
in a paper called the "Sun" in which the
President is represented as swearing in the
presence of about forty ministers of the Meth-
odist Church. This falsehood was contradic-
ted heretofore, but we will not deny our cor-
respondent the gratification of bearing his
testimony against it.

HARRISBURG, 6th July, 1831.
Dear Sir:
On the last page of the *Globe*, you see an
extract from the "PHILADELPHIA STAR" which
brings some serious charges against the Pres-
ident, which the author asserts to be substan-
tially true. Understanding that you were pre-
sented to me on the subject of what occurred
on that occasion.

With much respect, I am
Yours,
REV. GERARD MORGAN.
HARRISBURG, July 6, 1831.

I had not the most distant idea that I should
ever be called on for a statement of what trans-
pired at Gen. Jackson's during the seventy
minutes which about forty of our ministers
spent so agreeably with him. But taking into
consideration that most base and calum-
inating account which has been given of what
occurred that visit, I do not hesitate to com-
ply with your request. Being informed that
an invitation had been given to the conference
to take tea with the President on a certain
evening, about one third of its members made
their appearance before him, and were receiv-
ed with cordiality and affection—after we
were seated, two or three of the most aged
and venerable members entered into conver-
sation with the President. I was near enough
to hear what was said. I have no recollection
that Judge McLean of the Baptists were men-
tioned at all. The discussion of Politics had
no place amongst us. It was left for other
men on other occasions. We visited Gen-
eral Jackson as ministers of the Gospel, and as
such he received us; and the conversation on
that occasion was such as it should be—the
Methodist Episcopal Church, its Rules and
Government, and the great subject of religion
which is necessary for the President to be
any other man. Immediately after Prayer we
took our leave of the President, gratified and
gladly pleased with our visit.

Yours, &c. G. MORGAN.
The Vice President of the United States, is
about to publish his views of nullification, in
obedience to what seems to be the wish of the
public, and in the candour to his own charac-
ter. The "Penitentiary Messenger," a paper
published near Mr. Calhoun's residence in
South Carolina, and whose editor, it would ap-
pear is already acquainted with his views, has
the following article on the subject:
"We observe that the opinions of the Vice
President, in reference to what is called 'nulli-
fication,' are a subject of much speculation,
and that some of the public journals have called
on him to state what they are. We are
satisfied that there has been, on his part, no
attempt to conceal or disguise his sentiments
on this, or any other subject interesting to the
public; and that whatever doubts may be felt
in relation to them in any quarter, have not ori-
ginated in any act of his, but may be traced
to the fact that his station affords him an op-
portunity of making his opinions officially
known; and that he has been restrained from
communicating them informally to the public
by a feeling of delicacy, and the apprehension
that it might be considered an improper in-
trusion, and not from the desire to leave his
sentiments doubtful."
We respect such feeling, but believe that
here are occasion on which they ought to
yield to higher consideration, and that such
is the present. We are gratified to learn
from a quarter entitled to credit, that this is
probably the impression of the Vice President
himself; and that yielding to what appears to
be the wish of the public, and in the candor
due to his own character, he will place his
sentiments before the public without reserve,
in reference to the subject which has caused
these remarks.