ORDER—No. 44.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, 19th Aug. 1828.

In comformity with the directions of the Secretary of War, the following movements of the troops will be made without delay:

1. Two Companies of the 5th Regiment of Infantry to re-occupy Fort Dearborn, at the head of Lake Michigan; the remaining eight Companies to proceed by the way of the Ouisconsin and Fox Rivers to Fort Howard, Green Bay, where the Head Quarters of the Regiment will be established. Four Companies of this Regiment, to constitute the Garrison of Fort Howard; two Companies, the Garrison for Michilimacinac, and two for that of Fort Brady.

2. The Companies of the 2d Regiment of Infantry now at Forts Howard, Michilimacinac and Brady, on being relieved by the Companies of the 5th, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, are to proceed to Fort Niagara, leaving on the way two Companies to re-occupy Fort Gratiot: The Companies for this Post will be filled up by transfers from the four Companies destined to re-occupy Fort Niagara.

3. The three Companies of the 1st Regiment of Infantry now at Fort Howard, to proceed forthwith under the command of Major Twiggs of that Regiment, to the Portage between the Fox and Ouisconsin Rivers, there to select a Position, and establish a military Post; after which, one Company to proceed to the Head Quarters of the Regiment. One of the Companies of the 1st Infantry now at Fort Crawford, to be immediately ordered to Fort Snelling, which will be filled up by the transfer of men from other Companies. The Garrisons of Forts Snelling and Crawford will then consist of four Companies each, and the New Post at the Portage will consist of two Companies, which Post will be called Fort Winnebago; and it is to be considered within the Western Department.

4. The Quarter Master General's Department to furnish the necessary transportation and supplies for the movement and accommodation of the Troops:

The Subsistence Department to furnish the necessary supplies of provisions:

The Surgeon General to provide Medical Officers and suitable Hospital Supplies for the Posts to be established and re-occupied:

5. The Commanding Generals of the Eastern and Western Departments are respectively charged with the execution of this Order, as far as relates to their respective Commands.

By order of Maj. Gen. MACOMB.

R. JONES, Ad. Gen'l.

The editors of the American have been favoured with copies of the following notes which have passed between Mr. J. B. Smith, supercargo of the brig Hussar of Baltimore, and Com. Biddle of the U. S. frigate Macedonian:—

Copy of a note to Commodore Biddle.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 3d Aug. 1828.

Sir.—In consequence of the conversation I had with you two days since, on the subject of the Ports of Buenos Ayres considered under blockade by the Brazilian squadron, and your kindness in promising to answer a note, from me on the subject, I will be greatly obliged by your giving me explicit answers to the following questions:—

Do you consider the port of Salado under a state of blockade?

Would you consider a vessel bound hence into that port liable to capture and condemnation without previously being warned off, and having her papers endorsed?

Should a vessel thus be warned off, and put into Montevideo to wait until any force that might be temporarily placed off that port, to blocake it, sail again on information of such force being withdrawn, would she (having already had her papers endorsed) be liable to capture, and if so, to condemnation?

Respectfully your obt. servt.

J. B. SMITH.

To James Biddle, Esq. &c. &c.

Copy of Commodore Biddle's answer.

U. S. frigate Macedonian,
"RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 3d 1828.

Sir: I have received your note of this day's date. At the time I left the river Plata in June last, I did not consider the Salado in a state of blockade, because no force was regularly maintained off that Port. In January last, the Brazil Admiral informed me, by letter, that according to the instructions of his Government, vessels found to the westward of a meridian line passing through Point Piedras, on the south shore of the River Plate, were liable to seizure. This, I presume, was not intended to include the Port upon the bay of Samborombon; for although those ports are west of Point Piedras, they are also south of it, and therefore, in all probability, deemed to be without the blockade limits of the river. I am not informed since I left the River, whether the Brazil Admiral has other instructions from his Government, or whether an adequate blockading squadron is stationed and maintained off the Salado.

To the other questions contained in your note to me, you could procure from our Diplomatic Agent to this Government answers, upon which you may more safely rely."

I am, respectfully, your most obt.

Signed JAMES BIDDLE.

To Mr. J. B. Smith, Rio Janeiro.

The formation of Anthracite Coal.—It has long been a desideratum with the scientific to obtain further data on which to form opinions concerning the formation of coal in mines. If we mistake not some light is thrown on the subject, at least so far as relates to the anthracite beds and mountains in this country, by a discovery accidentally made in this city, among some coal from the Peach Orchard Mine, on the Schuylkill, river. Mr. Reeve, who keeps this coal for sale at his office in Canal street and at the corner of Murray and Washington streets, has found, within three or four days, two masses which contain lumps of a substance resembling charcoal, in all its exterior qualities, and which we have no doubt is charcoal.—We have seen specimens in which the anthracite appears to pass almost imperceptibly into charcoal, and others where the division line is clearly drawn—in some the charcoal is disseminated in spots in others traversed by veins of hard, shining anthracite, while what seems the upper surface, presents an unbroken shell of anthracite. In one case we were assured, the beautiful play of colors, for which the coal from that mine is so remarkable, extended into the charcoal. In specimens we have seen the fibre of the wood is perceptible—sometimes coarse like that of chesnut; sometimes separating at an angle, as at the sprouting of a branch; and sometimes fine and undulating, like the grain of an old maple trunk.

We have never heard of a discovery like this being made, but it is possible that indications of something of the kind may have been noticed, as we understand that unsuccessful inquiries have been made in the city for specimens of this description. Measures will be taken to have some of the pieces submitted to persons able to pronounce an opinion on the subject.

[N. Y. Daily Adv.

The Patriot of yesterday, cautions its readers against the artful practices of a genteel looking woman, who is going about town, soliciting charity for Mr. Amos Ryan, who some time since fell from a store near Bowly's wharf, and injured himself, and who is still confined by a broken limb. She has obtained information of Mr. Ryan's situation, and represents his daughter in the last stage of consumption. This woman has collected groceries and other charitable donations to the amount of several hundred dollars without either authority for so doing or even handing over these charities to the object for whom they were intended by the donors.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

We read this valuable journal with increased interest, as its pages appear recently to contain a greater variety of curious and important matter. The editor has contrived to enlist the pens of men, in all the States, whose abilities qualify them to enlighten the public on any agricultural subject, and honor any cause. Without meaning to overrate the character of Mr. Skinner's journal, we may say, truly, that it ought to be in the family of every man in this country who earns his living by farming and rural pursuits, and whose welfare and happiness are to be promoted by domestic economy, in the proper sense of the word. Those are much mistaken who, not having seen the work, suppose it to contain a dull repetition of experiments and details on a single subject. Each number is judicially divided into—*Practical Agriculture*, consisting chiefly of able essays and clearly stated details, under the proper signatures, in many cases, of men of experience and sound judgment: *Internal Improvements*, describing works of a national character that are in the course of construction, or pointing out where, and the plans and principles upon which, such works of that class might be profitably undertaken: *Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy*, including the breeding and management of all domestic animals; *Rural Sports*, miscellaneous items, curious and entertaining: *A Department for the Ladies*, containing extracts and essays for their particular benefit and instruction as mothers and housewives; and, finally, brief abstracs of the *latest Foreign news*, especially of so much thereof as is likely to have effect upon our own agricultural products and industry, with the actual price at which such products are selling in this country at the time the paper is issued, which is weekly, with a title page and index to each volume of fifty-two numbers. May it not be readily admitted that a paper so conducted, in the central position of Baltimore, with contributions of intelligence from accomplished farmers in all quarters, conducted by a gentleman who laborr *con amore*, is far better calculated to afford rational entertainment and real benefit to every farmer's family, than local sheets filled with village politics and party abuse, too often as stupid and ephemeral as they are gross and disgusting?

The price of the American Farmer is five dollars per annum, which the editor gives notice may be addressed directly to himself, by mail, at his risk, and for which he engages to have each number of the paper delivered in perfect condition. We repeat that it should constitute the fire-side companion of every farmer's family, and in contributing to spread a knowledge of the scope and character of the work, we purpose to render a real service, not so much to the editor as to the agricultural public throughout the Union. It is well known that, since the date of its establishment, notwithstanding the low price of produce, the business of farming, as a means of subsistence, has been raised in the public esteem, until the gifted sons of some of our most wealthy citizens have betaken themselves to agriculture, as to a calling eminently compatible with personal rectitude and dignity, and likely to be characterized by virtuous independence. [Nat. Gaz.

From the Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Alab.

METEOR.—On Sunday night last, at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock, a number of the citizens while seated before their doors on the east side of the public square, were thrown into a stupor of astonishment on finding all the objects around them, streets and houses, suddenly illuminated with the dazzling effulgence of noon day. Their gaze was instantaneously concentrated upon what appeared to the naked eye a *blazing serpent*, of about twenty feet in extent and three in breadth, gliding through the air from east to south, its first appearance at an elevation of nearly fifty degrees. Its motion was gentle and undulating, graceful and sublime. It finally disappeared in "shade unperceived and softening into shade," after confounding their gaping curiosity for upwards of ten minutes.—

We have not been so fortunate as to witness this truly grand, although common, phenomenon of "struggling night and day malignant mix'd;" but it was described to us by two gentlemen of unquestionable credibility who saw its "sweeping glories and its force divine," as being in shape and motion of the exact similitude of a serpent. This is extremely probable; but in those, whose amazement at the scene enforced the belief of its being a real serpent, it is preposterous.

CHILD WITH LETTERS MARKED ON THE IRIS.—There are various instances on record in which individuals have been said to have words [generally a mark] marked upon the Iris. For the most part those individuals have had light coloured irides, marked with lines of various figure, and generally of darker colour; and with the help of a little imagination, something like letters may occasionally be discovered. In the present cause the Iris is of a lighter colour, or nearly white. Among the irregular figures thus formed a willing spectator may read Napoleon Empereur or any thing else.

[London Medical Gaz.

"*Empereur Napoleon—Napoleon Empereur!*"

On Friday we were present at a private view of the French child whose eyes are described as representing upon their iris the letters Napoleon Empereur. The little creature is three years old, with marked and rather interesting features; of a slight form and short for her age. The eyes are of a bright blue, and from the external ring of the iris are lines of a lighter tint, covering towards the pupil. A casual observer would doubtless notice that the appearance of the organ was unusual, but it would not be without a minute investigation. Upon looking as attentively as we were able, we certainly think we could trace the letters EMP and NAP, but visiters will be grieviously deceived if they expect to find them as distinct as the letters upon their direction cards.—The fact is, they come more within the verge of plausibility than the well known spots upon the Greek hyacinth—"the ensanguin'd flower inscribed with wo"—which compose the lamentable ejaculation "Ai! Ai!" The exhibition is an interesting one, so much so, that the child was not allowed to be shown publicly in Paris. [Examiner.

CALCULATIONS ON HUMAN LIFE.

A writer in the New York American gves the following for the benefit of the curious in such matters:—"In the year 1794, the Tontine Coffee House was erected, and the number of nominees limited to two hundred and three. Of this number seventy six were deceased on the first of May, 1827—leaving 127—during the year ending the 1st of May, 1828, there were five deaths—one lost at sea—leaving 122 nominees. The property is now, as it has been for a number of years, at high rent, and is to be divided when the list is dwindled down to six nominees."

LIABILITY OF HUSBANDS.

The following decision, though made in England, is, we presume, law in the United States or at leat, in Pennsylvania. An action was brought to recover the amount of a bill for articles of dress furnished to the defendant's wife, but without his knowledge. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, and on motion for a new trial,

"The court thought there must be a new trial. It might not be very agreeable to a fashionable dressmaker to learn that she was bound, before she supplied a fashionable lady with clothes, to inquire whether her husband permitted her to have them; and it was fit, in order to protect husbands from their wives' imprudencies, that such persons should know that they could, otherwise, trust only the husband's generosity, unless the goods were necessary. Rule made absolute." [Phil. Aurora.

From the National Journal.

[BY REQUEST.]

A DECLARATION BY THE FREEMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 4, 1828.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the people to withdraw the favor once extended to a man who had rendered them important service, and in lieu thereof to stamp his pretensions with the seal of their reprobation, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, and for the claims of gratitude, require that they should declare the causes which impel them to the measure.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are endowed with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, and not to reward successful military chieftains, the highest civil office in the government was treated. That whenever the ambition of a military despot, however splendid his military services may have been, shall effect that high and delicate trust, it is the duty of the people to reject him, and to prefer other servants who shall seem more likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that public favourites, long tried and approved, should not be discarded for light and transient causes. But when a long train of wrongs and usurpations evinces a total disregard of every law, human and divine, it becomes their duty to provide other guards for their security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of this people, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to discard their former favorite. The history of Andrew Jackson's public life—a history of accummulated usurpations and outrages upon the constitution and laws of his country; most of them tending, directly or indirectly, to the establishment of a military despotism in these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power:—

By proclaiming martial law at New-Orleans; and suspending the law of the land.

By depriving *citizens* of the benefit of trial by jury; and trying them by court-martial.

By annihilating the liberty of the press at N. Orleans by a military order; and prosecuting the gallant Louallier *capitally* before a court-mrtial, for the breach of it.

By banishing certain citizens of New-Orleans by a mere military order, and without the *form* of a trial.

By suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* by military force, and imprisoning the Judges who did their duty in issuing it.

By turning the legislature of Louisiana out of doors, and suspending their functions by military order.

By compelling the militia to serve three months longer than the term prescribed by law.

And after mock trials by court-martial, on charges false, frivolous and illegal, inflicting on them infamous punishments and death for asserting their freedom.

By issuing a general order forbidding all officers within the southern department to obey the orders of the President, unless they had passed through him.

By raising an army in Tennessee, and appointing the officers, by his own authority.

By making war on the territories of Spain without authority, and in violation of the orders of the President.

By billeting his troops on our citizens (at New-Orleans) without their consent, and without warrant of law.

By usurping, when Governor of Florida, all the powers of government, executive, legislative and judicial, and exercising them in a spirit of tyranny and oppression unparalleled in a free country.

By an attempt to invade the Senate chamber, and to do violence to the members for inquiring into his usurpation.

By officially proclaiming that when he (Andrew Jackson) was "in the field," the Governor of a State "had no right to issue an order to the militia of his own State."

He has violated the law of Nations:—

By putting to death, after a *sham* trial by Court Martial, on the most frivolous pretenses, a prisoner of war, (Ambrister) and a non-combatant, (Arbuthnot;)

By invading, without authority, the territories of a friendly power in a time of profound peace;

By insulting and imprisoning the representative of a friendly power (Spain;)

By murdering in cold blood without even the ceremony of a trial, four Indians whom he had decoyed into his power by false signals.

He has outraged the laws of war:—

By butchering 'in cold blood,' nearly ONE THOUSAND Indians, men, women, and children, at the bend of the Tallapousie river;

By massacreing sixteen unresisting Indians, who had escaped that butchery.

He has violated the laws of humanity:—

By sacrificing the lives of 'eight' soldiers at Nashville, unnecessarily and wantonly.

Such is the history of Andrew Jackson's public life. The proofs of each and every charge are furnished by the official records of the country.

Neither does the history of his 'private' life and sentiments present a more attractive picture. He has, in connexion with Aaron Burr, been engaged in a treasonable project to sever the Union of these States. He has taken the life of the unfortunate Dickerson in a duel in violation of every rule of single combat.

He has assaulted Thomas H. Benton and Samuel Jackson, with intent to murder them,

He has been a trader 'in human flesh.'

His rapacity in extorting from the Creek Indians a grant to himself of 10 miles square of land, in the treaty with them, is unparalleled in the annals of negotiation. He has been guilty of the meanest duplicity and prevarication in regard to the tariff. He has been guilty of the foulest calumny against his successful rival for the Presidency. The intemperance and violence of his character are illustrated in his letter to Gen. Scott; in his letter to G. W. Campbell, threatening to burn the Indian Agent in the Agency House; in his letter to Mr. Monroe, solemnly protesting that he would have punished the members of the Hartford Convention with death by sentence of a court martial under the 2d section of the rules and articles of war; but especially by his criterion of fitness for the Presidency, to wit: ability "to look on blood and carnage with composure."

The proof of these matters is afforded by documents; but in most cases, 'by his own letters' also.

Such is a faithful but candid epitome of the public and private history of Andrew Jackson.

On every occasion of these his errors and enormities, we have lamented his disappointment of our partiality; and have charitably endeavored to cast over them the mantle of oblivion. Our repeated indulgence has been answered only by repeated outrage. 'Impunity,' which was the mere boon of excessive kindness, has emboldened the culprit to demand of us to make 'him' supreme conservator of those very laws which he has so often and so wantonly violated. Presumption such as this, has, at length convinced us that further, indulgence would well deserve the reproach of imbecility and folly.

A man, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant and a barbarian, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

The steadiness with which the Jackson papers have denied the charge made agains General Jackson of having threatend to cut off the ears of Mr. Lacock, a Senator of the United States, and Chairman of the Committee which made the report so offensive to the Chieftain, may have induced many persons to set down the accusation as false and slanderous. Such it is the object and endeavors of the Jackson party to make it appear. But the following letter, written by an eye and an ear witness to the violence and menace, one whose character and standing, we are told, places him above the reach of impeachment on the score of veracity will satisfy all whose minds are not closed wilfully and obstinately against truth, that the menace was uttered by General Jackson, and in the presence of respectable witnesses now living to give their testimony. We extract the letter from the Marylander of yesterday:

To the Editor of the Marylander,

SIR, As I have seen a recent publication of the Life of General Andrew Jackson, (Philadelphia edition,) in which I am referred to as having heard the General threaten certain Senators of the United States with personal violence, such as cutting off ears, &c. I deem it proper to state what I heard and know in relation thereto

When Gen. Jackson arrived in Baltimore, on his return from a tower to Philadelphia and New York, on the 27th February, 1819, I called to see him at the Fountain Inn, Light street, where he had taken quarters for himself and 'suite.' On entering his room, I was introduced to 'him' and the customary salutations, over, 'he' in a few minutes after, adressed himself to Dr. Bronaugh, and one or more of his 'suite,' respecting the report of the Committee of the U. States' Senate, 'of which,' it appeared, he had just then heard, and of which, Abner Lacock, of Pennsylvania was Chairman—which report was strong in reprehension of the General, for his arbitrary conduct in the Seminole War, and to which he made the most vehement exceptions, 'swearing most furiously at Mr. Lacock,' whom he denounced as a DAMN'D SCOUNDREL, 'who was concerned with the contractor at Fort Scott by which he lost money,' and which was the cause of his (Lacock's) hostility to him; and that BY GOD, HE, 'Gen. Jackson,' would cut the SCOUNDREL'S (Lacock's) ears off. On the next day, 'Sunday' 28th Feb. the General attended worship at the Unitarian Church, and dined with a party of gentlemen at Mrs, 'Durdent's Boarding house, Hanover street,' where I heard him REPEAT the same 'or similar threats' of violence against the person of Mr. Lacock. At that dinner party, there were present Mr. Hugh Boyle, Mr. John F. Poor, Mr. Andrew Hill, and my brother Jeremiah Sullivan, since deceased, of this city, and Mr. May Humphreys, now of Philadelphia, and several others, whose names I do not recollect. The three gentlemen, first named, as well as the last are now living, and can also bear witness to the truth of what I have here stated. I was not at the public dinner given to the Goneral on Monday, 1st March, and therefore I can say nothing of my own knowledge of his sayings and doings there, although I understood at the time, that he repeated the same threats.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Out of the 22 Congressional districts in Virginia, it is confidently asserted that the administration will obtain large majorities in seven. In some of the other districts the parties will be nearly balanced; while in a few of the remining districts General Jackson will have large majorities.—It will be seen from this statement that if the majorities in the seven districts alluded to should be sufficently large to counterpoise the majorities in about the same number conceded to General Jackson, the election will be a close and doubtful one in that state. But as changes are daily taking place to the Administration, there is yet good reason to believe, if the Administration committees act together with activity, that the vote even of this state, where the Jackson party have treated their opponents with contempt when they claimed any numercial strength, may yet be secured for Mr. Adams.

[Nat. Jour.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

When a fine young girl reaches the age of fifteen or sixteen years, she begins to think of the mysterious subject of matrimony; a state, the delights of which her youthful imagination shadows forth in the most captivating forms. It is made the topic of light and incidental discourse among her companions, and it is recurred to with increasing interest every time it is brought on the tapis. When she grows a little older, she ceases to smatter about matrimony, and thinks more intently on the all-important subject. It engrosses her thoughts by day and her dreams by night; and she pictures to herself the felicity of being wedded to the youth for whom she cherishes a secret, but consuming flame. She surveys herself in the mirror, and, as it generally tells a "flattering tale," she turns from it with a pleasing conviction that her beauty will enable her to conquer the heart of the most obdurate, and that, whoever else may die in a state of "single blessedness," she is destined to become ere many years roll by, a happy bride.

From the age of eighteen to twenty is "the very witching time" of female life. During that period, the female heart is more susceptible of the soft and tender influences of love than at any other; and we appeal to our fair readers to say, whether, if inclination alone were consulted in the business, more marriages would not take place, during that ticklish season, than in any by which it is precedent or followed. It is the grand climacter of love, and she who passes it, without entering into the state matrimonial, may chance to pass several years of her life ere she is caught in the meshes of Hymen. The truth is, that the majority of women begin to be more thoughtful when they have turned the age of twenty. The giddiness of the girl gives place to the sobriety of the woman. Frivolity is succeeded by reflection; and reason reigns where passion previously held undisputed sway. The cares and the anxieties of life press themselves more on the attention; and, as its sober realities become more palpable, they tend to weaken the effect of the sanguine anticipations of unmingled felicity in the marriage state which the mind has formed in its youthful day-dreams. In short, to use a common phrase women, after 21, "look before they leap."

Matrimony, however, though not so ardently longed for by the damsel who has passed what we have styled the grand climacter of love, is never lost sight of either by the youngest or by the most aged spinster in his Majesty's dominions. It is a state on which the eyes of the whole female world are turned with the most pleasurable anticipations; and the spinster of forty is as full of hope of one day being married as the damsel of twenty one. But, sorry as we are to utter any thing which may tend to damp the hopes or to cloud the prospects of a fair lady, truth compels us to say, that when once she has crossed *the line*, which, on the map of love, is marked *thirty*, the chances are fearfully against the probability of her obtaining a husband, even of the sedate age of forty or fifty.—If she passes many degrees beyond the line, her state becomes almost hopeless, nay, desperate, and she may reconcile herself to live and die an old maid. All experience confirms this lamentable truth. No wonder, therefore, that women make a mighty secret of their age, and that they occasionally tell a pardonable fib, in the attempt to induce the men to believe that they are several years younger than they really are. Who can blame them for practising a little finesse on this awful subject, seeing that their age, if divulged, might utterly annihilate the chances of their ever enjoying the blessings of wedded love!!!

Experience, we have said, confirms, the lamentable truth, that females who have passed the line seldom reach the harbour of matrimony. Lest any of our readers should lay that "flattering unction to their souls" that, though they have crossed that awful point in the voyage of life they shall yet escape the rocks on which, if they strike, all hopes of wedlock, must be forever abandoned, we shall present them with a table which, whilst it will exhibit to females their many chances of marriage at various ages, it will prove the truth of the positions which have been already advanced on the subject. The table to which we are about to draw their attention is extracted from the "report of the select committee of the House of Commons on the laws respecting friendly societies." It was drawn up by Dr. Granville, a physician and accoucheur of very extensive practice, connected with several public institutions in the metropolis. The doctor, whose attention had been directed to the statistical questions of the increase of population among the poor, thought that the public institutions to which he belonged might be made available in obtaining the information which he wanted. For this purpose he put questions to the females who, from time to time, came under his care, to ascertain the earliest age at which women of the poorer classes marry. He submitted to the committee the registered cases of 876 women; and the following table derived from their answers as to the age at which they respectively married, is the first ever constructed to exhibit to females their chances of marriage at various ages. Of the 876 females there were married,

	Years of Age.		Years of Age.
3	at 13	28	at 27
11	14	22	28
16	15	17	29
43	16	9	30
45	17	7	31
76	18	5	32
115	19	7	33
118	20	5	34
86	21	2	35
85	22	0	36
59	23	2	37
53	24	0	38
36	25	1	39
24	26		

It is to be borne in mind, that the females, whose relative ages at the time of their marriages are above exhibited, were all of the lower classes. Among an equal number from the middling or the higher classes we should not probably find so many as 195, or more than one fith married under the age of 19; or so few as 1-16th part after 28; or only 1-30th part after 30.

From this curious statistical table, our fair readers may form a pretty accurate judgement of the chances which they have of entering into the holy state of matrimony, and, of enjoying the sweets (we say nothing of the bitters) of wedded love. They ought always, however, to remember, that such of them as, independently of personal charms, possess the more powerful recommendation of property, will be deemed eligible as wives whatever may be their age.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

A trial took place at the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Springfield, Massachusetts, last week, which excited a deep interest in the county of Hampden. A year ago, on the 29th of September, a man named Robert Bush, residing in Westfield, killed his wife under the following circumstances:—The parties had been married 7 or 8 years, and had several children. They had, however, been separated for some time before the fatal transaction, from causes not disclosed at the trial. Both of them, it was proved, were solicitous to obtain a divorce.—Bush frequently applied to counsel for this purpose, but no measures were ever taken to procure it. In the mean time he appears to have cherished a spirit of deep malignity against his wife, partly prompted, as would appear from some parts of the testimony, by jealousy. In September last, his wife was residing with two children, in the house of Mr. Jared Noble at Westfield. On the day above mentioned, Bush purchased powder and shot and thirty grains of opium, at a store. The opium he said was to kill rats, and being asked, when he loaded his gun, what he wanted to kill, he said it was a dog.

He then went to Noble's house, where, standing about two feet from the outer door, he rested the gun against his hip, and shot his wife who was sitting within. The shot took effect in her arm and in her side, and she expired four hours after, at 11 o'clock. The wretch was immediately seized by a young man who came up at the moment, upon which he swallowed the opium. Emetics were immediately administered and the poison thrown up. Bush offering no resistance. The excitement produced by this occurrence, so rare in that district, was such that the prisoner was not brought up for trial until after the lapse of a year. Able counsel were assigned, who attempted to show that he was ipsane. It was in proof that though not habitually a drunkard, he drank more ardent spirits than were good for him, and occasionally took opium. He was found guilty after two hours consultation by the jury. The sentence was pronounced by Chief Justice Parker, in a most impressive and eloquent manner. The day of execution is to be appointed by the Governor and Council. [N Y. Com. Adv.

The Stonington Telegraph gives an account of a murderous affair, which took place on board a vessel (schr. Harriet) in that harbour. It appears that on the evening of the 9th inst. a dispute arose between a man, named Dexter Adams and —— Robertson, a Scotchman, belonging to the vessel—The master of the vessel observing the quarrel, at about 12 o'clock, ordered them to go below. They obeyed, Adams first taking something from his chest, and retiring to his birth. Robertson, soon after, laid hold of him, when he was pushed back, and his life threatened in case he did not desist. But Robertson continued to molest his antagonist, when the latter suddenly sprung forth and stabbed him in several places in the side. The Scotchman fell, never to rise again. It was afterwards found, that the knife of the man slayer had entered the heart of its victim. When the perpetrator found he had killed the man, or nearly so, he manifested a degree of sorrow, by weeping. After a Grand Jury examination, he was committed to New London jail. His age is but 19 years; that of Robertson was 26.

BIGAMY.—Solomon Hutchinson, was convicted in the Mayor's Court of Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., of the crime of Bigamy, under the following circumstances. He was married 29 years since in New Hampshire, to a Miss Furnham, who is still living.—In 1819 he met a Miss Harriet Grant and her mother, on board of a canal boat, he having at the time something to do with the canal. He soon ingratiated himself into the good opinion of Miss Grant and her mother, and he was shortly afterwards united to the former, in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Stoughten. He remained with her about three months, borrowed five or six hundred dollars from the mother, and started on a pretence of business and speculation in North Carolina; but subsequently returned, and staid about the same period of time; but decamped, and was not heard of for several years, and was supposed to be dead. The deluded lady was at length induced to write to the place from which he said he came, (and what is singular, this was the only true statement he had made to her;) the result of which was his detection and arrest, being brought to Philadelphia under the Governor's warrant, by one of the city constables. The jury found him guilty without leaving the box.

SUMAC.—This plant grows spontaneously in Virginia; and has been treated as a weed; but this year it has been collected by women and children, and sold for use to dye "morocco leather." The leaves sell for from $1 to 2 per cwt.—and the season for gathering is long.—Thousands of dollars have been paid the past summer for the article.

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