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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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BY

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(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 33.]

AN ACT to reorganize the district courts of the United States in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Mississippi shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into two districts, in the following manner, to wit: The counties of Noxubee, Winston, Attala, Carroll, Bolivar, Coahoma, Tunca, De Soto, Marshal, Tippah, Tishemingo, Itawamba, Monroe, Lowndes, Oaktibbeha, Choctaw Yalobusha, Tallehatcha, Ponola, Layfayette, Pontotoc, and Chickasaw, in said state, shall compose one district, to be called the northern district, and a court shall be held for the said district, at the town of Pontotoc, and the residue of the counties of the said State, shall hereafter compose the southern district of Mississippi, and a court shall be held for the same, as heretofore, at the city of Jackson.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be two terms of the district court, for the northern district, held at Pontotoc, in each year, to begin on the first Monday of June and December, and the district judge of the United States, for the State of Mississipp is hereby required to hold the courts aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all causes at law or in chancery, and all indictments pending in the district court at Jackson, in which, the defendant or defendants resided in the northern district (hereby established) at the time of serving process or the finding of a bill of indictment, shall be transferred for trial to the district court for the said northern district & be proceeded in, heard, adjudged, & determined in the same manner as though originally commenced, or prosecuted in the said court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court at Jackson safely to transmit to the clerk of the distrct court at Pontotoc, the original pers in all cases and prosecutions hereby or dered to be transferred, together with a transcript of all orders and other proceedings had thereon.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of said courts not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send a duplicate writ against the defendant, directed to the marshal of the other district, on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the district court of the proper district; and the said writs when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the said courts shall appoint a clerk of the district courts of the northern district, who shall reside and keep his office, and the records and documents appertaining thereto, at the place of holding said court; and said clerk shall be entitled to the same fees allowed by law to the clerk of the other district of the State of Mississippi, perform the like duties, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a marshal and district attorney shall be appointed in the northern district of the State aforesaid, having the same duties and liabilities, in all respects, as are now possessed by the marshall and district attorney, respectively, in the State of Mississippi; and the said marshal is hereby required to give the same bonds that other marshals are required to give under the laws of the United States, to be approved of and recorded as now directed by law.

Sec. 7. and be it further enacted, That the marshal and district attorney for the northern district, shall have the same salaries fees and compensation, as are allowed and paid to the other marshal and district attorney for the State of Mississippi, under the laws of the United States.

APPROVED, June, 18th, 1838.

[PUBLIC No. 34.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to cause the southern boundary line of the Territory of Iowa to be ascertained and marked.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed, ascertained and distinctly marked, the southern boundry line of the Territory of Iowa, west of the Mississippi river, which divides said Territory from the State of Missouri and that, for that purpose, he shall appoint a commissioner on the part of the United States, who (with the aid of such surveyor or surveyors as may be necessary) shall unite or act in conjunction with a commissioner to be appointed by the State of Missouri and a commissioner to be appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in running, marking, and ascertaining said boundary line; and that it shall be the duty of the commissioner so to be appointed by the President as aforesaid, after he shall have ascertained, run, and marked said boundary line, to make three maps or plates thereof, with a description or survey-bill thereof appended to each map or plat; one of which shall be returned to the office of Secretary of State for the United States, one to the office of Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, and the said commissioner on the part of the United States shall also make a full report of his proceedings in the premises to the Secretary of State for the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said boundary line shall be run or surveyed, ascertained, and marked in all respects according to and in pursuance of the provisions of the following acts, wherein the said boundary line is defined and described, to wit. an act of Congress of the sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and prohibit slavery in certain Territories;" and an act of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty six, entitled "An act to extend the western boundary of the State of Missouri to the Missouri river: *Provided however*, That if either or both of said commissioners to be appointed on the part of the State of Missouri and Territory of Iowa should fail to attend to the aforesaid duty, after reasonable notice by the commissioner on the part of the United States, or if the State of Missouri or Governor of Iowa, or either of them should fail to appoint such commissioner on their part respectively, after reasonable notice from the President of the United States, then, and in that case, the commissioner appointed on the part of the United States, shall proceed to execute the duties enjoined by this act with either of said commissioner who may attend, or without the attendance of either or both of said commissioners, as the case may be.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the line so run, ascertained, and marked shall not be demanded to be finally established and ratified by the United States, until the map or plate, and description aforesaid, and also the said report of the commissioner shall be submitted to, and the boundry, as thus ascertained and marked, approved of and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 18, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No 35.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for completing the public buildings in Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted and appropriated out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to defray the expenses of completing the public buildings in the Territory of Wisconsin, which are now commenced and partially completed; which said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, shall be expended according to the act of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin, entitled "An act to establish the seat of Government of the Territory of Wisconsin, and to provide for the erection of public buildings," approved December thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty-six: *Provided*, That the commissioners elected in pursuance of the third section of said act, shall cause the said money to be so expended as to accomplish the completion or finishing of said buildings without further expense to the United States.

APPROVED, June 18th, 1838.

[PUBLIC No. 36.]

AN ACT to require the judge of the district courts of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a district court of the United States be, and the same is hereby, established in the western district of the State of Tennessee, for the counties of Benton, Carroll, Henry, Obion, Dyer, Gibson, Lauderdale, Haywood, Tipton, Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman, McNairy, Haidin, and Perry, and that the said court be holden annually on the third Monday in September, at the town of Jackson, in the county of Madison, in said State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said district court shall be invested with, and exercise, all and every species of jurisdiction now exercised by the district courts of East and West Tennessee.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said court shall be holden by the judge of the said district courts of East and West Tennessee.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That in addition to the jurisdiction hereby invested in said court, it be invested with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction in all civil cases now exercised by the circuit courts of the United States; and that in all cases where said court shall exercise such jurisdiction, appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of said court to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions, as appeals may be taken from the circuit courts.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That at the first term of said court, the judge thereof shall appoint a clerk, in manner, and upon such conditions, as like officers are required by law to be appointed for the said district courts of East and West Tennessee; and that the said clerk perform such duties in regard to the proceedings, orders, judgments, and decrees of said court, as are required by law to be performed by the same officers in the said district courts of East and West Tennessee

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all laws now in force regulating the emanation, execution, and return of the process of said district courts of East and West Tennessee shall, in all things, regulate the emanations and return of process in the said district court.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if from any cause the judge of said court shall fail to attend and open court on the first day thereof, then, and in that case, the said court shall stand adjourned from day to day, until four o'clock of the third; and in case he shall fail to attend and open said court by that time, the said court shall stand adjourned until the first day of the next term.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in case the judge of said court, from any cause shall fail to hold a regular term of said court, it shall be his duty, if in his opinion the business in said court shall require, to hold an intermediate term of said court, at such time he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court, at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said district the same length of time.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of said court shall be entitled to receive such fees and emoluments for his services as are now allowed by law for like services to the clerks of said district courts of East and West Tennessee.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That a marshal shall be appointed for said court whose duty it shall be to execute all orders, judgments, and decrees of said court now authorized by law, and that he receive for his services the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid out of the public Treasury; and that he be allowed the same fees as are allowed for the same services in the courts of East and West Tennessee.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That a district attorney of the United States be appointed for said court who shall receive in addition to the usual fees of office, the sum of two hundred dollars annually, to be paid out of the public Treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, June 18th, 1838.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC—No. 6.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in favor of the authorities of the city of Savannah, in the State of Georgia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authorities of the city of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, be, and they are hereby, authorized to open Reymolds and Wright streets, where they were closed by the works of Fort Wayne, and, also, to continue Bay street through the lands belonging to the United States in said city, and which form the site of Fort Wayne.

APPROVED June 18th, 1838.

POETRY.

From the London Court Gazette.

THE ADIEU.

"The last wild word, farewell!"

Farewell Louisa, I must go
Across the deep blue sea,
And you will lose your cherished beau,
Who knelt so gracefully;
I hope you won't forget me, dear,
Or form another tie,
Forgive the fear, excuse the tear,
Louisa, dear, good bye!

Each moonlight walk, each pleasant talk
All rise upon me now;
I feel a paleness on my cheek,
A wanness on my brow;
Oh! when that puppy, William Fox,
Lifts up his languid eye,
Don't let him in your opera box,
Louisa, love, good bye!

And dearest, when I'm gone away,
Pray, pray, don't play me false;
And oh! I hope and trust you'll say
You never mean to waltz;
For often shall I think of you,
With melancholy sigh;
But pray don't flirt with Captain Q.
Louisa, dear, good bye!

When I am on the boundless sea,
Forget not how I've vowed,
And think, sweet love, that I shall be,
Alone, though in a crowd!
Tho' rank and wealth and beauty woo,
And lovely forms be nigh;
Upon my honor I'll be true,
Louisa, dear good bye!

The purse you wove me I will keep,
Until it's quite worn out;
And when I gaze upon it, weep,
But I will cease to doubt;
To look upon your lock of hair,
Will almost make me cry;
Your face so fair, your grace, your air,
For the last time, good bye!

American Antiquities.—Eleven Indian graves have been found at Sagahadoc on the Kennebec river. Some of the skeletons were seven feet high. Various utensils some of them warlike, were found in the graves.

[*Prov. Jour.*

LOVE-SICK POETRY.

I sing her praise in poetry—for her at morn and eve
I cries whole pints of bitter tears, and wipes them with my sleve!

"A pretty object in the landscape is yon distant browsing cow," observed John Smith to Peter Brown, as they jogged quietly along in company.

"Cow!" exclaimed Brown, "why man, that is a hog"

"A hog! well, maybe it is a hog;" replied Smith, "you know I am not learned in *geography!*"

An Invitation.—Say, nigga, cum and hab de pleasure ob a dinin wid your mos humble serbent, wod't you, heh!'

"Wy, look here, Sam—I'se not particular in my sosiashuns—but I wish to know fus before I vail myself ob your perlite imptimashun, whar you hab yor lodjins."

"No difference, nigger, whar I lodge. I don't ax you to sleep wid me—but only to eat dinner in a greeable sociumbility."

The following eloquent speech was made not long since, by a young limb of Blackstone to a court and jury in one of the eastern counties of New York.

"May the court please, gentlemen of the jury, the defendant in this cause, with all the fury of a fiend emerged from the dense wilderness like a roaring lion, and in his gigantic strength, he seized my client by the collar, and—*tore his shirt!*"

Unprincipled.—A woman in Lowell, poisoned her tea the other day and then insinuated that it was done by a person, against whom she was to testify in court a few days after.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A young lady carried a letter to the Post Office, dropped herself in the box instead of the letter, and did not discover the mistake, till the clerk asked her if she were single.—Hampshire Gaz.

MISCELLANEOUS

NAPOLEON CROSSING THE ALPS.

The following description of the passage of the Alps by Napoleon, selected from Scott's life of that daring and fearless man, is decided—one of the most graphic accounts of that which has been written.

"Is the route practicable" said Buonaparte. "It is barely possible to pass," replied the engineer.

"Let us set forward then," said Napoleon, and the extraordinary march was commenced.

* * * *

Buonaparte himself, on the 16th, at the head of the main body of his army, consisting of 30,000 men and upwards, marched from Lausanne to the little village St. Pierre, at which point there ended every thing resembling a practicable road. An immense and apparently inaccessible mountain reared its head among general desolation & eternal frost; while precipices, glaciers, ravines, & a boundless extent of faithless snows, which the slightest concussion of the air converts into avalanches capable of burying armies in their descent, appeared to forbid access to all living things but the chamois, and his scarce less wild pursurer. Yet foot by foot, man by man, did the French soldiers proceed to ascend this formidable barrier which Nature had erected in vain to limit human ambition. The view in the valley, emphatically called 'Desolation,' where nothing is to be seen but snow and sky, had no terrors for the First Consul and his army. They advanced up paths hitherto practised by hunters, or here and there a hardy pedestrian, the infantry loaded with their arms, in full military equipment, the cavalry leading their horses, the musical band playing from time to time at the head of the regiments, and, in places of unusual difficulty the drums, beat a charge, as if to encounter the opposition of Nature herself. The artillery, without which they could not have done service, were deposited in the trunks of trees hollowed out for the purpose. Each was dragged by a hundred men, and the troops making it a point of honor to bring forward their guns, accomplished this severe duty, not with cheerfulness only, but with enthusiasm. The carriages were taken to pieces, and harnessed upon backs of mules, or committed to the soldier's, who relieved each other in the task of bearing them with levers, and the ammunition was transported in the same manner. While one half of the soldiers were thus engaged, the others were obliged to carry the muskets, cartridge boxes, knapsacks, the provision of their comrades. Each man so loaded was calculated to seventy pounds' weight, up icy precipices where a man totally without incumbrances could ascend but slowly. Probably no troops save the French could have endured the fatigue of such a march; and no other general but Bounaparte would have ventured to require it at their hands.

He set out a considerable time after the march had begun, alone, excepting his guide. He is described by the Swiss peasant who attended him in that capacity, as wearing his usual simple dress, a grey surtout, and three cornered hat. He travelled in silence, save a few short and hasty questions about the country addressed to his guide from time to time.—When these were answered, he relapsed into silence. There was a gloom on his brow, corresponding with the weather, which was wet and dismal. His countenance acquired during his Eastern campaigns, a swarthy complexion, which added to his natural severe gravity, that the Swiss peasant who guided him felt fear as he looked upon him. Occasionally his route was stopt by some temporary obstacle occasioned by a belt of the artillery or baggage; his commands on such occasions were peremptorily given, and instantly obeyed, his very look seeming enough to silence all objection, and remove every difficulty.

The army now arrived at that singular convent, where, with courage equal to their own, but flowing from a higher source, the monks of St. Bernard have fixed their dwellings among the everlasting snows, that they may afford succour and hospitality to the fortorn travellers in those dreadful wastes. Hitherto, the soldiers had no refreshment save when they dipt a morsel of biscuit amongst the snow. The good fathers of the convent, who possess considerable magazines of provisions, distributed bread and cheese, and a cup of wine to each soldier as he passed, which was more acceptable in their situation, than, according to one who shared their fatigues would have been the gold of Mexico.

The descent on the other side of mount St. Bernard was as difficult to the infantry as the ascent had been, and still more so to the cavalry. It was, however, accomplished without any material loss, and the army took up their quarters at night, after having marched fourteen French leagues. The next morning, on the 16th of May, the vanguard took possession of Aosta, a village of Piedmont, from which extends the valley of the same name, watered by the river Dorea, a country pleasant in itself, but rendered delightful by its contrast with the horrors which had been left behind.

Thus was achieved the celebrated passage of Mount St. Bernard, on the particulars of which we have dwelt the more willingly, although as a military operation of importance, they do not involve the unwearied details of human slaughter, with which the narrative is replete.

THE FARMER.

Happiness seems to have fixed her seat in rural scenes. The spacious hall, the splendid equipage, and pomp of courts do not soothe and entertain the mind of man in any degree like the verdant plain, the enamelled mead, the fragrant grove, melodious birds, the sports of beasts, the azure sky, and the starry heavens.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that in proportion to our population, too many leave the occupation of agriculture for other employment. If this arise from its being considered that the employment of the farmer is not respectable, it is a great mistake. Every thing is honorable which is useful and virtuous. This is an employment instituted by God himself, and by him particularly owned and blest It is that on which every thing depends. True it is laborious; but then labor brings health, is the foundation of the farmer, is the condition of independence, his little dominion is his own, his comforts are his own and he is not at the mercy of the public whim and caprice. It is not necessarily the case, in this happy country especially, that the farmer must be a stupid, ignorant man. He is taught in his youth the first rudiments of education, and has many spare hours to read. In the heat of the summer's noon, and by the long winter evening's fire, he has much time for his books, and in this country they are placed within the reach of all.

Education Statistics.—The Portland Transcript contains the following interesting statistics of the means of education throughout the United States.

About one-third of the population of a country are between the ages of 3 and 16 and 18; and of course are the proper subjects for school education.

In the United States more than four millions of children ought to be under the influence of schools.

In Maine, the law requires that the inhabitants of every town pay annually for the support of schools, a sum equal, at least, to forty cents for every person living in it. That amounts to about 120,000 dollars. Their expenditures are more than $140,000.

In New Hampshire, a separate tax of $90,000 is raised for schools, besides an annual appropriation from a tax on bank stock of $10,000.

In Vermont, more than $50,000 are raised for schools from a third per. cent. tax on the grand list, and as much more from district taxes, besides an income of nearly $1,000 from banks.

In Massachusetts there are nearly 3,000 schools supported by public taxes and private subscriptions.

In Boston the schools contain more than 12,000 children, of an expense of $200,000.

In Rhode Island are about 700 schools, supported by a legislative appropriation of $10,000 annually, by taxes and private subscriptions.

The Connecticut fund is about $2,000,000, but fails of its desired object. Children in the State 85,000,—schools about 1500.

In New York are more than 9,000 schools, and over 500,000 children taught in them.—School fund, $1,700,000; distributed annually, $100,000; but on the condition that each town raise by tax or otherwise as much as they receive from the fund.

New Jersey has a fund of $243,000, and an annual income of $22,000.

In Pennsylvania, during the last year, more than 250,000 children, out of 400,000, were destitute of school instruction.

Delaware has a school fund of $70,000.

Maryland has a fund of $75,000, and an income for schools from the banks, which is divided between the several counties.

Virginia has a fund of $1,533,000, the income divided among the counties according to the white population, and appropriated to paying the tuition of poor children generally attending private schools.

North Carolina has a fund of $70,000 designed for common schools.

South Carolina appropriates $44,000 annually to free schools.

Georgia has a fund of $500,000, and more than 700 common schools.

Alabama, and most of all the western and southwestern states, are divided into townships, six miles square, and each township into sections one mile square, with one section, the sixteenth appropriated to education.

Mississippi has a fund of $280,000, but it is not available until it amounts to $500,000.

The Legislature of Louisiana grants to each parish, or county, in that state, $2 62½ for each voter.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

The following countries were named by the Phœnicians, the greatest commercial people in the ancient world. These names in the Phœnician language, signify something characteristic of the places they designate.

Europe signifies a country of white complexion—so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

Asia signifies between, or in the middle—from the fact that the geographers placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn, or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain.

Siberia signifies thirsty or dry—very characteristic of the country.

Spain, a country of rabbits or conies. This country was once so infested with these animals that they sued Augustus for an army to destroy them.

Italy, a country of pitch—from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

Calabria also—for the same reason.

Gaul, modern France, signifies yellow haired, as yellow hair characterized its first inhabitants.

The English of Caledonia is a high hill.—This was a rugged mountainous province in Scotland.

Hibernia is utmost; or last habitation, for beyond this, westward, the Phœnicians never extended their voyages.

Britain, the country of tin—as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phœnician tongue, either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the Western coast.

Corsica, signifies a woody place.

Sardinia signifies the footstep of man, which it resembles.

Syracuse signifies bad savor, called so from the unwholesome marsh upon which it stood.

Rhodes, serpents or dragons, which it produced in abundance.

Sicily, the country of grapes.

Scylla, the whirlpool of destruction.

Charybdis, the holds of destruction.

Etna signifies furnace, or dark or smoky.

The above were gathered from a very ancient history of Britain.

National Characteristics.—"England," the Temps (Paris paper) observes, is a vast manufactory, a great laboratory, a universal counting house. France is a rich farm, tending to turn itself into a manufactory. Germany is an uncultivated field, because they are philosophers and not peasant who till it.—Southern Italy is a villa in ruins. Northern Italy is an artificial prairie. Belgium is a forge. Holland is a canal. Sweden and Denmark are carpenters' yards. Poland is a sandy heath. Russia is an ice house. Switzerland is a chalet. Greece is a field in a state of nature. Turkey is a field fallow. India is a gold mine. Egypt is a work shop for apprentices. Africa is a furnace. Algiers is a nursery ground. Asia is a grove. The Antilles are sugar refineries. South America is a store. North America a till full. Spain is a till empty.

A new method of making Boots and Shoes.—A man in New York has invented a new way of manufacturing boots and shoes, which is thus particularly described:

"1st. The whole lower portion, or sole and insole of the boot or shoe, is made with but one seam, instead of two, as at present; thus increasing the facility and durability of the manufacture. 2dly. The boots and shoes are much more beautiful in appearance during their whole wearing, in consequence of the upper leather being turned from under the foot, and inserted in a peculiar channel cut in the insole, which prevents the upper leather both from cracking and wrinkling, and thus increasing the value without enhancing the cost of the article. 3dly. By dispensing with the inseam, the boot or shoe is rendered far more easy to the foot, thus preventing corns and bunnions; and there being no welt requiring scraps to fill up the hollow space between the sole and insole, which is now occasioned by the welt, the part on which the foot rests does not become irregular and uneven, nor is the sole so soon thrown out of place, and unequally worn away."

A Woman can't keep a Secret.—Houck, the Mail Robber, that escaped from the Columbus Jail, Ohio, has been taken near Springfield.—Houck's sister told a neighbor woman, a *confidant* of her's, that he was concealed in the house—this woman having a husband, of course told him, and he, having regard for the laws, communicated it to the Sheriff of the county—thus does justice secure her ends. Houck is only 25 years of age—followed robbing the mail about two years.

COST OF COURT.—A civil action was tried at Springfield, Mass last week, which occupied the time of the court from Monday until Thursday afternoon. The subject of litigation was a cow, worth, perhaps, $20. It has been tried several times, and the cost of carrying it on amounts to nearly $1000. The verdict of the jury was for the defendant.

A NEW CARGO—The steamer Ceres, arrived yesterday from Opelousas, brought eight boxes of live alligators, all intended for the St. Louis market. The owner has been engaged for the last three months fishing for these "critters" and has met with great success. As a sample, one measured fifteen feet.—N. Orleans Picayune.

From the Globe.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BLACK COCKADE REVIVED.

In '98 the temporary triumph of the monarchial principle had infatuated the Federal party with hopes of trampling under foot the Democracy—the farming and producing classes. The cities of the Union paraded legions of the trafficking speculating gentry, who, together with their retainers, undertook to frown down free principles, and drive their supporters into disgrace. Mr. JEFFERSON had the Rogue's March played under his windows—the Republican members of Congress were insulted as they walked the streets of Philadelphia, and the public theatres were resorted to by the trained bands for the purpose of offering them indignities. We had similar scenes enacted in this city and New York, on the success of the great Bank and its satellites in that city. SYDNEY came out with an article, in which the old hereditary doctrines of the monarchy men of 1798 were boldly asserted and commanded in the leading Federal press; and here, at the seat of Government, we had the outrages of the old Philadelphia black cockade mobs renewed. The windows of the Secretary of State were broken after midnight, by the discharges of cannon, and his family annoyed and insulted with the noise of horns, drums, rattles, and every instrument of dissonance that could be procured. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General were treated in the same shameful manner. On that occasion, however, the feelings of the Chief Magistrate were respected, and he was spared the infliction of what the National Intelligencer (the recorder of the nocturnal exploits of its friends) called the "*callithumpian*" visitation. But the vote of yesterday on Mr. BUCHANAN's proposition for a special deposite, was considered such a victory for the United States Bank party, and the cause of Messrs. Clay and Webster, that the partisans of those leaders resolved to signalize it by an insult to the Chief Magistrate himself. For this purpose, transparences were provided, one a coffin, lettered "SUB-TREASURY," surrounded with lamps; another a quadrangular transparency, inscribed "GLORY ENOUGH," "FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS," "DOWN WITH THE MONSTER," &c, and with marshals mounted on horseback, armed *cap a-pie*, with negroes for musicians, with pall-bearers and standard-bearers, and with the illuminated coffin, &c. a long procession, composed of Whigs, as they called themselves, paraded round the Presidents square, playing the Dead March. From the President's they marched down the Avenue to the bridge on the Tiber, where a Druggist of the city, performing in mockery a religious service, committed the coffin to the canal. It was quite characteristic that the city of Washington should close this proceeding, marked with insult to the late and present Presidents, by making the last demonstration of it on the canal—a public work which sunk the city under a load of debt, and from which it had been relieved through the liberal recommendation and powerful influence of Gen. JACKSON. Their act of ingratitude was certainly very appropriately solemnized by making a mockery of the ceremonies of religion.

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