EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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POETRY.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than Liberty."—Milton.

When the dance of the shadows
At day-break is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun;
When he sinks in his glory,
At eve, from the view,
And calls up the planets
To blaze in the blue;—
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free!

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love;
When the moon in her mildness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky,—
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue,
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill,—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,
When Nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chaunt in the brake;
In the voice of the echo,
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams
And the foaming of floods;—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the thrice-hallow'd sight of a nation when free?

When the strivings of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain,
When the thunder is up
From his cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep,—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free?

THE SLONCHED HAT.*

In the year 16——,there appeared in the goodly town of Boston, one Monsieur le Cain, who, from the account he gave of himself, came to sojourn among them for the purpose of instructing the sober and staid, citizens in the "noble science of defence." He took lodgings, in King street, at the sign of the Cat and Parrot, from whence he issued his cards: giving notice, that all hours of the day, he held himself in readiness at his room, to give lessons in the noble exercise of the broadsword. At bottom of his bills was appended, the following: "Any gentleman who is so good as to join in the amusement, and escapes without three cuts and parry to one attempt, will be entitled to twelve lessons gratis." This boast drew forth at once the pride and feeling of all the young blades in town who had ever "don'd glove" or handled foil; and many in consequence were the encounters with the dapper Frenchman. It was all in vain: the activity and skill of Monsieur, carried him through all triumphant. This success tickled his pride; and to gratify his vanity. or more perhaps to extend his celebrity, and to increase the number of his pupils, he caused a stage to be erected on the common, upon which he daily appeared, armed "cap-a-pie," giving challenge, that he was ready then and there to contend with naked blades against all comers. This was a cooler—to engage in "friendly passage,' with buttoned foils where nothing was exposed but their vanity, was what had been & could be endured by the young gladiators of the town; but to face this gunpowder cavallier in mortal combat, was not for a moment to be thought of. No one ever thought of attempting it. Thus Monsieur Le Cain had the stage entirely to himself, upon which he continued daily to renew his challenge, give point and cut direct upon the empty air.

It was at one of those daily exhibitions, when an unusual large number were looking on to witness his dexterity in cutting and flourishing, and listening to the oft-repeated challenge, that a man stepped from out of the crowd, and very coolly walking forward, drew his glove from his hand and cast it upon the platform, in token of his acceptance of the challenge. He was completely enveloped in a large dark coloured cloak of coarse material, which, in the act of drawing his glove, fell open, and disclosed to the view of the astonished bystanders, a ponderous broad sword buckled to his thigh, that, judging from its size, would be useless in any but the hands of "Willie Wallace," or a "Douglass of the bloody heart." This, together with a slouched hat, constituted the whole of his visible costume. He appeared rather above the common size, with a form that denoted great strength and activity.

The Frenchman at first appeared utterly confounded at this unlooked-for occurrence; but recovering himself in a moment, he, with the politeness and urbanity of his nation, invited his daring opponent to ascend the stage. The bystanders, when they had recovered from their surprise at the challenge of le Cain being accepted, were very eager to ascertain who this fearless being was. "Who is he?" and "What is he?" were questions reiterated from one to another; but who he was, or what he was; no one knew, and none could tell—No one had observed him until he had seperated from the crowd to accept the challenge. As for Le Cain, when he found himself driven to the issue upon his own terms, with a crowd of witnesses, among whom were a number of his pupils, and all of whom had heard his repeated boastings, he was determined that this unkown, who in his opinion, was hoping to disgrace him, should pay dear for his temerity. With these thoughts in his mind, he addressed the stranger: "You shall play a bloody game for this, sir broad-brim." 'I am here, replied the unknown, in a calm & clear voice, "to punish a vain boast; let the result be as God wills." "Well spoken," said Le Cain, his face reddening with passion at the stranger's coolness, "but are you aware that your opponent is the best swordsman in the country?" This information did not produce the effect upon the slouched hat, that Le Cain evidently intended it should. In the same provoking and even voice he replied, "Your language, my cock-sparrow, well becomes your profession; but young man," (and his voice assumed a tone of sarcasm) "you had better cease your boasting, and save your strength, for I assure you that you will need it all to steady your eye, and guard your point."—The sword o the fiery Frenchman was unsheathed in a minute—the stranger coolly followed his example. "This insolence is not to be borne," said Le Cain, putting himself in posture of attack, "defend yourself," and he commenced a furious attack upon the stranger. The one was all fire and impetuosity—the other cool and collected. The Frenchman evidently had the advantage in activity, while the strength and self-possession of the other appeared to render him full his equal. Le Cain, who had depened upon his superior skill, finding himself repeatedly foiled, became more enraged as the contest continued. His face was as red as scarlet, and his whole countenance betrayed the height of passion, which strongly contrasted with the calm and collected countenance of the stranger. This self-possession was noticed by Le Cain, and tended to increase his rage; he shifted his ground, and attempted to bring the face of his antagonist to the sun: his opponent turned to receive him as a lily as if he moved upon a pivot, continuing to act only on the defensive. The attempt of Le Cain to blind the stranger by the sun appeared to have succeeded, for he had no sooner turned him in that position, than the sword of the unknown, missed a parry, and he received a deep wound in the sword arm. He still maintained his ground and self possession, but the cool and calm countenance had disappeared; his face was flushed, every muscle of his powerful frame appeared to be brought into action; he shifted his ground with the speed of lightning, and his blows were dealt with a speed and force that showed a determination to bring the contest to a close. This change of affairs in an instant altered the opinion that Le Cain had entertained of the skill of his antagonist. He abandoned at once his assault, and relied solely on his defence. The stranger pressed upon him, his face assuming a darker hue, the muscles of his mouth contracting with every blow he dealt, showing his teeth as firmly set as a vice, until at a sweeping blow he dashed the sword of Le Cain from his hand, which left him completely at his mercy. "Yield," shouted the stranger, "or die the death of a foolish boaster." Le Cain, with quivering lip and countenance ashy pale, replied, "I yield, I surrender all pretensions to the science of defence; but may I know to whom I yield." "That," replied the stranger, "is not for you to know: to you, and to these good people present, I would say, I am a messenger sent to punish presumption." He then drew his cloak over him, and pulling his hat down upon his eyes, leaped from the platform, an immediately disappeared in the streets of the town. Who this individual was, who was afterwards designated the *Slouched Hat*, was not know until years afterwards, when is was ascertained (from what source it was not known) that it was *Goffe, the regicide*, who, at it is well known, was concealed for a number of years in this country from the vengeance of Charles the II., the son of the murdered king.

Dedham Advertiser

*The truth of the principal points in this curious sketch, is vouched for by a Boston paper.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, announcing the death of Lafayette.

TO THE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The afflicting intelligence of the death of the illustrious Lafayette has been received by me this morning.

I have issued the general order enclosed, to cause appropriate honors to be paid by the Army and Navy, to the memory of one so highly venerated and beloved by my countrymen, and whom Providence has been pleased to remove so unexpectedly from the agitating scenes of life.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 21st June, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

Information having been received of the death of General Lafayette, the President considers it due to his own feelings, as to the character and services of that lamented man, to announce this event to the Army and Navy.

Lafayette was a citizen of France, but he was the distinguished friend of the U. States. In early life he embarked in that contest which secured freedom and independence to our country. His services and sacrifices constitute a part of our revolutionary history & his memory will be second only to that of Washington in the hearts of the American people.

In his own country, and in ours, he has been the zealous and uniform friend and advocate of national liberty. Consistent in his principles and conduct, he never, during a long life, committed an act which exposed him to just accusation, or which will expose his memory to reproach. Living at a period of great excitement and of moral and political revolutions, engaged in many of the important events which fixed the attention of the world; and called to guide the destinies of France at two of the most momentous eras of her history, his political integrity and personal disinterestedness have never been called in question. Happy in such a life, he has been happy in his death. He has been called from the theatre of action with faculties unimpaired, with a reputation unquestioned, and an object of veneration wherever civilization and the rights of man have extended. And mourning as we may, and must, his departure, let us rejoice that this associate of Washington has gone, as we humbly hope, to rejoin his illustrious commander in the fulness of days and of honor.

He came in his youth to defend our country. He came in the maturity of his age to witness her growth in all the elements of prosperity, and while witnessing these, he received the testimonials of national gratitude, which proved how strong was his hold upon the affections of the American people.

One melancholy duty remains to be performed. The last Major General of the Revolutionary army has died. Himself a young and humble participator in the struggles of that period, the President feels himself called on, as well by personal as public considerations, to direct that appropriate honors be paid to the memory of this distinguished patriot and soldier. He, therefore, orders that the same honors be rendered upon this occasion at the different military and naval stations, as were observed upon the decease of Washington, the father of his country, and his cotemporary in arms.

In ordering this homage to be paid to the memory of one so eminent in the field, so wise in council, so endeared in private life, and so well and favorably known to both hemispheres, the President feels assured that he anticipates the sentiments not of the Army and Navy only, but of the whole American people.

[SIGNED] ANDREW JACKSON.

We are indebted to the New York American for the following beautiful notice of Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE IS NO MORE.

This true patriot—this noble philanthropist—this patriarch of liberty, in many lands, weighed down with years and honors, has yielded up his valuable life and left a place that no man thbreaing can be made to fill. He died in the 77th year of his age, in the full possession, up to the last moment of his existence, of all his mental faculties. He died, as we learn from an English paper, on Tuesday, the 22d of May. During the last fifteen years of his life, he was the only individual alive who had taken a leading part, and figured in a conspicuous manner, in the event of the first revolution. His political career is so well known, that it would be hardly necessary to enter into any thing like an account of it here. Up to his last hour he retained the fullest possession of his mental faculties. The infirmities of age had only visited his physical frame. Both he and his intimate friends had perceived many months ago that he had begun to sink. The decay of nature, however, was more rapid with him than it had threatened when its first decided symptoms became visible. The venerable General was born on the first of September, 1757,, and consequently wanted little more than three months to complete the age of 77. The wonderous scenes in both the New World and Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver, that history does not in all her records possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death we are called upon to deplore.

The English papers generally, in speaking of this event, mention it with a due sensibility to the manifold public and private virtues of the illustrious deceased. They speak of him always, however, as 'good' rather than 'great'—the mere appendage of great events, not the moving spirit among them—a view of his character which will be concurred in by the mass of mankind; for the majority of men estimate the superiority of their fellows solely by the indications of power—of power, under whatever shape it may present itself, no matter how unequal may be its developments, or how destructive its display. What mind does not shrink before the blazing intellect of Byron—the iron ambition of Napoleon? But how few can appreciate the moral grandeur—the wonderful assemblage—the just balancing and development of good and great qualities in the character of Washington! and yet that character was such a phenomenon, as singular a departure from the wonted exhibitions of human nature under its most glorious aspects as ever had a place upon the annals of mankind. Unhappy for the best interests of the human race, men always connect the idea of extravagance with ability, and moderation is ever considered the sure indication of mediocrity. The justness of Lafayette's life, the singular devotion to principle under all circumstances which marked the career of the pupil of Washington, is, viewed by this light, sufficient to abrogate his title to greatness, who was great in every thing but crime. Who rushed foremost whever the good were up and doing in the service of mankind, and sunk into obscurity when evil men were the popular idols? The chivalric champion of liberty where Washington led the way; the unheard of exile when Marat and Robespierre had triumphed; the lonely recluse when the splendors of Napoleon's reign made despotism popular; and the first assertor of the people's rights when Bourbon stupidity had uncovered the chains his victories successfully gilded.

But he was not great! Why? Because he did not place the crown of Louis Philippe upon his own temples!! Because after turning king-maker, and choosing that man for the head of the government he deemed most worthy expectation has been disappointed in the pseudo-republican Bourbon. Because he was so true to his principles as to refuse a throne, or because he selected the wrong person to place upon it. By such reasoning thrones make men great, and the unworthiness of those in whom we trust is fatal to our own superiority of character. Lafayette was great—great in the only true sense of the term;—for real greatness, like a noble edifice or a perfect poem, does not exist in the eccentric display of grandeur or brilliancy in some of the details, but in the due proportion, the perfect adjustment, and consummate glory of the majestic whole.

For our own part, we can never listen with patience to those who delight in depreciating —(to intimate the want of intellectual power always does depreciate)—the few nobly great men who live on the pages of the world, to teach us, when despairing of the onward destiny of our race, that there have been some who have dared to be honest under all circumstances, and who have retained their benignity and love of mankind when philonthropy became a reproach and a byeword. History will regard Lafayette as one of those immortal benefactors of our race, who have stretched their arms beyond one generation to embrace the children of centuries in advance—a living model of goodness in every age. There the honesty that rose to the dignity of heroism, and the moderation which in classic story would be dignified as the loftiest philosophy, will leave unquestioned the greatness of Lafayette.

A meeting of the Common Council is called this afternoon, to express the sentiments of the city upon this solemn occasion.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

U. States ship United States,
Port of Toulon, May, 6, 1834.

"In a hasty letter on the 2nd inst* which I then supposed would be the last I should write to you from this port, I gave you the outline of the melancholy affair of our salute on the King's birth day—and the copy of a letter from Captain Ballard to the Baron Freycinet, Prefect of Marine, on the subject.

I have another opportunity of transmitting a letter, and seize a moment, this morning, before we leave Toulon for Genoa, to say, that the reply of the Admiral to Captain Ballard was highly satisfactory in every respect except in reference to the subscription for the families of the killed and wounded, made on board the Constellation and United States. The object of this seemed to be misunderstood—and. though pronounced "noble and generous" the acceptance of it was declined.

The circumstance led to a second letter from our commander, of which also, as you have the beginning of the correspondence, I will furnish you a copy.

U S. Frigate, United States.
Ronds of Toulon, May 2, 1834

Sir:—I am this moment in possession of your letter of the morning.

It has made me most happy by the strong assurance it contains, that "*the whole body of the Navy at Toulon*" are convinced of the sorrow that fills our hearts, at the deplorable accident of yesterday, as well by the generous admission, that the event we mourn "is the effect of one of those fatal circumstances which are independent of any will."

I beg leave, again to offer you the assurance, that the gunner, through whose negligence the sad accident occurred, (and who being a Warrant Officer can only be punished by the sentence of a court-marstial) is now under arrest; and shall be brought to trial, as soon as it is my good fortune to fall in with the Commander in Chief of our squadron in the Mediterranean.

On the subject of the thousand francs intended to be placed in your hands for distribution, by the generous sons of the ocean under my command, I beg to assure you sir, that it has nothing to do with indemnification; it is the voluntary outpouring of generous spirits, sorrowing for the consequences of an accident over which they had no control, and which they would have laid down their lives to have prevented.

It is not to indemnify, and has no reference to compensation; but it is to alleviate, if possible, for a time at least, the sorrows of a widowed heart; to supply the wants of the orphan, and to soften the pillows of the aged and dependant, who may mourn a loss we cannot replace.

In requesting you, sir, to be the channel of this distribution, their only desire is to afford him who has won the applause of the brave; an opportunity of enjoying another gratification in blessing the afflicted.

I have the honour to be, with perfect respect,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY E. BALLARD.

Captain in the U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate United States.

To admiral, the Baron Frycinet, Prefect of Marine, at Toulon, &c. &c.

Since the receipt of this communication, indeed immediately afterwards, the Prefect, attended by a full staff, has paid a friendly visit, and partaken of a *dejeuner a la fourchette* with Capt. Ballard; and every thing is restored to an amicable and kind footing. The contribution, however, has not been accepted for the families of the sufferers.

The accident which has befallen us, is far from being without example in the French Navy itself. Even the Captain of the Suffron say, it has occured on board his own ship—and a Lieutenant, whom I have met, admits that it happens within seven years he has known the same thing to take place on board vessels to which he was at the time attached—and it is well known that on one occasion an entire salute of *balls* was fired into a palace of the Viceroy of Sicily, by French vessels at Palermo.

*This letter unfortunately, has not yet come to hand.

From the Gazette and Watchman.

No. 1.

ON LIME.

In introducing to the public the subject of the important article of *Lime*, as a manure, I presume I need scarcely solicit, at least of the agriculturalist, a perusal of a few remarks upon a topic that is so closely allied to their interests, and one that I may say, is indispensable to the effectual improvement of the lands of our country. In treating upon this subject I propose to touch also upon the other manures in common use, and shew their affinity and importance, as well as comparative effects with Lime.

Lime having been but recently introduced into the State of Delaware, south of the Christiana creek; comparatively little can be said experimentally, of its effect upon our soil generally; enough however, has been used to fairly test its qualities and the susceptability of our soil to be acted upon by it. Experiments have been made by some of the most enterprising farmers in the neighborhood of St. Georges, which has not only proved the permanent importance of Lime to the soil, but its immediate effects. And the result of their experiments on the great variety of soil, that this section of the State affords, is such, that almost all unite in pronouncing it, not only the most effectual manure, but one that is indispensable to the permanent improvement of the various soils met with there. This circumstance, and results, have convinced those who have made them, that Lime is the cheapest manure that can be used in the extensive improvement of our lands.

In treating upon this subject I propose giving the chemical history and action of Lime, its adaptation to various soils, and several experiments that go to confirm its utility.

The *Lime Stone* found in various parts of the United States, is the natural form of Lime, and is called *carbonate of Lime*, it consists of fifty-five parts, out of the hundred, of Lime, and about forty-two parts carbonic acid. In this state it has been tried as a manure, but not found to answer much purpose. The mode in which it is prepared for the various uses to which it is so effectually applied, is by burning. By the process of burning, it looses its carbonic acid, and what remains is pure *Lime*, commonly called *quick Lime*. Quick Lime possesses a caustic property, speedily decomposes vegetable and animal fibre, and is soluble in water. By its peculiar attraction for carbonic acrd, it absorbs from the atmosphere, moisture, and falls into powder, or the same if water is poured upon it. It is then what is called hydrate of Lime and consists in weight of about one third water and two thirds Lime; but when long exposed to the air, the water is expelled, carboic acid takes its place and a corbonate of Lime is again formed. In this state it is called mild Lime and has no solvent action upon animal or vegetable remains. But in process of becoming converted from quick Lime, to mild Lime, it renders matter which was before comparatively inert, nutrative; and as char-coal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes at the same time converted into carbonate of Lime. When Lime, whether freshly burut or recently slacked, is mixed with any moist fibrous vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the Lime and the vegetable matter and they form a kind of compost together, of which a part is usually soluble in water,

Powdered Lime Stone, gypsum, marls or chalk, have no action of this kind upon vegetable matter; by their action they prevent the too rapid decomposition of substances already dissolved, but they have no tendency to form soluble out of insoluble matter. It is evident from these circumstances that the operation of *quick Lime, marl and gypsum*, (or plaster) depends upon principles entirely different.

Quick Lime in being applied to land, tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that it contains, into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution, so as to render it a proper food for plants, and also to correct or neutralize any heterogeneous materials in the soil: such as mineral, or saline acids, or any impurities communicated by an ordinary manure. In what is called sour land, a top dressing of Lime will neutralize the acid matter; by which process, the acids are not only neutralised, but vegetable and other soluble substances present are rendered capable of being converted by the influence of the atmosphere and moisture into nutriment for plants.

All experiments yet made render it probable that the food of plants as it is taken up from the soil, is imbibed by the extremities of the roots. Hence as the extremities of the roots contain no visible opening; we may conclude, that the food which they imbibe must be in a state of solution first; and in fact the carbonaceous matter in all active manures is in such a state of combination as to be soluble in water whenever a beneficial effect is obtained.

The power of soils to absorb water from air is a prominent feature in their fertility; when this power is great the plant is supplied with moisture in dry seasons; and the effect of evaporation in the day is counteracted by the absorption of aqueous vapour from the atmosphere by the interior parts of the soil durin the day, and by both the exterior and in terior during the night.

The stiff clays which take up the greatest quantity of wter when poured upon them, are not the soils which absorb most moisture from the atmosphere in dry weather. They cake and present only a small surface to the air; and vegetation on them is burnt up as readily as on sands. The soils that are most efficient in supplying the plant with water by atmospheric absorption, are those in which there is a due mixture of sand, finely divided clay, and carbonate of Lime, with some animal or vegetable matter, and which are so loose and light as to be freety permeable to the atmosphere. This is one of the important actions of Lime, as also vegefable manures, they give absorbent powers to the soil without increasing its tenacity. The fertility of a soil is always in proportion to its power of absorbing moisture from he atmosphere. Water is absolutely necessary to the economy of vegetation in its elastic and fluid state, and it is evident that water-forms by far the greatest part of the sap of plants, and enters either itsself or its elements largely into the constitution of their organs and solid production. It is not devoid of use even in its solid form; snow and ice are bad conductors of heat; and when the ground is covered with snow, or the surface of the soil or of water is faozen, the roots or bulbs of the plants beneath are protected by the congealed water from the influence of the atmosphere, the temperature of which is very much below the freezing point, and this water becomes the first nourishment of the plant in early spring. The expansion of water duaing its congelation, at which time its volume increases one twelfth, and its contraction of bulb during a thaw, tends to pulverize the soil; to seperate its parts from each other, and to make it more permeable to the influence of the air.

Quick Lime when it becomes mild, operates in the same manner that *marl* or *plaster* dose, but in the process of becoming mild it prepares soluble out of insoluble matter, which is the great advantage that quick lime possesses over powdered Lime Stone, marl, plaster, &c. as upon its introduction, on the soil in its fresh burnt state, it immediately unites with the vegetable fibrous matter there met with, and, the chemical process of decomposition immediately commences; soluble is prepared out of insoluble matter and the power and benefit is obtained, and as it becomes mild by this first useful process it becomes an earthly ingredient, and in the process of this combination and chemical change, it becomes more perfctly diffused and better incorporated, than if introduced into the soil in its mild or subcarbonated state, by artificial means.

It is upon this circumstance and effect, that the valuable operation of quick lime in the preparation of *wheat crops* depends; especially where a clover sod, or any soil well supplied with rooty, fibrous, vegetable matter is to be used. The immediate effects of Lime are more sensibly realised by its introduction into the soil, by spreading it as early as possible upon the *sod*, or upon the *oats stubble* immediately after harvest, on the ground designed for wheat—several weeks, or even three or four months would not be too long, to apply it to this kind of surface, before ploughing for the wheat crop; and if an immediate and powerful effect is desired on the first crop of wheat and clover, apply, as far as your means will justify, a light diessing of manure, which should in all cases be spread and ploughed under, immediately after being carted out.

The immediate benefits to be derived from introducing lime on the *corn crop*, I believe, are owing principally to its effects in relation to adsorption of moisture from the atmosphere; it certainly has not that opportunity of preparing soluable out of insoluble matter, as when suffered to remain longer in the soil undisturbed; by the process of tilling corn, it is frequently stirred up and exposed to the surface,—thereby facilitating evaporation, and interfering with the chemical process going on in converting the hitherto useless vegetaple matter into a useful manure: by the exposure to the surface, the volatile parts of the new compound are discharged.

The efficacy of a dressing of mild or *slacked Lime* is proportionate to the deficiency of calcareous matter in the natural soil. All soils which do not effervesce with acids are improved by mild lime, and sandy soils more particularly than clays. The deficiency of calecareous matter in sandy soils being much greater than in other soils, the mild lime will form an important earthly ingredient, necessary to their proper texture, beiog adding to its capacity for absorption. Sols composed principally of sands, might be injured by the use of quicklime, because they may contain much vegetable manure already solnable by the agency of moisture and natural heat. Quicklime is disposed to unite with the soluable matter of dead plants, destitue of woody fidre, before the latter could have benefited the soil, and thus forms a compound insoluable in water. Consequently I would advise the use of *mild* or *fallen Lime* on sandy soils. The expense would be comparatively small and the benefit very great—after the componant parts of the soil were altered and improved by the use of the slacked lime, and the soil become impregnated with the roots of clover or other grass;—then the use of from 30 to 40 bushels of quicklime to the acre, would at once create a permanant and strong soil, converted from a bed of sand into the tenacity of a rich loam. A reverse process is effected by the use of quicklime on heavy clay or sour soilc they are mede much lighter; their absorbeot powers increased, and become much more productive.

J. N. S.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 10.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, viz.

For the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerks in the office of the Commissionor, five thousand dollars.

For compensation for the Messenger, seven hundred dollars.

For office contingencies, eight hundred dollars.

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as authorized by law, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For the clerk in the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, one thousand dollars.

For pay of subagents, as allowed by law, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters and translators, employed at the several superintendencies and agencies, eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies under the orders of the War Department, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by the act of eighteen hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron and coal, and for other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith shops, one thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For holding a treaty with the Wyandot Indins, one thousand dollars.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, 18th June, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Horrible transaction.—We have been politely favored by a gentleman of this city, with the following extract of a letter, containing an account of a horrible and heart rending scene that occurred in Louisville, Kentucky.—*Baltimore Chron.*

"LOUISVILLE, June 12, 1834.

"Do not believe every idle tale you may hear about the health of this city. It was never healthier at this season—there is not a case of the Cholera that I have heard of. The reason which induces me to be particular in making this statement is this:—You may recollect the widow Buckner, who lived on a corner lot that run from Green to Jefferson street on First street. She had a daughter married to Mr. Deander Clark, the Sunday night after you left here. On Monday morning two of the party died, and several more were taken sick, and it made no small stir about town—a great noise was raised about the cholera, and it put the whole city in gloom; business down to nor thing.

I never saw such a time in my life. I was really affraid we were going to have a real scourge. Well, on Tuesday morning three more of the family died, and were all buried at once. They were taken to the Methodist Church, where an address was delivered suitable to the solemnity of the occasion. So many dying in one family, and no sickness elsewhere, began to excite suspicion. On Wednesday morning there were ten of the family dead.—This created such a panic that the friends of the family caused the bodies to be examined, when, behold, it was discovered that they had all been poisoned by the negroes, who had taken the occasion of the wedding, when all were busy to do the deed, supposing that it would pass undiscovered. They have all been secured in jail, to await their trial.

PATRIOT DOLLARS.

The Lords Commissioners of the British Treasury, having caused an assay to be made at the Mint, of the weight and fineness of the coins of the South American States, and having found that they are "in every respect as valuable, or rather better in weight and fineness, than the dollars coined in Mexico before the separation of that country from Spain, and commonly known under the name of Pillared Dollars"—have directed, that in future these coins shall be received "in the negotiation of Debills and otherwise in the Commissariat Department, and in all payments to the Army and Navy issue," indiscriminately with other foreign coins, at the same rate as has been fixed upon the old Spanish pillared dollars.

The editor of the New York Constellation, in speaking of the present fashion of ladies' dresses, says—"They are like the Dutchman's rope—*'a leetle too short at both ends.'*"

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