THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1845.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

PORTRAIT OF DR. TRISTRAM THOMAS. It will be seen by the following correspondence, that this admirable painting, designed as a testimonial of respect to our most worthy fellow townsman, by certain of the Physicians and Citizens of Talbot county, has been presented by the subscribers to the University of Maryland, in which venerable Institution it is at present deposited. The list of subscribers, &c. will be published in our next.

EASTON, Md., Sept. 8th, 1845.

To the Faculty and Trustees of the University of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN:—

You will herewith receive, per Steamer Maryland, a full length portrait of DOCTOR TRISTRAM THOMAS, of Easton, taken during the past summer by T. C. RUCKLE, Esq., a distinguished artist, at the solicitation of a number of the Physicians and citizens of Talbot county.

The subscribers have authorized us to tender this painting for your acceptance, to be deposited in one of the halls of the University of Maryland, together with the accompanying testimonial sketch of the estimable gentleman for whom it was designed. To remain the property of that Institution during its existence as a Medical School; and in the event of its dissolution hereafter the said portrait and papers to revert to such of the Subscribers (a list of whom is herein enclosed) as may be then living in Talbot county—subject to their further disposition.

With our individual wishes for the success and prosperity of the noble Institution over which you have been called to preside,

We have the honor to be
most respectfully your ob't. servants,

Christopher C. C. Cox, M. D.
A. M. White, M. D.
William Hemsley, M. D.
Wm. H. Groome.
Wm. H. Tilghman,
M. Tilghman Goldsborough.

Address of the Envelope
To
WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D. L. L. D,
Dean of Faculty of Physic,
University of Maryland.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
Oct. 22, 1845.

My Dear Sir:—Accompanying this you will receive a communication from our Faculty to your Committee, which would have been made sooner, but for my accidental absence from the city since the first of September last. The day after my return (on Saturday last) I learned that the picture had been received, and Dr. Chew handed me the papers which accompanied it. When I at once called a Faculty meeting to express in due form our thanks for your very handsome present. Please make this explanation of the cause of the delay in this matter to the gentlemen of the committee and others interested, and believe me my Dear Sir,

most respectfully and sincerely
your friend and obedient servant,
WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN.

To Christopher C. Cox A. M., M. D.
Easton, Md.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
Oct. 21, 1845.

Gentlemen:—At a meeting of the Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland, convened yesterday for that purpose, your communication in relation to the portrait of our distinguished and venerable professional associate, TRISTRAM THOMAS, M. D., was laid before them—the picture having been received some days since;

Whereupon it was unanimously Resolved that the Dean be requested to return the thanks of this Faculty and of the University to the donors of the portrait of Dr. Thomas; that the condition of the gift and the names of the subscribers to the fund be entered upon the records of the Faculty—and that the Biographical memoir of Dr. Thomas, by C. C. Cox, M. D., with the accompanying papers be for the present deposited among the archives of the University.

In compliance with these resolutions I have now, Gentlemen, the honor to address you, and in conclusion must beg leave to add that our Faculty cannot but feel highly gratified with such evidences of your friendly interest in our Institution, while we most sincerely reciprocate your kind wishes for its prosperity.

Accept Gentlemen the assurance of the high esteem of

most respectfully your ob't. servant,
WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.
Dean Fac. Physic, U. V. Md.

To Messrs. C. C. Cox, M. D.
A. M. White, M. D.
Wm. Hemsley, M. D.
Wm. H. Groome,
Wm. H. Tilghman,
M. Tilghman Goldsborough,
Committee, &c.

[BY REQUEST.]

NEW YORK, August 9, 1845.

"To the editors of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals in the United States, from the American Society of Dental Surgeons, at its sixth annual meeting, held in the hall of the Medical Department of the New York University, August 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1845.

"*Gentlemen:*—The objects of this Society are the mutual improvement of its members and the protection of themselves and the public against the quackery and empiricism which are the disgrace of the profession.

"The Society does not presume, in this communication, to speak of more than a single one of those base deceptions by which individuals calling themselves dentists are grossly imposing on the community. We allude to the practice of stopping decayed teeth with amalgams, known under the name of royal succedaneum, lithodeon, mineral paste, adamantine cement, alabaster cement, diamond cement, and other improper substances, by the use of which, thousands of valuable teeth are annually destreyed, and immeasurable evils result to the community at large which can never be repaired.

"The Society has declared by unanimous resolution that the use of the above named amalgams for stopping teeth is malpractice, destructive to the safety of the teeth, injurious to the healthy condition of the mouth, and not unfrequently exciting and promoting bad effects on constitutions frequently disposed to the injurious action of mercury, which invariably constitutes an ingredient in all these compounds Every member of this Society who shall hereafter use this substance under any of these imposing and deceptive names, or under any other name, is by that act, expelled from the institution.

"By order of the Society.

E. PARMLY, *President.*
AMOS WESTCOTT, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

THE ELECTION.

We have condensed the particulars of the late Democratic triumph in this State, into as small a compass as it was in our power to do. It demonstrates the necessity of UNION, for if the party had not been more than ordinarily harmonious, its members would not have enjoyed the delight of congratulating one another upon so brilliant a victory. Some local divisions were, unfortunately, suffered to interfere, in one or two of the districts, in which the Democratic party is dominant. This is to be regretted, as it detracts from the majority that weight to which its strength is entitled; but, as the election is passed and the trophies won, by the admirable conduct of other portions of the great family, we do not desire to keep alive the bitterness of feeling which caused these divisions, as the lesson taught by defeat, where victory of right ought to have perched, is the best warning against such a course in future. The national and state administrations, and the course of policy which they have pursued, have been nobly sustained, and the people have elected a majority so ample to both branches of the legislature, as to ensure the ascendency of the same correct views which have heretofore met the approbation of the republican masses.

The majority for Mr. BURNS, the only State officer voted for, over the vote of his opponents combined is very large—over them singly larger than any one expected. It could not have been given to a man more deserving of it. A very great majority of the county officers are also democrats—and from no contest, that has heretofore taken place, have we emerged with a more noble triumph, or one upon which the Democrats have greater cause to congratulate themselves.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE CLAY FAMILY.

The whigs are determined to make something out of the Clays; but the jarring discords of that family must first be healed, before they can progress harmoniously. The last Ohio State Journal has the following:

"C. M. CLAY.—Goaded to madness by the proceedings of the enemies who surrounded him, and under a mistaken idea that his feelings and views have been widely misrepresented and misunderstood, Cassius M. Clay has made some allusions to Henry Clay and the whigs in his late paper, than can do him no good. Whatever may have been the course of a son of Henry Clay, in the late disgraceful proceedings at Lexington, the *father* is not responsible for him, and his name should not have been dragged into the columns of the "True American." The whigs of the free States, and many others, appreciate the labors of Cassius M. Clay, and they wish him success—the assurance they have given him on all occasions."

The following from C. M. Clay's late 'appeal,' we presume is the offensive reference alluded to:—

"When at last, however, serious apprehensions began to be entertained that Texas would come into the Union with its unequal representation, slavery, and national dishonor, I felt it my duty to go and give aid to the cause of my country in whatever field of battle she called me. I went, by the advice of one of the central committee for the whigs of Kentucky—by special invitation from about fifty whig clubs of the North,—by the request, before and after my departure, of four hundred and sixteen committee men, representing clubs, counties, and conventions—by the irresistible persuasions of fifty patriotic whig women of Ohio—and, last of all, by tacit approval of the leader of the whig party, Henry Clay. The day before I left Lexington, I called upon Mr. Clay, and told him the purpose of my mission; that it was thought by our friends that I could have an influence, from my peculiar position, with the anti-slavery, and anti-Texas voters of the free States, which no other man could; and that I was willing to go if I could aid the whig cause. Mr. Clay said nothing, but nodded his head, with an approving smile; and after some unimportant conversation, he offered me letters of introduction, which I declined as unnecessary. * * * During my whole visit North, although I was cordially received by the anti-slavery men of all parties, I addressed but two abolition meetings—and that was to defend the proposition of Henry Clay and the slaveholders, that 'that is property which the law makes property.' Everywhere among abolitionists I made some enemies by defending the dogma, which now, by the disregard of all law, avowed on the 18th, is of no more effect, but null and void. Everywhere, among abolitionists especially, did I make enemies by defending Henry Clay. How, then, dare Henry Clay's son and Kentucky whigs sit in solemn conclave and vote me to be "the organ and agent of an incendiary sect?"

[*Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer.*

☞The Charleston "Mercury" has an odd way of prompting the popularity of Mr. Calhoun, and advancing the success of its anti-tariff doctrines, by abusing and insulting every press and every eminent politician in the United States that declines to march in the track it has thought proper to lay down. That journal has done more for the detriment of the South Carolina policy and party, than all the newspapers which are openly hostile to them. Of what possible use is the warfare of the "Mercury" upon Mr. Polk and upon the 'Union' newspaper? There is a species of malignity in that warfare, which shows that it springs in a great part from personal motives; it is harsh towards the President, and scurrilous as well as feeble towards the "Union." This course can promote no good end, except to render the President more popular, and give the "Union" a wider circulation.—*N. O. Courier.*

THE CABINET.—In addition to what our Washington correspondent says of the President and his cabinet, we have a private letter from a gentleman holding one of the highest positions under government which states "Here, everything is going on well—all is harmonious. The President and his cabinet are a unit, maugre the efforts of the whig press and the British letter-writers stationed in this city to misrepresent the administration, say to the contrary. There is no truer democrat in this republic than the President himself, and none more anxious for the success of the great principles which form the creed of the democratic party.

"Our friend Cave Johnson is doing his duty boldly and fearlessly. Of course, he now and then is assailed for it, as every man is who dares to be honest and just.—But the Postmaster General cares nothing for the carpings of the corrupt and the dishonest. He is a man that will be just and fear not."—*Charleston Patriot.*

MOST DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.—Accounts from Columbia, S. C, dated the 15th inst, state that the late rains raised the Congaree to a most fearful height, and the destruction of the crops of corn, cotton, &c., has been alarmingly great. We learn, says the Charleston Courier, from one of our most intelligent river planters, that the water on the low grounds was 10 feet deep. He thinks that it has destroyed at least one half the cotton on the river plantations below this place, and that one third of the corn is covered with water, from which it must sustain great injury. The pea and pumpkin crop is entirely lost. This freshet, coming when it did, and superadded to the numerous calamities which had already befallen us, is certainly a most disastrous visitation.

The Millerites Attempting to raise the dead.—Last Sunday one of the followers of Miller and Himes, committed suicide at Nashua, N. H., by walking deliberately into the Merrimac river, in presence of several persons on the opposite side, who could not reach him till he had drowned.—It soon became noised about among his Miller brethren of the town, a number of whom repaired to the spot, took charge of the body, & carried it to one of their own houses. All at once they became filled with faith that they could restore him to life, and with that view actually prayed & sang over the corpse nearly all Sunday night. It is perhaps needless to say that they did not make a *raise.*

Such a degree of infatuation as this, at this enlightened day, is hardly credible, but the above facts came to us in such an authentic form that we are not permitted to doubt the statement, as strange as it may seem.—*Boston Times.*

Great Fire at Winchester, Virginia.—The National Intelligencer of the 24th inst. says:—We are informed, by a note hastily written from Winchester at midnight of Tuesday, that a large fire had just been subdued at that place which destroyed property to the amount of sixty thousand dollars. We have no particulars except that among the buildings consumed were Taylor's Hotel and Hough's row of buildings, besides a number of other houses, amounting in all, as we suppose to at least thirty, as the note states that as many as twenty-seven were on fire at one time.

THE BENEFITS OF ODD FELLOWSHIP. It will be gratifying to every "brother" to learn, that the losses of individual members of the Order by the great fire in Pittsburg, amounting to more than $15,000. has been fully made up to them. A part of this loss, embraced all the earthly possessions of several widows of deceased members, who are thus, by the liberality of the Order again placed in comfortable circumstances. What other charitable society can be found as prompt and efficient as the Odd Fellows? Herein consists their *oddity.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, Mr. Matthew F. Lind was knocked down in Philadelphia, and robbed of a gold lever watch, and a purse, containing a small sum of money. He was felled to the ground by a blow upon the face, which broke the bone of his nose. Mr. L. lay insensible until twelve o'clock, when he so far recovered as to enable him to return to his lodings at the Merchant's Hotel.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The Democrats will have a majority of between thirty and forty in the Legislature. The official vote for Canal Commissioner in thirty-seven counties, is as follows. There are 58 counties in the State:

Burns, dem. - - - -	95,811
Karns, whig, - - - -	69,354
Morton, Native, - -	22,507
Larimer, Abolition, - -	2,045

WISCONSIN ELECTION—*democracy triumphant.*—The election just over in Wisconsin for a delegate in Congress, has resulted in the election of Mr. Martin, dem., over Collins, federalist, by a large majority. Thus is the echo of victory from Maine sent back from the Far West, in a most glorious strain. Roll on *that* ball! [*New Albany (Ia.) Democrat, Oct.* 16.

GEORGIA.—All the counties in this State have been heard from, with the exception of Montgomery; and Crawford, the whig candidate for governor, has a majority of 1,432, which will be increased 200 votes by the vote in Montgomery. The whigs have a majority of 6 on joint ballot in the legislature.

☞The Hon. James E. Belser, Ex-member of Congress of Alabama and Hon. Wm. L. Yancy, M. C., the opponent of Mr. Clingman in the duel of the last winter, are among the converts to religion now being made by a religious revival in the South.

REVIVAL OF MILLERISM—*Strange fanaticism.*—The Jamaica (Long Island) Farmer gives some idea of the consequences of a revival of Millerism.

A Millerite preacher arrived there, giving out that he was also a doctor of physic, and had important revelations from Heaven connected with the second advent. "All must," said he, "*vomit up the Devil,* and his evil works," and he proceeded to administer powerful emetics to believers.—A few of the sisters who believed themselves to be greatly under the influence of the enemy of all righteousness, took so large a dose of the doctor's devil-destroying and soul-purifying powders, that two respectable physicians in the village were sent for, to administer something to prolong their lives till the great day of destruction should arrive; as from present indications their purifications must end in the dissolution of the earthly tabernacle.—The physicians refused to attend, and some of the friends of the deluded females less under the influence of Millerite mania threatened the Doctor with personal violence. Under the influence of his fears, he fled to the sea shore, pursued by an enraged mob, and escaped an extra coat of tar and feathers, by getting on board a sloop bound for New York. Wallace Smith, of Patchogue, a full believer of the Millerite delusion, some time since, proclaimed to the world, that the Lord had commanded him to slay five persons. As he appeared to be an inoffensive man, little notice was taken of his declarations or doings. But about a week ago, he attempted to murder his wife, and would have been successful, except for the interference of the neighbors. He is now in jail at Riverhead, the magistrate before whom he was taken, deeming him to be a person unsafe to run at large.

'VARMINTS.'—According to the following extract of a letter published in the N. Orleans Picayune, wrote by an officer of the army at Corpus Christi, the post occupied by General Taylor's "Army of Occupation" cannot be particularly desirable:

"*Seventh Infantry Camp, Corpus Christi. (Texas,)* Sept. 3, 1845.

"Florida may be the 'land of promise,' but Texas is the land of 'varmints.' In clearing the ground to pitch my tent I killed a water moccasin; about three o'clock in the morning I was wakened up by the barking of a dog; he had just run a rattlesnake out of my neighbor's tent, when the rattling and the barking roused me—nine rattles—captured. I again laid down, and when day broke a yellow-necked lizzard was cocking his eye cunningly at me from the ridge-pole of my tent. I sprang up, seized my boot to despatch him, when lo! out of the boot dropped a tarantula! Exhausted from fright & fatigue, I sank back into a chair; but no sooner down than I was compelled rapidly to abandon the position, having been stung in the rear by a scorpion."

Besides the above mishaps, he lost a valuable dog by a shark. The dog had jumped overboard from a boat to follow his master to the shore, when the voracious monster caught him.

MORE MYSTERY.

The National Intelligencer, speaks of Mr. Paine, who has so often been mysteriously shot at, as a man of "integrity and probity." To which the N. Y. Globe says:

"This may seem all Greek to most of our readers; but thus we render it plainer phrase to them: Mr. Paine, it will be seen, is a man of extensive acquirements, as well scientific as mechanical; but the principal interest attached to him is his most remarkable exposure to, and preservation from, the attacks of assassins, who have waylaid him more than once, and attempted his life. By the most extraordinary accidents has he survived these murderous assaults. At first he is attacked by assassins, who deal him several wounds, and leave him for dead. Then comes an attack by means of an air gun, from which he escapes by the mere accident of a turn of the head, in conversation—the slug passing within an inch of the vital part. The enquiry now is, why is the unseen hand raised against an unoffended citizen? Why is he followed with a pertinacity worthy only of a blood-hound? The whole thing seems a romance, scarcely to be beleived; and yet, *we have seen the wounds* where the bullets have passed through his limbs in several places, and we are tempted to believe that he bears a charmed life. Perhaps a certain foreign minister can answer the question we wish to propound, better than any person other than the assassin himself. We say '*perhaps.*' Suppose hereafter we put a few queries to that distinguished foreign individual—touching the attempt upon the life of Mr. Paine—and to one or two others of similar mark at Washington: will they be answered, without compulsion? Hereby hangs a tale, which at some future day we may unfold; and Mr. Paine owes it to himself to give to the world his suspicions, and the circumstances to which have rendered him the target of diplomatic bravos. If there is truth in what we suppose, more than one foreign minister who has participated in this nefarious design upon his life, will have to leave this country, in disgrace. These are not idle words.

From the Pittsburg Com. Journal, Oct. 14.

MEETING OF THE FACTORY GIRLS.

Yesterday afternoon the girls assembled by appointment at the Ark in Allegheny city. They had sent written invitations to the manufacturers, offering the terms on which they would proceed to work.

No notice was taken by the manufacturers of the invitations. Their silence and absence were conceived to be a sufficient negative to their ultimatum, and the girls accordingly proceeded to take their measures.

Mr. Fleeson submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas we have, on three different occasions, respectfully invited the cotton factory managers of Allegheny city to meet with us to negotiate for an arrangement of the factory difficulties between us; and whereas thay have refused even to attend our meetings which we called to suit their convenience, but treated us as servile persons with whom they could not condescend to confer: therefore

Resolved, That we will not go to work under the present twelve-hour system. God helping, though our manufactories should never go into operation again.

Resolved, That we will seek other employment and means of living, and place ourselves beyond the need of public bounty as fast as we possibly can.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to refrain from violence of all kind, under any and every provocation.

Resolved, That we appeal to the mechanics and workingmen of the two cities, and to all other free and candid men, to say whether we have not made every reasonable concession; and can you ask that we go into the manufactories again as the virtual slaves of the haughty and uncourteous manufacturers.

Committees were then appointed to procure the signatures to a pledge that they would not accept employment under the "twelve hour" system.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. The declaration that they would not submit to twelve hours, was received with acclamation.

ITEMS.

It is stated that Mrs. Hannah Gough, who died at the extraordinary age of 109 years, 11 months and 15 days, had seen and conversed with every President of the United States.—*New York paper.*

Twenty five thousand barrels of flour, including two thousand by the Western Railroad, have arrived at Boston since Saturday last.

The Rev. J. N. Maffitt is preaching in Toronto, Canada.

A judge out west has decided that umbrellas are general property. We believe this is the first decision of the case, altho' it has been practised a long while.

'You are always in a bustle, Lizzy,' said an old lady to her daughter. 'It's the fashion, ma.'

A bible printed in 1577 is in the possession of a gentleman in New Jersey.

The whole European capital in steamboats is estimated at $140,000,000.

There was a fall of snow at Albany on Tuesday evening.

Cradling.—A farmer of Charlestown, Va., lately returned to his house after cradling five acres of wheat, and found his wife had cradled an infant.

Messrs. Calhoun and Elmore have been selected by the governor of South Carolina as her delegates to the convention of Memphis.

It is now reported and believed that Mr. Calhoun will return to the Senate of the United States at the next session of Congress.

☞Michael Keating, Esq., has been appointed Post Master of Centreville, in place of Mr. T. F. Larrimore resigned.

Fashion victorious again.—The race over the Union Course, at L. I., on Thursday, between Fashion and Liatunah, was won by the former in one heat by about one length. Time 7.45½ Liatunah was drawn after the heat. She was badly wounded by the riders spurs, and bled freely.

Strawberries and Cream in October.—The New York Sun says, we received yesterday, from the garden of Mr. Geo. Barton of Bergen Hill, New Jersey, some delicious strawberries, accompanied by the necessary quantity of rich cream from his dairy, and which latter he supplies to families in the city at the customary rates.

A LARGE PEARL.—An orphan boy, 12 or 14 years of age, living in the neighborhood of Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland River, who obtains the scanty means necassary for his support by fishing, recently found a pearl which is said to be worth $500. This pearl is about 3-8ths of an inch in diameter, weighs 18 grains, and is without a flaw or defect.

☞The whole inside, and a very considerable portion of the outside of the London Sun, are occupied with advertisements of new Railroad Companies, so that every day, supplements are issued containing news, editorials, &c. The amount paid for advertising would make a snug little railroad in this country, and we see by the London papers, that the advertisements are "paid."

A LUCKY TAILOR.—The Boston Post says, one of the cutters at "Oak Hall" and a poor man, with a large family, received the intelligence by our last steamer Hibernia, of a large amount of money, houses, land, plate, horses, carriages, &c., &c., amounting to from 150,000 to $200,000 dollars, being the effects of a rich pawnbroker, deceased, of whom this cutter is sole heir.

Mr. Gough.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday evening says, we are sorry to learn from the friends of Mr. Gough at Brooklyn, near Boston, that his health remains in a dangerous state.—Last Sabbath he was very low, and it was feared he might not live through the day, but on Tuesday he appeared to be better, and his physician was more encouraged about him. His difficulty is extreme nervous debility.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—The process by which this is made, in accordance with the late patent, is to pulverize the flint, granite or marble used, and work it up into a thick paste. This paste is placed in moulds of any given design, and, upon being subjected to the action of the heat of an oven, the contents of the moulds become vitrified. Thus the most compact and beautiful designs in slate, granite or marble are produced, applicable alike for ornament or for substantial purposes.—It withstands all atmospheric changes, and is durable as flint.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The steam packet ship Great Britain, we learn from the New York Commercial, was hauled into the sectional floating dock, at the foot of Rutgers street, on Saturday morning, preparatory to being raised from the water, to make the repairs rendered necessary by the damage done to the propeller, &c. during her late passage from Liverpool. At 12 o'clock she was completely floated in, and they were adjusting the fastenings, preparatory to applying the steam power to raise her. The extreme stern of the vessel projected a few feet beyond the last section.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives the following description of her raising:—

The feat of docking and elevating her, for the purpose of mending the breakage of the paddles of her propeller which was sustained while she was floundering amongst the Nantucket shoals, was accomplished with the most perfect success upon the Sectional Floating dock, at the foot of Rutgers street—that same dock which government in its wisdom, (or in some other spirit rather less commendable) rejected, in favor of the dark, cumbrous, and enormously expensive stone Dry Dock. In less than 5 hours after the bow of the steamer entered the dock, it was carried high and dry over the middle of the street, and her huge hull was perched above all surrounding things, like the body of a church above surrounding tombstones. The bottom of the vessel was as bright, & almost as untarnished, as the brush of the painter had left it, and had sustained no injury of any description. One of the beams of the propellor was broken off close up to the shoulder, and the other, next to it, about midway—the bonnet, or paddle, severed short off at the stem. Thousands repaired to the spot towards evening to gaze and wonder at the monster; and especially her propeller, whence she has received the tremendous obstruction which had inflicted the damage, is, & always will be, amongst the unexplained wonders of the day. The smallness of the propeller struck me with some surprise, especially as I had just before seen, at the hydraulic dock, an iron steamship of not one-fourth her size, with two propellers, each presenting a much larger surface, and each apparently much more powerful than the single one of this British wonder.

THE LONDON TIMES of the 20th ult., in a leading editorial, elaborates a foul calumny against the American Government.—It states that "slave shackles of every strength and size, for men and women old and young," have been brot up from the wreck of the U. S. steam frigate Missouri, and carried off in cart loads to store; that these shackles are "such as are used in the slave-trade, and are own brothers to those found on board of vessels engaged in the traffic." The intimation from all this is plainly enough charged that the Missouri, either on behalf of the American government, or of Mr. CUSHING, its accredited Minister, was engaged in a slave trading expedition.

The New York Courier alluding to this infamous slander, gives the following account of the usages of the naval service in fitting out ships of war:

Vessels of war, upon leaving port, no matter under what circumstances or upon what errand, always go prepared for a state of war. They are always provided with the weapons for an actual conflict, & with all the implements which such a conflict, and its result, may demand. A vessel, moreover, on going forth with the prospect or possibility of an engagement, always counts upon a victory. She expects to win the battle, and she therefore always goes prepared *to secure the prisoners*, whom she expects to take. This is a regulation which, we feel safe in saying, prevails in every navy in the world. It has always obtained in the British navy, and their books of allowance, as well as ours, designate the provisions in this respect made for each class of their vessels. In the American service the complement of Irons for a ship of the line is 200 hand irons, or handcuffs, and 100 fetters, or leg-irons, the complement for a steam frigate of the class of the Missouri which carries 8 guns and 2 swivels, mounted, &, was pierced for 24, is 150 fetters and 300 handcuffs. The fact that the complement for a frigate is greater than the complement for a ship of the line notwithstanding its size, number of men, &c., are less, shows clearly that the irons are intended, not mainly to be used upon the crew in case of mutiny, but for *prisoners* taken in battle, as it is supposed a steam frigate like the Missouri will take more than a ship of the line. The Missouri was provided with her complement of irons, as indeed with the other arms and munitions of war; and these are the irons that have been taken from the wreck.

The Times could hardly have been ignorant of the usage here referred to. The whole story which it details with much deliberation of purpose to make it as horrible as fancy could depict, bears evidence only of that hostile feeling towards the American government and people which the periodical press of England seems ever ready to stir up and inflame. These manifestations of bitter hatred must have their effect in fixing enmity between the two countries. There will be a long arrearage of insult and contumely to come up for settlement whenever the course of events shall compel a rupture between the Republic and her calumniators. British travellers in the United States, with here and there an exception, make up their published books with little else than sneers and sarcasms and misrepresentations and abuse of us and our institutions; and with these staples of falsehood & malignity the public mind of England is fed. There must be a result to all this which the peace-makers of both countries will find it difficult to avert.—*Balt. American.*

"The handkerchief!—the handkerchief!" cried Othello—"d—nit," said a sailor in the pit—"blow your nose with your fingers, and go on with the play!"