[The following letter, written some years since, by an American gentleman to his friend in Philadelphia, has been handed to us for publication, as it gives some details of interest, and among other things presents a graphic military scene.]—*Balt. Patriot.*

PETERSBURG, 11th Sept. 1834.

Since my last letter to you, descriptive of this beautiful city and its palaces, little has occurred worthy of notice until to-day. The grand fete to celebrate the completion of ALEXANDER'S COLUMN took place this morning. As you probably have not seen any account of the object or the dimensions of this column, it would be well to give you some idea of it, before I proceed to the fete.

The present Emperor (Nicholas) desirous of erecting something to the memory of his brother Alexander, which should surpass in grandeur every thing in ancient or modern times, suggested to a French engineer, in his service, the idea of getting for this purpose a block of granite of one hundred feet in length; the engineer (Montferrand) having assured His Majesty that it was practicable, received orders to repair immediately to the quarry of Pytterlaxe, in the Gulf of Finland, near Wybourg, and commence his labor. He began the work in the year 1832, and at the expiration of two years, with the incessant labor of six hundred men, he accomplished the Herculean task of detaching an enormous block of stone ninety-eight feet long and twenty-two diameter, weighing four thousand tons. After reducing it nearly round, it was brought to Petersburg in a vessel built for the purpose, landed at the quay near the palace, and from thence, rolled on an immense scaffold to the platform, where sixty windlasses were placed in a semi-circle, and manned by some two thousand of the old guard of the *Moscow campaign*, none other being permitted the honor: and in the short space of one hour and twenty-five minutes, this huge block of solid stone was suspended in the air, and placed on its pedestal, without any other accident than the parting of one of the ropes. Tents were made on the platform for the accommodation of the imperial family, officers of state, &c. There were numerous spectators, but not much military display on the occasion. As soon as the column was safely deposited on the pedestal, a white flag was hoisted on the top of the scaffolding, and a salute, I think, of one hundred guns announced the end of the ceremony.

During the winter of that year, two hundred men were employed in completing and polishing it, which occupied them every day for five months, and it now presents, to the wonder of the world, a beautiful doric column, in one single shaft, of eighty-four feet long and twelve feet diameter. The granite is similar to that of which the obelisks of Egypt are made, and susceptible of the finest polish, it is composed of feldspath of a rich red color, black mica of a metalic brilliancy, and grey quartz, disseminated through the mass in small irregular chrystals. It is surmounted by an angel in bronze, clasping a cross with the left arm, and the right pointing upward, to which is attached, in the Russian language, what the Emperor's mother said on hearing of the death of her son, the translation of which is, "Our angel is in heaven," meaning Alexander of course. The pedestal is ornamented with colossal bronze figures in bas relief, representing the rivers Niemen and Vistula; victory, peace, wisdom, justice, clemency and abundance, grouped with armor of Russian antiquity, and other kinds of armor, which not belonging to modern Europe, cannot, as the Russians say, offend the "armor proper" of any one; they also say, that this column is not designed to commemorate the victories of Alexander, but rather his *virtues*,—and yet on one side of the pedestal is seen alone the figures 1812, of very large size, alluding to the victorious repulsion of the French army in that year. At all events, the French ambassador absented himself from town to-day, expressly to avoid witnessing the ceremony of its consecration.

You will now be able to form some idea of the magnitude of a monument, which leaves far in the shade that of Pompey, Trajan and Napoleon; but to the fete. It was for the consecration, or rather the benediction of this splendid column, that great preparations had been a long time making, by order of the Emperor, who was determined to eclipse all the fetes ever given within the walls of a city, and he has succeeded to the very extreme of perfection, for I do not believe there ever was so grand a military display upon a like occasion, nor do I think there is a square in any other city of the world large enough to contain so many men.. Yesterday the army was seen approaching the city in all directions, and before night, there were quietly at their quarters, within and near it, a body of 130,000 men, composed of 90,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry, artillery, &c. This morning at an early hour, sentries were placed throughout the square, (of the winter palace) to guide the regiments to the spot upon which they were to stand. At ten o'clock the troops began to march upon the square, and in a short time the whole space, with the exception of about an acre around the column, was covered with soldiers; the infantry entered first, and the whole 90,000 of them stood comfortably at their ease in one solid body,—the cavalry then appeared to the number of 10,000, the remainder of that corps as well as the artillery, &c., occupied the streets and quay adjacent to the square, which was now full. As soon as all the regiments were at their post, which the Emperor could see from the balcony of the palace, a signal was given that His Majesty was about to descend, and the whole army was in an instant ready to receive him. He mounted his favorite Arabian charger, and surrounded, or rather accompanied, (for he was the foremost of a brilliant staff of two hundred officers,) he dashed upon full gallop through a hundred thousand of the finest troops in the world, not even excepting those of Napoleon. As he came in front of each regiment, he was greeted with the Russian "hurrah," a flourish of their band of music and the "preseut arms.". After taking a bird's eye view of these troops, he returned to the palace, and in a few minutes the ceremony commenced. It was a fine clear day, the rain of yesterday had settled the dust, and the wind blew enough to extend every banner. The day selected for the occasion was the birth, or rather the saint's day of the late Emperor Alexander.

You must now figure to yourself an oblong square, large enough to contain a hundred thousand troops, then imagine this square filled with magnificent public and private edifices, with temporary amphitheatrical seats in front of them, expressly for the accommodation of the people, then think of about 150,000 spectators occupying these seats, covering the roofs of the houses, filling every window and balcony, crowding the promenades which adorn one side of the square, and even the trees were full of people, in short there was not a vacant spot to be seen. Every body was well dressed and all conducted themselves with propriety and decorum—the troops, in splendid uniform, were of course looking their best on an occasion like the present—at nearly the extreme end of the square and in front of the Palace stands the Column, and directly opposite to that is an immense balcony, which was put up for the day, though it had the appearance of a permanent one: it extended from the windows of the second story, and as wide nearly as Chesnut street, with a flight of steps on either side leading to the ground, of rectangular form and covered with crimson cloth, a canopy supported by pillars, covered with blue and white striped silk and surrounded with imperial eagles, formed a sort of tent over the balcony—this was built for the accommodation of the imperial family, the court, officers of State, the Clergy, &c., and probably contained about a thousand persons. —When every thing was ready for the religious part of the ceremony, a signal was made from the Palace and the order of "shoulder arms" was obeyed by the whole army at once—the bands playing—the Emperor descended from the balcony, was conducted to the column by the Patriarch and Clergy, the white cloth which concealed the whole of the column, then flew away and exposed to the admiring gaze of several hundred thousand eyes, a monument which Rome in its proudest days could not boast of —The Clergy surrounded its base in all the gorgeous array of the Greek church, the choir (vocal) the finest in Europe, commenced the chaunt, and the Emperor knelt!!—at that moment, another signal announced to the troops that their chief was upon his knees, and in an instant every soldier was uncoverered and in the same posture, their bayonets inclining or resting upon the ground —the service lasted about a quarter of an hour and was performed, of course, by the Patriarch himself—when this was over, there was a temporary balustrade around the base of the column and outside of the iron railing, to be taken away; this was wood painted in fresco, and ornamented with flags, imperial eagles, armorial bearings, &c., and so lofty that they could be seen by every square, the removal of them was simultaneous with a signal given to the troops that the ceremony of benediction was concluded, and they vanished, as it were by magic, bending in a graceful manner towards the centre of the circle, leaving the column unincumbered standing alone in all its majesty. Then, every thing rushed into motion, the roar of cannon, the crash of the "shoulder arms," the "hurrah" of 130,000 voices at once, the music of 500 musicians, the lightning glitter of the bayonets, the dazzle of the sun-beams upon the polished armour of brass and steel, the gold and silver of the uniforms, the richly caparisoned and beautiful Arabian prancing steeds, the wave of the 'snow whith plumes,' the splendid staff of officers, literally cased in gold, surrounding their lord and master, himself the handsomest fellow of them all, formed together a magnificent "coup d'œil." The Emperor took his station at the farthest end of the square, where he could see the whole army, which, after a little manœuvering, began to file off before him. When the whole of this immense mass of soldiers was put in motion, it was beautiful indeed. I had fortunately an elevated seat at the extreme end of the square, so that the whole body of them was directly in front of me: they marched in slow step, sparks of fire seemed to flash from bayonet to bayonet as they moved along, an ocean of steel—they marched in solid squares of 3000 men, which compose a Russian regiment, and soon made room for the cavalry and others, to come upon the square; after the infantry had left space enough at the other end for them, the tramp of the horses was heard and finally filled the whole square; those regiments are composed of 3000 men each, the horses of each regiment are of one color, some all black, others white, grey, sorrel, bay, &c.—the one which excited most admiration was the "*Cuirassiers:*" their horses are of extraordinary size and black as jet, the uniform white, the breast and back covered with polished steel, helmet of the same metal, ornamented with long black horse hair hanging down below the shoulder; they have a superb band of 20 or 30 musicians, who have their music fixed before them, guiding the horses with the bridle attached to the foot,—the other regiments wore uniforms of great taste and neatness, scarlet, blue, grey and green—the latter is the national and favorite color. Most of them are armed with pistols, sabre, carbine and lance. The square was now full, 30,000 cavalry wedged together on a spot, with an uninterrupted view of them all. I cannot convey to you an idea of their imposing appearance, the horses were all of uncommonly large size, and the men I think rather taller in general than you see in other countries—the lances they carry are about eight feet long, stepped into a socket at the stirrup, and held perpendicularly—at the end is a small triangular flag of about a foot long, of different colours, which have a most beautiful and picturesque appearance as they flutter in the breeze—after the cavalry came the artillery, each cannon drawn by eight horses, nearly harnessed, accompanied by all the needful wagons of ammunition, &c., and in short ready for battle, the rear was brought up by the corps of boat and bridge service, carriages of four wheels with long narrow boats upon them, and also drawn by eight horses, after them were like carriages with the plank piled neatly upon them, which are placed from boat to boat to make the bridge upon which an army passes a river. This last completed the cavalcade. The Emperor waited on the ground till the whole had passed him, when he retired into the Palace. The fete began at ten in the morning and ended at a quarter past four in the afternoon. In the evening the city was illuminated and by nine o'clock it was nearly as light as day. Thus ended one of the greatest and perhaps the grandest fetes ever given.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on Thursday, the 8th day of September next, at New Market, a two story House and Lot, with out buildings, also a Store House and Lot, all at Crotcher's Ferry. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in six and twelve months, the purchaser giving approved security.

ELIZA C. WAGGAMAN.

August 13 3w

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the taxable inhabitants of Dorchester county, that his Books (as Collector) are now posted, and that he is ready to receive the Taxes for the present year, which he hopes they will pay without delay. He will generally be in Cambridge, (at Mr. Bradshaw's.) on Mondays and all public occasions. He expects also to visit the different sections of the county, with the view to wait on the respective citizens thereof who shall be indebted for County Charge, and he trusts they will be prepared to discharge their accounts.

JOHN R. MARTIN,
July 30 tf Collector Dor. Co.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Washington county, Va., on Saturday night, the 28th May last, a negro man, named

ADAM,

or, as he called himself, WATSON, about 30 years old, black complexion, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, thick lips, quick spoken, rather a coarse voice, short face, low forehead, and weighing about 170 pounds. He had on when he left a blue broad cloth suit of clothes. It is probable that he is in possession of free papers and will change his name. He can read printing.

It is believed that this negro, the night before he ran off, stole from Mr. John Denison, of my neighborhood, a dark bay horse, about 16 hands high, black mane and tail, one white hind foot, (believed to be the right,) with a white spot upon his back about the size of a dollar, and 7 years old last spring. It is likely that he went off upon this horse. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for returning the horse.

A day or two before Adam ran off, a man by the name of Isaac Hutton left this neighborhood, as, he said, for Alabama, but from circumstances which have come to my knowledge, I think it not improbable that Hutton went another course, and took Adam with him. Said Hutton is about 6 feet high, 22 or 23 years of age, slender form, and is much addicted to drunkenness and gambling.

I will give the above reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of Adam to me, and pay all reasonable expenses for bringing him home; or one hundred dollars for securing him in jail, so that I get him again. I will also pay the reward of $20 for the delivery of Mr. Denison's horse.

ROBERT MEEK.

Washington County, Va., August 6, 1836. } 2m

To the Public.

THE subscriber has been informed that there is a report in circulation stating that he has disposed of his possessions on the Choptank, and ceased to keep the Cambridge Ferry. This report was undoubtedly gotten up by some malicious individual with a view of injuring the subscriber, and, if suffered to remain uncontroverted, the aim of its originator would certainly be attained. The subscriber, therefore, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that there is not the slightest foundation in truth for the above mentioned report; but that, on the contrary, he still keeps the Cambridge Ferry, and expects so to do the remainder of his days. His Boats are substantial, safe and in good order, and are under the management of as prompt, active, trusty and experienced hands as those belonging to any boat that has hitherto been, or may hereafter be, stationed on the above named ferry; while he keeps, as usual, good Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of travellers. He has signals on both sides of the river, which his boat will always answer with the utmost despatch, so that no one shall be kept waiting longer than shall be absolutely necessary.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage which he has heretofore received from them; and, as his long experience in the business, and his determination to use his best efforts to please, induce him to hope that he will give general satisfaction, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favor.

THOMAS BOWDLE.

June 25 tf A

ELECTION.

THERE will be an Election held in the several Election Districts of this county, on the first Monday in September next. for the purpose of electing two Electors to elect the Senate of Maryland.

JOHN G. BELL, Shff,

August 13 4w

Coach, Gig & Harness

MAKERS.

THE undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favors and flattering support they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them that they are prepared to furnish

Coaches, Barouches, CHARIOTEES, GIGS,
SULKIES, BUGGIES,
CARRY-ALLS,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms. They assure those gentlemen and ladies who are fond of elegance, ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public, nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

MATERIALS,

with the assistance of the best of Workmen, they will be thankful to fill all orders.—Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price, and have it brought to their own door, free of charge. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment; and all kinds of Steel Springs made and repaired.

They have now on hand a handsome assortment of CARRIAGES, both new and second hand, of various kinds and prices; and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

The public's obl't. serv'ts.,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Easton, Talbot county, Md., April 16.

P. S. They have for sale a pair of hand some young HORSES, well matched, colo'd bay, warranted sound and kind to hair ness; also, a first rate GIG-HORSE.

WANTING—Three Apprentices to the above business, of moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has attached to his establishment a Wheelwright Shop; and that he is prepared to execute orders in that line of business, with despatch, in a neat and durable manner. He solicits a share of public patronage.

RICHARD PHILLIPS.

Cambridge, June 20 tf

Cash for Negroes,

INCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market or may come in.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

Princess Anne, June 20 tf

☞All communications addressed to us, at Princess-Anne, or Mr. Alex. S. Jones, Easton, our agent, or made at the bar of Mr. Bradshaw, in Cambridge, will be punctually attended to.

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of Negroes in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he *is not dead*, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the HIGHEST PRICES for their

NEGROES.

Persons having negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

Oct. 6, 1832.

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, August 9, 1836. }

On application of ISAAC S. MEEKINS, *Acting Adm'r. of* JOSEPH LECOMPTE, *late of Dorchester county, deceased,* IT IS ORDERED *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the* Cambridge Chronicle, *the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1836.

L.S.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Lecompte, *late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of February next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 9th day of August,* 1836.

ISAAC S. MEEKINS,
Acting Adm'r. of Joseph Lecompte, dec'd.

August 13 3w

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Notice.

TO RENT, for the year 1837, a small FARM, at Parson's Creek, now in the occupancy of Mr. John Bromwell. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

GEORGE H. STAPLEFORT.

June 18

WEEKLY METROPOLITAN.

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional, and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments, aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

Terms. One Dollar and a Half, per annum, in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person, acting as agent for the collection of subscribers, enclosing five dollars; nine for ten dollars, nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and, in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters to be addressed (free of postage) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN,
Georgetown, D. C.

Feb. 27, 1836.

26,000 Subscribers.

Philadelphia Mirror.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"We know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "The Saturday Courier is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION,

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c., offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all which, the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c., exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS:

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
June 4 Philadelphia.

The New-Yorker.
QUARTO EDITION.

THE publishers of the "New-Yorker," encouraged by the generous and steadily increasing patronage which has hitherto rewarded their exertions, propose to issue, from the commencement of their third volume, on the 26th of March ensuing, a new Double Quarto Edition of their journal, not instead of, but in addition to, the one now published. Advertisements, except possibly a few of a strictly literary character, will be entirely excluded; and, in addition to all the matter presented in the folio New-Yorker, the quarto will contain a page of popular music, &c. &c., and be accompanied by a handsome title-page and comprehensive index at the close of the volume.

The general features of the New-Yorker will remain essentially as they have heretofore been. Its columns will contain—

I. *General Literature.* Original Tales, Essays, Reviews, Poems, &c., with corresponding selections from the Quarterlies, Monthlies, and all the best class of periodicals, foreign and American, with choice extracts from new works of substantial excellence. The Editor acknowledges with pride and gratitude his obligation to his regular contributors—and among them are some whose names have shed lustre on the cause of American literature—for the steadfast support hitherto afforded him, and the confidence with which he is now enabled to assure the public that it will not soon be withdrawn. He takes pleasure in recalling the fact, that, since the establishment of the New Yorker, no other journal has afforded an equal extent and variety, of the productions of all eminent American writers of whatever section or class—a characteristic which he hopes it may still preserve; while his selections from the best foreign works have been exceeded—in quantity at least—by those of but three or four among the myriad of the cis Atlantic periodicals.

II. *National Politics.* It has been the aim of the Editor to present a full and fair exhibit of the aspects, movements and struggles of parties in our country, including the meeting of Conventions, nomination of candidates for State and National offices, and all other significant manifestations of political feeling, with the general results of elections, as fast as ascertained, and the official canvass in each instance, as soon as it shall have reached us. This course is believed to be in many respects original with this journal; and it is considered that we have just cause of felicitation in the fact, that, pursued as it has been through two years of unremitted political warfare, the fairness and general accuracy of our statements and returns have very rarely, if ever, been questioned. The Editor reserves to himself the right of remarking, as circumstances may seem to require and justice to dictate, on the less exciting political topics of the day, as on all others, with calmness, deference and moderation; but he will strive—he trusts not less successfully than hitherto—to exclude from the columns of the New-Yorker every observation, reflection, or even argument, which may wantonly do violence to the sincere convictions of any well-informed reader, of whatever principle or party.

III. *General Intelligence.* In this department we can only promise the most unwearied industry and patience in the collection, condensation, and arrangement of the news, foreign and domestic, which may be gathered from the weekly reception of four hundred journals, including some choice European periodicals, and which may be afforded us by by the attention of our friends abroad.

Literary Notices, Statistics, brief notices of works of Art, Amusements, the Drama, &c. &c., will from time to time be given. As a general rule, however, it will be the aim of the Editor to embody such articles, whether original or selected, as shall at least combine instruction with amusement.

CONDITIONS.

The Quarto "NEW YORKER" will be published every Saturday afternoon on an extra imperial sheet of the finest quality, comprising sixteen pages of three columns each, and afforded to its patrons in the city and country, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, ☞*payable inflexibly in advance.*☜ Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance, will necessarily remain unanswered. Any person or persons sending us $5, positively free of postage or other charges, will receive two copies for one year, or a single copy for two years, and in the same proportion for a larger sum. The few who may take the folio edition for immediate perusal and the quarto for binding, will be entitled to receive both for $4 50, in advance. We will cheerfully preserve their files of the quarto for any such who may desire it.

The subscribers are extremely solicitous that there be no misconception on the part of their patrons in regard to the editions of their paper. The quarto is commenced in deference to the solicitations of a great number of their friends, who have expressed a strong desire that the New-Yorker should appear in a form more susceptible of preservation than the present. It is neither anticipated nor hoped that it will receive a patronage at all commensurate with that of the folio edition. They would frankly express their conviction, that, for those whose interest in a journal expires with the week in which it reaches them, the latter will be decidedly preferable, aside from the difference in price. Accordingly, when an order for 'The New-Yorker' simply, without specification, is sent them, the folio will invariably be sent.

Address H. GREELEY & CO.,
18, Nassau-st., N. York.

The Cultivator

IS a monthly publication, of sixteen quarto pages, and comprises about two hundred pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18¾ cents the year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, at Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received by A. Cowan,

Ca

VOL. X.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

JAS. M. NEWTON.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y. Transcript.

BLACKBIRD, THE OMAHA CHIEF.

[The following extract is from a proof sheet of Washington Irving's forthcoming work, entitled 'ASTORIA, or Anecdotes of an Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains.']

On the 10th May the party arrived at the Omaha (pronounced Omawhaw) village, about eight hundred and thirty miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and encamped in its neighborhood. The village was situated under a hill on the bank of the river, and consisted of about eighty lodges.—These were of a circular and conical form, and about sixteen feet in diameter; being mere tents of dressed buffalo skins, sewed together and stretched on long poles, inclining toward each other so as to cross at about half their height. Thus the naked poles diverge in such manner that, if they were covered with skins like the lower ends, the tent would be shaped like an hour glass, and present the appearance of one cone inverted on the apex of another.

The forms of Indian lodges are worthy of attention; each tribe having a different mode of shaping and arranging them, so that it is easy to tell on seeing a lodge or an encampment at a distance, to what tribe the inhabitants belong The exterior of the Omaha have often a gay and fanciful appearance, painted with undulating bands of red and yellow or decorated with rude figures of horses, deer and buffaloes, and with human faces, painted like full moons, four or five feet broad.

The Omahas were once one of the numerous and powerful tribes of the prairies, vying in warlike might and prowess with the Sioux, the Pawnees, the Sauks, the Konzas, and the Iatans. Their wars with the Sioux, however, had thinned their ranks, and the small pox in 1802 had swept off two thirds of their number. At the time of Mr. Hunt's visit, they still boasted about two hundred warriors and hunters, but they are now fast melting away, and before long, will be numbered among those extinguished nations of the west that exist but in tradition.

In his correspondence with Mr. Astor, from this point of his journey, Mr. Hunt gives a sad account of the Indian tribes bordering on the river. They were in continual war with each other, and their wars were of the most haassing kind: consisting not only of main conflicts and expeditions of moment, involving the sacking and burning and massacre of towns and villages, but of individual acts or treachery; murder and cold blooded cruelty; or of vaunting and fool hardy exploits of single warriors either to avenge some personal wrong, or gain the vain-glorious trophy of scalp. The lonely hunter, the wandering wayfarer, the poor squaw cutting wood or gathering corn, was liable to be surprised and slaughtered. In this way tribes were either swept away at once, or gradually thinned out, and a savage life was surrounded with constant horrors and alarms. That the race of red men should diminish from year to year, and so few should survive of the numerous nations which evidently once peopled the vast regions of the west, is nothing surprising; it is rather a matter of surprise that so many should survive, for the existence of a savage in these parts seems little better than a prolonged and all besetting death. It is, in fact, a caricature of the boasted romance of feudal times—chivalry in its native and uncultivated state, and knight errantry run wild.

In their more prosperous days, the Omahas looked upon themselves as the most powerful and perfect of human beings, and considered all created things as made for their peculiar use and benefit. It is this tribe, of whose chief, the famous Wash-ing-guh-sah-ba, or Blackbird, such savage and romantic stories are told. He had died about ten years previous to the arrival of Mr. Hunt's party, but his name was still mentioned with awe by his people. He was one of the first among the Indian chiefs on the Missouri to deal with the white traders, and showed great sagacity in levying his royal dues. When a trader arrived in his village, he caused all his goods to be brought into his lodge and opened. From these he selected whatever suited his sovereign pleasure; blankets, tobacco, whiskey, powder, ball, beads, and red paint, and laid the articles on one side, without deigning to give any compensation. Then calling to him his herald o mount on th all the trib trade with would soon b ing bear, bea one was allo by the white took care to over for the In this way and enriche ceedingly po Missouri.

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