THE NAVY.

We find in the Boston Gazette, of Saturday, an article in relation to this arm of the public defence, which cannot fail to be perused with interest. The American Navy consists of forty vessels: of which there are 7 74's or frigates of the line, 7 44's or frigates of the first class; 4 of the second class, including the Fulton steam ship; 12 sloops of war; 7 schooners, and other vessels. The 74's are the Independence, Franklin, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, North Carolina, and Delaware—the frigates are the Constitution, United States, Guerriere, Java, Potomac, Brandywine, Hudson, Congress, Constellation, Macedonian, and Fulton—the sloops of war are the John Adams, Cyane, Hornet, Erie, Ontario, Peacock, Boston, Lexington, Vincennes, Warren, Natchez, and Falmouth—the schooners are, among others, the Dolphin, Grampus, Porpoise, Shark, Fox, Alert, and Sea Gull. At the present time, nineteen of the above are in ordinary and twenty-one in commission. In addition, five ships of the line, six frigates, and four sloops of war, are now building, and in a state of forwardness. The Constitution, United States and Constellation frigates were launched in 1797, and are the oldest vessels in the Navy; the Congress and John Adams in 1799; the Hornet in 1803, from which time till 1813, an interval of 10 years, no public vessel was built. The Macedonian frigate, and Alert, sloop of war captured in that year, have ever since remained in the Navy. Of the vessels at sea, the Delaware 74, Java 44, Ontario 18, Lexington 18, and Warren 18, form a squadron in the Mediterranean, of which the former is the flag ship. The Brandywine 44, Vincennes 18, and Dolphin 18, are in the Pacific; the Macedonian 36, and Boston 18, on the coast of Brazils; the Constellation 36, the Hornet 18, Erie 18, Natchez 18, Falmouth 18, Grampus 12, and Shark 12, are in the West Indies.—In the present state of tranquility, when all Europe is at peace, and commerce is permitted to rove undisturbed, except by occasional acts of piracy, we hear but little of our gallant Navy; yet we feel assured that whenever an opportunity shall come, it will not fail to be true to itself, and to give a good account of the enemy.

We cannot better conclude this article, than by giving the eloquent eulogium of Mr. Sprague of Maine, on our naval character.—[Patriot.

"Our shipping is essential to our Navy.—Without a civil marine, you cannot have a military marine.—Without commerce and navigation, you cannot have a Navy. You may build ships of war, and put on board of them officers and men; but if you have not seamen, you have not a Navy. And sailors are to be formed only in their youth, and by years and years of hardy service. All experience tells us this. Where are now the navies of Holland and Spain?—Where are the fleets of Tromp and De Ruyter, which traversed the sea as in triumph, and entered the Thames itself in defiance? Where is the Spanish Armada, which made even Ocean's Empress to tremble on her throne! Gone, sir; gone with the commerce that sustained them. Why was not Napoleon able to cope with England on the sea?—Had he not all the skill and science of naval architecture? Did he not possess all the munitions of war, and the most accomplished theoretical officers: and with eight hundred thousand soldiers could he not command men? Sir, he had every material but the seamen, and these even the creative genius of Napoleon could not make. It was the want of this bone and muscle of a Navy—real full formed sailors—that lost him the battles of Aboukir and Trafalgar. What was it that enabled us to confound our enemies and astonish the world by our early naval prowess; that caused us, Pallas-like, to step into national existence, with the armour and intelligence of manhood? It was the skill, the strength, the energy, the activity and indomitable spirit of our sailors.

Where were they formed? In our merchant service and fisheries. And to the latter in particular, the fisheries, which gentlemen now seem willing to sacrifice, is to be attributed to their unequalled character.—This occupation has a thousand times been called the nursery of our seamen, and never was the term more justly applied. It carries not our young men and boys to the polluted pestilential atmosphere of foreign cities, where their mind and their bodies may be corrupted in the haunts of debauchery: but they go forth in a little community of fathers, and sons, and brothers, and friends, and neighbours; and, from the time of their departure until their return 'their home is,' indeed, 'upon the deep;' there they breathe only the pure blasts of the 'mountain wave.' It was one branch of this business which so early attracted the penetrating eye of Burke, and which he justly portrayed, in that splendid eulogium, which has been so often quoted and admired.

This is a school which no other nation can equal, and it is one great secret of your commercial and naval success. Here have been formed those mariners who have carried your commerce, in defiance of foreign competition, into every sea, and who brought down the proud cross of St. George, which was waving in insolence and triumph.

I repeat, sir, without fostering your navigation and seamen, you cannot have an effective Navy. And can we doubt the necessity of strengthening this arm of national defence.

Who does not see that the great Powers of Europe, England, France, and Russia, are putting on their armour for a maritime contest? The British are making unwearied exertions to increase the strength and efficiency of their marine. In the year 1827, they had 113 men of war upon the stocks, of which six were of 130 guns each; while of the whole number which they now have afloat, only 14 are of that description; beside which, of those upon the stocks, two were of 140 guns one of 96 & many other large vessels—the whole to carry no less than 4,358 guns.

France, too, is not inactive. She has not wholly abandoned the policy which prompted Napoleon to construct his gigantic works at Antwerp; though her motives we trust are not the same. Great activity has been displayed in her dock yards at Brest, Toulon, and Cherbourg. At this last arsenal alone, three three-deckers, were launched during the last year, and two other three-deckers, two ships of an hundred guns, several frigates, & large steamboats were there on the stocks.

The former mysterious conduct of Great Britain in relation to the Greek war, and which operated to sustain the cause of the Turks, arose from her appprehensions of the designs of Russia. It was feared that she desired "to lave her enormous sides in the waters of the Mediterranean," and aimed at the possession of Constantinople; in which event, England already saw, in anticipation, a Russian fleet issuing from the Dardanelles, manned by Greek sailors.

The ocean is yet to be the source of tremendous naval conflicts, and if we preserve our neutrality, it must be an armed neutrality. If we would avoid being insulted and trampled on we must have strength to make our vengeance felt, and our friendship valued.

Without an efficient navy, a few ships might insult our coast and blockade our harbours, they might hermetically seal the magnificent Mississippi, the great outlet of the whole western country; and if the suspension of the right of deposite, at New Orleans formerly produced such commotion, what might now be the convulsion consequent upon such a measure? Without an efficient navy, our commerce and our revenue would almost cease to exist—not only the Barbary Powers in the Mediterranean, but the pirate of the Archipelago, of the West Indies, and of Barrataria, might prosecute their work of murder and rapine with impunity. Instead of drawing up the Leviathan of the deep, every shark would feed upon our fairness.

A maritime force is free from the danger of standing armies—we may safely confide to it the guardianship of our liberties.

But why should I dwell on this theme? The question has been settled. The judgment in favor of the Navy has been pronounced by the whole people. It has fought itself into favor. Who does not remember that, when thick darkness had settled upon our whole horizon it was the gleam of glory reflected from the ocean that dispelled the gloom? And can it be necessary that I should now conjure you not to wound it by striking a blow at navigation—not to sacrifice our ships? Sir, if we have one just conception of what belongs to the interests the honor, the security of our country, we shall throughout our public lives, foster & protect our commerce, our navigation and our navy; and when political life shall be drawing to a close, and we are about to depart forever from our country's service, let our last advice to those who shall survive us be, the exhortation which trembled on the tongue of a departing naval hero—never—never give up your ships.

THE STRANGE COMBAT.

It was during the last war of this country with Great Britain, that circumstances led me to be a passenger on board of one of our large merchantmen, in which I had embarked what little property I had possessed; our seas were at that time covered with small privateers belonging to both belligerents, who did more mischief to the commerce of both nations, than the several public armed vessels of either. They almost invariably eluded the pursuit of the large frigates and ships of the line, by hauling sharp on the wind when they discovered an enemy; and their peculiar schooner rig, and being built expressly for sailing would give them a distinct advantage over their square sail enemies, in beating to windward. Again their lighter draught of water when near the shore would frequently enable them to run so close in, that they could not be attacked unless in boats; and every one who has ever read the account of the attack upon the privateer Mewfchatel, by the boats of the Endymion (I believe) which engagement happened near Nantucket, will easily see how little force it requires to beat off boats, or sink them previous to boarding. Be these things as they may, I return to my story. We had been sailing for two days with a good breeze, though now and then it would lull and then we sagged heavily along through a fog, almost as dense as the waters which bore us.

We were not far from our port and our captain was willing to crowd sail night and day, as the risk of capture was superior to that of shipwreck, or disasters from a cripling of our spars. Our ship was of about 400 tons heavily laden & not a swift sailer. Her captain was a man of shrewd judgement, of inflexibility of purpose, and rather given to taciturnity. He was of a slight figure gentlemanly to his equals, decided and prompt to those under him in his orders, and execution of their fulfilment. His keen dark eyes and naval officer gait, showed a kind of courage which one would call daring, if they had watched his countenance on particular occasions. Yet at other times, he seemed rather to be the careful mariner who could reef for safety, when safety apparently did not require it. He was one of those kind of men, who seemed to be inclined to bend the purposes of others to his own, while they were kept in ignorance of his views. I have seen him fix his eagle eye upon a sailor, and require of him to look him steadily in the face for five minutes, and then dismiss him without a comment or reason for so doing: but I would bet my life almost that he had one.

After skimming through the mist for two days, (of which I have spoken) I happened to be on deck with the Capt.—I was in conversation with him as to the probability of reaching our port free from enemy's cruisers. He replied with his usual brevity, 'the fog and carrying sail alone will save us; I am made if we escape; if not I am ruined.' He spoke this in the same tone of voice that he would have spoken a common order—he looked up & said, sternly, there is a fog eater—at this moment the sun seemed to flash upon our deck and the fog rose from the sea like the hoisting of a curtain at the Theatre—a smart breeze took us back, and before an order was given, we saw directly under our lee, a little black looking, sharp built, tall rigged, port bearing schooner, whose decks, were crowded with men. 'I know her,' ejaculated our captain: the next thing there came a ball dancing across our bows in imitation of a destracted porpoise. Our captain took the helm from a saylor, and gave orders to lay to. Another shot came within a few feet of the captain's head, and passed through the mainsail, which he seemed to regard as little as he would the flapping of the wings of a sea gull. But his countenance grew dark and terrific—he had not a gun on board. The privateer braced sharp on the wind, and at the second tack came within musket shot; a boat came on board and we were ordered under the pigmy's lee in style of an admiral in the British Navy. In the mean time the wind had freshened, and the captain had privately given orders to have every sail in readiness for instant setting. The boat left us, and we bore down apparently for the purpose of fulfilling the command which had been given us. To secure and pack my papers was but the work of a moment, for an anticipation of the event of capture had placed me on my guard in this particular. When I returned on deck, we were almost within hail of the stranger under a flowing sail;—which in order to bring us to a proper luff under the lee of the privateer, would seemingly require to be immediately taken in. The captain was still at the helm, and he was intent, apparently upon coming as near the stern of the opposite vessel as was possible, though at times he seemed to grasp the privateer at a glance; his brow was knit, and the veins of his forward seemed to be swollen—he heeded nothing around him. At this moment he gave the word 'square away,' which brought our bows on the centre of the vessel of our enemy—'luff,' said its captain; at the same moment, the flash of a gun and its ball were both seen and heard from the port holes of our antagonist—it raked us 'fore and aft,' cutting every thing before it; another moment, the bow of our heavy vessel struck the quarter of the privateer with a tremendous crash—another moment and she passed over her, and nothing was to be seen of our capturer but a few floating barrels, some spars, and human beings who had escaped for a few moments the yawning deep. Never shall I forget the cry which came from that vessel as our own was passing; it was allied to nothing human; it was of such shrill distress, that a maniac's imagination alone could grasp its dreadfulness.

In a few days we reached our port but since our arrival, and even to the present hour, I cannot forget the going down of the privateer over which our vessel boomed as if but a floating stick of timber was in its path. The death shrieks will visit me in dreams, and scare sleep from the "still watches of the night."

[Bachelor's Journal.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 12.

MERITED REBUKE.

Governor Taylor, of South Carolina, deserves the thanks of the people of the United States, for his timely and patriotic rebuke of the hot-headed zealots of Colleton and other places, for their proposition of resisting the laws, dissolving the Union, &c. which we publish below. However mistaken we may suppose his notions relative to the constitutionality of the tariff to be, we cannot, in these times, resist the inclination to pay a feeble tribute to his patriotism.—We confess that the sentiments and good sense of his speech come to us most unexpectedly. That he would have responded to the call from Colleton by convening the legislature, we had fully expected; and that he would have opened the session of that body with a speech recommending measures of open hostility to the laws and the Union, was looked for. But he has disappointed us, and for once we rejoice in our disappointment. The Governor points out the only mode of redress, if grievances there be to be redressed, that can be contemplated for one moment by any patriotic republican. His speech, considering the times, and the persons to whom it is addressed, is worthy of the Governor of one of the states of the Union.

Extract from the Speech of Governor Taylor, of South Carolina, at a celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

"It is true, the late Tariff and all the Tariffs of Congress, enacted to regulate the labour of the citizens, to control them in the choice of professions and pursuits, possess the very essence of Tyranny. They are unjust in taking out of the pockets of one class of citizens to enrich another. They are not in consonance with either the Letter or the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

It is our bounden duty to ourselves, and to posterity, to strive by all fair means, to cause them to be repealed, and by our industry, economy, and self-denial, to render them, as much as possible, inoperative upon ourselves. To those who would go farther, and I believe there are none such present, I would say "look to the improvements of our neighbouring States, aggrieved as well as we are by these laws." Has North Carolina, Georgia, or Virginia, advocated the measure of conventions among the injured States; of withdrawals of Senators and Representatives from the floor of Congress? Shall South Carolina, propelled by rashness, start alone for the Goal, in the expectation that other states would follow? No, Gentlemen, our own citizens would not follow their leaders, if their leaders should commit this folly. The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania once, (in Olmstead's case,) undertook to resist the authority of the General Government; Governor Snyder was directed, by resolution, to resist with all the power of the State. He ordered out a Brigade of Militia to prevent the serving of a process, emanating from the authority of the General Government. The streets of Philadelphia were filled with armed men, the Brigade of Militia on one side, and the Marshal and his *posse comitatus* on the other. The sober thinking part of the community were in agonizing expectation of the result. The women hugged closer to their bosoms their infants, in fear of the horrors of the civil strife, about to be commenced; when lo and behold, a back door was opened, the Marshal admitted to the dwelling of the defendant; the process served, the front door opened; this event announced; and the Brigade and the *posse comitatus*, simultaneously dismissed.—Not to bear hard upon our respectable Sister State, it is but fair to acknowledge, that if Pennsylvania was conquered, she was conquered by her own citizens. It was the good sense of the community, correcting the rashness of themselves, after they had had time to reflect.

This severing of a member from an established confederation, is not so easy a matter as some seem to think. The project I meet with in some of our newspapers of forming conventions; of withdrawing our Senators and Representatives, will repeal no law or treaty now binding upon the whole.—Those who act under the authority of the general government, if they do their duty, must on its performance, bring the two authorities in collision. There is no eluding the question; it would arise the first hour after the dissolution is attempted, and then ———. But I will not go on. The picture, or rather the reality ought to be veiled, for ever veiled, from our eyes.

I do not yet despair of the republic. I cannot believe that the strongest motives which actuated the state in forming this confederation can long be lost sight of; I mean our foreign commercial relations; I believe that when this regulating of commerce, so much relied on shall be found to have destroyed it, that our General Government, will retrace her steps. I well remember when Mr. Jefferson and a majority of the wise men of the nation maintained, that by commercial restrictions and embargoes, he could bring Great Britain to terms; in other words that it was a substitution for war. At this day how many advocates could you find for this mode of making war? The opinion is gone out as completely as the opinion of that Pope and Conclave, who condemned Gallileo to the inquisition for saying that this world of ours was round.

Our representatives in Congress demonstrate with too much success, that with the present minority, they can afford us no relief, and still I rely on the ballot box; when the nostrums of our political empyricks shall have failed to bring down the showers of gold into the laps of all the north, east and west, when our own energies and self-denials shall have left them to bear the brunt, in paying the bounties they expect to wrest from us, when they see that we can and will raise our own horses, mules, cattle and hogs and spin and weave and wear our own homespun, and make our own iron; when they shall perceive that even among ourselves these tariffs are calculated to make the rich still more rich, and the poor still more poor. Then the suffrages of the people and not of the great capitalist would tell. Then the cries of the *land* locked yankee sailor will be heard. "I have not despaired, I see nothing yet to make me willing to give up the ship."

If I have any firmness, it will be exerted to preserve the Union: "To preserve protect and defend the Constitution of this State and of the United States."

If it were an easy matter to dissolve this Union, I would not for one, forego a participation of the glory which our fellow citizens of the Union have achieved; your uniforms, your military array, remind me that you are brother militia men with those who fought on the plains of New Orleans, many of you the sons and grand sons of those who stood firmly, when the birth of a nation was to be sustained."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the South Carolina State Gazette, of July 19.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 4th, 1828.

To JAMES RAYSOR, Esq. Chairman of the Meetings of the citizens of Colleton District, lately held at Walterborough.

SIR: That I may escape no responsibility, I frankly state, that previous to the receipt of your address to me, I had determined to resist any application for calling together the Legislature, unless based upon the most unequivocal unanimity of the citizens of South Carolina in favor of such a measure.

I have deferred answering your suggestion, for a few weeks, in the expectation, that, if any other district or section of the State entertained similar views to those entertained by the citizens of Colleton District, that those views would be made known to me—none such, however came to me, and it is, therefore, fairly to be inferred, that the measure you ask me to adopt, is no where in our State desired but by those on whose behalf you have made your communication to me.

This aspect of the question, it would seem to me, is calculated to convince you of the impropriety of inexpediency of my complying with the request you have made.

The members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of this State, have, at great inconvenience and a considerable private and public expense, attended, within this year, one extra session; another, to occur in the most unsafe season of the year, for health; the most inconvenient on account of the domestic arrangements of the planter and farmer, would not be likely to be attended with a punctuality desirable for the consideration of subjects so momentous as those to which you have called my attention.—The term for which all the members of the House and a portion of the Senate were elected, is within a few months of expiring; the voice of these, however respectable they may be, would not, in a crisis like the present, come forth with a decisive and commanding effect as would the voice of such as will in November next be convened, warm with the feelings and sentiments of their constituents; and unforgetful of the instructions they have received from them.

And the more is this intimate and unremoved relation between the Representative and his constituents to be desired in this particular instance, from the known fact that the law of Congress (the late Tariff) has become a matter of public, of universal discussion among the People of South Carolina; that it is highly probable the election may turn on the opinions of the People on this very subject, in which case, it will not be using a forced figure to say that the People will speak through the mouths of their Representatives.

The time of great public excitement is not a time propitious for cool deliberation or wise determination; finally, the interval between this and the third Monday in November next, is, in my humble opinion, not too long for the People, the Senators and Representatives of this State, to ponder, to deliberate, and to determine, upon the high matters brought to view in your address.

I tender to you, sir, and through you, sir, to the citizens of Colleton District, my humble respects. JOHN TAYLOR.

From the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser.

It was stated in some of the Northern papers not long since, as taken from the English prints, that the rich house of Baring in London, had purchased a million of acres of land in the Province of Texas. We believe the statement to be correct—Mr. Milam, as we are informed, (from whom the purchase was made,) left New Orleans a few days ago for London, to close the transaction. The title of Milam, we believe, will not be questioned. It is a matter of some consequence to the people of this state to enquire, why such a large quantity of first rate land immediately in their vicinity, should be passing into the hands of the capitalists of London?—lands capable of producing in abundance, sugar and cotton not inferior to the staples of Louisiana. Being immediately on the Gulf of Mexico, with as fine a climate as any in the world, it holds forth the richest temptations to the people of all countries for permanent settlements. Not far from the Gulf, the country is high, and the atmosphere very pure.

The manner in which he acquired such an immense grant of land, (an oblong square of three hundred miles by sixty,) it is extraordinary enough—and a history of his life would make him a hero if any man ever was. He is a Kentuckian by birth; after the late war, through which he fought gallantly, finding the prosperity of his native state on the decline, and despising the dull pursuits of agriculture, he resolved to seek the post of danger, and of honor, under the revolutionary banners of Mexico.

He distinguished himself as a private soldier only in the battles fought in the provinces; but did not stop there—he marched boldly forward to the city of Mexico itself, alone, relying on his own valour for safety. In that turbulent population, he soon become conspicuous—and rendered that republic eminent services. When Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor, Milam, unconscious of fear, was with the first who called aloud for his dethronement—in consequence of which he was imprisoned for a while, but the populace broke the jail, and delivered him. As a reward for his services to Mexico, he obtained the large grant alluded to. He was born of bumble parents, and reared without education—but he had a mind, unfettered by any of the prejudices of birth, or country, and who would be as ready to-morrow to cast his lot with the Scythians, the Chinese or the New Hollanders, as with the Kentuckians. In other words, he is truly "A Citizen of the World" and is an example of the hardy and enterprising character of our peasantry.

From the Middletown (Conn.) Gaz.

For the following we are indebted to a medical correspondent, who takes this method of communicating to the physicians of our country (he says he does not wish to have patients tamper with such an article, without the best medical advice,) the earliest intelligence of what, he hopes may prove to be an essential discovery, in the treatment of a most tedious and obstinate disease.

THE GOUT SAFELY AND EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Dr. Gendering on the 17th of March, made a communication to the Royal Academy of the Sciences, at Paris of his success in the treatment of the Gout. He employs Jodine, both externally and internally, and prescribes it during the paroxysm. Its effects are speedy in removing the symptoms; but in order to produce a permanent cure, it is necessary to continue its use for two or three months. He mentions a a number of cases of complete success, in two of which there had been no return of the disease, during the last four years.

Physicans well know that Jodine is a very active article, which requires close watching and peculiar caution in its administration; but, if a sufficient number of trials prove Dr. Gendering's practice to be effectual and safe, his discovery will probably be the most important of any which is to be found in the medical annals of the present century. The Gout has always baffled the skill of the most distinguished physicians, and though it is somewhat palliated by colchicum and several other articles, and by some peculiar modes of treatment, we believe that hitherto no method of practice, previous to the employment of Jodine, has ever promised much towards effecting a permanent and radical cure.

"CURE OF CONSUMPTIVE DISEASES."

The London Literary Gazette, has in two of its numbers which we have received, an article under the above title, in which it is attempted to be proved, that a Mr. St. John Long has discovered a method of curing this inveterate and hitherto unconquerable disease. It is stated, that if Mr. Long's practice falls of producing a sanative effect it cannot be accused of having any injurious tendency, and the facts adduced thus far are of a negative kind. More information is promised and of a positive kind, which we are inclined to wait for before we are prepared to recommend Mr. Long, to emigrate to this country, where as well as elsewhere it is a lamentable fact, thousands die annually, for whom little is done save with a view to alleviate suffering.

NUMBER OF FREEMASONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the Introduction of an 8vo. volume on "Freemasonry" by a Master Mason, recently published in this city; the number of Lodges in the U. States is estimated at 2000, and the number of members at 60,000, besides members of Councils, and of Royal Arch Chapters. The annual revenue, on the supposition that three persons are admitted to each Lodge annually at $20 each, is calculated $120,000, "Be Freemasonry what it may," remarks the author "it evidently has extensive influence, a powerful sway in this Republic; strictly combining a great body of active members of the community in one secret fraternity, teaching them its own highly valued lessons, and enabling them to act without the responsibilities attached to the independant yeomanry of our country."

FOR THE EASTON STAR.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LADY.

"A young lady often needs a warming voice to point out the quicksands over which she is speeding her thoughtless course. You are beautiful, accomplished, and I hear have many admirers.—I am sorry for it. A young woman whose conduct is marked with strict honour and principle, cannot have *many* admirers. There is nothing that more certainly proves a bad heart and destitution of moral principle than this cruel encouragement of honorable love. A young man is never long attached to a young lady without her being aware of it, often indeed before he knows the nature and extent of his own feelings. The knowledge is almost intuitive. From that moment if she be persuaded she cannot reciprocate his sentiments, her course is plain before her—it is cool, undeviating, unhesitating repulse, on every occasion, place and manner. Love *will die* without hope. To crush love in the bud is easy; but trifle with it till it has taken root in the heart, and its destruction is often attended with the extinction of the heart's best and noblest feelings."

"Never forget this truth," *not to discourage is always to encourage.* A most culpable species of coquetry, is the practice of not giving decided encouragement or repulse with a view of keeping your slave till you have learned, (to use the cant phrase) *whether you can do better.* I know of no expression that betrays more despicable meanness; she who descends to it shows a willingness to sell her hand, to traffic her person for value received, that is revolting in the highest degree. I mention this not because I think you are guilty of it, but as one of the modes of coquetry to be shunned even in thought.

Your choice I would not bias. No one, not even a PARENT, can tell what character will render any body happy, but herself; on herself alone ought to rest the responsibility of her choice. I have seen so many marriages commenced with all the glitter of wealth and pomp, terminate in misery and broken hearts; and as many that were begun with no very promising auspices, which have proved as happy as human life admits, that I am convinced that the *parent* who officiously interposes, stands answerable to his God, his child and to his conscience in a degree of responsibility most fearful and tremendous.

[BY REQUEST.]

MR. ADAMS' ECONOMY.

As the friends of Mr. Adams have boldly asserted, that his Administration has been "the most economical, that ever was in the country," we will institute a very brief comparison between the expenses of the three first years of his Administration and the three last years of Mr. Monroe's Administration.

MONROE. Current expenditures, exclusive of Military pensions and payments of the Public Debt.		ADAMS. Current expenditures, exclusive of Military pensions and payments of the Public Debt.	
1822	$7,879,444 11	1825	$10,249,529 18
1823	8,003,566 07	1826	11,505,722 44
1824	8,939,449 56	1827	11,752,515 61
Tot'l,	$24,822,459 74	Tot'l,	$33,507,767 18
Deduct Monroe's from Adams'.			24,822,459 74
			$8,685,307 44

Thus it appears, that Mr. *Adams* in the *first three years* of his Administration has expended more than *Mr. Monroe* did, in the *three last years* of his Administration, by more than EIGHT MILLIONS AND A HALF of dollars. ☞These statements come from the books of the Departments at Washington—they come from the Records of the Government, and cannot be denied.☜

What has been the cause of this *enormous increase* of expenditures? Both of the periods during which they occurred, were in times of *peace.* In what way has Mr. Adams spent in *three years*, EIGHT MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS *more* than Mr. Monroe did, in the *same space of time?* The people of this country will be curious to hear this question answered. Will any friend of the present "*economical*" Administration answer it? He *would* if he *could.*

A late London paper gives the following account of the sale of the American Walnut Tree:—

A large assemblage of respectable company was attracted, on Tuesday, at the Exhibition-room in Regent-street, where the celebrated black walnut tree was put up to sale by auction by Mr. Robins, of Covent Garden. It had been on view several days previously, and had excited a considerable degree of public curiosity. This aged monarch of the American forest grew about five centuries ago at the junction of Silver and Walnut Creeks, near Lake Erie. When it measured at its base near 36 feet in circumference, and 12 feet in diameter;—its height previous to branching 80, feet the entire height 150 feet. From its being irregularly shaped near the ground it was sawed about 10 feet from its base, and after being excavated, converted into the bar-room of a tavern, located near the spot where it grew. The part that has been preserved consists of the lower portion of its trunk, nine feet in height.—Its exterior presents to the eye the impress of age—its interior a neat little drawing room. The floor is seven feet in diameter and covered with a Brussels medallion carpet. Within this room 31 persons have been at one time enclosed, and 15 have sat round its interior circle. On a band that encircles it is inscribed, "O Lord how manifold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all! the earth is full of thy riches." About two years since it was transported to Buffalo, and there for several months occupied as a grocery store; thence it was taken by the canal to Rochester and converted into a bar room. In October, 1826, it was forwarded by the canal to Albany and from Albany to New York where it was exhibited in its present state to hundreds of persons. It was put up at £100 and eventually sold for £200 to Mr, Hamle, the proprietor of the British Diorama, where it is probable, it will be exhibited.

IMPROVED BREED OF CATTLE.

The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, lately generously presented to Mr. L. Jenkins, of this village, a beautiful Heifer of the improved short horned Durham Breed. At the same time we award the meed of praise which is justly due to that gentleman for his disinterested and continual efforts to promote, in every particular, the varied interests of his countrymen, we would earnestly call the attention of our farmers and agriculturalists to this subject. The breed, it is said, not only combine all the excellencies, but greatly exceed any other good qualities. One of this breed, a Heifer of four years old, owned by John Hare Powell, Esq. of Pennsylvania, gave six and a half gallons of milk per day; from which, in one week, was made rising of twenty pounds of good butter.

Mr. Jenkins is now in possession of the finest cattle of the full blood in the western part of this state, which he has obtained at much pains and expense. Much credit is certainly due to him for his efforts in this respect; and all those who think it an object, should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to improve their stock. One of Mr. J's. heifers, at three years old, in the month of November, gave five gallons of rich milk per day.

[Ontario Messenger, Canandaigua.

The Macclesfield Courier of the 14th June, says:—No less than 2,753 dozen of spindles are now unemployed in this town, in addition to the 10,000 dozen reported on the 24th of May, making a total of 12,763 dozen or 153,156 spindles totally unemployed.

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