preservatives of the sight, the enjoyment of free, pure air,—daily, and regular exercise—the arrangement of the dress so as not to interfere with the freedom of the circulation—strict temperance—a proper quantity of sleep—and a sufficient amount of use or action of the eyes—are enumerated as the most important. When the signs of an improper use of them are experienced, they should be allowed a season of repose, which is better accomplished by a change, than a cessation of labor.—Simple washing with the hand in cold water, is, in general, the best means of strengthening the eyes. There are some prevalent habits among studious men, by which they are very apt to be injured. Among them, is the practice of rubbing them, on awakening from sleep—the exposure of them to strong currents of wind—of reading when the body is in a recumbent position—of using them too clearly after the system has been affected by severe disease—of employing them in the examination of very minute objects—of using tobacco, which affects the nerve of the eye, as well as other parts of the nervous system—and of habitually wearing green glasses, which increase the weakness they are intended to relieve. The use of eye waters should be avoided, or least of any stronger than good river water.

There are some other subjects, treated in this article, among which are the signs which determine the time when the use of spectacles is attended with advantage, and an examination of the question, whether the Greek and Hebrew type affect the eyes injuriously, to which we have room at present only to allude. The above is quite an imperfect sketch of the contents of the article, but we have thought that, even in this form, a view of it might be agreeable to our readers.

Mr. Durant made his promised balloon ascension at Albany on Thursday. We copy the following particulars from the Evening Journal:

Immediately after opening the gates, the Garden began to fill, and by three o'clock, its spacious area was thronged with the beauty and fashion of our own and neighboring cities. Among the spectators were the State Officers, the Mayor, and the members of the Common Council. We are gratified, also, to observe that the Reverend Clergy accepted Mr. Durant's invitation, and were among the admiring multitude. A large party of visiters from Saratoga Springs, who came to witness the Ascension, were abundantly and delightfully rewarded.

During the process of inflation, the scene was enlivened by the band. At intervals, small balloons, announced by a discharge of cannon, were set off. Nothing could exceed the harmony which pervaded the garden. Not a whisper of impatience, nor a word, or even a look of displeasure was seen or heard.

A few minutes past 5, all things being ready, Mr. Durant shipped his ballast, anchors, flags, carrier pigeons, newspapers, &c. &c. and stepped into his car.—Gentlemen who held the balloon by its netting now hovered around the car. The cords were then cut.—Now, said Mr. D "*every man but those whom I take hold of, will please let go and step back.*" This left the Balloon in the hands of Mr. Durant's brother and Captain Brown of the Constellation, by whom it was guided to a central position so as to clear the fence, when they were directed to "*let go*," and the majestic Balloon, with its intrepid passenger, ascended amid the acclamations of the admiring thousands, whose cheers were gracefully acknowledged by Mr. D. who waved his hat with one hand and the National Flag with the other.

The atmosphere was so perfectly clear that the balloon was visible to the naked eye for more than an hour. The waving of flags, the discharge of ballast, and the release of a carrier pigeon by a person removed nearly a mile from the earth, was a scene of grandeur and sublimity which it was our happiness to witness, but which we are quite unable to describe. As he arose from the garden, Mr. Durant distributed copies of a poetic address to the audience.

Mr. Durant has politely furnished us with the following extract from his Log Book:

"Started at 5h. 6m. bar 30 deg. 256—ther. 88. Loosed one Pigeon, with a paper on which I marked the name, height of bar. and ther. with "all's well, and unless the wind increases, you may expect me in Albany this evening."

At 5h. 20m. over a large creek—sent the inhabitants an Evening Journal.

At 5h 25m. bar. 25 deg. 016—ther. 72.

At 5h. 38m. within hailing distance of the earth.—Conversed with several men; understood the name of one of them to be Edward Haswell; that the name of the town was Bethlehem. On inquiring the name of the next large town in the direction I was going, understood him to say Carlo, distant 30 miles; sent down a copy of the Address and an Evening Journal; threw out ballast and hoped to reach Carlo.

At 5h. 52m. bar. 25 deg. 1—ther. 72.

At 6h. 4m. bar. 25 deg. 02—ther. 70 very little wind and the country beyond in my course nearly covered with trees; made preparations to descend; on approaching the earth made two ineffectual attempts to land; threw over each time 20 or 30 lbs. ballast.

At 6h. 47m. the anchor grappled with the earth and brought me too on the farm of Mr. Peter Slingerland, half a mile from the village of New Scotland, and twelve miles from Albany; started the other pigeon, which after hovering for a few minutes about the balloon, took its flight homeward; several gentlemen arrived to whom I threw a line, and was towed up to the village, and alighted in the meadow of Mr. Slingerland.

At 5h. 26m. the Balloon was at an altitude of 25 deg. 16; at 5h 52m. 25 deg. 1; at 6h. 4m. 25 deg. 02, making an average of about 5028 feet, or nearly one mile.

C. F. DURANT.

The following is a copy of the circular addressed to the different State Banks on the subject of the government deposits:

AUGUST, 1833.

SIR:—I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the President of the United States to confer with State Banks in relation to future deposits and distribution of the public revenue.

It is deemed probable by the Government that the Bank of the United States will not be rechartered, and that no other institution will be established by Congress to supply its place as Agent of the Treasury.

As it is now less than three years to the expiration of its Charter, the President thinks it his duty to look to the means by which the service it now renders to the Government is thereafter to be performed, and if sufficient reasons shall exist, the Government may desire to employ another Agent, or Agents, at an earlier period.

The sole object of my appointment is, to ascertain on what terms the several State Banks may be unwilling to perform the service now rendered by the Bank of the United States to the Government, should it become necessary or expedient to employ another Agent, or other Agents, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in that event, be able to make a judicious selection.

In pursuit of this object, I have the honor to inquire whether the Bank over which you preside, is desirous, should a change take place, of undertaking that agency, or a portion of it, at——

If this inquiry should be answered in the affirmative, I am authorized to communicate with you further on the subject.

It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that nothing which may pass is to be considered a pledge on the part of the Government, to remove the deposits from the Bank of the United States, before the expiration of its charter, or to employ your Bank in any event, or to make any final arrangements upon the conditions which may now be proposed or received.

If it be convenient, I shall be happy to know the disposition of your Board of Directors on the subject; if not, will you do me the favor to give me your own, leaving an expression of the wishes of the Board to some more convenient opportunity.

Very respectfully,
your ob't, servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

The foreign journals mention the death in Paris of *Anne Jean Marie Rene Savary*, by a cancer on the tongue. He was styled the Duke of Rovigo; was one of the personol staff of Napoleon, the successor of Fouche in the Police Department; once Minister at the Russian Court, also, to Spain. It is incorrectly stated that he was a distinguished Marshal under Buonaparte. He served in a military capacity with some distinction, but was neither a Marshall nor a General of Division. He was born April 26, 1774, and although he had scarcely completed his studies when the revolution commenced, he immediately joined the army He served successfully under Pouche, Pichegru and Moreau, and in the expedition to Egypt was Aid de Camp to General Desaix. Having returned from thence he joined Napoleon in Italy, and at Marengo he was still an aid to Desaix, and was near that distinguished General when he fell.

He appears to have been a willing instrument of Napoleon, and was entrusted with secret missions, and made to be a spy over the spies. He superintended the foul murder of the Duke d'Enghein, and seems never to have recovered from the odium attached to his name in consequence of that transaction.—He was appointed to command the French forces in Spain just previous to the ascending the throne of that country by Joseph Bonaparte, but never directed the military movements—and at length to fled to France disguised as a postilion, so hateful had the French name become among the Spaniards. He accompanied the French Emperor in the Austrian campaign of 1809, and served with a good degree of success. In 1814, after the abdication of Bonaparte, Savary retired to his estates at Nainville, but after the return of his master from Elba had a seat in the Chamber of Peers.

In 1815, after the reverses of the French at Waterloo, he attended Napoleon to Rochefort, in order to accompany him, but was arrested, and carried Prisoner to Malta. He made his escape the year following and went to Smyrna; but not there finding the repose he desired, left in 1819, and landed in England—where, he remarked, every man's house is his castle. At length he passed over to France, and reached Paris undiscovered.

The deceased, in 1824, published a pamphlet, in which he endeavored to exculpate himself from all blame for the part he took in the execution of the Duke d'Enghein. His object was to throw the responsibility upon the shoulders of others.

We collect the above from that interesting volume of "Harper's Family Library," the Court and Camop of Bonaparte—and glean from the same source the following memoranda of the twenty eight celebrated military men who make up the whole list of those serving under Napoleon, either as Marshals of France or Generals of Division.

Augereau died 12th June, 1816, of dropsy in the chest; Berthier threw himself from the window of his house as the army of the allies was passing it on the 19th May, 1815, and died instantly; Bessieres was killed by a musket ball at Lutzen; Davoust died of a pulmonary complaint, June, 1823; Desaix was killed instantly at Marengo, by a cannon ball; Beauharnais died of apoplexy at Munich, Jan. 21, 1824; St. Cyr in March, 1830; Junot, in a fit of insanity threw himself from a window of his father's house at Montvard, breaking a thigh, which resulted in his death, June, 1813; Kleber was assassinated at Cairo, Egypt, (on the same day that Desaix was killed at Marengo) by the hand of a youth of 18, who secreted himself in a garden, and on the approach of his victim went and presented him with a bit of paper folded like a letter, and while Kleber was opening it the assassin drew from beneath his cloak a dagger, and inflicted a wound causing dissolution.

He stated that he left Damascus on foot, by order of the grand vizier, who entrusted him with the mission of repairing to the French army, to take Banaparte's life Lannes expired from the effects of a cannon shot which carried away his right leg, and the foot and ancle of the left, at Easling, 22d May, 1809; Lefevre died in Paris, Sept 1820; Loison at Liege, in 1816; Massena expired on the 4th of April, 1817; Moreau fell when near the Emperor Alexander, (being in the Russian service) at Dresden, in August, 1833. A cannon ball from the French artillery carried away his right leg, and passing through his horse, took off a portion of the left. The remaining portion of the left leg was cut off by a surgeon—and during amputation and dressing, the brave officer smoked a cigar—scarcely moving a muscle of his face during the painful operation. He lingered till the 2d September.

Murat was condemned to death at Naples in 1815, and shot—looking steadfastly at the soldiers, and desiring them to aim at his heart and save his face. The fate of Ney—"the bravest of the brave"—is familiar to all. "He who had fought five hundred battles for France—not one against her—was shot as a traitor," being in the 47th year of his age. Pichegru was found dead in a dungeon, with a black silk handkerchief twisted tight around his neck, and a stick thrust through the knot, whether by his own hand or the hand of others, seems to be undecided. Suchet expired at Marseilles, Jan. 1826—making 18 of the 28, who no longer survive.

Of the remaining ten, Bernadotte we suppose is king of Sweden; Greuchy left France for this country after the second abdication; no mention is made in the work before us of the death of Moncey; and Jourdan, Macdonald, Marmont, Mortier, Oudinot, Soult and Victor severally gave in their adhesion to Louis Philippe in August, 1830, and for aught we know are all still living. Soult, is Minister, and Jourdan, we believe it is, who is at the head of a noble institution in Paris—the hospitals of the invalids.—*N. H. Statesman.*

The Methodist Book concern in this city has about 30 presses in operation, one of which is a *power* press, equal to four common presses. It employs between 200 and 300 persons.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

SUMMARY SATISTICAL REPORT,
Of the Presbyterian Church in the U. States of America, for 1833.

This portion of the Catholic Church of Christ in the world under one General Assembly of Bishops and Ruling Elders, styled *Commissioners* which, with the *Delegates*, from Corresponding bodies, in May last, consisted of two hundred and seventy four persons, comprehends, according to the returns now in my possession, twenty two *Synods;* one hundred and eleven Presbyteries; eighteen hundred and fifty five ordained *Bishops;* two hundred and fifteen *Licentiates*, making two thousand and seventy *Preachers of the Gospel;* two hundred and twenty nine *Candidates* in a state of preparation for the ministry; twenty five hundred *churches*; and two hundred thirty three thousand five hundred and eighty *Communicants.* Our INCREASE during the last year has been in *Bishops* one hundred and twenty five, in *Licentiates* ten, in *Candidates* nine, in ordained and licensed *Preachers* one hundred and thirty five, in Churches one hundred and nineteen; and in Communicants sixteen thousand two hundred and forty two. The Communicants added on examination last year were twenty three thousand five hundred and forty six; being ten thousand six hundred and fourteen LESS than were reported in 1832 as added in the same way. Seven thousand two hundred and fifty two were added last year by certificate from other churches, or passed from one of our congregations to another, being three hundred and sixty six MORE than were received in the same manner the year previous.—The total of additions now reported is thirty thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.—Of these fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty six must be considered as equal to the number of persons who have deceased or been dismissed or suspended, or who were at the time of making the reports in a state of transition from the care of one session to another, or who for some reason have not been reported as members: leaving as above stated the net gain of communicants of 1833 over the whole number of 1832 at sixteen thousand two hundred and forty two. The baptisms now returned amount to twenty one thousand eight hundred and twenty; of which six thousand nine hundred and fifty were of *adults* fourteen thousand and thirty five *infants*, and eight hundred and thirty five persons *not distinguished*. The baptisms of 1832 exceeded those of 1833 by two thousand eight hundred and eighty three. The funds reported as having been collected in the year preceding the meeting of the last General Assembly were *for missionary purposes*, seventy six thousand four hundred twenty dollars and thirty nine cents; for defraying the expenses of *Commissioners* to the Assembly, four thousand six hundred eighty nine dollars and fifty eight cents; for different *Theological Seminaries* six thousand three hundred eleven dollars, and twenty three cents; for the *Education* of poor and pious youth, principally with reference of their becoming ministers of the gospel, forty seven thousand one hundred fifty three dollars and sixty five cents; and for the *Contingent Expenses* of the Assembly, eight hundred ninety two dollars and eighty seven cents; which give a total of one hundred thirty five thousand four hundred sixty seven dollars and seventy two cents collected for charitable uses. This sum is less than the total for the same objects in 1832 by two thousand three hundred fifty one dollars and sixty seven cents. Eleven Presbyteries have made no returns of any collections; and four have reported only on the *Commissioners' Fund*. In all the Presbyteries there are several churches which have made no reports on any subject, for some time; and some which have never returned so much as the number of their communicants since I have been Stated Clerk. Our satistics, however are much more complete than they formerly were; and must be regarded as a near approximation to an exact statement of the numbers and operations of our whole body.

With lamentation that it should be necessary, we state the fact of the suspension of three of our ministers during the last year; *two* of them for intemperance in drink; and *one* for heresy in doctrine.

The foregoing is a true summary, (E E.) prepared by me this 31st day of July, 1833.

EZRA STILES ELY.
Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.

To the editor of the E. S. Whig.

EASTON, Talbot county, Aug. 15, 1833.

Mr. Editor—

Being now on a visit to this shore, for the purpose of explaining to the friends of Colonization, the position in which the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society have placed themselves in regard to Colonization, as the only practicable mode of gradually extirpating slavery from the State; and cherishing, as I do, the belief, that our fellow citizens generally will concur with the managers of our State society, in the views they have taken of this subject, and also, in the plans they have adopted to consummate all the benificent purposes of the scheme, I herewith inclose a copy of their preamble and resolutions, and earnestly request you to favour the cause, by giving them an early insertion in your paper

A cause, involving so many essential interests, political, moral and religious, ought to be *well* understood by every citizen.—The great deeps of prejudice and ignorance are rapidly breaking up, almost every where, not only within our own country, but throughout the civilized world. Maryland has a deep *stake* in one of the leading questions of the day and the age—much of wisdom, prudence and skill, are necessary to enable her to meet, and to master the coming *crisis*, which can neither be *arrested* nor *cluded*. Her fortunes are fairly and honorably embarked in the cause of colonization; upon the successful issue of the great and holy struggle, which she is now making to restore to the land of their forefathers, a too long neglected and hopeless population, depend her own prosperity and glory:—The spirit of her people—their general intelligence and love of liberty, and the rapidly increasing spread among them of that great moral power, which is to subdue all the powers of the earth to the government of reason and religion, furnish a delightful presage of the certainty of success in this great work, which is "to raise Maryland to that rank, which her natural advantages so truly entitle her to hold."

It is my intention to visit, at as early a period as possible, the different counties on this shore, for the purpose of forming societies, auxiliary to the objects set forth in the enclosed preamble and resolutions. It is also my intention to avail myself of every favorable opportunity, to explain to the free colored people, the benevolent tendencies of the scheme upon their own destiny and the ultimate destiny of their race.

By publishing this, together with the enclosed, you will confer a benefit to the cause, and oblige

Your obedient servant,
W McKENNEY.
Colonization Agent for the State of Maryland.

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

APRIL 30, 1833.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers this afternoon at the Colonization office, the following preamble and resolutions were read, discussed, ameuded, and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, It is the desire of the Maryland State Colonization Society to hasten, as far as they can, the arrival of the period when slavery shall cease to exist in Maryland; and whereas the society believe that this can best be done by advocating and assisting the cause of colonization, which is considered as the safest, the truest, and the most efficient auxiliary of freedom, under existing circumstances; and whereas the cause of colonization, which has already produced great results, and from which so much is still anticipated, must depend, in Maryland, upon the facilities afforded for the transportion and reception of emigrants on the coast of Africa, which can only be secured to the necessary and desired extent, by the establishments in Africa, where there will be no restraint upon emigration beyond the control of the state society; and whereas it is believed, for these and other reasons; to be expedient for the state society to form at this time, a new settlement on the coast of Africa; and whereas it has been represented to, the Society, that Cape Palmas and its neighborhood offer commercial and agricultural facilities of the most important character, so as to make a settlement there desirable in every point of view; and whereas it is believed that a settlement thus formed by a society, whose avowed object is the ultimate extirpation of slavery, by proper and gradual efforts, addressed to the understanding and experience of the people of the state would be viewed with peculiar interest by all those who advocated colonization on account of its tendencies towards liberty, and would receive that aid from them which would ensure its prosperity and happiness; and whereas the society believe, that it is proper to use every means in their power to to raise Maryland to the rank of a free state of this union, not only on account of the immediate benefit to herself, but for the sake of the illustration which she would then furnish of the effect of colonization in removing slavery:

Therefore, be it resolved, That this society will forthwith establish a settlement, at a suitable point on the coast of Africa, and will take immediate measures to procure, both within and without the state, the necesary pecuniary aid.

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed, on the subject of new settlements, be directed to report to the board upon the position and the details of the new settlement, together with the probable cost of the same.

Resolved, That the managers of the state fund be solicited to lend their aid, in such manner as they may deem proper, in this behalf.

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary of this society be directed to address a copy of the above resolutions to the agent of the New York State Colonization Society, and that Mr. Latrobe, Mr. Sheppard and Dr Bond be a committee to conduct such correspondence as may grow out of the said resolutions, in the recess of the Board.

The board then adjourned.

JUNE 28, 1833.

At a meeting of the board of Managers, held at the Colonization office, this evening, the committee on the subject of a new settlement, reported that the committee had had the matter under consideration, and had no hesitation in recommending Cape Palmas, or its vicinity, as the most suitable position for the establishment of a settlement, to the leeward of Monrovia, on the southwest coast of Africa. Its advantages were great in an agricultural point of view: equally so in a commercial one, and there was no reason to believe that its health was not as good as that of any other situation on the coast. The chairman read extracts from several letters sustaining the views of the committee. The report was accepted.

The following resolutions were then discussed, and unanimously adopted, with the accompanying preamble:

Whereas, This society have heretofore resolved to establish a settlement at a suitable point on the coast of Africa, and to take measures to procure, both within and without the state, the necessary pecuniary aid: and whereas, Cape Palmas, or its vicinity, has been recommended, as affording advantages for such a settlement as has been proposed, which justify this society in taking steps for its more particular exploration and purchase; and whereas, it is considered proper, that before proceeding to make the application for assistance, contemplated by the resolutions above mentioned, that the principles upon which it is intended to establish a new settlement should be distinctly stated, for the information of those who may be willing to lend their aid to the cause of colonization, as advocated by this society—Therefore, be it resolved, as follows:

1. That the Maryland State Society look forward to the extirpation of slavery in Maryland, by proper and gradual efforts, addressed to the understanding and experience of the people of the state, as the primary object of their labors.

2. That the Society believe that this can best be accomplished, under existing circumstances, by advocating and assisting the cause of colonization.

3. That the colonization of the people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa, will not only promote their own temporal freedom and happiness, but tend to their moral improvement, and be the means of spreading the lights of civilization and the gospel in Africa.

4. *Whereas*, It is desired that the settlement, about to be made by this society, should, as far as practicable, become a moral and temperate community, and as this is to be effected, in a great degree, by the character of the emigrants who leave America for a new home in Africa, and whereas, the sad experience of this country has shown the demoralizing effects of the use of ardent spirits—*Be it resolved*, That no emigrant shall be permitted to go from Maryland to a settlement of this society in Africa, who will not first bind himself or herself to abstain therefrom.

5. That the principle of abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, except for medicinal purposes, be incorporated into the local government of the settlements of this society in Africa, so that no person shall be capable of holding office therein, who shall not first pledge himself to abstain from the use of, or traffic in ardent spirits, with the above exception.

6. That this society believe, that in thus uniting the two great causes of colonization and temperance, the best interests of both will be promoted. Colonization will advance with a healthier step to ultimate success, and temperance will find, in a nation founded upon its principles, an illustration that must be forever conclusive as to its political benefits, and an example all powerful in its influences.

7. That this society, while it will encourage, at all times, commercial communication with their settlements, so as to increase the facilities of emigration and colonization, yet it will make their agricultural character and improvement peculiarly the objects of solicitude.

On motion, *Resolved*, That an agent be forthwith appointed, to obtain the pecuniary aid, necessary to the establishment of the new settlement, to be made by this society in Africa—and that Mr. Latrobe, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Howard be a committee to recommend a suitable person to the next meeting of the board.

Resolved, That the same committee be directed to recommend to the board a suitable person to proceed to Africa, to purchase a site for the proposed settlement, at Cape Palmas, or its vicinity, if practicable, under instructions to be hereafter furnished, and which instructions the said committee are hereby authorised to prepare, to be submitted to the board.

On motion, *Resolved*, That it be the duty of the agent or agents, who may be appointed by this society to procure the co-operation of the friends of colonization in other states, to invite them to become members of this society in its corporate character, under a pledge that they shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges therein, which are enjoyed by the members resident in the state of Maryland.

Editors of papers on this shore, friendly to the objects and ends proposed by the Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, will confer a favor by copying this.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Ontario, Capt. Sebor, at New York, London dates to the 10th July have been received. The subjoined abstract of foreign news is chiefly from the N. York Commercial.

House of Lords, July 9.—The Royal assent by commission was given to the £15,000,000 Exchequer Bill's Bill, National Debt Reduction Bill, and sundry private Bills.

The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Lonsdowne, and Duke of Richmond.

A conference with the Commons, to communicate the adoption of the East India resolutions, was appointed. The Lords being—the Lord President, Earl of Camperdown, Lord Sidmouth, and others.

The Lord Advocate brought up the Scotch Burgh Bill, Scotch Burgh Police Bill, and the Irish church temporalities bill.

The Duke of Buckingham inquired when the last named bill was to be read a first time.

Earl Grey answered now immediately, as was usual, and to fix a certain day for the second reading.

The Duke of Buckingham said there was something in the bill affecting the King's prerogative. He wished to know if the Noble Earl (Grey) had the King's permission for its introduction. Such permission, communicated by a special message, was necessary.

Earl Grey was prepared to say he had his Majesty's permission, and he said so as a Minister of the Crown. The speech from the throne also sanctioned it.

The Duke of Buckingham said these were matters affecting the head of the Church.—He said it was necessary that it should be stated to the house in what manner that head had sanctioned the measure.

Earl Grey conceived there was no occasion for departing from the usual course, and he as a Minister of the Crown, stated that the bill had his Majesty's permission.

After a few remarks from the Duke of Cumberland, the bill, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The Bishop of Bristol presented a petition against the above bill, which he considered as the death blow of the Protestant faith. He declared he knew of no one measure more destructive to the institutions of the country than the one against which was the present petition—which was signed by Oxford. (Hear.)

Abolition of Slavery.—In the Commons, on the 8th of July—

Mr. Stanley stated, that as the slavery bill was not yet printed and ready, and as both sides objected to going on with it upon so short a notice on Wednesday next, he would give way to his right honorable friend, (Mr. C. Grant,) on that day, for moving the second reading of the East India bill, and he would postpone the second reading of the bill for the abolitiion of slavery until Monday next, on the understanding that it would be still further postponed if the house should not by that time have got through the East India bill.

Value of Slaves.—The indemnity to the West Indias is said to be estimated at one third the value of the slaves—viz: one third of an able-boided slave 55*l.*, do one past his prime, 35*l.*, do. a child, 10*l.* Putting the three sums together, the amount is 90*l.*, which gives 30*l.* as the average., and 30*l.* multiplied by 700,000, gives 21,000,000 as the third part of the whole, old and young.

On this subject we observe the London Standard, in referring to the West India question, has received the following information, which threatens the whole emancipation project, at least for the present.

"This kind of compromise which the government had made with the colonial delegates and West India planters, merchants, and ship owners, has been broken up, chiefly in consequence of an attempt to include the slave owners of Honduras, the Cape of Good Hope, and we believe the Mauritius, as partners in the division of the twenty millions—thus farther reducing their inadequate dividend to the actual West India proprietors. However, this, and most of the other questions that the House of Commons has been idly dallying with, through the Session, are in danger of an untimely end—from an explosion, the premonitory symptoms of which have been thickening within the last week or ten days."

Escape of Prisoners.—During the absence of the Jailor of this town to see a sick person, three negro prisoners escaped from confinement on Saturday night last, by knocking down the man who usually attends to the cells. One was a negro fellow from Kent Island, confined on a charge of an attempt to murder another negro. Another belonged to R. E. Clayton; Esq. and wrs confined on a charge of a threat to take the life of Mrs. E's overseer.

Nothing has been heard of them since their escape.—*Centreville Times.*

From the N Y. Journal of Commerce.

CAPTURE OF DON MIGUEL'S FLEET.—We are favored with the following letter from a highly respectable source:

Gibraltar, July 10.—A vessel from Barcelona, stopping at this port for a few supplies, gives me a moment to confirm my respects of the 28th inst. and to inform you, that news has just been received of the taking of Don Miguel's fleet by that of Don Pedro, so that there is little or no doubt that the war in Portugal will find a termination during the summer in favor of Donna Maria.

A Steel Trap.—A gentleman who had long been subject to the nocturnal visitations of thieves in his orchards, wishing to preserve his property without endangering any one's life, procured from an hospital the leg of a subject, which he placed one evening in a steel trap in his garden, and next morning sent the crier round the town to announce, that "the owner of the leg left in Mr. ——'s grounds last night, might receive it upon application."—He was never robbed again.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 20, 1833.

We understand, the National Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District, assembled yesterday at Centreville, and nominated ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of this county, their candidate for Congress.

From the Baltimore Republican of Saturday.

To the Editor of the Easton Whig:

SIR—Under your Editorial head, of the 6th instant, you profess to enter into an exposé of your principles, and a defence of the extraordinary course you have recently adopted. By your own confession, you, and some of your prominent friends, stand accused of "selfishness, ambition, and treachery." With such weighty charges against you, and a knowledge that the eye of suspicion had fastened upon you, common prudence should have instructed you to abstain from crimination; but neither your perilous condition, nor the friendly and liberal support you have received from a portion of the Jackson party, could restrain you.

You allege, Sir, that some distinguished Federalists, in preferring General Jackson to Mr. Adams, considered him as the less of two evils, and merely upon that ground, gave him their support. I demand your proofs; and, if you do not produce them, to the charges of selfishness, ambition and treachery, under which you now labour, I superadd those of calumny and defamation. When General Jackson was proposed for the Presidency, a large portion of the men formerly attached to the Federal party, in this state, gave him their support, not as you most erroneously state, as a choice of evils, but in confidence that his integrity, firmness and sound practical sense, his true and generous (not pretended and selfish) Republicanism, would harmonise the feelings of the people, maintain their just rights, and sustain the glory of the nation. At that period, the causes of dissention between the old parties had entirely ceased, and the citizens of the U. States freed from their former party trammelings, felt themselves at liberty to select in reference to qualifications. Mr. Crawford's friends endeavored to rally around him the old democratic party, and they found themselves in a woful minority at the election. It is painful to recur to the former errors of any portion of our friends; and I do it now, not in the spirit of reproach, and they will feel that I do not. Upon Mr. Crawford's defeat, be together with most of his friends, fell into the Jackson ranks, where they were kindly and cordially received; and to their co operation was principally owing the signal overthrow of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay in 1828. In this state, with the exception of some restless cabals, the friends of Mr. Crawford have acted in good faith, and they will bear witness that no jealousy has been manifested towards them by the original friends of Gen. Jackson. Many of them, on account of their distinguished merit, now stand foremost in our ranks. Unfortunately, the Ex-governor is not of the number. He fell with the old parties; and he feels a deep conviction that he can never raise again, unless the old parties be revived in all their bitterness and rancor. It is much to be regretted that he should be dissatisfied with his present vocation. It is admitted, on all hands, that he raises the best sheep in Talbot, and I assure him he is not forgotten. His fine fat Eastern shore mutton will preserve his name fresh in recollection at Annapolis.

Mr. Crawford was an illustrious man, distinguished for his independence, his talents and high attainments; and had filled with honor many exalted stations under the government. Many of his friends were among the first and most influential men in the nation; and if they failed in 1824 to rally the members of the democratic party,—can you sir, have the folly to suppose in 1833, (impotent as you are) that you, and the Ex-Governor and a few puny and puerile pretenders about Easton, can revive old parties in this State, or even in Caroline and Talbot counties. Believe me sir, you greatly miscalculate your power and your means. You may ruin yourself; you may take from your prominent friends, a portion of the little influence they possess; and may spread dissention for a time in the Jackson ranks.—So far you can go and no farther.

You most disingenuously refer to the city of Baltimore for example; but if you look there for countenance and support, you will meet with mortification and disappointment. In that city, there is no reserve, no treachery; the bond of union has been cemented by fair and honest dealing: and for the mischief you and your prominent friends have done the Jackson party on this shore, you will receive your proper reward in the just appreciation of your motives.

As you take upon yourself the authority of looking into the motives of a portion of the Jackson party, and to assign reasons for their conduct, permit me to ask you if there be not some free, distinguished men, (to use your courtly phrase) in Easton and the vicinity, who, upon the fall of Mr. Crawford's political fortunes, joined the Jackson party and have since rendered it a dubious and feeble support. If I am rightly informed, one of these distinguished persons declared, in the presence of our adversaries, that *he* supported Gen. Jackson as the "least of evils;" and if it will not put you to the torture, I would enquire, if you and your prominent adherents have not been in treaty of late with our opponents, and if you have not yourself, declared to one of the opposition, that if the Jackson party selected a federalist, and the opposition a democrat, as the candidate for congress, the anti Jackson candidate would receive a hundred Jackson votes in your county. Remember sir, I do not make these charges against *you*, but such rumors are afloat, and I offer you an opportunity of exculpation, if you be not *guilty*.

15th of Aug. 1833. MARCUS.

REPLY.

TO MARCUS.

Sir,—Your communication through the columns of the Baltimore Republican, came to our view yesterday, and although written in bitterness of feeling, and we think, in gross injustice to ourselves, have copied, and shall answer it only in the temper of sober reason.

In the most important point, you have wholly misapprehended the *intention and meaning* of our article. We said expressly, that we gave it "as an expose of the principles, as we understood them, which governed our friends in Talbot and Caroline counties, &c." and not as our own opinions or views. We were conscious that our friends had acted in good faith, having neither selfish objects in view, nor the bitterness of spleen to indulge, and could not, therefore, withhold our justification of their motives. Would "Marcus" say it was better to have entered our protest against the proceedings of the meeting? to have set the

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