From the Harrisburg Key Stone

THE MAN-SELLING CANDIDATE

Since the publication of the vote of Wm. H. Harrison in favour of selling white men into slavery, the federalists have been writhing under its disastrous effects. As they cannot justify the monstrous wickedness of such an act, they have taken the course of either roundly denying that their Buckeye candidate, ever gave the vote alleged, or of passing over the withering transaction in mournful silence. That the authenticity of the extract from the journal of the Senate of Ohio might be placed beyond a doubt, and the fact be inevitably established, that Wm. H. Harrison did vote for selling free white men into slavery because they were poor, we have sent for and obtained the following certified copy from the journal, the original of which we hold ready for the inspection of all who desire to see it. There is no good reason why any one should be incredulous on the subject. That the act of Harrison in this instance, is one of enormous tyranny, but it is no more subversive of human rights than the sedition and gag law of the elder Adams, which he approved and supported. It only shows that his nature is unchanged, and that in 1821 he was the same haughty federalists that he was in 1789, and that he is now used as the fit instrument to carry out the plans of oppression contemplated by the federal Bank Whigs.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of Ohio.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the bill from the House entitled an act for the punishment of certain offences therein named, and after some time spent therein, the speaker, (Allen Tremble) resumed the chair.

Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 19th section of said bill, as follows.

Be it further enacted, that when any person shall be imprisoned either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or costs or both, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a SERVANT to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the Sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of MASTER and SERVANT, until the time of service expires and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner, as is, or may be provided by law in the case of master and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act to which this is a supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge: Provided that the court in pronouncing upon any persons convicted under this act, or this act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Which motion was decided in the affirmative, yeas 20, nays 12,

"And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Beasley, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Heaton, Jennings, Lucas, Mathews, McLaughlin, McMillan, Newcom, Robb, Russell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Swearingen, Thompson, and Womeldorf—20.

"And those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foos, Foster, (WM. H. HARRISON,) McLean, Oswall, Pollock, Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler, and Speaker—12.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, September 10, 1836.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy from the Journals of the Senate of the State of Ohio, being the first session of the 19th General Assembly, held at Columbus December, 1820.

See page 303, 304, 305.

CARTER B. HARLAM.
Sec. of State.

General Robert Lucas, now the Democratic Governor of Ohio, was then a member of the Senate, and in the true spirit of patriotism, made the following remarks in support of the motion made by Mr. Fithian, of Champaign, to strike out the 19th section, a true copy of whose speech, as then published, is below.

Mr. Lucas said that he would vote for the motion of the gentleman from Champaign, (Mr. Fithian,) to strike out the section. He considered it objectionable in every point of view. He considered it not only a violation of that provision of the Constitution of the State which declares that there shall be neither *Slavery* nor involuntary *Servitude* in this State, but it contains principles of the most revolting character. It declares that a person who is unable to pay a *fine*, or *costs*, shall be liable to be SOLD; and that the individual who will pay the fine and costs for the shortest time of service, shall be the purchaser.

"What will be the operation of this section!" said Mr. Lucas. "We will suppose a case:—suppose one of the Patriots of the Revolution should be insulted by an enemy of his country, or a Tory, who had fought against him in the struggle for liberty, and he should be provoked to commit an assault, in defending the honor of his government—by our laws he might be prosecuted and fined. He POOR, and unable to PAY THE FINE. What would follow under the provisions of this section? HE IS PUBLICLY ADVERTISED FOR SALE—he is dragged by the Crier along the streets—the man who provoked the assault, bids the amount of the fine and costs for the shortest term of service, say FORTY YEARS—THE OLD PATRIOT IS KNOCKED OFF TO HIS PROSECUTOR, and driven, in triumph, into BONDAGE. Any unfortunate citizen, who, in an unguarded moment, might be thus subjected to the payment of a fine, would be liable to be SOLD under this section, and DRIVEN INTO SLAVERY BY A FREE NEGRO, should such a Negro choose to become the purchaser. This would be revolting to every principle of humanity, and a disgrace to the age in which we live."

The question was then taken on Mr. Fithian's motion, and carried in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 12. So this obnoxious provision VOTED FOR AND DEFENDED BY WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, does not now disgrace the Statute Book of Ohio.

HARRISON'S VOTE.

We lay before our readers again, the infamous vote of Gen. Harrison, in favour of selling white men, for the payment of fines and costs, into slavery, to which is added the certificate of the Secretary of the State of Ohio, with regard to the fact, and the remarks of Gen. Lucas, made at the time, in the Senate of Ohio, upon the subject of the impropriety of the proposed measure. With regard to the last, Gen. Harrison himself has admitted it, and the only excuse which he pretends to give is that the debtors were not included among the number of those who might be sold into slavery, on account of their poverty. This is no apology. A thousand cases may occur in which white men might, under such a provision as the one proposed, and voted for by Gen. Harrison, be sold into slavery, dragged from their families, who might be left to starve for the want of their support, and be put to service in the most degrading employment. The cases supposed by Gen. Lucas are striking, and are such as should have convinced any and every man who heard his remarks to have spurned the proposition; but they had no such effect upon the mind of Gen. Harrison, for in despite of the force of the observations, he still voted for retaining the obnoxious and detestible provision.—Let those who have said so much upon the subject of permitting free blacks to exercise the right of voting, think of the propriety of selling of white men as slaves to a free black, which might have been, and in all probability would have been the case, had the abominable measure been adopted. Is there an individual who can reflect upon it without abhorrence and detestation? If there be, he must indeed be debased in mind, heart and understanding. And yet we have among us men who not only attempt to excuse the act, but to speak of it in terms of commendation and praise? Surely, men who can give their approbation to such conduct, or, for the sake of party, sanction any thing, howe ver execrable and vile.

This matter cannot be too often dwelt upon. It should rouse the indignation of every citizen, and excite him to activity and zeal, in opposition to the man who would vote in favour of such a measure, and the party who could have the hardihood to support such a man, and attempt to justify such a vote. That it can, or will receive the sanction of the people of Maryland, we cannot and will not believe. On the contrary, we do not doubt that the fact has only to be made known to them, to excite in their minds the deepest feelings of indignation, and to rouse them to activity in opposition to such a measure, and those who can give to it their sanction or approbation. Only to think of it, that a white man should become the degraded slave of a negro, or might have been, under this *mild measure*, as it is called by the opposition of Gen. Harrison! What think you, fellow citizens, does not the very thought of it excite your indignation? We are sure it does. Then act like men, like freemen, like men of humanity, like men who can feel for others, and do unto them as you would be done by. If you do so, you will show by your votes in November next, that you are worthy of the name you bear, and consign the advocate of the execrable measure to the obscurity and oblivion which he merits.

Some of our opponents have attempted to deny that Gen. Harrison ever gave such a vote. And why did they deny it? Because the measure was revolting to their own minds, and they were aware it must be so to others. It was because they considered it so shocking, that no man in his sober senses could be found in the country, to give such a vote. But what can they now say? The fact is established by the certificate of the Secretary of State of Ohio, in the Senate of which the vote was given, and is moreover admitted under the signature of Gen Harrison himself. Will they now attempt, like some others of their party, to justify it? They need not. It can admit of no apology or justification. Not all the waters of Lethe can wash out the foul stain. The selling of a white man into servitude, under any circumstances, cannot, and will not, be sanctioned by the freemen of America. And under the provision in question, had it been carried, agreeably to the wishes and vote of Gen Harrison, men who were innocent of any offence, or for acts which would have done credit to their hearts as parents, brothers, or patriots, as instanced by Gen. Lucas, might have been sold into slavery, and that to their prosecuters, of even to negroes. The thought is horrible; the proposition was detestable; and the actor will doubtless be treated as he merits, by being made to see that the people cannot, and will not, give him their countenance and support.

WHO ARE THE NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS?

☞ Why is it, that the Southern Whig presses, whilst endeavoring to turn the Abolition excitement against Mr. Van Buren, so carefully conceal the true political opinions of the leaders of the "Northern Fanatics"? would the promulgation of the fact that the LEADING ABOLITIONISTS ARE LEADING WHIGS, deprive their "bugaboo" of half its terrors? Do they fear to tell the people of the South that the Northern Abolitionists are bitter opponents of Mr. Van Buren, and the most thorough-going Whigs in that section of the Union?—that they, too, will vote for "White, Harrison, Webster," or any body in preference to the candidate of the Democracy? We must confess that it is somewhat ungenerous to put these questions to the Whig presses of the South. It cannot be expected that they would expose their own unfounded insinuations against Mr. Van Buren and his Northern friends—or that they would willingly call down upon their own political allies that indignation which they have endeavored to direct against their opponents. We shall, therefore, not ask them to commit such a suicidal act—but content ourself with the reply of the Boston Post to the question "who are the Northern Abolitionist?" That paper says:—

"The leading abolitionists are leading whigs throughout New England. Who are your Sewalls, your Chapmans, your Jacksons, your Whitters, in Massachusetts, but whig abolition "managers?" Who is the president of the National Abolition Society? Arthur Tappan of N. York a bitter whig. Who is the first Vice President? Samuel Fessenden, of Maine, a personal and political friend and fellow student of Daniel Webster, and the most violent whig in the State, and who addressed a negro caucus and persuaded the blacks of Portland to vote the entire whig ticket. Who are the leading abolitionists in N. Hampshire? Storrs, Root, Cutter Ward; all whigs. Who sheltered and protected Thompson when he was at Concord? Kent, the leading whig of the town. Thus we might go through every New England State and find the leading abolitionists leading whigs.—Lynchburg Democrat.

From the Raway Republican.

GENERAL HARRISON AND THE WHIGS.

The editor of the Bangor Whig, one of the most talented of the editorial corps, and who has laboured zealously in the cause, has left that paper.—Although anxious to promote his party and ensure its success, he could not consent to destroy himself and the means of defeating it by supporting "granny Harrison." The "Whig" sailed under the colors of Webster, but the party in Maine, thinking, like some of the weaker brethren, that it would be "policy" to take up the "bender," the organ of the party at Bangor concluded to pursue that course. But the editor, who was at Washington, could not consent to such a transfer of himself—body and mind—and accordingly retired. In a letter on the subject, he writes as follows to his friends in Bangor. We advise the Whigs of Connecticut to read the words of their former co-acter, and reflect on the subject.

Extract of a letter of the late editor of the Bangor Whig.

"My political course, such as it was, whilst I was connected with the Whig, met the approbation and applause of Mr. Webster. He saw with deep mortification and chagrin, a portion of those who had been most clamorous in bringing him into the field, filing off, like a band of mercenary Swiss cowards, to join the standard of the miserable old man and half idiot who has been called the "Hero of the North Bend;" and it was difficult for him to express that resentment which, as a man of elevated principle, he could not but feel.—He saw a body of men, calling themselves whigs ready to abandon his fortunes, and blast his hopes, for the purpose of advancing the interest of a poor old creature, who when in the Senate of the United States, was an object of absolute contempt, and who when in the field was a COWARD, and who for his cowardice at the battle of Sandusky, had a petticoat voted him by the gallant spirits who had achieved a victory, which, if HE had been observed, would have ended in defeat and disgrace. As a friend of Mr. Webster, and as an American citizen, jealous of the character of my country, I could not, and would not, unite with the whigs in singing the praises of two as mean as a penny "Hero of the North Bend;" and because I would not play the Swiss, and obey the puck that would have me chaunt hosannas to Master Billy Harrison, I was charged with treachery, and with playing into the hands of the enemy. If the charges applies to me, it also applies to Mr. Webster, for I can tell you, and tell you truly, that Daniel Webster, under no possible circumstances, can be guilty of dishonor or adopting any step, or performing any act, that will render him "accessary" to the elevation of a coward—of the "hero of the North Bend"—of a man, whose genius, small as it may have been, has been jaded with excitement, and who is the laughing stock of his foes, and the pity and contempt of his friends."

TILLING ORCHARDS.

There are advantages and disadvantages in tilling an orchard. In tilling ground, trees are the most vigorous and thrifty; and it seems to be in a measure necessary to plough a few years to give the young trees a start. Yet even at this period great care is required not to cut the roots with the plough. But when the trees have acquired six or eight years growth and the roots become extended, still greater precaution is necessary, or the injury becomes serious. It is not altogether the large roots that are so liable to be cut, for these are often below the plough, but the innumerable fibres that spread in every direction which escape the ploughman's notice but which are literally the mouths that convey food to the plant. My practice has been, when an orchard is to be ploughed, to proceed first to dig round sufficiently with the spade about the trees, or three feet in breadth, and [illegible] lengthwise of the furrows, so [illegible] be no balk, and to run the plough [illegible] the dug part; and when the orchard [illegible] to dig circles round the trees after [illegible] to facilitate growth and to prevent injury in winter from moles. There is no less caution necessary in using the spade than the plough to preserve the roots entire. It is a good practice to cut the grass close with a hoe, and then to strew rotten chip dung; if mixed with a little lime the better about the tree.

[New England Farmer.

Mr. Audubon, the Ornithologist, who has recently arrived in this country from England for the purpose of procuring, in the Southern States, some specimens to complete the fourth and last volume of his great ornithological work, brought with him, as we see stated in a London paper, a great number of sky larks, robins, and other English songsters unknown in America, with the intention of liberating them that the breeds of those birds may be propagated in the woods and plains of his native country.

NEW MUSKET WITHOUT TOUCH-HOLE OR RAM-ROD—By accounts from Berlin it appears that an armorer named Drase, had presented to the Military Commission a musket of his own invention, which, after repeated trials, has met with unanimous favor. It is constructed without touch-hole or ram-rod. It is thought that all the Prussian infantry will shortly be furnished with similar muskets.

A few days since a child was christened in a paris church, of St. James, Poole, by the following names:—"Senora Donna Maria de Gloria Johanna Charlotta Leopoldina Isadora du Cruz Francesca Xaviera du Paula Michael Gabriella Loffaca Lonipa Gonzula.

We understand that General Harrison is making sad havoc among the whigs at the Springs. They are completely chop fallen and begin to suspect that General Harrison's visit is a trick of his opponents. They cannot conceive that any of his friends could have induced him to come so far to display his "splendid abilities."—Democrat.

A MISFORTUNE.—A clergyman, says the Lowell Journal, received a call from a young lady and gentleman, belonging to a neighbouring town, last Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, who politely requested him to make them "one flesh." After calling up his wife and a female friend, who had retired, to witness the ceremony, and he had received satisfactory evidence that his visiters were fit subjects, he performed the desired act, and pronounced the happy pair "man and wife." This was all very well; but the last word was hardly pronounced before the wife snatched her bonnet, and the husband his hat, and quicker than a dart they were safely landed in the street, hastening to their night quarters, and leaving the minister, as payment for services rendered, the pleasure of listening up his doors, and coolly reflecting upon the purity of the love and *honor* which animated the couple just departed.—*Boston Transcript.*

A college is about being founded at Auburn under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The citizens of that place have subscribed thirty-five thousand dollars towards its endowment.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1836.

DE

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS.
For the Eastern Shore—WM. A. SPENCER.
For the Western Shore—HUGH ELY.
First District—JAMES A. STEWART.
Second District—EDWARD LLOYD.
Third District—J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.
Fourth District—W. FRICK & A. THOMAS.
Fifth District—JOSEPH HOLMAN.
Sixth District—WASHINGTON DUVALL.
Seventh District—JOHN B. BROOKE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

Democratic Republican Ticket

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

DELEGATES FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD.
MORRIS O. COLSTON.
JAMES LOWREY
PHILIP HORNEY.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
Col. JAMES BARTLETT.
WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

FOR SHERIFF.
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Democratic Republican candidates propose meeting their fellow citizens at the following places.

On Saturday the 17th inst, at T. Frampton's in the Chappel District.

In Easton on Tuesday the 20th inst.

In the Trappe District at the Trappe on Saturday the 24th inst; at Quaker Town on Monday the 26th inst

In St. Michaels District at the Oak on Wednesday the 28th—Thursday the 29th at Broad Creek Neck—Friday the 30th at E. Jackson's—Saturday the 1st October at St. Michaels

☞ The candidates for public favor are invited to attend.

M. O. Colston
G. W. Sherwood
Jas. Lowrey
P. Horney
Jas. Bartlet
Wm. C. Ridgaway.

Easton, Sept 13th, 1836

MEXICO—The Editors of the New Orleans Bulletin have seen a letter from the Interior of Mexico, in which it is said that a project is on foot to invite the northern States of the Republic of Mexico with the Republic of Texas under one Independent Government. The letter is dated Zacatocas, July 28th, 1836, and states that the disaffection through the northern provinces of Mexico is great and still increasing, and speaks of the advantages of an independent state like that of Texas. The states who appear to be in favour of an alliance with Texas, are Tamaulipas, San Luis, Zacatecas, a part of Jalisco, Neuvo Lion, Coahuilla, Eurango, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora the territory of California, and New Mexico. The principle object of all these states appears to be that of forming a new republic in connection with Texas.

The division of Mexico, is not a new design, and now under the many favorable circumstances, the empty treasury, the distraction reigning through the country, the present situation of Texas and her inevitable independence, all tend to increase the probability of the project of an alliance between these states possible. The letter shows evidently that much good would be the result of the success of the design. It also confirms the information which we have given of the internal situation of Mexico.

THE PETTICOAT HERO.—A good thing was told us as coming from an old lady. As the available was shewn through the streets yesterday by his keepers, an old lady as the carriage approached, enquired with all anxiety—which is he—which is the General? The Hero was pointed out to her, as the little mean faced man on the back seat with his hat off. Why la me, exclaimed the old lady—that can't be him for they say he wears a red petticoat. He a General? Well, he looks as if he ought to have one any how.—*Balt. Rep.*

LAUGHABLE.—It is said that Gen. Harrison received an appropriate salutation from the ladies of Fell's Point, who made a splendid display of petticoats from their windows, some yellow, some red, and some of both colours, which kept the old gentleman's head in an extacy of nodification, and the multitude in a roar of laughter.—*Bal. Rep.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

ELECTORS OF SENATE.

What is the great pending question?

On one side, it is contended, twenty-one electors who represent 85,000 of the white population of the state should elect the ENTIRE Senate.

On the other side, it is insisted that nineteen electors who represent 205,000 of the white population of the state, should have EIGHT Senators out of fifteen.

Which of the two parties advocates the most reasonable proposition? On which side lies the weight of republican principles and authority?

It is thought by many, that neither of the propositions will be carried out, and that in fact there will be no Senate. It is then asked "what will be the consequence?"

The first consequence will be, undoubtedly, that fifteen gentlemen who are ready, and, it may be, anxious, to serve the state for five years, will be relieved from the unpleasant sacrifice.

The next consequence will be, that the annual contribution of one octavo volume containing some three or four hundred new laws, will not appear as soon as it might under other circumstances.

But will there inevitably be anarchy and a total suspension of all law and authority? By no means—The existing laws will continue to be enforced until they be lawfully appealed. The non-election of the senate does not annal them.

One of these laws enacts, that if a Governor and Council be not elected at the time designated in the constitution the Governor and Council in office at that time, shall hold their offices until a new election.

It is therefore certain that the existing laws of the State, will not of consequence be repealed by the failure to elect a Senate; and the officers now appointed to enforce them, may continue in the full discharge of their duties until the Governor and Council may please to supersede them.

This arrangement, however must of necessity be temporary, but whilst it endures, there will be ample time, to remodel the whole constitution, and make such reforms as will be satisfactory to a majority of the people of the State.

To form a new constitution, it is important, that good men of all parties should unite, in good temper and with the honest determination to do the best for the honor of the state and happiness of the people. There must be no passion—no abuse of the people of Frederick or of Cecil because they were the pioneers in bringing about a most desirable result. The people of the United States must not be abused as Jacobines: The honor and credit of Maryland must not be first called in question, by her own children.

The merchants and property holders must not be stirred up to create distrust abroad. They must not be summoned to make *a panic.*

It must not be said that because a majority of the people are pursuing their unquestionable rights in the way their fathers taught them that therefore "the credit of Maryland will be destroyed" and "Internal Improvements will be forever stopped."

All this is arrant nonsense, and will be disregarded by men of sound judgement, although some *disinterested* gentleman, might put himself out of humor and press it upon them as "common sense."

Let us all, Merchants as well as others look at the matter calmly and dispassionately, and ask ourselves these questions.

Is it right that a small minority of the people, should exercise the entire control of the government?

Should three fourths submit to be ruled by one fourth. The constitution of Maryland recognises these monstrous doctrines. We have now the power peaceably to remove and destroy them—Should we not exercise it? Republicans one and all.

REFLECT AND ANSWER.

GREAT PERFORMANCE.—The editor of the Boston Traveller has had the patience and fortitude to read through that insufferable mass of stupidity and ignorance, called the "Golden Bible of Mormon." We tried it once, and gave out at the seventh page.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

A FORTUNATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the first day of August last, (says the Salem Register,) the first policies issued by the Danvers (Mass.) Mutual Fire Insurance Company for seven years expired and it became necesary to balance the account of profit and loss for that term. The result was the whole premium paid, and twenty-three and 35,100ths per cent, on the same, was refunded—the company having met with one loss only, and that by lightning.

NEW INVENTED SULKY.

The Broome County Courier mentions that a Sulky of an improved construction, light, easy, and strong, has been built under the direction of Gideon Hotckiss, Esq. The axle is composed of a light rod of iron, three-quarters of an inch, perhaps, in diameter; supported by four elliptick rods, so balanced in their power against each other, as to give any desirable strength to the axle. On this apparently frail foundation, are affixed springs, similar to the elliptick springs, but in the form of a hexagon, and resting upon one centre, which is surmounted by the seat.

The Quebec robbers appear to go in large gangs of men and women. The Quebec Gazette relates that on the evening of the fourth instant, a carpenter was stopped under St. John's Gate, by two men, accompanied by two women, and robbed of his watch. The party, after committing the robbery, proceeded up the Esplanade hill to St. Louis Gate, where they were joined by another man and woman, and the whole went outside the gate.

"ONLY ONE TERM."

Gardiner says he has "authority from General Harrison himself" to state that he (Tippo) "declines serving more than one term!" It is altogether probable. The General has doubtless been searching Don Quixotte, for precedents; and being struck with Sancho Panza's peculiar magnanimity and self denial in abdicating the presidency of Barataria, has nobly determined to imitate the example. There's a monstrous particular affinity, sometimes, between great minds.—Manhattan Adv.

AARON BURR.

The body of this distinguished statesman lawyer, and soldier was on Friday last, in his own language, "Carried near the sepulchre of his ancestors." On the arrival of his corpse at Princeton it was deposited in the College Chapel. In the afternoon appropriate funeral obsequies were then performed, and a funeral sermon preached by the Rev. President of the College, and which was altogether a most masterly effort. We trust it will be printed for the honor of the author and the benefit of the age. The body was then taken to the burial ground attended by Judge Edwards and other relatives of the deceased; and many officers of the revolution, and other distinguished individuals were there as pall bearers. The procession was attended principally by the students and faculty of the College, and a large concourse of the citizens of Princeton. At the grave the honors of war were paid him by the military of Princeton, and he was left to sleep besides the bodies of Presidents Edwards and Burr, his father and grandfather.

The whole was one of the most solemn and interesting scenes which has ever occured in our country. Amongst the pall bearers were Major Popham of the revolutionary army, now 85 years of age, Colonel Benjamin Romaine, the collector of our port, Gen. Bogordus, &c. &c. &c. he has at last found that peace in the grave which was so cruelly denied him in life.

[The above was handed us by a distinguished gentleman, not a relative of the deceased's, who was present, and to whom we tender our thanks.]—*N. Y. Times.*

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce communicates the following particulars of the late attempted outrage on Judge Bermudez, in a letter dated

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7th, 1836.

By yesterday's mail I sent you an outline of the horrid scenes of the previous night. You will find in the papers of our city of this morning some further particulars of this sad catastrophe.

But by the silly conduct of the assailants, we are led to ask what was their real object in going to the house of the assailed Judge Bermudez. This is an interesting point of inquiry; and the following is, I think, the solution, although it is generally unknown here.

During the trial of Giquel, Judge B. presided, the deceased and other young men continually met from evening to evening, augmenting their numbers, watching the progress of the trial, and resolving that in case of Giquel being admitted to bail, they would Lynch either him or the Judge.

On Monday night a large meeting was held and it was determined to carry the project into execution on Tuesday night. After this meeting was closed and the greater part of the assembly dispersed, one of the young men soon returned and reported that Giquel had left the city. About twenty were remaining at the place where they had met.

They resolved that twelve of the number should get a vehicle and proceed immediately to overtake Giquel and bring him back to the city. They obtained a carriage and proceeded to execute their plan; but when they arrived at the lower part of the city, they found it difficult to trace the object of their pursuit, and halted. Feeling themselves commissioned with an important trust, they concluded to go to the house of the Judge, not far distant, with a view as is supposed, of insulting and otherwise maltreating him.—On their arrival, only three of their number approached the door, being the whole company, unarmed, it is believed, except a dirk or two. One of them tapping at the door, the Judge himself appeared, thinking it some of his friends, who had just left and were soon to return. Eagan first entered the door, and enquired if it was Judge Bermudez, and being answered by the Judge that it was caught hold of him, and in the scuffle was run through entirely by the sword which the Judge had in his band, or in some way procured during the scuffle. While this was going on Baily passed into the more private part of the house, and there encountered the wife of the Judge and young Mr. Beauregard, who shot him (Bailey) through the body under the right arm, the wound proving mortal, and giving him time only to pass to the street door, when he fell. Eagan, finding himself mortally wounded by the sword of the Judge, retired to the door and fell across Bailey, and both instantly died. The other, a Mr. Marchand, had entered the house and received a wound, it is said by the hand of the wife of the Judge; and on his escaping the door of the house and seeing Eagan and Bailey wounded, and dying, he called out to the rest of the party, Come on my friends; my companions are killed, dead, dead, dead.

On seeing and hearing this, they took to their heels and ran away. Marchand walked home, holding his hand over the wound. It is said that he is not dead yet.

This account, I think, is true; as it affords the explanation, otherwise unaccountable to us as yet, of the entire want of arrangement, preparation, plan of attack, and want of success, on the part of the assailants; and if true, it proves most clearly that there was no fixed intention of taking the life of the Judge.

One moral lesson from this tragical affair. Let persons beware how they presume to take the laws of the land into their own hand to administer them.

The three or four last attempts in this city are dreadful examples, viz. Brux, Bailey, Eagan, and Marchand.

NEW ORLEAN, Sept. 8th, 1836.

The curtain is fast drawing over those lamentable horrid scenes, and the most resolved and determined on the infliction of Lynch law seem now as willing as any to bow to the law of the land and pay homage at its shrine. Poor fellows, who survive the awful fate of their companions, and who were so eager to seize upon the jury's box and violate the sanctity of the Judge's seat,—they are now sick at heart, and loudly bewail their vile infatuation. Touch it not, handle it not, mention it not.

Let the veil of eternal darkness be drawn over the whole scene.

It would seem that the last sad office paid to the remains of their unfortunate companions produced this desirable effect. This is well, and as it should be. The funeral of Bailey and Eagan was largely and most respectfully attended.

This community has learned a lesson which speaks with a voice of thunder to beware how you trifle with the sanctity of the law! Its warning voice should be felt, too, throughout the whole extent of our country, wherever the seeds of subordination have been sown; and may it prove salutary every where, as I doubt not it will here.

The Dog War.—The dog killers have been doing an extensive business in New York this season:—up to the 5th instant, the City Inspector had paid for the killing of 5000, the sum of 50 cents each.

O'CONNELL.

'Thanks!' murmured O'Connell, mixing himself with the crowd of members pouring out of the hall, 'I will remember this promise for Ireland.'

Ireland! you should have heard him pronounce its name with that excited, trembling accent, so full of tenderness, which emphasizes and lingers on every syllable of the beloved word; you should have heard him, to comprehend the power of his irresistable eloquence. Pure love of country lends one a super-human strength. A just cause, honestly and warmly embraced, is an irresistable weapon in hands capacle of wielding it.

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The general complaint every where is that "every thing is so high." In this city the price of every article of marketing is unprecedentedly high for the season of the year, and we are realizing fully the failure of the grain crops in the enormous price at which flour is selling. Things are not quite as bad here, as they appear to be in North Carolina and Alabama, judging from the following statement in the Greensborough Sentinel:

An Editor in Mobile complains, and we think justly too, of the general high prices of all the necessaries and luxuries of life—among which he names the following articles, viz:

Peaches, 16 for	1 00
Potatoes (Irish) per 100	1 00
Do do " bushel	4 50
Turkies, per pair	12 00
Milk, per gallon,	1 00

Meal, he observes, is very high, but does not give the price; but fresh beef, we understand, is from 20 to 25 cents per lb.

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