During breakfast the conversation turned on the delights offriendship. On taking his leave, M Schustler said to her, wil you are not displeased with the acquaintance of one who feels for you more than a common interest, I will presume, madam, to solicit the happiness of receiving yourtmy house, at this hour to morrow.

"Your invitation sir, is so Haltering, and its manner so persuasive, that I cannot refuse to accept it."

Left alone to herself, Madame Saulnier began to examine the state of her heart, as regarded her new lover. She did not pretend to resist or to dissemble her feelings She often said to herself, as she has acknowledged, "I came hither as a treache rous seducer, and lo! I am myself seduced " The change she underwent, in consequence of her new attachment, was no less sincere and permanent than it was sudden. She became ashanied of the partishe had been bribed to act, and of the odious commission with which the was charged. I wish to be contented with myself. I will not therefore consent to be the instrument of deceiving this generous and nobleminded man I will to morrow disclose to him, who I am and what I have been."

She was received by Mons. Schustler, as if she had been an angel sent from heaven. He presented to her his young daughter, and rapturously exclaimed, e-behold madam, the child, which, before I had seen you, wa to me the dearest object on earth. Hereaf-ter, when I see you together, I shall consider that in you all the blessings of this world are united " Madam Saulnier overwhelmed the child with caresses. It may be sup-posed they were sincere, for she fondly ima-gined in the delirium of her feelings, that she was lavishing them on the father had fully resolved to open her whole heart to her amiable neighbour in the evening, when the moment arrived, her heart failed her. In one of her letters to Paris she thus expresses herself. "In the absence of M. Schustler, I feel the courage and intrepidity of a lion, as if I could freely disclose to him all my failings, and all my various in trigues, but in his presence I am no longer the same creature, my fortitude forsakes me, and I am unable to think of any thing but

For two long months did our lovers re main in this perplexing state of uncertainty. At length the importunity of Mr. chustler produced an ecclaircissement this distressing dilemma. One day after dancer, having expressed to her in the most animated terms, the sincerity of his passion, he continued:

"If my lovely friend be as free as myself; if her heart own no engagement; and if person and fortune are not despised, let her trankly avow her sentiments. If they be propitious to my wishes, she shall in two days become my wife, the mother of my child, and the author of my happi-

"Before I reply to your generous and honourable proposal, permit me, my dear friend, to untold to you my whole heart: are you not afraid of regretting your choice? Do you know who I am?"

"Hold, madam; only suffer me to ask if you are freefrom any engagement." Most assuredly I am, as free as the

"Have you no dislike to my person? May not my young daughter appear to you a troublesome charge?"

"Your daughter a charge! I will be to

her the most affectionate of mothers. And as for you my dear Schustler, I will no longer pretend to conceal my sentiments.

I candidly confess that I love you."
"And I," rapturously exclaimed the transported lover, "I adore, I idolize you. In the meantime, I want no further confes sions, no more acknowledgments. you are about to say is intended to recommend yourself to my esteem, you may spare yourself the trouble; nothing can make me love you more sincerely than I now do. It on the contrary you have been guilty of in-discretions, it will be useless for me to know them. Nothing can lessen the aident pas-sion I feel for you. Thou lovely object of all my wishes, I desired only the confession of one secret; that most precious one has escaped you; I am satisfied."

Eight days after this she received the hand of M. Schustler at the foot of the al. been charged by the French government She spoke of the author of the manu-

script, and of his arrest, as of a circum-stance which had come to her knowledge by mere accident.
"What!" said her husband, "have you

then heard of my friend's misfortune? I too was exposed to the most imminent danger by that cursed business. It was to me he confided the fatal manuscript only a few days before his arrest, but on the first intimation of his seizure I committed it to the

His wife made no further inquiries: she immediately wrote to the principal agent concerned in her mission, acquainted him with the circumstance, and assuring him that his imperial that his imperial majesty might make himself perfectly easy in regard to this affair she had then ascertained that the memoria had been destroyed, and the emperor had nothing to fear.

Under various pretences she excused berself to her employers for not returning to France, having found, as she said in Bohemia a degree of happiness which her own country could not afford her.

Her confidential friend in Paris, who is now blind and residuez with her, was disposed to the confidential friend in Paris, who is not the confidential friend in Paris, which was not the confidential fr

now blind and residing with her, was directed to dispose of all the effects of Aladanie Schustler; and she executed her order with fidelity. It was from this friend that most of the particulars of this singular adventure have been obtained.

Thus was happily terminated an affair comminenced under auspices not the most favourable to the parties concerned-and thus a lovely and accomplished lady, who had long regretted her aberrations from the paths of virtue, was restored to the enjoy-

ment of respect and happiness.

Yet it makes one shudder to think how ruinous might have been the consequences To introduce a woman, of whose life and character he knew nothing, to be the part ner of his home and tortunes, was highly culpable, especially as she was to act as mother to a beloved child. The choice of a husband or wife is the most serious cir-cumstance of our lives: the blindings of passion often rendered us wretched to the end of our days, when we perhaps leate a numerous offspring still suffering under the

calamitics our folly created.

Late French paper.

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE.

The following extracts from letters, will be read with pleasure by all who take ah interest in our revolutionary history, and in the character and feelings of such worthics the revolution as General Bloomfield and Colonel Orden. It may be well to mention in order to illustrate the reverence in which he marquis La Fayette continues to hold the memory of Washington, that the im-pression upon the seal of the letters, is a beautiful and correct likeness of the Ameri can hero, surrounded by a glory -N. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from the Marquis La Fayette to Isaae Cox Barnet, esq Jersey, consul general of the U. States at

· Le Grange, Aug. 28th, 1822. "You have reminded me of times, cir-cumstances and names, ever gratifying to my recollection. Col. Ogden and his regi-ment have been my beloved companions in war, particularly a picked company of light infantry under Capt. Ogden, the 'colonel' brother, who haveshared with me the most interesting toils of the revolutionary war. I enclose a letter to my old brother officer Gen. Bloomfield."

Copy of a letter from the Marquis La Fa veite to Gen Joseph Bloomfield, of Bur

lington, New Jersey: "Le Grange, 28th Ang 1822. My Dear Sir,-I avail myself of the op-ortunity offered by Mr Barnet, to remine you of an old brother soldier, who finds in his own heart, a right of reciprocity upon your affectionate remembrance. Our patriotic toils and friendly union in the army have been to me a happy time, the dear re collection of which fills me with sentiments of love and regret for our departed com panions, and of the tenderest attachment for those who survive. I am sure, my dear general, you will with affection receive these lines and sympathize in my feelings. Let me hear from you. Remember me to your comrades, and believe me forever

Your constant friend, LA FAYETTE." [The capt. Ogden spoken of, is col Aaron Ogden, of Elizabethtown, N J. formerly governor of the state]

THE PEACOCK'S CREW.

We regret to learn, that the sickness of the crew of the Peacock makes rapid progress. We understand that six new cases were added to those on Craney Island, yes terday, making 15 since the arrival of the ship, and that the whole number now sick Dr. Cowdry was ordered to the Island on Sunday to assist Dr Williamson Three deaths have taken place on the sland, and our navy will long regret one of them, Dr. Trevett, who died on Monday of black vomit .- Norfolk Beacon, Nov. 5 Accounts to Thursday last state the crev to be improving in health But one deat

had occurred since the above was written. THRESHING MACHINE.

From Friday's Farmer. Oak Hill, Sept. 20th, 1822. S. Skinner, esq. Dear Sir.

Permit me Sir, to mention a threshing machine which was invented by Seth Bal low, of Maine, and lately brought here by two gentlemen of the state of Maine. "Copy of a certificate obtained upon the

machine being viewed in operation
"The undersigned have seen a wheat machine in operation, now in the possessi on of Major Swett and Pumpilly, for which Seth Ballow obtained a patent, and are of opinion that it is a valuable improvement on any thing of the kind we have ever met with It is more simple in its construction upon a cheaper plan, and better adapted to the purpose of farmers in general, inasmuch as it is within the means of those of small capital as well as large From the experiment made in our presence, we farther certify that, it separates the grain from the

nary mode of threshing. J. Bawley, Jacob Ish R. H. Little, Geo. B. Whiting, Ariss Buckner, Charles Lewis, W. J. Weldon, Edmund Tyler. Samuel Halley. Francis Strebling

A thorough conviction that this machine will be of great importance to the agricul-tural interest of our country, induces me to trouble you upon the subject. My impression is, that the machine is fully comtent to thresh 100 bushels per day, with three hands and one horse, and may be enlarged so as to do 150 busnels per day, with great ease to two horses and four hands.

I remain Sir, With sentiments of respect, &c.

WILLIAM BENTON.

&c. WILLIAM BEST OF President Monroe's farm, Loudoun county

From the same. CORN CROP. Cecil county, Maryland, September 26th, 1822.

John S. Skinner, esq.

Dear Sir—The farmers in this country have taken the fodder from their corn, and can now judge more particularly and ex-actly what they will make—and after all our fears about the drought, there will be more corn than was anticipated, and indeed more than an average crop—more than has been made in this county for many years; and I hope that other sections of the country may be as agreeably disappointed.
Your friend,
B. F. M.

BEACH GRASS. The Agricultural Society of Charleston have passed a resolution to procure from Massachusetts a quantity of plants of Beach grass, for the purpose of attempting its cultivation on the sea-board, as a defence of the soil from injury by tides and storms.

BALTIMORE

PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly .- From the American Farmer.)

White wheat, \$1 30 to 135-Red do. \$1 18to 1 25-Rye, 70 to 75 cts.-Corn, 62 to 65 cts.-Dats, 35 to 37 1 2 cts.-Beans, \$1 25 to 1 37 1 2- Peas, black eved, 65 to 70 cts - Clover seed, \$9-Whiskey, 35 to 36 ets .- Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts .- Peach do. 70 to 75 cts.—Herrings, No 1, \$3 62 1-2 -No. 2, \$3 37 1-2-Shad, trimmed, \$8.

Maryland Tobacco continues very dull-prices have not Varied for several weeks past. Nov. 8.

THE WALKING HORSE.

The engine which conveys coals from the Orrell pits, drag twenty wagons, each con taining upwards of a ton. The people in the neighbourhood emphatically call it the walking horse;" and certainly, from the description of a friend, it bears no little re semblance to a living animal. The engine being on the high pressure principle, superabundant steam is emitted at each stroke with a noise something similar to the hard breathing or snorting of a horse—the escaping steam representing the breath of his nostrile, and the deception altogether aided by the regular motion of the engine on altogether of the engine beam, and the rapidity of motion which pre ludes minute observation. In the assent the rate is about four miles an hour, and, or

level ground, from five to six
On Wednesday last, a highly interesting experiment was made with a machine, constructed by Messrs. Fenton, Murray and Wood, of this place, under the direction of Mr. John Blenkinsop, the patentee, for th or the use of horses in the conveyance of coals on the iron rail way, from the mine of J. C. Branding, Esq. at Middleton, to Leeds. The machine is, in fact, a steam engine of four horses' power, which, with the assistance of cranks turning a cog wheel and iron cogs, placed at one side of the rail way, is capable of moving when lightly loaded, at the speed of ten miles an hour. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the machine ran from the coal-staith to the top of Hunslet moor, where six, and afterwards eight wagons of coals, each weighing 3 1-4 tons, were hooked to the back part. With this immense weight, to which, as it approached this town, was superadded about fifty of the spectators mounted upon the wagons, it set off on its return to the coalstaith, and performed the journey, a dis-tance of about a mile and a half, principally on a dead level, in twenty three minutes without the slightest accident. The experiment, which was witnessed by thousands of spectators, was crowned with complete suc-cess; and when it is considered that this in-vention is applicable to all 'rail roads, and that upon the works of Mr. Brandon alone, the use of fifty horses will be d spensed with and the corn necessary for the consumption of at least two hundred men saved, we cannot forhear to hail the invention as of vast public utility, and to rank the inventor amongst the benefactors of his country."

[Leeds Mercury.

BUONAPARTE'S OPINION

In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practised towards me, was to gain my consent to effect this object I would not consent, foreseeing that the equi-librium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia The greatest part of her population are Greeks, who you may say are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are Eng land, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Rus-sia to engage her assistance by giving her Servia, and other provinces bordering upon the Austrian dominions, reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England may ever be allied with sincerity, will be in order to preven this. But even this alliance would not avail France, England, and Prussia united can any time effect it .- A Voice from St. Helena

CUMMING AND M'DUFFIE. By last night's western mail, we are in formed that these gentlemen met on day morning last, at the Arsenal, near Au gusta. They had taken their positions, and the words "are you ready," given by Mr. M'Duffie's second (who had drawn the choice and station) when M'Duffie was in the act of raising his pistol, but finding his was in error, and at once perceiving the disadvantages under which he would labour by lowering and again raising at the word fire, cried out "stop"! at the instant the word fire"! had been prohounced, at the word 'fire': nad been pronounced, at the time M'Duffiethrowing his body out of the line of his position, and thereby avoiding Col. Cumming's ball, which had been shot at the word "fire"! We further understand that neither party, attached censure to the other-as the one (Col. C.) was perfectly within the rules, and the other (Mr. M'Duf fie) unprepared, either on account of a desire to fire quick, or from some objection the Colonel, which he afterwards insisted was incorrect, and in this plea steadily re fused to persevere in the combat, until the Colonel (was was unwilling to assume any other position) was obliged to consent to references, which is to decide whether or not his position was correct, after which it is presumed the contest will be again renewed. [Savannah Republican, 25th ult.

The Planters Bank of Savannah was er tered by robbers on Friday night, the 18th ult. who rifled all the drawers of \$250. The vault remained untouched It was expected the bank was entered with false keys,

LAW IN OHIO.

Two men were recently tried in Huron county (Ohio.) for the offence of tarring and feathering a third person, and fined by and reathering a till of person, and that the Court seventy five cents each. The man who suffered had abandoned his family and betaken himself to other women, ly and betaken nimsen to other and and his two neighbours had taken upon the distribute that justice which themselves to distribute that justice the law does not provide for similar offend-

Frederick town, Md. Nov. 6. Abraham Shriver, Action on the case, vs. in Frederick County Samuel Barnes. Gourt for a libel.

The defendant, by his counsel, comes ino court and confesses a judgment for costs and being advised thereto by them, acknowledges that the testimony, as developed, acquits the Judge of the charges of corrup-tion in the discharge of his official duties, supposed to be contained in the publication signed "Franklin" which appeared in the Political Examiner of the 16th Aug. 1820, and on which the present action is founded.
SAMUEL BARNES. November 4, 1822.

INTERMENTS. The report of interments at New-Orleans on the 7th Oct. was 20-on the 8th 61 Warpland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1822

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Every succeeding day seems to add to the interest of this election. The numerous friends of the persons nominated for the exalted station of president are forming new parties throughout the country, and are busily employed in organizing and preparing themselves for the mighty contest writer of no mean abilites, has been en gaged for sometime past in publishing a se ies of numbers in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette, recommending to the people of the west the Honourable HENRY CLAY, as a suitable person to be chosen to the presilency. He urges them to make ch this gentleman on the ground that Mr ('lay is an able and strenuous advocate and friend of internal improvements and domes tic manufactures, and consequently the man who would be most likely to fulfil their views and wishes. With these, the author endeavours to identify those of New Jersey, &c. He tells the people, that Mr. Clay "is the founder of the only great national improvement undertaken by the general government," and that "he devised the plan by which the Cumberland road was extended to the Ohio river." Without giving an opinion of the merits of Mr. Clay of the calculations of his western friends we will extract a few short paragraphs from the fourth essay of the writer, to shew our readers the impressions which exist in Ohio, Kentucky, &c. as to what course will be pursued by the northern state when they shall he called to vote upon this important question.

New York looks to the west as the source of her future wealth and glory. Our growth will add to her commerce and increase her greatness. Already she looks upon us with peculiar concern, and as she nas no candidate of her own, she will seek one in the west, whose feelings and princi ples lead to the promotion of that policy in which are centered all her brightest hopes She cannot hesitate-Her interest is identi

"New England can have no objection to the success of Henry Clay's pretensions, except so far as it may interfere with more favoured claims. He is the advocate of home manufactures, in which she abounds and for a long time he has been anxiously striving to open to her trade, on the most favourable terms, the rich countries of Spanish America. In no one point are his prin

fied with your's, and she will follow you

ciples or his interest hostile to her's."
"New Jersey and Pennsylvania have a pe culiar interest in both internal improve ments and home manufactures. The same policy which would meet the hopes and the wants of Ohio, would extend its benign in

THE SHOW AND FAIR. Extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

"Easton, Md. Nov. 9th, 1822. The great Cattle Show and Fair No. 3, was concluded in this town yesterday. It was well attended. There were between three and four thousand persons present, the great body of whom were intelligent, practical farmers They were men made capable by experience of communicating valuable information to each other. Exhibitions which have a tendency to bring together so large a number of the husbandmen of the state must, in a very short time, effect important improvements in her agriculture.

I will not attempt to give you an account of the variety of fine animals exhibited, or of the newly invented implements, and articles of domestic manufacture. This is a whose report will shortly be laid before the public."

DEDICATION.

The Masonic Hall in the city of Balti nore, is to be dedicated on Thursday the 28th instant. The members of the Maronic order throughout the state are invited to

From the Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Journal.
NATIONAL POLITICS. As far as the election of President is con ceined, new parties appear to be forming, and the lines of separation to be more distinctly marked. A considerable number of papers have within the last month arranged themselves decisively under the banners of different leaders. It now appears that Mr. Crawford is the favourite candidate of a very active, if not a very numerous party spread widely through the union. The following papers have engaged zealously in his support: the Boston Statesman, the New York National Advocate, the American Sentinel, Philadelphia, the Washington City Gazette, and we may add the National Intelligencer. The cause of Mr. Adams is intelligencer. The cause of Mr. Adams is supported at present chiefly by the Boston Chronicle and Patriot, and the Essex Register. The National Gazette appears to favour it: but on the whole preserves a wary neutral ty The Richmond Enquirer (the oracle of Virginia) is disposed to lend its oracle of Virginia) is disposed to lend its aid to a western candidate; and if Mr Clay should have any chance of success, would probably support him; at present it inclines to Mr. Crawford. The Kentucky Argus has already declared in favour of Mr. Clay. Mr. Calhoun has the Franklin Gazette, and the Washington Republican. A number of other papers have given indications, more or less decisive, of their party attachment.

A PICTURE. The following lively picture will convey an idea of the flourishing village of Ro-chester, N. Y. which occupies a site not

many years ago a wilderness:
Our streets, says the Rochester Republi can, are crowded with hand casts and coaches, waggons loaded with fruit, pork, flour; and stone for the aqueduct, and other things suited to these days of economy, and rye coffee; and our side walks at lined with tops, fiddlers, merchants and matrons, attornies and constables, old men matrons, attornies and consisbles, old men and maidens, labourers and dandies. We have, moreover, dancing masters from France, singing masters from London, singing misses from Dublin, mapping masters, school-masters and writing masters, from "parts unknown," and tin pedlars from Connecticut; and our taverns are filled with hand bills recommending Solomon Southwick for governor. Southwick for governor.

From the Salem Register.

4. DOMEST (C.MANUFACTURES)
The rapid advantament of our maked, tures to properly and permanent; will but the aid of exorbitant pretecting date or any thing like a forced growth, it as a ject of pleasing reflection. The rail is absolute independence of the cannity even not be said to he accomplished, so long she was dependent on foreign nations for most every article of dress and domestic us which the faduatry of our own citizen. which the industry of our own citize could so easily supply, and the raw main could so easily supply sup ace raw mater als for which our country produces in abu-dance. We are informed by the Centin-that the Waltham factory, in which 70 8,000 spindles are employed, last year yield ed a profit of thirty per cent to its prop tors, and in the present year, although operations have been much severe drought, the last semi-annual dividend was 12 1-2 per ct. We are hippy, that the late rains have so repends operations have been much retarded by the are again in operation at this establishme "The proprietors of this extensive intation," says the Centinel, "practice and says the Centinel, "practice on good old maxim, Live and let live give high salaries, and command high

vices, and all the improvements of

and application. We add, with pleasu that we have heard southern merchai

confess, that they can purchase the fin cotton cloths of Waltham cheaperthant

mitation cloths, which have been sentfre

the mammoth manufactories of Englandt

supercede them, and which, that they ma

are thickened with flour. We are gladalig

that our Middlesex farmers admit, that the

establishment has increased the value

have the appearance of Yankee fabr

property in Waltham, very essentially,"
We have lately witnessed the activity ar apparent prosperity of several extensi the adjoining counties. At Andorer, when several manufactories of cottons sattine and flannels, are already in operation, two or three additional factories, on a large scale are erecting, one of them of stone for the manufacture of flannels, owned by Messr Chases, of Salem, Mass .-

There are now for sale at some of or stores flannels of a beautiful fabric, man factured at Andover. At Chelmsford, near Patucket Falls, two large sattinet manufactures. tories are in operation; others are erecting among which is a very extensive one for printing of calicoes; and a canal has been cut to communicate with the Middle canal; several new houses and stores have been erected in the vicinity, and the pla presents a most animating scene of indust There are likewise established in Chele ford, extensive glass and powder manufac

A large manufactory for broad cloths nearly completed at Salmon's Falls, miles from Portsmouth, N. H. This pla says the Portsmouth Journal, but one ye since presented a rude and uninteresti appearance; it now presents the appearance of a prosperous village. The new brichuildings are, one 84 by 44 feet 4 stories is front and 6 in rear, for carding and spinning another 60 by 31, 4 stories for weaving dressing and fulling, capable of making 20, yards of superfine broadcloth a day; a thire 60 by 31, 2 stories, for dying, &c. There is a farm of 50 acres belonging to the establishment. lishment. - The dam constructed near ti new building is 255 feet in length: a su stantial bridge has been built over the street and a new road cut. There are also belong ing to the establishment, in active opera-tion, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, oil-mill, ful-ling-mill, and a large smithery; also a large new brick store, three dwelling houses, clothier's shop, 3 work shops, and 3 barn This great establishment belongs to an e terprising individual of Portsmouth. Twater privileges in its neighbourhood w afford sites for 14 factories as large as a in the United States, and a sufficient wat power at all seasons in the year.

An extensive manufacturing establis ment, we learn is to he formed at Ipswic by an association at Boston: This plan oy an association at Doston: This piece presents great advantages for such establish ments, from its position, and the never tailing stream that intersects the town, and whoult not that its prosperity, will be greatlenhanced, should a number of flourishin manufactories be established within its li

The rate of exchange between this cou try and England has effected much for the manufacturing interest; in addition to the the spirit of patriotism generally press among the people, inciting them to an couragement of American industry and genuity; the increasing skill of our manufacturers, and the great improvements di covered in the American goods, conspiret unon a fit as we hope, beyond the reach of foreig competition.

> LOST CHILD. APPLEFORD'S CASE.

At the term of the Supreme Judic Court in this town last week, was tried extraordinary case of Stephen Appleson who was indicted for assault and batter false imprisonment and abduction of Re Ames. a child aged three years and a months, the daughter of Daniel and Ma Ames, of Sangerville.
It appeared, that on the sixth day of Jun

last, Mrs. Ames had sent her child a she distance through a small wood to carry to well to the next neighbours; and that sh watched the child till she had passed thr the wood, and drew near the house which she was sent, since which no pers had seen her. The child not returning, the neighbourhood and people of the adjoint towns were alarmed, and indefatigat search made, both in the wood, streams country for several miles round, witho any success. No intelligence was obtain till Angust, about eleven weeks after the loss of the child, when Appleford was four in Hallowell, having in his possession in Hallowell, having in his possession in child answering the general description that which had been lost. Air. Ames went to Hallowell for the child, but perceived that she had short hair instead of long, and not readily discerning a certain scar on hand, without much further examination. he immediately came back without ber, be lieving it not to be his child. A jew 4s7 alterwards, at the pressing solicitation of the wife, the child was sent for and broog!

to Sangerville. The person who went to fetch her, test fied that in reply to his questions, she some times called her name Mary Clifford, times times Mary Stafford, and sometimes Rat Ames; but that Appleford told her that he name was Sally Appleford. She also can ed the house to which she was sent on th sixth of June, and said that Appleford wi not her father. On being brought by house in Sangervilla where a number of

persons of both sexus were, assembled, and a ring formed, being reked which was her mother, she stretched out her hands to-wards Mrs Ames, and asked to go to her. But it appeared that she had on the road alled several middle need women mother, and say two elderly ones grandmother. called several middle agen women mother, and one or two elderly ones grandmother. The mother testified to the occasional painful doubts and misgivings of her mind when she first saw the child, and for a few days after; but said that she was now as confident that it was her own, and loved it with as much intensity of affection as any other of her offspring. "She identified it by other of her offspring. She identified it by its age, size, expression of countenance, colour of the hair and and complexion; by a wart on the left, has a small scar of inculation for the kine per counting the countenance of a bile on the left hip, blight scars of a cald on the breast and abdomen, and some content of a burn on the left hand. She ginttraces of a burn on the lett hand. She testified that soon after her return, the child recognised her former clothing and playrecognised her former crotting and play-things, some of which, viz some bits of ca-licose, she accurately picked out of a larger parel, leaving the rest as not her swn; that on seeing her basket, she asked for the ca lico which it formerly contained; that she orrectly described the time and manner when one of her playthings was formerly broken, for which she had been chastised; ind mentioned several other instances of her recollection of places, persons & events; in which however, the child did not appear in which however, the child did not appear to have been very rapid, nor to have discovered any symptoms of extraordinary emotion. It was a lively, placed child, & would readily go to any one who shewed her kindness, but did not appear chable of giving apy connected account of there she had been, or how she had been disposed of.

On the part of Appleford, it was proved to general satisfaction, that on the 8th or 10th of June last, he was at Wrentham, in Massenhustis, pear 300 miles from Sangerville,

of June last, he was at Wrentham, in Massachusetts, hear 300 miles from Sangerville, travelling eastward, with a child which he called his own, of the apparent age, size, and general appearance of the child taken from him at Hallowell; that when she was taken from Hallowell he stoutly affirmed she was this own flesh and blood," but consented to her being carried to Sangerville conife Miss Ames, and followed himself. sented to lies being carried to Sangerville to satisfy Mis. Ames, and followed himself. He sad he an Englishman, that his wife died in the state of New York not long since; that he had lived at Buffalo and at Lewiston, near lake Ontario; that he less that part of the country last spring for this

quarter, bringing the child with him; that be passed through Albany, where a gentleman gave him five quarter dollars and his forrage—and through Wrentham and other laces to Hallowell, where he had forworked for Dr. Vaughan The jury not being able to agree, the indiment was taken from themand continu-

ered to recognize, with sureties for his en appearance, for trial at that time. There are various other circumstances inthe case, not necessary to be stated, but which, together with the above, have rendered this a case of uncommon interest to the citizens of the county, and abo which public opinion is uncommonly divi ded. It is greatly to be desired that such further evidence may be discovered prior to the next term, as may not only satisfy the jury, but the anxious parties also, respecting the identity of the child.

to the next term, and the defendant or-

Bangor Register.

sticklers for caucus nomination.

CAUCUSING. From the Albany Register, an old and uniform Democratic paper of New York. We cannot but admire the logic of the

on the principle that candidates for office ought to be got independent of the resple, in some body not subject to the commissions of the rabble, to prevent the revalence of corruption and distraction -They hold such nominations as binding upon the party, and with the same breath they will declare that the proceedings of the Caucus are but recommendatory, and that if a bad nomination is made, there is virtue enough in the people to put it down. Now we should suppose that if there be so much virtue in the people, (and we doubt it not) they were as competent to make, as they are to put down a nomination Truly

oning, to contend that the people are both victoous and victous at the same time. The fit is, the Caucus system was matured a fairness upheld, by men who depend manny in management to further thir ambitious personal views.

Show us a noisy har-room politician—

this seems to be a kind of ambidexter reas

one who is loud in his professions of patriotism but who has never shown it by his acts; one who talks perpetually about the deeds hourts of his influence-and our word for it, you may set him down as a warm advo-cate for Gancuess—wanting an office which he does not merit—and therefore desiring to inculcate passive obedience to the man to inculcate passive obedience to the man-dates of the midnight conclave, because he hopes at one day or another, so to manage his cards as to procure such a recommenda-tion to power! Such men will alead for union and harmony—but then all must u-mite in support of a system, that strikes at the very root of all freedom. If a man proposes a union of honest men to put down the unprincipled machinations of the few, he is denounced as adisorganizer, and held up to the public as unworthy of confidence. Union is the watch word but then you must unite favour of use no clamour—no boking—the Caucus have decreed it, and the transfer to resist the confidence.

tis treason to resist. Such is the language of the advocates of the Caucus system. If it he assented to by the honest yeomanry, any man, with half an eye, can see where it lads. It throws the whole power of the state into the hands from his form. of some halfa dozen intriguing demagogues—who will not fail of fleecing the people to line their own pockets. But thanks to the spirit that has gone abroad, this abourd practice begins to be viewed in the proper practice begins to be viewed in its proper light—and we venture to predict that the time will shortly come—if it has not come already—when no man will dare too stake his reputation upon the success of Caucus Nomination Pri people view this subject in its proper light—and they will not fail of stamping it with the seal of their disapprobation. disapprobation.

THE RACERS.

Baltimore Nov. 11. The horses which are to contend against each other at the great race at Washington on the 20th inst have arrived at the sporting ground Eclipse passed through this city on Saturday morning and Sir. Charles through Richmond on Wednesday. Exclusive of the heavy purse, immense aums will no doubt be bet by individuals on the trans of the contest.

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