From the Richmond Enquirer of Nov. 17.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Convention have increased in interest since our last account of them.—Some questions have been taken at last, of very great importance; and speeches have been delivered, which have been distinguished by great ability and brilliant eloquence.

On Saturday Mr. Stanard again took the floor in continuation of his Speech. He supported the amendment of Mr. Green, which claimed for the House of Delegates the compound basis of population and taxation. Mr. Stanard spoke more than two hours and commanded the profound attention of the Committee.—When he closed there was a short pause. No one rose—and the Chairman was almost in the act of propounding the question when Mr. Randolph rose—for the first time to address the chair. It was not only the first time he had spoken in the Convention, but the first time in the Capitol, or in this city. It will be recollected, that Mr. R. has never been a member of the State Legislature—but he has made his *Debut* in the H. of R. at Philadelphia in the year '99—and his eloquence had never been displayed, except in Congress, or among his own Constituents. There were hundreds in the city therefore, who had never heard him—besides many strangers, and several of the members of the Convention itself.—And it is remarkable, that Mr. Madison himself was for the first time to hear him speak at large.—The Gallery and Lobby of the Hall were crowded—As many came as could get places, and none who could be accommodated, went away.—Mr. R. spoke about two hours. His action, his clear pronunciation, his classical allusions, his brilliant wit (with rather too much of sarcasm, though less than usual,) his ingenuity and force of statement, all contributed to rivet the attention upon this masterly exhibition. He surpassed our own expectations, high as they were.

No one succeeded Mr. R.; and the chair put the question on Mr. Green's amendment, the object of which was to apportion the H. of D. on the mixed basis of population and taxation—It was decided in the negative—47 to 47, and the Chair voting against it, making it 48 to 47. (one member absent or being overlooked in the count)—Mr. Scott then immediately submitted another amendment the effect of which would have been, to have the H. of D. on population, and the Senate on taxation exclusively—but no question was taken on it, and the Convention adjourned till Monday.

Yesterday, Mr. Scott withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Leigh of Chesterfield proposed the *Federal Basis* for the H. of D. This gave rise to much debate.—It was supported by Messrs. Nicholas and Tazewell in speeches of some length, who took the ground of the whole discussion—and opposed by Messrs. Cooke, Mercer, Doddridge and Johnson. Now and then there was a speech by way of episode. Mr. Monroe again appeared in the discussion, and gathered the members around him. He spoke before Mr. Tazewell. He again raised the warning voice of a Mediator; declared himself in the strongest terms, in favor of conciliation and compromise—suggesting his preference for the white basis in the H. of D.—and the federal basis in the Senate. Finally the question was taken, and Mr. Leigh's amendment was rejected, ayes 47, noes 49. (Among the ayes, as among those on Saturday, we find Messrs. Madison and Marshall; among the noes, Mr. Monroe.)

The Committee immediately rose, and the Convention adjourned, with no new amendment before them. And thus the question stands! And when it is to end, is beyond our sagacity to divine. But we frankly confess we are not pleased with the present Signs of the Times. The temper of the Convention is becoming less conciliatory. Disappointment can have no tendency to soothe the minority; while a meagre majority can be little satisfied by the vote of two, which they now possess. More of the acid has been infused into the Debate—and in private Societies, we hear sentiments openly and freely expressed, which taken seriously and literally, promises any thing but a happy termination to the labors of the Convention.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Nov. 19.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention does not yet appear to have approached the goal of its labors. At least no question has been taken, which points out the course it will ultimately pursue. On Tuesday, the basis of representation was passed over for the present, with the avowed hope of digesting some plan of a compromise; and the other great subject, the Right of Suffrage, was taken up for discussion. Several amendments have been proposed to the plan of the Legislative Committee. The proviso, which fixes the *value of the Freehold*, has been stricken out: and yesterday, Mr. Wilson, of Monongalia, suggested an important substitute, extending the Right of Suffrage, far beyond freeholders, lease holders, and householders paying taxes to an unspecified amount. His scheme indeed leaves the right of voting subject to very little qualification. One gentleman pronounced it very little short of Universal Suffrage. It was supported by Messrs. Wilson and Henderson, and opposed by Mr. Nicholas, with much force and ingenuity on both sides. No question, however, was taken; and the flood gates being thus lifted up, the stream of discussion seems likely to run on for two or three or more days longer.

The scene was somewhat diversified on Tuesday by a proposition from Mr. Fitzhugh of Fairfax, to take the basis of representation out of the committee of the whole into the house itself, and to re-commit it to a small and select committee of the most distinguished members. But it was also a part of his scheme to obtain the sanction of the House, *in transitu*, to the white basis in the House of Delegates; and it is supposed upon *that* basis, to ask the committee to shape a plan of compromise in the Senatorial branch, so as to satisfy the eartern members. Whether it was this idea of commitment as to the basis of the H. of D. or some wish to postpone the decision, or both, we cannot positively undertake to say: but almost all the eastern members voted against it.

The proceedings of yesterday, however, were diversified by a still more important and specific proposition. We refer to the resolution of Mr. Pleasants, which obviously points out a compromise, grounding the H. of D. on the white basis, and the Senate on the federal basis. Nothing was done with it; and it rests for the present on the table of the Committee. It is conjectured, that the eastern members are calculating upon some change from the influence of the popular sentiment, in the votes of a few of the members. The majority at present is two—49 to 47. And it is thus constituted: the nine Western districts 36; Loudon district 4; Albemarle district 4; Bedford district 3; and Messrs. Cabel and Stewart, of the Pittsylvania district 2—49. The calculations are made upon some change in three of the districts. That some movement is going on in two of them, is evident enough from the proceedings we lay before our readers; from the county of Goochland, and a letter of instructions, which is said to have been signed from the Bedford district. But, whether those movements of the people are likely to be supported by the majority of the people in either of the districts, we will not undertake to conjecture. A change of one vote out of nine members in the three districts, will tie the parties in the House; and a change of two votes will exactly reverse the state of the parties of the Convention.

But whether that change be effected, or not, two facts are sufficiently obvious. 1st. That the majority on either side will still be a very meagre one—not more perhaps than two or three. And it becomes both sides to recollect, that so small a majority can scarcely carry all that they may desire? And 2d. That it does not become any party in a State, so situated in respect of local feelings and various interests, to impose harsh and severe terms upon the other.—Men who wish to remain, in the bonds of unity and friendship, must deal liberally with each other; or, else discord will take the place of harmony, each party will be too frequently on the alert to take advantage of the other—and these schisms may ultimately lead to the very dissolution of the State which all wise patriots ought so much to deprecate—What better measure then can be adopted, for both sides to deal liberally by each other; and to yield somewhat of the pretensions which it may believe to be just? Something in the way of concession must be yielded to the spirit of conciliation.—Those who originally stood out against it have learned the lesson of forbearance. They cannot get all. They must give up somewhat of their demands. It was the case of the Federal Convention; and it must be the case of our own. Those who went into the Federal Convention, with the loudest pretensions, were content to abate somewhat of their demands, before they had closed their labours. It will probably be the case with our own. As to dividing the State, it cannot be. The key stone of the Federal Arch, must not be suffered thus to drop out. And though we shall probably have some more heat and some more struggle, (*a struggle for power* we have never held it to be, and we shall hope it will never assume that character)—yet we must not despair of an amicable adjustment of the points in controversy. Let the worst come to the worst—a majority of the Convention will not be found in favour of a division of the State.—As a distinguished man said on such an occasion, when the good old ship is in the most distant manner threatened with shipwreck, all honest tars will bestir themselves, pipe all hands to quarters, and save the ship.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Nov. 21.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

No question has been taken since our last upon the Basis of Representation, nor has it been farther discussed.—The only thing, directly touching that matter, is a proposition submitted on Thursday by Mr. Scott of Fauquier as a substitute for Mr. Pleasant's resolution.—Mr. S. proposes to base the H. of D. on the White Population; and the Senate on taxation—at the same time, enlarging the number and extending the powers of the Senate.—These two schemes for a compromise were ordered to be printed; and for the present, they remain upon the table.

The main topic for discussion, for the two last days has been the other great question; the Right of Suffrage. Two schemes have been submitted, in lieu of the resolution of the Legislative Committee; the one by Mr. Wilson enlarges the suffrage beyond that resolution; the other, offered yesterday by Mr. Leigh of Chesterfield generally contracts it.—On Thursday, Mr Wilson's resolution was opposed by Mr. Trezvant—and it was supported from opposite parts of the State, by Messrs. Bayly of Accomac, and Morgan of Monongalia.—On taking the question, it was rejected, 37 to 53.—Mr. Campbell of Brooke followed with some general propositions in favor of an extended suffrage, which were rejected by a strong vote.

Yesterday Mr. Leigh submitted his scheme of suffrage drawing its qualifications from the soil, but extending them beyond the rule of the present Constitution.—He supported his resolution, in a long and argumentative speech. It being near 3 o'clock before he closed his remarks, no one followed him, and the Committee immediately rose on Mr. Doddridge's motion.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship York, Capt. De Cost, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, having sailed on the evening of the 24th ult. and bringing London papers to the 23d inclusive.

The American Minister had another conference with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 21st of October.

An express arrived in London, from Lisbon, on the 22d, bringing letters of the 10th, announcing as inevitable the failure of the Bank in that capital. Such an event it is said, has been long expected in London.

Letters from Egypt state, that a misunderstanding, almost amounting to an open rupture, had lately taken place between the Pacha of that country and the Sultan. Preparations for defence were being made in every part of Egypt, but it is evident, that at this moment, the Sultan is completely incapacitated from carrying on hostilities against any one.

By accounts from Tangiers, the Austrian squadron still continued its hostilities against the Government of Morocco, and various attempts had been made along the coast, which however, had been frustrated by the vigilance of the Moors.

LONDON, October 23.

By the Corn averages published yesterday, the duty on wheat has again advanced 1s. per quarter. The duty on foreign wheat being at present 25s. 8d. per quar. There is also an advance of the duty on foreign barley, which is 1s. 5d. higher than last week's average.

Orders were yesterday transmitted from the Admiralty to Portsmouth, directing his Majesty's ship the Briton, Capt. the Hon. — Gordon, to proceed forthwith to Terceira and Madeira, there to report the feeling of the population regarding their political situation.

The excitement which has prevailed during the whole of this week in the money market, is still on the increase, and public securities are advancing, at least in nominal value. It is a fact well known to the experienced in such transactions, that the more Stocks rise more eager people are to purchase, as on the contrary, when prices are declining the public are often the more bent, on selling. This is the only explanation that can be given of the present aspect of affairs in the Stock Exchange, for though many circumstances may be adduced, to show that a fair demand is to be reckoned on for those securities which really deserve the name, there are others which so far as this country is concerned must materially diminish their effect; and at all events, the rise being so rapid, must be produced rather by speculation than by actual investments, and hence, consequently, lead to the constant hazard of a sudden re-action.

The chief reliance of the speculators for the rise, seems to be in the known determination of some of the European States to reduce the rate of interest on their respective debts, which reduction, it is maintained, at the same time that it tends to create a superabundance of unemployed capital, is a sort of guarantee that they will all devote themselves to the preservation of tranquility.

The advance in Consols is 3-8 per cent on yesterday, the closing price for the account being 91¼ to 3-8.

LISBON, Oct. 10.

The greatest confusion now pervades this city; the last remaining hold of public credit has been shaken, and all those engaged in commerce, or employed by the Government, are puzzled—bewildered—and know not what to do, for a sort of panic has struck all classes. There has within two days been a run upon the Bank, which, however, by the aid of an increased number of paying clerks, has hitherto contrived to meet the demand. The paper money, a sort of Government assignats, of which, in all legal payment, one is obliged to receive half as currency which when Miguel arrived, was at a discount of about 15, will not now be accepted by the money exchangers at 30 per cent. All persons either expecting payments or having remittance to make, are alarmed, for it is feared that the discount will rise to 40, and even more. The exchange on England was on Thursday, at 45½; it fell to 45, and to-day to 44½.

Saturday Night, nine o'clock.—It is stated, but the statement requires confirmation, that, by a despotic order of Miguel and his Ministers, the Bank is to close on Monday next.

From the correspondent of the New York Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24, 1829.

The King.—There are so many reports, *pro* and *con* respecting our good king's health, that it is impossible to give a correct one; however having a 'friend at court,' my information which is good, states that his majesty enjoys good health.

Mr. O'Connell, will, early in the session, move for a reform of the law, and for the establishment of a new summary Court of Justice, by way of experiment to be called a Despatch or Expedition Court, for the arrear causes in Chancery.

THIRST FOR OFFICE.

Mr. LEIGH in the course of his remarks in the Virginia Convention said:—

'I fear, sir, we are in the habit of counting too much upon the purity and virtue of our society, as a permanent security against all political evils. I told the committee yesterday, that I intended to open my whole mind without reserve: this is the last scene of my political life; before I came here, I weeded all the hopes of ambition from my heart; and I now declare my conscientious belief, unpopular as the avowal of it may be, that from the beginning of time, never any nation made a more rapid progress in corruption than have these United States during the last quarter of a century. I beg leave to mention a few of the most obvious of many symptoms. Even in this good Old Dominion, for one place hunter that was to be seen when I first grew up to manhood, there are ten now; yes, the number is tenfold at the least. They swarm in the country and in the city; they infest our public places; they invade our privacy, and disturb the quiet of their industrious neighbours with their solicitations. They are themselves marketable commodities, they put up their principles, their opinion, their votes, at auction, to the highest bidder, setting the highest value upon their services, but willing to take any price they get. Men, hardly fit for a clerkship, aspire to embassies, and men, who aspire to embassies, will descend to a clerkship office—office and emolument, high or low, state or federal—any sort of office, which will save them the pain of earning their living by honest industry.

We hear a great deal about the corruption of all orders of men in Great Britain—What is it?—Does any man suppose, that when Sir Robert Walpole said, that 'every man has his price,' he was talking of a price to be told out in guineas? No—some are to be purchased with honours; some with the power to purchase others; some with the emoluments of place. The case is exactly the same here, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard: study her ways and be wise." There is a little white ant in the West Indies, the pest of the country; lay the smallest lump of sugar on a mahogany table, and in 15 minutes, there will be hundreds around it; tread upon a lizard in the evening, and the next morning they will present you the cleanest and most perfect skeleton imaginable. So, Sir, the greedy expectants of office are continually on the look out; let a poor Postmaster or Collector be *sick* and they begin to collect their volume of recommendations; let him *die*, and before his remains are committed to his mother earth, the whole swarm is at Washington. Then, Sir, look at the daily Press; which, in this country, is the true *exemplar vitæ morumque*. Why is it, that upon all political questions—presidential election, or what not—the whole argument turns on the single point, which side will get the majority? because that is the most effectual argument to carry the majority; for the party that shall prevail, is to have the disposal of honours, and offices, and emoluments, and partisans are to be excited to exertion, or acquired, only by the hope of reward.

There is another class of men, who have sprung up in Virginia, or rather begun to be distinguished as a separate class within the last 15 years. They do not regard themselves as a part of the people; they profess themselves 'the people's servants; the people's friends; the people's men;' meaning nothing more, in plain English, than that 'they are the men for the people's money.' They have no opinions and no will of their own; whatever the people think, they think; whatever the people desire, they desire; whatever the people *will*, they are content; and, therefore, whatever of honour or emolument the people have to bestow they expect to receive it at their hands.—Sir, 'I am one of the people;' and I have noted the ways, and know perfectly how to appreciate the motives and the merits, of these our kind officious friends and servants.—In monarchies, the King is the fountain of honour and office; in republics, the people. There are courtiers of the people, as well as courtiers of Kings. The *motives* of both are exactly alike; their ends the same; their *conduct* is different only in mode; and it is equally true of the courtiers of the people, as of the courtiers of Kings, that, exactly in proportion to the contempt they entertain in their hearts, for the persons to whom their flatteries are addressed, is the extravagance of their adulation. Sir, the last hope of the Republic rests in that class; and, thank Heaven, it yet constitutes the great body of the people; who, possessing the means of subsistence, if improved by honest industry, placed above the temptations of poverty, and exempt from the temptations of prosperity, never so much as dream of the emoluments of office; the honest, hardworking yeomanry of this country, who hitherto have fed, clothed, protected, and sustained society.'

The following letter is extracted from the fourth volume of Mr. Jefferson's papers, published by Thomas Jefferson Randolph.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MONTICELLO, Oct. 15, 1822.

Dear Sir:—I have long entertained scruples about writing this letter, upon a subject of some delicacy.—But old age has overcome them at last.

You remember the four ships ordered by Congress to be built, and the four captains appointed by Washington, Talbot, and Truxton, and Barry, &c. to carry an Ambassador to Algiers, and protect our commerce in the Mediterranean. I have always imputed this measure to you; for several reasons. First, because you frequently proposed it to me while we were at Paris, negociating together for peace with the Barbary powers. Secondly, because I knew that Washington and Hamilton were not only indifferent about a navy, but averse to it. There was no Secretary of the Navy; only four Heads of department. You were Secretary of State; Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Knox, Secretary of War, and I believe Bradford was Attorney General. I have always suspected that you and Knox were in favor of a navy. If Bradford was so, the the majority was clear. But Washington I am confident, was against it in his judgment. But his attachment to Knox, and his difference to your opinion, for I know he had a great regard for you, might induce him to decide in favor of you, and Knox even though Bradford united with Hamilton in opposition to you. That Hamilton was averse to the measure, I have personal evidence; for while it was pending, he came in a hurry and a fit of impatience, to make a visit to me. He said he was likely to be called upon for a large sum of money to build ships of War, to fight the Algerines, and he asked my opinion of the messure. I answered him that I was clearly in favor of it. For I had always been of opinion, from the commencement of the Revolution, that a navy was the most powerful, the safest and the cheapest national defence for this country. My advice therefore, was, that as much of the revenue as could possibly be spared, should be applied to the building and equipping of ships. The conversation was of some length, but it was manifested in his looks and in his air, that he was disgusted at the measures, as well as at the opinion I had expressed.

Mrs. Knox not long since wrote a letter to Dr. Waterhouse, requesting him to procure a commission for her son, in the Navy; that Navy, says her ladyship, of which his father was the parent. 'For,' says she, 'I have frequently heard General Washington say to my husband, the Navy was your child.' I have always believed it to be Jefferson's child, though Knox may have assisted in ushering it into the world. Hamilton's hobby was the army. That Washington was averse to a navy I had full proof from his own lips, in many different conversations, some of them of length, in which he always insisted that it was only building and arming ships for the English. *Si quid novisti rectius istis candidus imperti; non, si his utere mecum.*

If I am in error in any particular, pray correct your humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

FACTORIES IN THE BOROUGH OF PITTSBURGH, NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

The Phœnix Cotton Factory, owned by Adams, Allen and Craft, has about 5,500 spindles in operation with the necessary preparations: spins 7,000 lbs. yarn per week, weaves 3,600 yards superior muslin. Attached to the factory is a machine shop, where all kinds of cotton machinery are built to order.—One hundred and seventy hands are employed

The Franklin Cotton Factory, owned by Asa Waters, has about 1,000 spindles in operation: spins about 1,400 pounds of yarn weekly: Cotton and woollen machinery are also made to order at this factory. In this establishment the power is given by a steam engine, built by Mr. Stackhouse, about nineteen years ago, and runs as well now as it did the day it was first started. Forty hands are employed.

Waters' Shovel Factory manufactures 60 or 70 dozen shovels and spades weekly. Attached to this factory is a very extensive smith shop, where all kinds of smith work are done. Forty hand are employed.

Juniata Iron Works, owned by Peter Shoenberger & Son, works up weekly about fifty tons of pigs and blooms, and employs seven-five hands.

Juniata Nail Factory, owned by Shoenberger & Packard, manufacures about 30,000 pounds of nails weekly, and employs fifty-five hands.

Broadmeadow & Co's. Steel and File Factory, manufactures English blister steel, common American steel, and superior files.

M'Clurg & Co's. Foundry employs twenty-five hands.

Cuthbert & Co's. Foundry employs twenty hands.

H. Brunot's White Lead Factory, manufactures weekly 600 lbs. of white Lead, and employs ten hands.

B. M'Lennan & Co's. White Lead Factory makes weekly 600 lbs. of white lead and employs ten hands.

M'Kee, Clark & Co's. Flaxseed Oil Factory, consumes annually 9,000 bushels best flaxseed, makes forty-five gallons of oil every twelve hours, and employs three hands.

John Gibbs' Chemical, Soap and Candle Factory employs eight hands.

Besides these, there are two Boring Mills, Rope Walk, Tan Yards, and sundry mechanical branches.

Beyond the limits of the Borough is Hurst & Brown's valuable Paper Mill, Messrs. Tilford's Domestic Plaid Factory, and Schoolfield's Diaper and Coverlet Factory.

The borough of the Pittsburgh Northern Liberties has increased very rapidly these last two years.—There is not less than 1,200 working hands in it at this time.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

Mr. Editor—By the Gazette of Tuesday, the public is informed that the 'ill fated George Swearingen' was executed on the 2d October: and the editor of the Cumberland Civilian, it seems, deemed the announcement of the event of sufficient consequence to 'detain his paper beyond the usual hour of publication.' Appended to this information, is a detail of sundry particulars attending the execution. Five parsons, three hyms, three prayers, two addresses, two pious ejaculations, and one confession by the culprit, together with sundry exhortations and 'promises of the Saviour,' more especially directed to him, are carefully interspersed throughout the detail, in such a manner as to throw a halo of sanctity around the dying wretch. Why, Mr. Editor, the thief on the cross, attended by the Saviour of the world himslef, and departing this life with the promise of his Redeemer, 'To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise,' was in a scarcely less enviable situation, than this self same George Swearingen, the paramour of a bawd, and the murderer of his wife! One can almost fancy, from this account, that myriads of angels were hovering o'er him, with eager anxiety to waft his unclouded spirit to the regions of the New Jerusalem—to the realms of eternal bliss! It is not sufficient that he express his 'unshaken hope of a glorious resurrection,' but we must have crammed into his mouth, (for *nota bene*—'he had previously said he would' say, &c.) the prayer of the penitent and justified publican, and the dying aspirations of the first and most glorious of the martyrs to the truth of the New Testament. Pray sir, is that man 'ill fated,' whose sins are washed out in the blood of the Lamb? Is that man 'unfortunate' who dies 'in peace with the world—with his God?' Is he an 'unfortunate being' who can leave this world with 'an unshaken hope of a glorious resurrection?'

Now I would not say that George Swearingen could not have died in peace with his God; for Scripture indicates a more charitable belief. But it is no lack of charity to believe, that a condemned culprit, under the constant anticipation of immediate death, and with the prospect of eternal happiness daily and hourly dinned into his ears by the jail clergyman, and by officious piety, may easily be wrought up to a sort of frenzied belief, that he is a martyr to a righteous cause, and that his execution is but a 'God's speed' of pious friends, to a heaven of joy. An eminent divine once said, in relation to the repentance of the thief upon the cross, that one such instance was given to the world that none might despair; and but one, that none might presume.' If, however, we may put implicit faith in newspaper accounts of executions, there is no surer way for a man to get to heaven, than to cut his neighbours's throat, and then to be hung for it! For who ever read or heard of the wretch upon the gallows, that did not pour forth his dying groan with a penitential whine? Such accounts are not only injudicious: they are reprehensible. They have a tendency to steel the hearts of the multitude against the dread which should attach to capital punishment. And when that is accomplished, what is to deter from an indulgence in vicious or criminal propensities?

There is one other thing observable about this account, which bears rather an anomalous appearance: no less than five clergymen attended this poor being at his execution. Now how many of their deserted parishioners were, at that time, as near, in all probability, to the eternal world, as this fiend incarnate; whose obsequies they were congregating together to solemnize? How many were then languishing on the bed of sickness, who, from their insignificance, (yes their insignificance!) dare not even crave the attendance of one of these servants of God?

'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,' is a Divine injunction, and obedience to it is obligatory on the delegated authority of a christian people; but better had it been utterly disregarded, than performed in such a manner as to thwart its object—the prevention of crime—by investing the unhappy subject with a martyr like importance, and with the most enviable character of a pardoned sinner.

If such events must not pass unnoticed by the chroniclers of the times, let the record of them be in Jewish brevity:—'And they stoned him with stones, until he died.' H.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.

ROBERT CHAPMAN, who has been figuring in the papers under the name of Henry Chapline, and who in Winchester Va. escaped the retribution of the law by dexterously snatching up from the table, where it had been laid for inspection, and swallowing the only evidence of guilt which made him amenable to a Virginia tribunal, was tried and convicted, in our County Court, on the 9th instant. Three several indictments were framed against him; but in consequence of an arrangement entered into by the Court, only two juries were impannelled. The testimony was so full, clear and conclusive, that the jurors did not retire from their box. He was found guilty of passing a counterfeit note of the denomination of $100, and another of $10, both purporting to be notes of the Branch Bank of the United States at Richmond, and, as an officer of the Bank stated in evidence, tolerably well executed.—On Wednesday last the sentence of the Court was pronounced upon him, of ten years confinement within the walls of the Penitentiary. Several efforts have been made to elicit from him some knowledge of his accomplices, for it is a rational presumption that adventurers of his stamp do not act singly and alone, but without avail—he maintains a sullen and relentless silence on the subject.

AN INCENDIARY PUNISHED.

In Frederick county Court, on Friday last, R. WHIP, received the sentence of the law, of twelve years confinement in the Penitentiary, for setting fire to and burning the Barn of Mr. Stephens, a connexion of his, both residents of this county.—The circumstances of this case were of a peculiarly aggravated character. It appeared from the testimony that the dark and deep malignity which led to the perpetration of the act originated in Mr. Stephens having received into his house the wife of Whip, who was his sister-in-law, and charged him with her support. Whip had quarrelled with his wife, and she had flown to Stephens and her sister for protection. This roused Whip's anger.—Stephens being by no means in affluent circumstances, and having a family to provide for, charged Whip and recovered from him, by course of law, compensation for his wife's support. He then swore an oath of vengeance, and consummated it by burning to ashes the barn which Stephens, by his industry, had just been able to erect and fill with his gathered harvest. The Court in passing sentence remarked the anomaly in our legislation of limiting the discretionary power to 12 years confinement in cases of this description, which allows the alternative of death by hanging, when to minor offences, and where there is no such alternative, the discretionary power is extended to almost twice that period. [Fred'k. Town Exam.

OYSTER TREE.

On a branch of the main river of Tomboz, in Peru, a singular appearance is presented by the oysters which line its banks. The reader has heard of that extraordinary tree in Numingnon, so large that a coach and horses can be driven with ease through its hollow trunk!—of that wide spreading oak of Nismes, said to cover an acre of ground!—as also of the far-famed Indian Upas, so baneful in its effects that instant death would attend the temerity of that traveller who should approach within five miles of it, and whose vicinity is covered with the dead bodies of the animals, reptiles, birds, and insects which have ventured within the sphere of its contagious influence! But has he ever heard of the oyster tree?—a tree on which *oysters* were the fruit?—Nay, start not gentle reader.—This branch of the main river that I have been speaking of, is so lined with trees and underwood, as almost to exclude the rays of the sun. The branches of these trees, like the weeping willow, grow downward; at high water, the tide rising and falling six or seven feet every twelve hours, and overwhelming the low-lands, these branches become partly immersed. Thousands of oysters attach themselves to them, and at low tide they are seen suspended several feet above water, and present a curious spectacle. We plucked two boat loads of this species of marine *fruit*, which, though small, nearly equalled those of the Chesapeake.—*Voyage to South America in* 1823.

[A similar phenomenon may be witnessed on the Island of Jakei, situated in the mouth of the Alabama River in Georgia. The civil, or sour orange tree, abounds on the margin of the Island, the branches of which falling into the river are acted upon in the same manner, as that of the tree above described; and what may be tho't to add to the curiosity is, that the upright branches of the tree are frequently found abounding in their natural fruit, while those prostrate in the flood are supporting their marine adoption.] [Ed. Statesman.

THE SLOTHFUL FARMER.

The Committee on Agricultural Products and Farms, of the Hillsborough Agricultural Society, at their late Cattle Show reported that—"Few are the instances in which their eyes have met with the farms of negligent, careless or intemperate husbandmen.—They have occasionally, as if it were no more than for light and shade in the picture of our country, seen the farm of the slothful; his grass land worn out—his crops spindling up in weakness for want of nutriment—his fences prostrated—his farm covered with bushes—the brake, the barngrass, the burdock and the thistle, flourishing finely under his administration—in every corner of his farm, the avenues to his house thronged with wood, chips and lumber, for the benefit of the neighboring surgeons—his windows without glass, and stuffed with old hats or rags—and the rude winds every day making new ravages upon his buildings. With him nothing has its place, nor is any thing repaired only as necessity urges. Disorder and confusion triumph in all his affairs, and clearly exhibits a character disgraceful to his profession, and injurious to the community."

DOMESTIC SILK.

Some very successful experiments have been made in Rhode Island during the past season, in rearing silk-worms. A committee on this subject submitted a long report at the Cattle Show and Fair, held in Pawtucket on the 14th inst. in which they estimate the amount of silk goods imported into the United States during the past year at nearly $14,000,000, in value, of which, they presume not more than $3,000,000 were exported, leaving $11,000,000, for our own consumption. They think there is no serious obstacle to the growing of silk in this country to any extent which may be required; and in illustration of this position, they quote the example of Mansfield, Conn. which, though not well adapted to agricultural pursuits, "realises, it is said, an income of $25,000, [per annum] from the manufacture of silk, chiefly sewing silk. The labor, too, is almost entirely performed by females. [Norwich Courier.

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