

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 49. EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1831. WHOLE NO. 154

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. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per square.

Sheriff's notice.
The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of officers' fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted 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 prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally expect punctual payment, which makes a speedy collection necessary.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Shff.

CLARK'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, July 29th, 1831.
REPORT of the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 5, for 1831.
No. 10,816 (even No.) capital prize of \$10,000
1819 prize of 2000
19,141 prize of 1000
17,914 } 500
2,410 }
16,552 } 300
7,256 }
11,940 } 200
18,787 }
15,960 } \$9,509
113,105 } 9,091
1795 } 14,844
110,670 } 18,448
119,602 } 15,999
116,679 } 18,754
20 prizes of \$20; 200 of 4; and 10,000 of \$1 50 each.
No. 10,816 an even number having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each entitled to one dollar and fifty cents, in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

NEXT SCHEME.
ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1831.—ODD and EVEN.
HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000.
SCHEME:
1 prize of \$10,000
1 2,000 10 50
1 1,000 20 20
1 600 50 10
1 400 200 5
1 300 1000 1 50
1 200
Half Tickets, One Dollar.—Quarters, Fifty Cents. To be had at
CLARK'S
Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other office!!!
*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.
August 2

Public Sale.
The subscriber being about to retire from house-keeping, will offer at public sale, on Saturday, 20th of August, instant, at his late residence on the point road, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all his HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. consisting in part of Feather beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, mahogany and other tables, Secretary and Book case, chairs, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.
The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale; on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required.
The House is for rent, for the balance of the year, with a very well improved garden. Possession will be given immediately after the sale.
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
August 9

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.
A Union Camp Meeting for Caroline county and part of the State of Delaware, will be held on the 12th August next, at a place called Union, near Burville, in Caroline county. Christians of all denominations, and all persons disposed to attend are invited to do so. The following Ministers, (with others) are expected to be present, viz: Wm. Bamber, Joseph Varden, Thomas West, Joseph Barlow, Dr. Morgan and Thoms Melvin.
August 2

CASE FOR NEGROES
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences of the Eastern 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.

Job Printing
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

From the New York Evening Post.
NAPOLEONI MORS.

A willow which had been the Exile's favorite and under which he had often enjoyed the fresh breeze, was torn up by the hurricane.
Napoleon's passing spirit was deliciously engaged in a strife more terrible than that of the elements around. The words "tete d'armee," the last which escaped his lips, intimated that his thoughts were watching the current of a heavy fight.—Sir Walter Scott.

He dreams of battle's crimsoned ground,
The loud-mouthed cannon's roar he hears;
With clang of arms and every sound,
Familiar to a warrior's ears.
He listens to the impatient tread
Of war-steeds on a gory bed
Into the raging combat driven—
Now to the work of death he flies,
Unmindful of the piercing cries,
With shouts of victory, to Heaven!
The clarion's voice he joys to hear,
As forward to the strife they come,
With beating of the deafening drum,
That frees the coward-heart from fear:
He glories in the brilliant sight
Of banners in the thick air streaming,
Amid the quick uncertain light
Reflected by the bayonets gleaming,
Through smoke up-horne to the cloudless sky—
To the dead a sulphurous canopy.
He views, with eagle eye, unmoved,
The carnage, and the dread display
Of thousands midst the burning fray,
That fell for him they loved,
Their idol an' their pride;
His own—his bow-men are there—
The great—the brave—the young and fair,
Expiring side by side.
His spirit on the fatal field,
Beholds the bloody combat o'er;
The palm to him the foe's yield,
To him—the dying Conquerer!

To dream is done! and this the hour,
A hero bows to nature's power;
And on that high and pallid brow,
The dew of death lies chilly now;
Those eyes that, fearless from their birth,
Could coldly mark th' ensanguined earth,
That never in pity knew to weep,
Are sealed in more than mortal sleep.
The sternness of a warrior's soul,
The mind—that never bowed control,
The firm resolve—the daring thought,
The unconquerable pride of heart,
Their impress on his features wrought,
Yet breathe—nor with the life depart,
And hark, the threatening snare is fast
Approaching—and the furious blast,
Hath darkened round the mid-sea isle;
And lightning's bolts his bosom cast,
And glancing o'er the rocky pile,
The fretful ocean roars on high,
Its billows to the frowning sky;
And dashes with a fearful roar
In foam upon the sounding shore.
Behold! the bursting tempest cloud—
Uplifts yon willow from its sod—
The hills return the echoes loud—
The whirlwinds wrap that spirit proud—
And bear it to its God! W. H. W.

STANZAS.
"Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation."

Oh watch and pray—thou canst not tell,
How near this hour may be;
Thou canst not know how soon the bell
May toll its notes for thee:
Death's thousand snares beset thy way
Fond child of dust—Oh weep and pray!
Fond youth—as yet untouched by care,
Does thy young pulse beat high?
Do hope's gay visions, bright and fair,
Dilate before thine eye?
Know, these must change; must pass away—
Fond trusting youth—Oh watch and pray!
Thou aged man—life's wintry storm
Hath aged thy vernal bloom;
With trembling step, and bending form,
Thou art tottering to the tomb;
And can vain hopes lead thee astray?
Watch, weary pilgrim—watch and pray!
Ambition—stop thy panting breath,
Pride—sink thy lifted eye;
Behold the yawning gates of death
Before thee open lie;
Oh hear the counsel, and obey—
Pride and Ambition—watch and pray!
Oh watch and pray—the paths we tread
Lead onward to the grave;
Go to the tombs, and ask the dead,
Ye on life's stormy wave—
And they shall tell you—even they,
From their dark chambers—watch and pray!

From the Banner of the Constitution
ANTI-TARIFF CONVENTION.
A number of gentlemen, from different States, favorable to the principles of FREE TRADE, having assembled at Philadelphia on the 4th June and taken into consideration an Address, published in the New York Evening Post, recommending an anti-Tariff Convention, unanimously.
Resolved, that a Convention, for the purpose of securing the efficient co-operation of the friends of Free Trade, throughout the United States, in procuring the repeal of the restrictive System, be held at the Mansion House Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the morning of Friday, the 30th day of September next; and that there be invited to attend the same, such citizens, from all the States of the Union, without distinction of party, who are favorable to the object of the meeting, as may find it convenient to attend.
It was also
Resolved, That notice of the said meeting be published, and that Editors throughout the United States, friendly to the cause of Free Trade, be requested to give it circulation.
From the New York Evening Post.
This proposal is addressed to the intelligent philanthropist of this country. There is danger that the Restrictive System, under the de-

lusive name of the American System, may be fixed upon the nation as its permanent policy. This system is supported, not by the concert of the patriotism and intelligence of the people, but by the clanship of selfish interested individuals. Those who have been most efficient in creating and sustaining the present system, have acted from motives of self-interest. Acting under this paramount and predominant influence, by submitting to burdens which pressed only upon themselves as members of the community, to gain advantages peculiar to themselves, by bargaining, compromising, conceding, bartering the rights of the people, they have finally established, so far as it is established, the present miscalled Protecting System. Those who desire to reform this abuse, feel, and will act only as members of the community. Those who strive to retain the abuse are prompted either by individual interest, or by views and motives which induce them to prefer the prosperity of portions of the community to that of the entire community. General philanthropy is an operating principle in few, and in but a few, generous minds, while such a cause as that of the Tariff, wherein the combatant hopes that success will benefit himself, his particular friends, associates, or adherents, inspire a fervent partisan zeal, which enables a combination of a few who are zealous and active, to triumph over the interest of the many who are comparatively torpid and inert.

The Harrisburg Convention proposed of men who thought it was a circumstance, or to attain post, Gardiner's station, without knowing, or, if they learn, nothing regarding the interests of the Union. The proposed Convention should herein, as in all things else, be the reverse of the Harrisburg Convention. It should consist of men who desire, by undivided warfare by that Convention, to benefit the American community—and themselves only as members of the American community.
The country is in a state of thick darkness upon this subject of almost vital importance. The Tariff party, whether by design or contrivance, or through the ignorance of the people, has succeeded in rendering the improvements and advance of the age, which were contemporaneous with the Tariff, and more than counteracted its retarding influence, subservient to the cause of restriction. The state of public opinion, in respect to the restrictive policy, which upholds the present Tariff, is so predominant, and upon a level with, what would have been the public opinion in the State of New York, supposing that it had upheld the steamboat monopoly in its waters, that the price of a passage in a steamboat, between New York and Albany, was now five dollars, and that this great reduction from the former price was attributed to the legislation of the State of New York enacting and sustaining the steamboat monopoly. The reduction of the price of passage in steamboats, so much less than that which would be effected by free competition, would be ascribed to the steamboat monopoly, upon the same principles of reasoning whereby the reduction in the prices of articles affected by the Tariff, is now ascribed to the operation of the laws of Congress constituting the Tariff.

The Tariff system implies ignorance of nature, and tends to perpetuate that ignorance. To obtain and diffuse information in regard to what it will lead to the most beneficial reform which it is in the power of the National Legislature to make, is the main object of the proposed Convention.
The subject, considering it in reference to the capacities and nature of man is infinite. None but the all-perfect and infinite mind can perceive all the connections, bearings, and consequences, of a law which operates to regulate the exportation or importation of a single article.

The operation of any restrictive system is to do away yet more to prevent the doing of good. The extent of its operation, it is not given man to know. No legislator ever was competent, or ever will be competent, either to anticipate, or subsequently to ascertain, any but a very minute proportion of the evil done, or the good prevented by a system which interposes artificial barriers to prevent the free exchange of the products of the earth, or of human industry. No legislator can form any approximating estimate, either previously or subsequently, how much any restrictive law counteracts the beneficent intention of the all-wise Creator. God has richly and beautifully endowed the earth with every variety of soil, climate, and production. He has filled the waters also with the means of wealth and subsistence. He has given to man capacities which enable him to avail himself of those stores of wealth inexhaustible. God, through nature, teaches man that human intercourse should be free and unrestricted—and the legislator acts as if it were his office to set up partition walls to prevent the diffusion of the blessings and comforts intended by the Father of mankind for his children.

To state all the benefits to be derived from free intercourse, it would be necessary to know all the powers and capacities of nature, and also of man to avail himself of them. Taking warning, therefore from the presumption of the restrictive party, the friends of the liberal and beneficent system of Free Trade, do not venture to enumerate the advantages, which they anticipate may result from the abolition or modification of the existing Tariff in this country.
All that it is now considered proper or expedient to do, is to invite the friends of good government, and of their country—or such of them as may be able and disposed to do so—to meet at some place and time to be hereafter appointed, to consult together for the public good in regard to the main question of real importance which now agitates the public mind.

It is not advisable, nor indeed impossible to state beforehand, all the questions which may be proposed for discussion at the contemplated Convention. One object of the Convention will be to prepare a petition or memorial, to be addressed to the next Congress, for the purpose of obtaining a modification or repeal of the existing Tariff.
It may not be amiss to enumerate beforehand some of the most prominent topics in relation to this important subject, upon which it is desirable to procure as much and as accurate information as possible, to be incorporated with the memorial to be presented to the next Congress.
The case is such, that the friends of reform, and of the Constitution, can either procure the required redress, or put the National Legislature in the wrong for withholding justice. This will be sufficiently apparent to those who now uphold the present system, and desire to judge of it upon its merits, if it not only the following considerations shall be plainly and

fairly stated and considered by Members of Congress and their constituents.

1st. The right of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, to lay any tax or duty which is not wanted for revenue, and is designed for revenue, but for the furthering and promoting the American System.
2d. Whether it be contended that the Congress of the United States does possess such right, and that Congress has the power, under and by the Constitution, to impose duties for the solid and substantive object of supporting or upholding the American System, it is not the imperative duty of the legislative body so re-model and frame the laws imposing taxes upon the public, that the Legislature shall not be so assumed to be the sole, exclusive, and final judge of its own powers; and making extravagant exactions upon the people, the act of Congress—like all other questions of right—shall be judged of by the proper constitutional judicial tribunal; and, in the last resort, the Supreme Court of the United States. So far, redress cannot be withheld with any show of justice. The laws, as they now stand in mockery of the Constitution; for they appear to be passed in assurance of the Constitution. Courts of justice cannot, by the rules of evidence, receive evidence which, if it were admissible, would show that the act of the 19th May, 1828, is under the Constitution, null and void.

3d. The effects of the Restrictive System upon the health of the people of the United States. This very important part of the discussion, it is hoped, will attract the attention, not only of the medical faculty, but of the public at large. Volumes would be necessary for any thing like due consideration of this part of the subject to which those who advocate and uphold the Restrictive System have paid little or no attention. Upon examination, it will probably appear that the tendency of the Tariff is to abridge the term of human life in the United States, although it is not to be supposed that any accurate estimate on this head can be obtained at the present time, nor until observations shall have been made upon two different periods of time, in one of which the Restrictive System existed, and in the other of which it did not exist. Those who, in ignorance or presumption, are disposed to disregard this aspect of the case, should wait to see what may be said in regard to it hereafter. It is to be hoped that an inquiry as to the effects of the Restrictive System upon the health of the people, or especially of the poor, will be set on foot, and prosecuted with zeal, and that such valuable information may be obtained on this point—certainly not of minor importance—not only from the gentlemen of the medical faculty, but from others who take an interest in the subject of the public health. It would be no slight inquiry which should enable the public simply to ascertain how far the Tariff operates to render physicians, and especially surgeons, less capable to be useful in their respective professions.

4th. The temporality of the Tariff—whether it be not an unjust interference with the property of, or whether it be not in conflict with the Christian maxim, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."
5th. How far the practice of smuggling prevails in this country, and how far it is likely to be extended, if the Restrictive System shall be continued. How much of the revenue is lost by smuggling, and in danger of being lost hereafter; and how far the offence of smuggling, under a system where the duties are not wanted for the support of Government, is any thing more than what the lawyers term *malum prohibitum*—that is, an offence against the law of the land, not an offence *in foro conscientie*, or against the law of God.

6th. How far the progress of society is retarded by the Tariff in this country, and, especially, how much the share of commodities, or the proportion of comforts or means of subsistence, which each man can obtain by a day's labor in this country, is diminished by the effect and operation of the Act of Congress of May 19, 1828. This inquiry is all important. It will lead to details of which those who passed that famous act had no knowledge, and probably have no conception. It certainly should not be entrusted solely to the advocates of restriction to prosecute this inquiry.

7th. How far an act which prevents the importation of an article, prevents the exportation of an article of correspondent value, and how much our Tariff operates to prevent our citizens from obtaining occupation, which it is the professed object of the Tariff to give. How many new, and now unknown, modes of industry and profitable occupation, would spring up, and stimulate and reward industry, in consequence of opening our ports to foreign nations. The beneficial results, in this respect, of a reform in our present system, would probably be greater than even the enthusiastic friends of Free Trade anticipate.

8th. The effect of this bargaining system upon the character of the members of the National Legislature, and upon the standard of morals in this country.
9th. The right of the National Legislature, under the Constitution, to make roads, canals, or any other internal improvements in the country, this being one of the objects of the American System.
10th. The proportion of benefit which results from the outlay of money under the direction, control, patronage, or management of the Government, as compared with the result obtained by the same sum of money, expended for the same objects, by cautious, shrewd, economical men, who expect a return for the capital invested. Under this head it would be well to obtain, from those who may have opportunities to know, the present cash value of the different works which have been carried on by the Government. More than one hundred millions of dollars have been expended under the American System, upon public works; and, if the proposed Convention could obtain information as to the preservation, present state, and condition of these works—how many of them are of any value to the nation—what is their separate and conjoint value—for how much less contractors could have constructed these works—some impression may be made upon the public mind upon the question of the propriety of permitting our rulers at Washington to go out of their sphere, and becoming factotums for the Union.

11th. The effect and influence of the Tariff to make a market for slaves, to increase the number of slaves, and to perpetuate the state of slavery. The documents presented by the planters of Louisiana to Congress, give much valuable information upon this very important branch of this most important subject. Additional investigation may co-operate with the statements made by the planters themselves,

to make an impression on the public mind, by showing how the two paramount evils of the country support and sustain each other, and at least make it appear that those who oppose slavery should not uphold the tariff, by which slavery is upheld.

12th. How does the Restrictive System operate to prevent the progress of education in this country, and the advance of literature, and the arts and sciences?
13th. Is it or is it not practicable, at some future time, to pay the expenses necessary for the support of Government, out of our public lands, either from rents or a fund raised by sales?
14th. In the present mode of collecting the revenue of the United States entirely by taxes on articles wanted for use and consumption, equitable in its effect and operation upon the poor? Is it just or expedient to exempt property wholly from contributing to the support of government—and is not the present mode of imposing the national taxes, on the same principle as an equal poll tax, imposing too heavy a burden upon the poor, with only this exception, that, as young children consume fewer articles, and, of course, fewer articles, than grown persons, they pay a smaller tax? Ought not the rich, as such, to bear some proportion of the national burden?

15th. What would be the increased degree of knowledge in regard to public affairs, and the principles of political economy, in case the citizens of the United States paid a direct and visible tax, instead of an indirect and invisible tax to the support of the government? It is not one in ten thousand who support the present system, know, or can guess within fifty per cent what it costs him. What amount of unnecessary expenditure would be retrenched if the attention of the public were excited to the disbursements of the government, and, especially, what would be the increase of knowledge in the people, and economy in the government, if the national expenses were paid by small direct taxes?
16th. To obtain information concerning the value of the public lands, and the prices that could be obtained for them. These lands, instead of being nearly valueless, and liable to be sacrificed and given away, as they now are, would be invaluable, if no obstructions were put in the way of foreign, and especially European emigrants or purchasers. None can tell the difference between inclination to purchase when the purchaser can bring his furniture, farming implements, and whatever he may choose to bring into the country, without paying exactions at the custom house; and what would be the inducement of persons of property and character to settle in our country, if they could procure the supplies to which they had been a customer from home, without paying, as it were, a penalty to the Government for bringing their property into the country.

17th. What would be the effect of abolishing or diminishing the Tariff upon the prices of large, and the facility of selling them, and getting paid in money in the United States?
18th. How does the Tariff affect the agricultural interest, with respect to farming implements, a market for produce, and the prices of every thing which the farmer consumes?
19th. Will it or will it not result from the continuance of the Tariff, that our manufactures, except as to a few goods of particular kinds, occasional adventures, will be excluded from foreign markets? Will not our Tariff, in course of time, force manufacturers that will supersede ours in foreign markets, in the Canadas, or elsewhere, where living is as cheap as in this country?

20th. What is the effect of the Tariff to cause scarcity of money. The mines in South America will soon be worked again, and probably be more productive than before; their proceeds will rather go to Great Britain than come to this country. This is stated merely as a sample of the effects of the Tariff. The Tariff party seem scarcely conscious that all, or nearly all, our money, comes into the country in return for our exports.
21st. What is the dead loss occasioned by the Tariff operating on other articles than those on which the money is levied, or, in other words, how much more does the Tariff compel the people to pay than the Government gets.

22d. What will be the effect, in regard to the ultimate value and degree of perfection in public improvements, if the wealth now extracted by invisible means by the Tariff, were to accumulate in the hands of the people, and the improvements required were made, when and where, and by persons competent to make them as private speculations?
23d. What would be the average saving per year of a family in the central State of Pennsylvania, which now expends five hundred dollars a year, if a small direct tax were substituted for the present system?
24th. Whether any, and if any, what estimate can be made of the diminished value of the work done in any working day throughout the United States by reason of the existing Tariff?

That the result of the labor in the country—or the value of the work done—is less than would be produced by the same labor, in case the Tariff were abolished is quite evident. It is unfortunate that the amount or value of the labor lost or rendered unproductive, is not a subject of accurate calculation; but some approximating estimate may be made, which will show the real tendency and effect of a system which is pretended to add to the wealth of the country.
25th. Must there not be a great improvement in our own manufactures, by repealing the duties which are charged upon them, and the stimulus of a free competition with foreign manufactures, so that by decreasing the price of machinery and materials, and increasing the efficiency of labor, we should be able to compete on equal terms with those against whom our manufacturers now ask protection.

26th. Would not the repeal of the present Tariff, considering our exemption from debt, and our advantages and capacities for manufacturing, compared with any European rival—enable us to extend our own people at home, and bring more money into the country?
27th. Will not the plan or system now pursued by a combination in the manufacturing States, to force the citizens of the States which do not manufacture, to purchase goods manufactured in the manufacturing States, if persisted in against remonstrances, justify a peaceable secession from the Union, upon the ground that it was not one of the objects of the non-manufacturing States to purchase goods made in the manufacturing States?

28th. Is there, or is there not, danger of a civil war from the continuance of the present Tariff if the laws which constitute the Tariff remain in their present state, whereby Courts of Justice are precluded from ascertaining or deciding whether the said laws, or are not, warranted by the Constitution of the United States? There is no legal mode of ascertaining whether Congress had a right to pass the act of the 19th May, 1828, or, in other words, the legality of that act.

In case war shall ensue, who will be in the right, and who in the wrong? This question must finally be decided by a tribunal not influenced by passion or party spirit—not under any delusion—but which will judge just judgment.
In the ordinary laxity of language, the inquiry is infinite. This communication is not further protracted, because it is found that a very long article does not receive attention. The above is but a sketch of the subject.
A LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY.

From the Lockport Balance.
THE HERMIT OF NIAGARA FALLS.

[The following particulars of the habits and death of Francis Abbot, who for the last two years has lived in a secluded and solitary manner, on sand near the Islands at the Falls of Niagara, were furnished us by the politeness of a gentleman residing at that place.]
In the afternoon of the 18th of June, 1829, a tall, well built and handsome man, dressed in a long loose gown or cloak, of a chocolate color, was seen passing through the principal street of the village of Niagara Falls on the American side. He had under his arm a roll of blankets, a flute, a port folio, and a large book; in his right hand he carried a small stick. He advanced towards the Eagle Hotel, attracting the gaze of the visitors and others about the Hotel, by his eccentric appearance. With elastic step and animated motion, he passed the Hotel, heeded not the inquiring gaze of the idle multitude, but erect he proudly bent his course to the small and lowly inn of Ebenezer O'Kelly. He at once entered into stipulations with his host, that the room he occupied should be solely his own, that he should have his table to himself, and only certain parts of his cooking should be done by Mrs. O'Kelly. He made the usual inquiries as to the localities of the Falls, and wished to know if there was a library or reading room in the village. On being informed that there was a library, he immediately repaired to the individual by whom it was kept, deposited three dollars and took out a book; purchased a violin, borrowed music books, informed the librarian that his name was Francis Abbot, that he should remain a few days at the Falls, and conversed with him on various subjects, and his language was delivered with great ease and ability.

The next day he returned to the same person—expatiating largely upon the beautiful scenery of the Falls—the grand views of the cascades and cataracts, and of that most sublime spectacle, the Falls themselves. In all his travels, he said, he had never met with anything that would compare with it, for sublimity, except Mount Aetna during an eruption. He said he should remain at least a week, observing that as well might a traveller in two days examine in detail the various museums and curiosities of Paris, as to become acquainted with the splendid scenery of Niagara in the same space of time. He was informed that visitors at the Falls frequently remained but a day or two, and he expressed his astonishment that they should be so little interested in the grand and beautiful works of nature as to spend only so short a period.

In a few days he called again, and again expatiated upon the beauties of the Falls, and said he had concluded to remain a month at least and perhaps six months. In a short time, after this, he determined to fix his abode upon Goat or Iris Island, and was desirous of erecting a rustic hut, for the purpose of abstracting himself from all society, and becoming a solitary hermit. The proprietor of the island did not think proper to grant him the privilege of erecting a building of such a use; but permitted him to occupy a small room in the only house on the island. In the house there lived a family who furnished him occasionally with bread and milk. But he generally dispensed with these, providing himself with other articles, and always doing his own cooking. This was his permanent residence for about twenty months. Last winter the family removed, and to those few persons with whom he held any communication, he expressed his great satisfaction of having it in his power to live alone. For some months he seemed to enjoy himself very much, until another family entered the house. He then concluded to erect a cottage of his own, and as he could not do it on the island he determined to build it on the main shore. It yet stands about thirty rods from the main fall on the bank of the river. He occupied it about two months.

On Friday, 10th June last, he went twice to the river to bathe, and was seen to go the third time; at that time the ferryman, who had the privilege of crossing at that time, was in the afternoon; the ferryman did not see him return, and his clothes were observed where he had deposited them. An examination was immediately made, but his body could not be discovered. On the 21st it was taken up at Fort Niagara, and the next day it was removed to an interred deoatly in the burial ground at Niagara Falls.

Thus has terminated the career of the unfortunate Francis Abbot—little indeed known to those near whom he has spent the last two years of his life. Some few gleanings can alone be given. He was an English gentleman of respectable family, of highly cultivated mind and manners. He had a finished education, was not only master of the languages and deeply read in the arts and sciences, but possessed all the minor accomplishments of the gentleman—colloquial powers in an eminent degree, and music and drawing in great perfection. Many years of his life had been spent in travelling. He had visited Egypt, and Palestine, and travelled through Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal and France, and had resided for considerable periods of time in Rome, Naples and Paris. While at the Falls, out he would sometimes be sociable—to all others he was distant and reserved. At such times, his conversation would be of the most interesting kind, and his descriptions of people and countries were highly glowing and animated. But at times even with those he would hold no conversation, but communicated his wishes on a slate and would request that nothing be said to him. Sometimes for three or four months together he would go unshaved, often with no covering on his head, his body enveloped in a blanket—shunning all, and seeking the deepest solitude of Iris Island. He composed much, and generally in Latin; but de-