General Advertiser.

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TERMS

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Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two several writs of the State of Maryland of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of the said state, and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, against Edward Roberts, and the other at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, against the same: also, by virtue of sundry writs of said State, of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed; to wit: one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of Zaccheas Kelly use Samuel Harden, and John L. Kerr, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, against Edward Roberts, Wm. A. Leonard, Samuel Roberts and Solomon Lowe; one at the suit of Wm. Clarke, against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard; one at the suit of Reuben P. Emmons, Administrator of Elizabeth Martin against Edward Roberts and Samuel Roberts, and one other at the suit of Rachel Wilson, against Edward Roberts, Eusebius Leonard and John Leonard; one writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Daniel Martin, against Edward Roberts, one at the suit of Samuel Roberts, against Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard, one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of Wm. Wirt; and one other at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against the said Edward Roberts, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the front door of the Court-House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all that parcel of land, lying and being in Tuckahoe in Talbot county, which was devised by Edward Roberts, the father of the defendant, Edw'd. Roberts to the defendant, Edward Roberts, after the death of Mary Roberts, the wife of the testator, by the description of the 'Middle Farm,' containing the quantity of 180 acres of land, more or less being part of a tract of land called 'Republican' and some times called 'New Design'—also, all that tract of land, lying and being in Tuckahoe, in Talbot County, called 'Farmers Delight' containing the quantity of 537½ acres of land, more or less which was devised by the said Edward Roberts, the father of the defendant Edward Roberts, to the defendant Edward Roberts, as may now fully appear by reference to the will of Edward Roberts, the father—and also all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid on one of the fresh runs of Wye River, adjoining the lands of Jas. Hacket, Samuel T. Kennard and others called 'Springfield' which was surveyed for a certain Thos. Hardcastle on the 27th day of November 1823, being a resurvey on those several tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of a tract of land called 'Stevens Plains,' part of a tract of land called 'Christopher's Lot' formerly resurveyed for a certain Wm. Beswicks, and a tract of land called 'Sarah's Addition' as will fully appear by reference to a deed of bargain and sale from the said Thos. Hardcastle to the said Edward Roberts, the defendant bearing date the 18th day of December, in the year 1823, duly acknowledged and recorded in liber J. L. No R. folios 549, 550, 552 and 553 one of the land record books of Talbot County, and containing the quantity of four hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the last mentioned tract or parcel of land subject to a Mortgage to Peter and Wm. M. Hardcastle. Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Edward Roberts, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and fi fa. and interest and cost due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

aug 18 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts, and Wm. A. Leonard, at the suit of Wm. Dickinson, will be exposed to Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following lands and tenements, to wit:—part of a tract of land called 'Daniels Rest' 'Daniels Addition" 'Fishing Bay,' and 'Walkers Tooth,' situate on Miles River, and containing the quantity of 223½ acres of land, more or less, being the late residence of the said Samuel Roberts; also the adjoining tract of land called "Springfield" containing 281¾ acres of land more or less, seized and taken, as the property of said Samuel Roberts also all that Farm or plantation of Edward Roberts, situate in the Chappel District, and on which the said Edward Roberts lately resided taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy, the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

august 18 4w

NOTICE.

All Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given; those that have not the money to pay off their accounts will please to call and close them by note. JAMES BENNY.

Easton, aug 18 w

FOR RENT.

A SMALL FARM, 2½ miles from Easton, situate on the main road leading from the above place to Centreville. To a good tenant the terms will be reasonable, and a lease for three years may be had.

For terms apply to

HY. GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. B. Two good farm HORSES will be sold on a credit. aug 18 w

NOTICE.

It having been nearly eight months, since the subscriber declined business in Easton, and harvest being now over, he thinks it nearly time, to expect those indebted to him, to settle their accounts. He has constituted and appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his Agent, to whom all those so indebted, are requested to make payment without further delay—otherwise, such legal process as will compel the same, will have to be resorted to without respect to persons.

WM. W. MOORE.

8 mo. 22d, 1829.—aug 25 3w

NEW STORE.

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Store-House at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,

together with a general assortment of

SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for *Cash*, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment.

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Easton, dec 23 w

FOR RENT,
THE UNION TAVERN,

In Easton, now occupied by Mr. S. Lowe.

This well known stand needs no particular description. It will be leased for one or more years, upon the most reasonable terms. Application from a distance directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.

Also—TO BE RENTED,

The FARM now occupied by Mr. Joseph P. Harris, near the Hole-in-the-wall, and other SMALL FARMS in Talbot county.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The FARM and LANDS near Hillsborough, in Caroline county, called 'Hacket's Garden' and 'Large Range Addition,' advantageously situated on and near Tuckahoe Creek, containing according to an accurate survey 397¾ acres. This Farm may be rented for the next year upon the usual shares. *For Terms of Sale* and for the *location*, application may be made to Wm Orrell, Esq. of Caroline county, or to the subscriber; and should this Land not be before disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public sale, at Hillsborough, in Caroline county, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September, at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, to wit: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, the remainder by annual instalments of one, two and three years with interest.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, aug 4 w

SHARP'S ISLAND.

TO RENT, OR LEASE, for a term of years, the most productive FARM within the limits of the county. To an approved tenant, the terms will be accommodating. Mr. Edw'd. N. Hambleton has rented it for several preceding years, and has stated that the prospect for the present year is about 800 bushels of wheat, and 400 bbls. of corn, Mr. Hambleton, having received with the Island all the straw, blades, top-fodder, husks, &c. of course the same advantages will be given into the hands of the succeeding tenant. The present occupant has further stated that a full stock of every description, farming utensils, corn, &c. can be furnished the tenant at valuation, also the seed wheat supplied and seeded if required—for terms apply to the subscriber

THEODORE DENNY, Agent
for Jos. W. Reynolds.

Easton, Aug. 11

The Star, Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will insert the above 3 times, and send their accounts in for payment. T. DENNY.

FOR RENT,

That well known Farm called 'Hope,' delightfully located on the Eastern side of Miles, and near the mouth of Wye River, between the residences of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Skinner, and within 7 miles of Easton.

The arable land of the estate is now divided into 3 fields and 6 lots, one third of which containing about 150 acres to be cultivated each year, and each cultivation abounding in natural Manures, accessible, and of very improving qualities. Persons desirous of renting are at liberty to view the premises—further particulars can be known on application to

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

july 7 w

RURAL ECONOMY.

THE HORSE.

We cannot do a greater service than by aiding to correct some of the common errors relative to the care and and treatment of this invaluable animal. This is the attempt of the following extract, which is taken from the N. E. Farmer: we commend it to the attention of every man who owns, or is ever likely to own a horse.

STABLING.

As to how the horse should be confined in the Stable.—The universal practice in Massachusetts, as in most other places, is to tie him in a narrow stall with his fore feet higher than his hind ones. In some stables the declivity is very considerable. It is my opinion that if there must be a declivity, it should be forwards. A horse worked every day on a fast trot over hard ground, as a coach horse, suffers enough in his fore feet when he is sound. One of the first signs of incipient disease in them, or rather of the crowded state which precedes disease is his throwing his weight as much as he can on his hind legs. I am inclined to doubt the fact of his preferring to stand up hill under such circumstances. One reason for such opinion is the manner in which his weight is thrown on his toes when he stands up hill, even if his heels are raised.—Another great disadvantage of his standing so is, that he throws the whole weight of of his forehead upon the same muscles and tendons he uses most in draught. It is certainly of importance, that if he must have an unnatural strain any where when he is not at work, it should not be where the strain must be when he is. It is a vast comfort to a horse to be in a box. He should be able to choose his own position, at least, to sleep in, and relieve what muscles he wishes. In a stall, he must sleep through life, with his head held in the air, and his legs under his body. His getting cast in a box is not a common occurrence. Ten feet square will do well; if he cannot have a larger one. In a box he is freed from the torment of hearing walking and talking behind him.

FEEDING.

As to how he should be fed.—I have never yet met with a person having the charge of horses, who in my opinion attached sufficient importance to the impropriety of allowing a horse his usual allowance of corn when suffering from cold. Not only is the corn thrown away, but it must always do him some harm, and may do him a great deal.—Many horses that suffer from a thickening of winepipe, a disease for which we have here no name, many that are broken-winded, many that are ruined in their feet, may have it ascribed to being fed on severe colds. The corn increases the disorder of the system by the difficulty with which it is digested, and when digested it exaggerates what tendency may exist to local inflammation. Oats are the least dangerous corn, they being so very light. There is another remark which I would make, which is, that no horse should be fed higher than usual, when forced to any accidental violent exertion. He never ought to be forced to any, which he has not been in some degree prepared for; and his ability to make it should be looked for from the previous preparation, not from any unusual means of supporting his strength. Oats sppear to be the best corn suited to a horse's stomach; but he wants something better than oats for full work. There is, to an experienced eye, a particular lightness and hollowness about the hip joint and the stifle joint, in worked horses that get nothing better than oats which is not to be seen in those that get Indian corn. As I observed in my last communication that there is a greater difference, generally, in the constitution of the round chested, and the deep and narrow horse. The first is a much more comfortable one to deal with; the other is often stronger, faster and better winded; but varies infinitely from day to day; feels the seasons more; is not so good a feeder, nor ought he to be, for his stomach is weaker and more readily oppressed.

WORKING.

As to how he should be worked.—It is a common practice in Massachusetts to water horses before they leave the stable. This is ridiculous; but a worse practice is to water them during their stage; which last is universal. They unquestionably may become accustomed to it as to any thing else; but it injures many of them. If driven on again immediately, and thrown into new perspiration, it may possibly prevent the water from injuring them, but I entirely question the fact of its lessening the fatiguing effects of their work. I know that it is hard to tire a pedestrian that will drink but little; and if he is to walk all the day, every tumbler of water, drunk when hot, takes two or three miles from a pedestrian's day's work. It is also a common practice to drive horses through a stream of water when they are hot, to refresh them.—The immediate effect, unquestionably, is to refresh them, but they soon feel an increased stiffness from it. It is the practice of some people to tie them up after they come in, in the strongest draught of air which can be found, and wash their legs with cold water. This is certainly wrong. The universal manner in which coach horses are driven in Massachusetts is reprehensible. They are started off at a pace much faster than they are expected to hold, and continually for short distances, when the pace at which they are expected to perform their stage does not exceed six or seven miles in the hour. I do not believe that occasional galloping relieves the horses in slow coaches, where the hills do not render it necessary. I believe they should always be driven as nearly as possible at the same pace; and it certainly has a much more coachman-like appearance.

From the Baltimore American.

HALL'S TRAVELS IN THE U. STATES.

There appeared some time ago in our respectable circles, to which he had by some mishap gained access, a plain, gruff, coarse, prejudiced body who was understood to be travelling in the United States with the professed object of publishing his observations. It was pretty generally remarked of him, that a man less fitted for his task, either by courtesy of manners or patience in inquiry, could hardly well be imagined. With a good nature, however, which rises into a weakness, and which our traveller confesses all through his book, we entertained him courteously and even kindly every where, and have received the recompense usual in such cases, in a book full of ignorant misapprehension and almost unalloyed censure. We venture to assert that there is not a single passage in the whole of these volumes, not even where their author acknowledges the kindness of the natives, in which one single thing is praised heartily, or in which his habitual prejudice does not appear in a degree that is quite absurd. He declares that his object in coming was to make his countrymen think better of the Americans than it seems they do, and has the incredible assurance to assert that "there seldom *was*, (meaning to say, *has been*) a traveller who visited a foreign land in a more kindly spirit." We did not see the tourist till some time after his landing; but when we did, he certainly had little appearance of that "kindly spirit," or of any other quality for judging impartially, or describing with discernment. Those who remember him will be amused at the likeness between the child and the parent, the author and his book. There are others who will not be persuaded that such unrelaxing perversion can be the fruit of any degree of ignorance or prejudice, and who will set down the captain's book to the account of some understanding between himself and certain employers. Certain it is, that as long as he remains in the U. S. every flattering acknowledgment seems to be dragged out as painfully as confesssions produced by the "Scotch boot." Is he politely treated at the custom-house? it is '*due*' to the public functionaries to confess it. He '*owns* that Lake George exceeded his expectations;' and after inveighing against the tippling so prevalent among us, he acknowledges with a manifest reluctance, that he saw less actual intoxication than at home. But no sooner does he set foot in His Majesty's Canadian dominions, than his whole tone becomes inconceivably good-natured. The imperturable tourist who had traversed the whole state of New York without an exclamation, is transported with the prosperity, the happy government, and the *fine climate* of that *noble* colony. Neither the unbridged rivers, nor the *corduroy* roads, no, nor his travelling *impransus*, destroys his loyal equanimity. The captain's appetite, by the way, is as signal a feature in him to judge by his book, as that of a much more intelligent tourist,—Gil Blass. His first great recorded adventure in New York is the denomination of a breakfast; his most pathetic exclamation regards his forgetfulness to take on an excursion two legs of a certain cold turkey; his chief regret at a delay in crossing a ferry, the loss of a breakfast which his good genius whispered to be in preparation for him. One is tempted to think that he wrote all his notes on our country on his arrival at country inns, while waiting for his dinner; a situation which we have Miss Edgeworth's authority for saying that the politest of Englishmen do not bear with good humour, and which Captain Hall is therefore by nature still more excusable for not enduring. If this work passes current in England for a true picture of America, in spite of all the prejudice, ignorance and ill humor which distort it, we shall be hopeless of any thing on the score of British candour; but we shrewdly suspect that, in spite of his systematic undervaluing of the United States, and his panegyric on the climate and government of the Canadas, there will be found many emigrants, like he himself encountered, who will pass from the latter to the former 'for reasons,' to use his own words, 'best know to themselves.'

There are some other faults in the work, however, which will spoil its reception in England more than any calumny of us would do. It is an extremely stupid book, nor do we remember ever to have read a volume of travels from which a reader is likely to rise with so few definite ideas of the country treated of. We commend the last chapter in it as the darkest, deepest, most mystical nonsense imaginable. This disquisition, in the shape of a dialogue is approached, but not quite equalled, by other attempts of our blundering tar to generalize and be philosophical. He seems rather to have travelled *round* the world than *in* it. The vulgarisms of his style are abundant; the general tone of it low, and much inclined to slang. He talks of horse being *bamboozled*, meaning frighted. He and his lady 'stuck to their cart like *grim death*,' and he, being in a leaky boat, 'baled away *for dear life*.' He does not sleep, but *snoozes*; he *learnt* for learned, and he *set* for sat. He loves such words as *prosy* and *choky*; he calls the *sea* a profession, and actually uses the Americanism *influential*. The word *fall* for autumn he is pleased to think might be adopted from American into English, and obliges us with a dissertation on the subject which is unnecessary, as Walker or Kendrick would have shown him that the word in that sense is true English.

We shall make some extracts from the work for the amusement of our readers, and to give them some idea of the author's talents for his task.

Within the last two or three days the city has been agitated by reports and stories of outrages committed on the line of the Ohio Rail-road, which have been circulated and repeated with a variety of fearful additions. Among others which were current yesterday, it was said that the Sheriff of the County had summoned a *posse comitatus* of five hundred armed men, for the purpose of supporting him in an anticipated resistance to the discharge of his duty, and had marched at their head to the line of the Rail-road yesterday morning, in order to arrest those implicated in these rumoured offences against the laws. The excitement which prevailed on the subject, and the inquiries which were addressed to us personally, determined us to ascertain the true state of the case, for the information of the public, as well as for our own satisfaction. As we suspected, we have found by reference to gentlemen whose means of information are ample and undoubted, that these stories of riots, bloodshed, murder and rape, have about as much foundation in truth as the wonderful tales related of Jack, the giant-killer.—The true story is short, and may be told in a few words: It appears that some days since, Messrs. Hahn and Elliott, the contractors on the tenth section of the Rail-road, discharged some of the men in their employ for disorderly and unruly conduct. Finding that they could not obtain work at any of the other sections, these men came to the house of Elliott, (situate near the road,) a few nights ago, and threatened to take the life of himself and his partner. Some damage, we believe, was done by them, to the property of Elliott. Three of the men were arrested, we think, on the following day, but owing to the exaggerated reports which were afloat, it was considered unsafe to arrest the remainder. The contractors in the mean time had made their complaints and the customary affidavits before the Judges of the County Court, and the Sheriff, (having previously summoned some extra deputies, and several citizens to his aid,) proceeded to the Road yesterday morning for the purpose of arresting the four men complained of. It had become known, however, that the Sheriff was to go out yesterday morning, and when he left the city for that purpose, he was followed by a large *posse* of spectators, armed and unarmed, some of whom were influenced by curiosty, and others by a determination to aid if necessary in the support of the law. The Sheriff, however, when he arrived on the ground, found no difficulty whatever in the execution of his duty, as the men whom he sought surrendered themselves into his custody without a word. The only difficulty which he experienced was that of keeping some of the *posse* within bounds, for having come out to see a fight, they appeared determined not to be disappointed. The object of his visit having been thus readily accomplished, he returned quietly to the city with his charge, to be dealt with according to law.

In relation to the workmen on the Road, we are assured by those whose business it is to pay constant personal attention to the matter, that the operations on the various sections are going on with all the regularity and quietness that could be desired by the friends of the undertaking. The number of men engaged is large, and occasionally, through the too liberal use of whiskey, instances of intoxication unavoidably occur. These sometimes lead to broils and fighting among themselves, and, accompanied as they inevitably will be, by depredations in the neighbourhood, have given rise to the many exaggerated stories which have been so freely circulated. The entire line under contract, as we have before said, is in steady progress to completion, and the work is conducted with as much order as any undertaking of similar magnitude ever has been. [Bal. Amer. Aug. 20.

TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.

In a neat Oration, delivered at Southbridge, Mass. July 4th, by the Rev. Addison Parker, is the following happy apostrophe to the venerated memory of him whom every American delights to honour.

High above the names of all who sat in the Revolutionary council, and of all who fought the battles of their country, the name of Washington shall stand, untarnished by the lapse of time. His name, his character, shall never cease to be revered, while virtue is known on earth; while honest, devoted, unconquerable patriotism can find an admirer; while humanity itself shall exist; and while freedom shall 'scorn to be slaves.' If I might choose my fame among all the patriots and statesmen the world ever saw, I would not for a moment hesitate; I would say, Give the fame of Washington. His was not the mere transient blaze of a warrior's face. The injustice, the cruelty, the violence of nearly all who have been famed in war, formed no part of his character. He fought, not for conquest, but for liberty. He went to the conflict, not to 'swim to empire through seas of blood,' not to set the foot of oppression upon the necks of millions; but to gain for his country the invaluable blessings of liberty and equal rights. The calm, collected zeal of a conscientious patriot; a universal philanthropy, that never blenched from its benevolent purposes; a judgment, not subject to error like most other men; a prudence and a vigilance, that few have ever equalled; a courage, that knew no fear of danger; a perseverance, that no adverse wind of fortune could arrest in the pursuit of its object; a force of moral principle, that put him far beyond the reach of corruption; an uprightness of conduct, that hushed the tongue of calumny, and a glorious success, that none before him, in a similar cause, ever met; these all have their share, in making up the character, and in perpetuating the fame of our beloved and revered Washington.

Let Americans, while they pronounce his name with reverence, imitate his virtues, and the country is safe. Let our public men, and our private citizens, be as patriotic, as disinterested, as virtuous as he was, and we stand upon a rock. He is gone; and long since has the voice of sorrow that wept his departure died away; but he has left to his country an invaluable inheritance; and the richest part of that inheritance is, his glorious example. Let every son and daughter of Columbia possess a character as spotless as the character of Washington, and the nation must live, and prosper, and spread its dominion, till the decree goes forth, that 'Time shall be no longer.'

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following statement of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, for the year ending January 5, 1829, is given in a paper laid before Parliament.

FRANCE.—Our exports to France were only £546,000, less by above 130,000l. than our exports to Prussia, whilst our imports from France exceeded 2,600,000l. leaving a balance of above 2,000,000l. in favour of France. There is little reciprocity in this; and we have always thought that the commercial intercourse with a Power with which we are on such friendly terms stood in need of much alteration and revision.

RUSSIA, &c.—From Russia our imports amount to about 4,000,000l. and our exports to above 2,500,000l. but the balance of trade with that country has always been in her favour. With Germany and the Netherlands our intercourse is most beneficial. We do not import much more than 3,000,000l. from both, and export to the amount of above 14,000,000l. Our imports from Gibraltar are small, but our exports exceed 2,000,000l. It is supposed that making Cadiz a free port will injure our export trade to Gibraltar; but the deficiency may be made good in some other quarter. With Spain and the Canaries the imports exceed the exports by about 500,000l. with Turkey the exports amount to above 1,200,000l. and the imports to about 600,000l. with Portugal the exports exceed the imports by about 2,000,000l.

AFRICA.—The exports to and imports from Egypt, Barbary, and the Western Coast, Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and Isle of Bourbon, nearly balance each other, and do not exceed one million in the value of imports, and one million in the value of the exports.

ASIA.—This quarter affords a larger sum both in imports and exports. To the East Indies and China we export 6,300,000l. and import nearly eight millions.

AMERICA.—From the British and Northern Colonies, and the West Indies, we import above 8,700,000l. exceeding by nearly 1,000,000l. our imports from the East Indies and China; and we export above 6,200,000l. about as much as we export to the East Indies and China. With America there is a difference of about 640,000l. only, between our exports and imports—the former being 8,600,000l. and the latter 7,997,000l. To the Brazils we export above 3,822,000l. and import 1,382,000l. To the South American Republics our exports exceed our imports by above 2,200,000l.

The gross amount of exports is 61,257,000l. imports 43,396,000l.—[Courier.]

Upon the portion of these imports from the British North American Colonies, the Times thus remarks:—

Among these there are more than 800,000l. from British North American colonies, and consisting we take for granted, in the greater proportion of timber; the whole of which is of infinitely inferior quality to the growth of Norway, from which country, under the existing system of taxation, England cannot afford consumption for more than between 60,000l. and 70,000l. It seems to us that the day must come, when the Legislature will revise this plan of prohibiting durable and valuable timber for the encouragement of a trade in that which is comparatively worthless. All the buildings, public and private, in this kingdom, where American deal has been used instead of Norway, have suffered more or less from the substitution.

From the Cumberland Civilian, Aug. 21.

SWEARINGEN.—The examination of the evidence in the case of this individual, closed on Wednesday afternoon. Yesterday Mr. Dixon, the prosecuting attorney, opened the case to the Jury, in a speech of about two hours.—He was then followed by Mr. Buskirk, on behalf of the prisoner, who spoke about one hour; after which Mr. M'Mahon, also one of the counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Jury about two hours and a half when the Court adjourned. The arguments of the counsel will again proceed to-day; and it is supposed that the case will be submitted to the Jury to-morrow. About fifty witnesses have been examined in this case.

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