labors, and example, would tend to dignify, refine and enlighten us. Hitherto these consequences have not been realized. If I were at liberty to speak of the perfect fidelity in his office, and other capabilities, of the Reverend gentleman whom the Trustees have been so happy as to place at the head of the institution; if it were necessary or delicate to do more than allude to the admirable addresses, which, upon the late re-organization of the college, were delivered from two of the chairs; I could show conclusively, that no apology could be found for leaving Baltimore, in pursuit of genius or science, or taste. The presiding officer of the institution, it is known, has enjoyed the utmost advantages of foreign culture and observation. And if the introductory addresses to which I have alluded had emanated from the same section of the globe, how should we all acknowledge their force, extol their beauty, and quote their sentiments; and to what sacrifices would we not submit in procuring for our offspring such instruction!

But, after one more observation, I shall add only such remarks to the young candidates for the Baccalaureate, as they may be presumed to claim from me upon the present occasion.

In pointing out the evils which result from the education of our children abroad, I have not yet noticed, *but can never forget*, the danger involved of *an utterly neglected*, or *utterly perverted*, religious instruction. Speaking here, as under the regulations of your Theological Chair, which admit not recommendation of peculiar systems and modes of accountability, that of the ministerial character, I feel it my duty solemnly to protest against the *careless* exposure of children, in academies and colleges, to the influence of such religious bias, prejudices, or principles, as the teachers may happen to approve. Morals have no sure basis but religion. The *pure* doctrines of Christianity must be admitted to exert a happier control over the conduct and affections, than erroneous, corrupt, and superstitious doctrines can. What *is pure* Christianity, it must be supposed that every parent has inquired and decided for himself. And what he has *conscientiously embraced* as in strictest conformity to revelation,—*as the safest guide to eternal life*, he is bound by every sacred, mighty obligation to inculcate, *and to have inculcated*, upon his children. There is a spirit of reckless infidelity often manifested by parents, in the indifference or rashness with which they place their offspring at schools, without regard to the danger of imbibing what they must conceive an erroneous view of God, his nature, his worship, and his will. Terrible must be their remorse in the last great day, if the young, whose immortal interests God had committed, to their watchful care, should be found to have fallen, *through wrong views of revealed religion*, into dangerous principles of action, into an unholy life, and into an impenitent death. Education, when conducted at home, renders religious instruction at colleges in a great measure unnecessary. And no accademical advantages can justify a parent, in exposing his children to the influence of principles from which his own conscience and understanding would revolt; and which, both a knowledge of their practical operation, and the word of God, declare to be unsound.

It remains for me now, only to offer to the young gentlemen who have just received their first degree in the Arts, a very few validictory remarks. This office would be interesting and welcome to me under any circumstances; but it is made especially so by the recollection of the hours we have recently passed together in the studies peculiar to the Chair. You are entitled, young gentlemen, to have it announced upon the testimony of the Reverend President of the institution, that your course has uniformly been marked by a deportment diligent, docile and honourable. And while this consciousness must be to you the source of lasting and lively pleasure, it warrants the indulgence upon the part of your friends, of the most gratifying anticipations. Let it be your care and your resolve, that, through the strength which your religion teaches you how to obtain, these anticipations shall all be realized. You cannot be unacquainted with the nature, although you may find it difficult justly to appreciate the extent, of your coming trials. The history of the past, in this and every nation, affords a too accurate picture of what you yourselves will find the world to be; its snares are not now more exposed, its conflicts not fewer, its hostility to virtue and truth not more disarmed. Go into it, then, with minds enlightened by study, fortified with deliberate and solemn resolutions, with hearts warmed with love of your fellow men, but, above all, with a spirit surrendered to the supreme control of the religion of Jesus Christ. On this point suffer me to be more minute.—Be open, manly, consistent in your avowal of reverence for the gospel. Reflect upon the unprincipled boldness of the design which, incapable of disproving the great truths of revelation, effects so much mischief to Society by involving in doubt or contempt the principles of social order, domestic virtue and happiness, and hope towards God. Ask yourselves what,—at the expiration of more than eighteen centuries, which have seen the religion of the Messiah gradually extending itself over the civilized world,—what has been effected by the mightiest of the Infidel host, among the most enlightened and philosophic communities that have ever lived? Through all these ages of the closest scrutiny, and the most determined opposition, with all its ingenuity and science, and bold profession, with all its scoffs, malice, and sophistry, Infidelity has accomplished nothing to the lasting prejudice of Christianity.—Individuals have been the victims of its artifices.—But what doctrine inwrought into the system has it disproved? Has it disproved the existence of God, the operations of his Providence, or the doctrine of judgement to come? In the face of the universal superstition and profligacy which covered the wisest nations before Christ, has it proved the sufficiency of reason without revelation to guide and sanctify mankind? Has it proved that the benevolent author of our being has never communicated his will to his creatures; that he does not require our worship, nor sustain us by his spirit, or that he has provided no atonement for our guilt? If then the great and distinctive principles of Christianity remain, just as they are found age after age, by the repairer and furnisher of the ancient armour of Infidelity, what does the ingenuity of the sceptic effect? He prevails, by stifling his convictions and fears, to make the drunkard a little more brutal in his riot than he would be otherwise, the gambler more remorseless in the ruin he occasions, the sensualist a greater curse in his class of society, the dying assassin on the scaffold rather more reckless and bold. Wherein, let him show us, is the wisdom or benevolence of the system that would tear from the heart its consolations and hopes, and give it in return only doubts, and speculations, and shaken principles of morality, and gloom and darkness resting upon its eternal prospects? Adopting not a mere skeleton, nor a mutilated portion of the gospel, but *the whole of revelation*, as the guide of your life; resolve you to live for Eternity. *Begin to-day* the course of piety in which you would wish to close your career, if God should spare you eighty or a hundred years. Fix it in your mind, and recal the maxim under all temptations,—that it is easier & pleasanter to practise the utmost self denial, what might appear the gloomiest austerities of the most rigid forms of religion, than to endure the consequences of vicious indulgence. And if this be the case, guard your hearts against the first impulse of criminal passion. Spare the bud which may now be crushed by the hands of an infant, and in a very few years it will weary the arms and the axe of the sturdy forester to lay it low. So it is with anger, pride, and all the unhallowed impulses of our nature.—Commend yourselves to the God of your life, at this interesting and most important crisis. Taught that "you are not your own, that you are bought with a price," in the choice of your profession, in your intercourse with the world, and in all subsequent arrangements aim at attaining the most usefulness to God and man. And let the history of every day be in beautiful harmony with the whole volume, in which are recorded the actions and thoughts and words of God's redeemed children, through an immortal existence.

From the American Farmer.

Isabella Grape.—This grape is rapidly coming into favour and will soon, we think, rank among the first in all our vineyards and gardens. It is a singular circumstance that the good qualities of a grape so long known to cultivators, should have escaped notice for so many years. Only about two years ago, a gardener of considerable intelligence, who makes gardening a business, and who had cultivated the Isabella grape for sale among other kinds, informed us that he would not give it a place in his grounds were it not that the vines were sometimes called for by his customers. He advised us not to take it (we were about buying some,) for it was, he said, "a worthless, contemptible variety, scarcely deserving the name of a grape." That very year, however, a vine that remained unsold, and which had escaped his grubbing hoe, bore fruit, which fruit he did not think worth gathering. About the 1st of October, a visiter seeing the grapes and not knowing the kind, asked him what grapes they were. "O nothing but the miserable Isabella," said he. The visiter pulled a bunch and tasted them. Why, said he, they appear good to me.—"Good," said the gardener, "here, try these," handing him some chasselas that he had preserved. Indeed, said the visiter, I think the Isabella as good as these. The gardener was vexed at the bad taste of the visiter, and rather peevishly caught a bunch of the Isabellas and tasted one himself, when as the sailors say, he was "struck all aback;" he then acknowledged that although he had cultivated the Isabella for many years for sale, he never before knew their good qualities. He now considers them the best grape under all circumstances in his nursery.

The cause of this error as to the qualities of the Isabella, has arisen from a mistake in the marks and time of the maturity of the fruit. It has almost universally been supposed to be ripe when it became black or rather deep purple, and this takes place the latter end of August and beginning of September: when it is now found not to be ripe for nearly a month afterwards. Let those therefore, who have a vine of this grape under the bans, allow the fruit to remain on the vines till the latter end of September or even the forepart of October, and then try them. Besides being fine table grapes, when thus mature, they may be put away in jars and preserved till the next spring.—They also make an excellent wine, as has been proved by a gentleman at the north.

The following notice of an Isabella vine is taken from the Genessee Farmer.—(We ought to have remarked, that it is one of the hardiest grapes known, and one of the surest and most abundant bearers)

"We lately examined a grape vine of the variety known in this vicinity as the Isabella grape in the garden of H. B. Williams, Esq. of three years' growth, on which was upwards of one thousand clusters of grapes. We think it would not be over rating to say, that the prospects were fair for this vine to produce two hundred and fifty pounds of grapes this season. Similar grapes were worth in this market the past season, twelve and a half cents per pound; but should the produce be two hundred and fifty pounds, and be sold at ten cents per pound, the amount would be twenty-five dollars. One acre of ground would be capable of supporting one hundred and fifty vines—which at the above rate, might produce $3750. Now we are sensible that this sum will appear so large to some of our farmers that they will say it is impossible to make an acre of land produce so much, but yet we think it might be done.—Let them examine for themselves, make fair allowances for the uncertainty of all crops, as to growth, market &c. and then say whether there is not a greater prospect for profit in the cultivation of grapes, than any other crop whatever."

Baltimore, July 29th, 1832.

Mr. Smith,

Sir:—In your No. 19, vol. 14, you notice a particlar kind of seed you had from Mr. Skinner, which he received from Commodore Porter—you would be obliged to any person for its botanical name. Mr. Skinner presented to me this summer a small parcel of seed by the name of rare tree, which he received from Commodore Porter. I expect it was the same as yours. The seed has vegetated and the plants are from 6 to 8 inches high, which I find to be the Acacia julibrissin of Linnæus.—This tree is very ornamental, and will stand, this climate, provided the plants be strong when planted, and protected with a bass mat or other slight covering the first two winters. Mr. Philip Thomas has a fine specimen growing in front of his country seat, that produces flowers every season. It was planted many years ago, I understood, by Mr. Latula, the former owner of the estate to which gentleman the inhabitants of Baltimore are very much indebted for introducing a great many of the choice plants that were found in the old collections.

The Acacia julibrissin is the Guul ebruschim, or rose of silk, of The Persians, and the Gazia of Italian gardeners; is an elegant hardy tree, with tufts of pink colored flowers, which resemble tassels of silken thread. I have plenty of plants ready for sale this fall, from 5 to 8 feet high, which I can supply at one dollar each.

Respectfully,

Sam'l. Feast, *Nurseryman*.

From St. Thomas.—A letter received in Boston from St. Thomas, dated July 24th, states that no American vessel is allowed to enter that harbor, through fear of the Cholera, but every one must anchor outside the fort with a quarantine flag hoisted, and must be detained there until examined by the physicians; afterwards, if there is no sickness on board, she is allowed to enter.

GENERAL SANTANDER.

It affords us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following excellent proclamation of the President at New Grenada, on his arrival at Santa Martha. Gen. Santander is a Patriot, and his Proclamation does honor to his heart as well as to the great cause in which he is engaged. We are rejoiced at his safe return to his native country, and from an intimate knowledge of his political opinions and his love of justice, we anticipate great and lasting benefits to New Grenada from his administration of affairs.—[*Editors Cour. & Enq.*

Proclamation of Gen. Santander.

[*Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*]

Francisco Paula Santander to his fellow citizens of New Grenada.

My respected Countrymen.—On touching again the shores of our beloved country, my first duty is to adore the supreme hand which has protected my life, and sustained your patriotic exertions in the re-establishment of the reign of the laws.—From the dungeons of Boca Chica, I declared to the government who had imprisoned me in them, that if they permitted me to leave Colombia to reside in distant countries, I would not return without their consent. I added: "The oath of a man who has known how to perform the oaths he has taken, at the risk of his property, interest, tranquility and life, is a sufficient guaranty." Time has done new justice to the sincerity of my words. I return to the bosom of my country, since the National Government has ordered, and you have freely opened the gates to me. I return not to avenge my personal injuries, nor to show who have been my persecutors.

I come to offer it all the services I can render, with the disinterestedness and patriotism with which I have served it since the 20th July, 1810. With what powers I have I will cooperate with you for the happiness of New Grenada, happiness which is to be found only in obedience to the Constitutional laws and authorities.—You have known my public life in times of the country's prosperity and adversity. You have known whether I am capable of fulfilling my duties, and performing my promises under all circumstances.

I have recently received a strong proof of confidence from your legitimate representatives, by inviting me to preside for a time over the destinies of New Grenada. In my present situation, and in the condition of the country, after having presided over the Central Republic of Colombia for six years, my election to the Presidency of this State confers on me the greatest debt of gratitude. I hope your representatives will never repent of having preferred me to occupy a post already honored by the virtues of one of the patriarchs of the liberty of New Grenada—an illustrious victim of his devotion to the country.

Countrymen, of all states and of all opinions, I again declare to you, that whether magistrate or private citizen, soldier or laborer, liberty under a republican government will continue to be my idol, the laws the only rule of my conduct, and the benefit of the majority, the object of my study and my sacrifices. On the altar of the country I lay all my personal resentments; I forgive all my enemies, and will devote myself without reserve to the re-establishment of internal peace and general harmony under the reign of the laws. Do the same all of you, as an offering worthy of the civilization and the liberal principles which we have proclaimed. No more injuries, no more rancor, on account of past errors or faults. Let us merge them all in procuring a strict fulfilment of the constitution; let us invite the attention of the authorities to the machinations which its enemies may form; let us observe the conduct of those who perversely destroy our institutions; but let us not insult ourselves any longer, nor frustrate the salutary results which ought to flow from a code of protecting laws, and a just, impartial government. Let us become convinced, that persecution convinces no one of his errors, and prevents no political re-actions. On the contrary, moderation, tolerance and justice, correct the heart and disarm discontentment. Firmness and vigilance will chastise the incorrigible, without subjecting the country's honor or the cause of civilization to any injury.

I confidently believe, my respected countrymen, that these ideas deserve your approbation. We belong to the social world, we have entered on the career of civilization, and we are observed by all enlightened nations. We cannot therefore, act like barbarians, insolated from communication with civilized society. Our first duty surely is to secure the existence of our country; and to preserve our political system, by employing those repressive measures towards its enemies which are directed by our common security, reason and the laws; but all that transcends this rule is unjust, ignoble and dishonorable; and you I am sure, cannot wish the dishonor induced by injustice to be cast upon yourself, nor to incur the evils attendant on continued persecution. What greater happiness can there be, what higher glory, than to belong to a country in which are respected the laws, equity, sound judgment and public opinion?

F. P. SANTANDER.

Santa Martha, June 16, 1832.

DEER HUNTING,

Among the Copper and Dog Rib Indians.

The herds of rein deer are attended in their migrations by bands of wolves, which destroy a great many of them. The Copper Indians kill the reindeer in summer with the gun, or taking the advantage of a favorable piece of ground, they inclose a herd on a neck of land, and drive them into a lake, where they fall an easy prey; but in the rutting season, and in the spring, when they are numerous on the skirts of the woods, they catch them in snares. The snares are simple nooses, formed in a rope made of twisted sinew, which are placed in the aperture of a slight hedge constructed of the branches of trees. This hedge is disposed so as to form several winding compartments, and although it is by no means strong, yet the deer seldom attempt to break through it. The herd is led into the labyrinth by two converging rows of poles, and one is generally caught at each of the openings by the noose placed there. The hunter too lying in ambush, stabs some of them with his bayonet as they pass by, and the whole herd frequently becomes his prey. Where wood is scarce, turf turned up answers the purpose of a *pole* to conduct them towards the snares.

The Dog-rib Indians have a mode of killing these animals which, though simple is very successful. It was thus described by Mr. Wentzel, who resided long among that people. The hunters go in pairs, the foremost man carrying in one hand the horns and part of the skin of the head of a deer, and in the other a small bundle of twigs, against which he, from time to time, rubs the horns; imitating the gestures peculiar to the animal. His comrade follows, treading exactly in his footsteps, and holding the guns of both in a horizontal position, so that the muzzles project under the arms of him who carries the head. Both hunters have a fillet of white skin round their foreheads, and the foremost has a strip of the same kind round his wrists. They approach the herd by degrees, raising their legs very slowly, but setting them down somewhat suddenly, after the manner of a deer, and always taking care to lift their right or left feet simultaneously. If any of the herd leave off feeding, to gaze on this extraordinary phenomenon, it instantly stops, and the head begins to play its part by licking its shoulder, and performing other necessary movements. In this way the hunters attain the very centre of the herd without exciting suspicion, and have leisure to single out the fattest. The hindmost man then pushes forward his comrade's gun, the head is dropt, and they both fire at nearly the same instant. The herd scampers off, the hunters trot after them; in a short time the poor animals halt to ascertain the cause of their terror, their foes stop at the same instant, and having loaded as they ran, greet the gazers with a second fatal discharge.—The consternation of the deer increases, they run to and fro in the utmost confusion, and sometimes a great part of the herd is destroyed within the space of a few hundred yards.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, Aug. 13.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship William Byrnes, Capt. Sprague, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d July, we have received a London paper of the 1st July, and the Liverpool Albion of 2d. These papers do not contain any news of moment in addition to what we have already received by the Ontario and Hibernia—we, however, select the following items.

The Scotch Reform Bill was read a third time and passed, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, and on the following day carried up to the House of Lords. It was read a first time there on Thursday, and the second reading was fixed for Friday night; it is expected that both these Bills may be carried to a conclusion about the 12th of July.

Illuminations.—A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, took place at the Crown and anchor Tavern, on Friday, Sir Francis Burdett in the Chair to consider the best method of expressing the public satisfaction on the great victory achieved by the passing of the Reform Bills. When, after numerous suggestions, it was decided by a large majority that there should be a Grand Illumination on the fourth day after the Royal Assent should be given to the English, Scotch, and Irish Reform Bills, provided that Sunday did not interfere.

Rejoicings are still going forward in different parts of the country to celebrate the passage of the Reform Bill. In the city of Salisbury, on Tuesday and Wednesday, there were illuminations and processions. Three thousand persons dined together in the Market place, with the Mayor in the Chair, and 7,000 more were regaled at their own houses.

An address to the duke of Wellington on the attack made upon him in the city, was agreed to at a meeting of Merchants and Bankers, on Friday, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon his Grace and present the address.

It is not expected that any business of moment will be done in Parliament after the passage of the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills. We find that in all parts of the Kingdom, candidates for the new Parliament are coming forward with Addresses to the Electors. The approaching election will be a very important and a very animated one.

The Liverpool Albion of the 2d July says: We are glad to hear, that, notwithstanding the cholera, trade is brisk. The sales of cotton have been extensive, and the produce market generally has been active. The export of merchandize is considerable, particularly to the United States. The state of business among the shop keepers is very indifferent from the absence of strangers who usually visit the town at this period of the year.

Manchester.—We regret to state, that the cholera continues to make progress in this town; and the board of health have at length come to the resolution of reporting to the general board in London the cases which have occurred here. Up to Wednesday last, on which day, we believe, this course was first adopted, the number or cases had been 29, and of deaths 24. In addition to which, there were on Friday three new cases and 2 deaths. —*Guardian.*

Russia has now at sea twelve sail of the line. The great fleet, of 30 sail, is at Cronstadt.

A new protocol is said to have been lately signed by the London Conference, relating to the affairs of Greece, which contains the following clauses:—That Prince Otho, appointed King of Greece, shall proceed to his states escorted by 3000 Bavarian troops, who are to remain in the country. The three powers which have signed the protocol will secure to him a loan of 20 millions of francs. If Prince Otho, King of Greece, should die without issue, the crown shall not pass to the reigning family of Bavaria, but a new King shall be chosen by the three powers.

The Court Journal speaks of coolness shown towards Ministers at Court, and says it was observed lately by one of the cabinet, who was applied to for some favor which depended on the King, "you had better apply to the Duke of Wellington. We have not a single friend at Court.

Bell's Messenger states, on private information from Paris, that M. Dupin has consented to accept the presidency of the Council on certain conditions, which, it is expected will be conceded. Marshal Soult, the minister of war, and General Sebastiani, the minister for foreign affairs, will remain in office. Montalivet will probably retain the port folio of the interior.

The Spectator for the evening of Saturday, June 30th, says, "during the week the papers have had daily paragraphs respecting the situation of Sir Walter Scott, several of which have been calculated to raise hopes, which, unhappily, are quite fallacious. It is true that he has occasionally taken more nourishment than he had done previously and has consequently been somewhat strengthened by it; but there is no change in the symptoms of his disease that leads to the slightest hope of his recovery. Such, we are informed is the opinion of his medical attendants.

From the Zanesville Messenger.

The only argument we have yet heard in favor of the Bank bill which was vetoed, is this—that the Bank is very convenient to merchants, and borrowers. The question of right is entirely omitted. We like the course taken by the people of Athens on an important occasion. When Themistocles proposed a a plan which would be advantageous to them, the people told him to reveal it to Aristodes who reported "that the enterprise which Themistocles proposed was the most advantageous in the world—but at the same time the most unjust," The Athenians therefore commanded him to lay aside all thoughts of it. Will the American people prove less virtuous? Will they sacrifice their constitution to the benefits, imaginary or real, of a bank? If, in this instance they value their constitution less than money, where will they stop? Monopoly will be heaped upon monopoly until the people themselves will have no power to control them. If Congress can give an exclusive right of banking to any set of individuals, cannot the state do the same? Suppose the Legislature of Ohio should give the exclusive right of banking to one set of men. Would not every citizen consider his wrights invaded? Or suppose Congress should give a company of men, the sole right of importing less (which has been done in Great Britain) or cloth, or any article on the plea that it could thus be done cheaper and more certainly, than by individual enterprise. No body would submit to this. Yet Congress have the same right thus to regulate trade, that they have to regulate the currency, by granting exclusive rights to banking privileges. We defy any one to shew the difference.

And further—by the law which Jackson vetoed, it was impossible to tax foreign stockholders, who hold nearly one fourth of the whole property of the Bank. Suppose, that that the states succeed in taxing their citizens who hold stock in this bank. If this be done to 1-2 per cent. it will make the stock worth 8 per cent more in foreign countres than in this.—Then if a merchant wished to pay a debt of fifty thousand dollars, in England, he would pay it by sending forty-six thousand dollars of this stock there. And if he could thus pay fifty thousand dollars with forty-six thousand of stock, he would be foolish not to do so. Thus the bank charter would force the stock abroad, and the regulation of our currency belong to a foreign monopoly. A smaller per centage always causes gold coin to be sent back to Europe; and like causes produce like effects.—Let every one consider of the effect of the bank bill before he clamors against the President for vetoing it.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The following returns comprise all we have been enabled to collect:

	Breathitt, (J.)		Buckner, (C.)
City of Louisville‖	888		1143
Fayette†	330		821
Gerrard*	177		583
Madison*	407		667
Clarke*	332		538
Montgomery†	376		553
Fleming†	569		845
Bourbon*	304		755
Scott†	1017		736
Harrison*	368		207
Woodford‖	393		658
Shelby*	245		617
Franklin‖		[maj.]	84
Jessamine*	414		447
Jefferson*	617		897
Mercer*	800		603
Mason‖	744		1195
Anderson*	250		75
Grant, 1st day at 12	78		53
Bath*	512		332
Owen*	319		128
Bracken†	189		307
Hardin*	607		815
Meade*	27		132
Warren*	303		247
Campbell‖	859		475
Green* 12 o'clock	225		171
Washington	555		342
Nelson	194		409
Lincoln	116		334
Mount Vernon	97		157
Spencer	354		239
Breckenridge	141		342
Logan	254		260
Barren (Glasgow)	350		500
Boone		(maj.)	171
Hart (majority)	36		

*First day.—†Second day.—‖Complete.

Strong faith.—The Editor of the Boston Patriot says he would prefer Chancellor Kent's judgment with regard to the proper person to be elected to the Presidency than the opinion of any partizan convention.—Should the Judge happen to express an opinion in favour of Jackson, how soon would his judgment be discarded. The Editor had better relinquish the business of thinking for himself, and depend altogether upon the judgment of Chancellor Kent; and if he is not convenient, Mr. Webster, perhaps; will do as well.

Out at Last.—Our neighbours of the Chronicle have, from some time past, been approving of an amalgamation between the Clay men and Antimasons of New York and Pennsylvania. They now express the hope that the "example which has been set in N. York will extend throughout the Union." We are perfectly willing. What say the Masons and Odd Fellows of Baltimore? Are they willing to vote for an Antimasonic candidate for the Presidency? We like the idea. Conduct that is worthy of praise in New York, is certainly worthy of imitation elsewhere. It becomes the Masons to think of the proposition. —*Balt. Rep.*

Speculators.—Some of the opposition are employed in making calculations of the amount of loss sustained by the holders of stock in the United States Bank, in consequence of the fall in the price, produced by the veto. As they are so very confident that the election of the President will be defeated by it, why should they trouble themselves about the matter. No doubt it will rise in value *when Mr. Clay is elected.* It is mere matter of dollars and cents which troubles them. *Principle* has very little to do with the matter. They would sell the liberties of the country to accomplish their purposes.—*Balt. Repub.*

CHOLERA.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in this city, has been politely communicated to us for publication.—*Nat. Intel.*

"*New-York*, Aug. 6, 1832.

"I took a dose of magnesia and rhubarb, which left me in a confirmed state of diarrhœa, which lasted for three days during which time I could find nothing to check it.

"On the third day I began to have a different feeling, such as dizziness in the head, a ringing in the ears, cold chills, very thirsty, and a continual disposition to cascade.

"I then called in my doctor, who gave directions to have my body rubbed well with spirits of camphor; and then laid flannel moistened with it on the stomach; and ordered me to take every hour four drops. I was then covered with six or eight quilts and blankets. In about an hour and a half, I was in a profuse sweat, and the cholera, as well as the darrhœa soon became extinct.

"I rested quite well that night, but was so weak in the morning as to be unable to stand. The next day I felt much better; ate beafsteaks at breakfast and dinner, drank port wine, and went to work again.

"Doctors differ much in the mode of treatment. You may rely on the use of camphor. It has become a universal resort. Should the cholera appear in your city, do not fail to rub your body (particularly your stomach) well with it on going to bed. If you are well, let well alone, it will take care of itself. Bleeding is considered dangerous.—I know an instance of immediate death from it.'

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT,
For the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore.

HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county.
RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot.
THOMAS K. CARROLL, of Somerset

Movements in the South.—Meetings have been held in various places in Georgia, at which resolutions have been adopted that the new Tariff law "is a deliberate, palpable and dangerous breach of the Constitution," and that Georgia "ought not, cannot, and will not submit to it." That should the General Government attempt, by force, to coerce into submission, *any State* which may interpose its sovereignty, to arrest the evil, and thereby preserve the Constitution, we should feel, constrained, by a sense of self preservation, to consider *her defence* essential to *our safety*.

A convention to meet at Milledgville the second Monday of November is recommended.

The meetings have received the countenance and support of Wm. H. Crawford, Judge Clayton, Mr. Berrien, Mr. Foster, of Congress and other distinguished citizens.

The Cholera.—Two deaths, one on Friday, the other on Saturday last, have occurred in St. Michaels district of this county, of this dreadful disease, and have produced some excitement. The particulars of the case of Mr. Sewell, we have not heard, further than that he resided in Baltimore, and came to this county, the place of his nativity, a few days before his death; was attacked and died suddenly, it is said with all the symptoms of this disease. The case of Capt. Edward Dodson we have had more particularly. He had been indisposed, with a diarrhœa for several days. The day he left Baltimore, having recovered in some degree, he ate green corn for dinner, and drank a glass of porter. He started home, and soon after getting under way, was taken much worse—Camphor was administered, and his body well rubbed with it. From this he obtained some relief, and on his way home, anchored near Kent Point with the view of landing some passengers for the Camp Meeting next (Saturday) morning. The wind sprang up and the vessel began to drag her anchor. At this time about 1 o'clock, A. M. being in a free perspiration, he got out of his birth, went on deck and assisted in getting his vessel under way. Immediately on going below he was taken with a vomiting, and shortly after with cramp or spasms in his limbs, then in his body. His vessel reached St. Michaels between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, and in about 20 minutes after he breathed his last, without being taken ashore.

Capt. Dodson was a worthy, correct young man, of good constitution, and has left a wife and two children. His death was undoubtedly hastened, if not caused, by imprudence in diet and drink before leaving Baltimore, and by the unfortunate accident off Kent Point, which caused him to leave his birth in a state of free perspiration. His case adds another to the many warnings we have had, to be moderate and temperate in diet, drink and exercise. No constitution, however robust, can bear irregularity during the prevalence of this epidemic. Diet, generally innocent, is now deadly poison. The earth, the water, the air, all seem to partake of its influence.

We lay before our readers, this morning, the Address of the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, at the commencement recently held by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland. Here we are in possession of the views we have on several occasions endeavored, in our weak way, to urge upon the people of Maryland, ably laid down, by one of our most excellent divines. The production is that of a scholar, and appeals with equal force to the finer sensibilities of the parent, the pure spirit of the christian and the *amor patriae* of the statesman. The subject is one of the deepest interest, one in which the welfare of the state is more intimately concerned than at first view appears. —To say nothing of the vast sums now annually sent out of the state: nothing of the loss of the advantages arising from the introduction of wealth into it, by bringing pupils from abroad: nothing of the moral force of the character and intelligence of the professors of such institutions, on the public mind: the moral benefits of an education obtained under the eye, the direction, or control of parents, cannot be too highly estimated, in a religious or political point of view.

In connexion with this subject, we beg leave to call attention to the notice of the Rev. Dr. *Joseph Spencer*, in the advertising columns of this day's Whig.

Here is a private Seminary about to be established in our immediate neighbourhood, by one of the finest scholars, and one of the best men that our state or country can boast. We are sorry to see the number of pupils so limited. It has been done, no doubt, with especial reference to the moral deportment and habits of the pupils that may be committed to his care. The price of board and tuition also seems to preclude the possibility of much

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