In the year 1798 living on the Ohio, I became acquainted with George Jellow, a chief of the Delaware Indians: he possessed great natural and considerable acquired a bilities, having received a good Englishedu cation. 'One day, after he had been relating some of the hardships incident to the hardships incident to the findian manner of living, I asked him, what it could be that induced him after this weets of civilization, to return to his native wilds again. He was sitting smoking: he arose from his seat in agitation, the smoke rolled forth in columns; the natural hauteur of his countenance was heightened to a fierce, bold and daring look, for which he was truly ter-rific. Walking across the room several times, repeating with emphasis, the sweets of civilization! turning towards me, he ac costed me thus: "Are you a christain?" Yes Are you a Republican? Yes. What is 'Are you a republican' Yes. 'What.'s the greatest blessing on earth?' Liberty. 'Yes, Yes,' added he with a countenance which seemed to look me through, 'and you good christian, you good republican owes you a dollar, and has it not; you will go away to another brother that writes, and go away to another brother that writes, and get a piece of written paper; take it to another brother that rides, and give it to him, who will take the poor brother and lock him up ih a stone house—and you three brothers, all good republicans, will deprive the needy brother of the greatest blessing on earth, this liberty.) for the sake of a dol. on earth, (his liberty,) for the sake of a dolthose are the blessings of republican liberty! Then with an elevated look and voice. he prayed to the Great Spirit to be kept from such sweets of civilization, and that the white people would not nickname them selves as they now did in calling themselves Christians, Republicans &c when works so much belie their professions I was which overween that I can find

no answer yet, although I have searched for one these 24 hours.

Bellows Falls Intelligencer.

St. Louis, Sept. 3. Arrived here yesterday morning the Rambler, Capt. Bruce, from Fort St. Anthony, (upper Mississippi,) Among the passengers, we noticed Lieut Russel, of the 5th infantry—Also, wo Swiss families from Earl Selkirk's establishments on the Red River of Hudson's bay. We learn that the agriculturalists Scotts and Swiss, located in that Colony, by Lord Selkirk, will evacu ate that country, by every opportunity. They complain of the extreme severity of winters, short summers, having hardly a day exempt from frost; these with a con stant dread of Indian outrage, and badtreat-ment, render life in that dreary region al-

most a burden. When the United States shall possess the country of the north, a lucrative traffic of provisions, in exchange for rich turs and pettries will be carried on. Even at this time a trade is carried on by the citizens of the upper counties of this state, with the settlements near Hudson's bay. Not long settlements near Hudson's bay. Not long since 200 head of meat cattle were driven to that place and sold at \$30 a piece; making the journey out and home in five months

We are informed by Capt. Bruce that a short time before his arrival at St. Antho ny an en 42 zement took place between the Socks and Sioux Indians. The Socks had 7 killed and 12 or 15 wounded; the Sioux lost 11 killed and 12 wounded.

DISCOVERY IN CHEMISTRY.

A Prussian chemist, (a Mr. Salverte) in making experiments to improve printer's ink, has discovered a process of producing from Hempseed oil a new species of black pigment, which for brilliancy and intensity of colour, tar exceeds any black known heretofore, and promises to render Prussian black as distinguished a colour as Prussian black as distinguished a colour as Prussian blue is at present. The inventor has not only applied it to improve printer's ink, but also to other useful purposes, particu-larly as a superior blacking for tanned lea-

THE BALLOON HOAX.

Messrs. King and Cowling, proprietors of an extensive brickfield, opposite White Conduit House, applied to the magistrates at Hatton-Garden ()ffice for advice under the following circumstances—They stated, that on Monday last, in consequence that on monday last, in consequence of Mr. Graham's Balloon, they believed that upwards of 50,000 spectators assembled in Pentonville; every place from whence a view could be obtained was crowded; they view could be obtained was crowded; they pourd into complainant's brickfields by the tens of thousands; they had several constables employed to prevent them, out to no purpose; it was labour in vain; as well might they attempt stemming a torrent, the whole field was literally crammed with spectators. They got into the fresh ridges of the bricks age up to dry, and trampled speciators. They got into the fresh ridges of the bricks set up to dry, and trampled them into dirt; the kilns of burnt bricks were levelled to the ground, and all broke to pieces, and several panes of glass in their windows were demolished by the incensed mob, so that their loss, on the smallest computation, exceeded \$150. Their application was for their worship's advice what steps were best for them to take to what steps were best for them to take to recover damages, whether against the proprietor of the gardens, or against tha counge. The magistrates informed them they did not sit there to give advice in such cases; but advised them to consult some respectable attorney.

London paper.

DR. LETSOM'S

Manner of signing his prescriptions, "I Letsom," gave birth to the following, with which the Dr. himself is said to have been highly amused, and which may therefore, be introdpred to the credit of his great good

Waya Patient's sad to me apply, I physics, bleeds, and sweat If after all, they choose to die, What's that to me?-! Lars'Ex. MELANCHOLYA

COLLECTING SEEDS.

plants of the same or a similar species; impart to each other their respective qualities. Thus if the genuine ruta baga, grew near the common turnip, or furnip cabbage, the seeds of the former will have, in part the peculiarities of the latter, and vice versa. If a mangel wortel root, intended for seed, has grown near a plant of the common kind of beet which has likewise gone to seed, the seeds of each plant will partake in a me degree of the qualities of the other.

some degree of the qualities, of the other. You should never save seeds from such watermelons, muskmellons, squashes, cumbers, pumpkins, goards, &c. as have grown near each other, unless in your crop from such seeds you would like to have mellons which have somewhat the flavour

mellons which have somewhat the flavour

of squashes, cucumbers which taste a little like pumpkins, and pumpkins not much sweeter than goards. There can be no

cross between a cabbage and a carrot; but there can be between a cabbage and a tur

nothing is more common, and the different kinds of cabbages will produce crosses pre-senting twenty, and perhaps a thousand de-

grees from the early York to the Savoy. Turnips will mix with radishes and rule baga; all these with rape; the result will mix with cabbages and cauliflowers;—so

that if nothing were done to preserve plants true to their kind, our gardens would soon present us with little besides mere herbage.

To save the eed to two sorts of any tribe

in the same garden in the same year ought not to be attempted; and this it is that makes it difficult; or any one man to raise

Seeds should stand till quite ripe, should then be gathered when dry. If when thresh-

ed or shelled any moisture remains attached

to them, they should be dried in the sun or near a fire. They are best kept in a room

where the street of the street in a room-where the street occasionally at least, a fire in the winter. They are most securely kept in the pods or on the stalks; but this

is sometimes inconvenient, and often im

practicable, unless it be for such as are ve

ry valuable, very curious, and lie in a small compass. Mr Cobbett says that great care is necessary to avoid the use of unripe

seed "Even in hot weather, when the seed would drop out, if the plants were lef

standing, pull or cut the plants and lay them on a cloth in the sun till the seed be

pod the seed is never so good. Seed will grow if gathered when they are green as grass, and afterwards dried in the sun; but

they do not produce plants like those com-ing from ripe seed. I tried some years ago,

fifty grains of wheat, gathered green, a-gainst fifty gathered ripe. Not only were the plants of the former feeble when com

pared with the latter; not only was the pro

luce of the former two thirds less than the

latter, but even the quality of the grain was not half so good. Many of the ears had

smut, which was not the case with those

that came from the ripened seed, though the land and the cultivation were in both

cases the same." Other writers advise not to reap wheat infected with smut till fully

ripe and perfectly dry, and according to

all cases be allowed to become quite ripe

pefore it is reaped.

A writer whose observations are quoted

with approbation in the "Complete Far mer," an English work of authority, says, "I never thresh the sheaves which are to

supply me with seed till just when I want to make use of it. I have a notion that

the seed keeps better in the covering nature

has given it. I mean the chaff, than it would

do without it; and I am pretty certain it sprouts sooner in the ground, the husk or bran being preserved in a tender and more

yielding state than it would be were it ex-posed to the open air." If new seed is to be preferred to old, (which we believe to

be the correct doctrine on this subject

wheat, rye, &c. may easily be kept in the sheaf, or at least in the chaff, and I have no

doubt but this will be found the most bene-

N FATTENING CATTLE

In respect to the feeding or fattening of eattle and animals of all-kinds, it may be said, that, in that, as in every thing else, a due medium should be observed. Full feed-

ing is not so good either for man or beast Some with high forage, and luxuriant ease,

Indulge the veteran ox: but, wiser thou.

downs, Except the flocks by Nature fed;

cramm'd.

From the bald mountain, or the parrer

A race of purer blood, with exercise Refin'd, and scanty fare, for old or young

The stall'd are never healthy nor the

Not all the culinary arts can tame To wholesome food, the abominable growth

Of rest and gluttony; the prudent taste Rejects, like bane, such loathsome luscious

Art of Preserving Health, B. 11. 1. 66, &c.

Hence, not only as the most natural lood.

but also, on account of the exercise and pure air connected with it, all stock fatted with grass, or other green meat, are to be preferred. Oil cakes make the flesh and

the fat high colored, oily, and soft. Carrots are apt to make them yellow.

Some butchers keep pigs for the purpose of using of them, as food, the blood and of fal of the unimals which they slaughter. A practice which must render their flesh less delicate and wholesome; but it is be practised at all, the unimals should be fed on clean food for at least home weeks before their death.

That it is lawful, in the eye of God, to fat-

That it is lawful, in the sye of God, to fat-ten animals, there does not seem to be any room for doubt. In the parable of the prodigal son, we hear of the fatted calf; and in that of the marriage supper, of the oxen and fattings being killed. In Proverbs, xv. 17. though and dinner of herbe where love is," is preferred before "astalled ox, and ha-tred that with," yet no objection seems to be made to the stalled ox a such if the cal-

tred therewith," yet no objection seems to be made to the stalled on as such, if that al-

so be eaten in love, 1

ficial mode of preserving it.

all ready to fall out, for if forced from

all sorts of seed good and true.

nip; between a cabbage and

The following officers attached to Por-for's handron bare lately died either at the bospital on Thompson's Island, or on heard their respective vessels;

Lt. Com. William H. Watson, who re-

Lieut, G. Hammersly, Lieut, G. Hammerry,
David P. Adamer Chaplain,
Acting Sailing Master Bainbridge,
Midshipmen Reed, Bainbridge, and Ro.
Taylor,

Matthew Jones, (cooper) and about forty sailors and persons in subordinate stations, and likewise fallen victims to the fever.

The above was received at Norfolk by the above was received at Northea See the U. S. ship Peacock, which salled from the Island on the 16th. The most pleasing part of the intelligence brought by her is, that Com. Porter, and Surgeons Williamson, Babbitt, Van Brunt, Basselt, & Midshipman Radelitte, were rapidly improving in health. ing in health.

POTOMAC AND OHIO. The following highly interesting letter is from the Representative in Congress from the Fayette district, in the state of Pennsyl-vania, than whom no individual has shown more zeal in favour of that great Work.
The map, of which he has been kind enough o send us a copy, is deposited in our office for public inspection. If we can command for public inspection. If we can command the trade of the valley of the Ohio, as Mr. Stewart thinks he can demonstrate, the Trade of the Lakes is also ours. This, we understand, is the opinion of the best intermed citizens of the western country, who believe there, will be no difficulty in cutting a Canal from the Ohio River to the Lakes on the route mentioned by the "Ohio Reme". The intermediate country lakes. Farmer." The intermediate country is level, the water plentiful, and there are no hills or elevations to pass.—Nat. Int.

Uniontown, Sept. 23.

Mesers, Gales & Seaton. Gentlemen: I take the liberty of enclosing to you a sketch taken from the map which Mr. Shriver has in preparation to the press. This is but a small part of it, exhibiting about 20 or 30 miles of the coun ry, &c. at the summit level. It is sufficien however, to demonstrate the perfect prac-ticability of uniting the waters of the Ohio and the Potomac. A single glance will be sufficient to remove every doubt upon this Indeed, it would seem as if nature herself had contemplated this Union, and The whole conformation of the country at the summit level is precisely such as the most anxious friends of the measure could have wished. On arriving at the top of the mountain, you are delighted with the contemplation of one of the most level coun tres in the world; as far as vision can extend, for miles together, nothing is seen but the waving of a luxuriant crop of grass, overspreading thousands of acres, uninter rupted by a single tree or hill. This growth seems to have sprung from the alluvial deposit of what was once (and still is occasion ally in wet seasons) an immense lake, which has broken its way through Hoop-pole gidge discharging itself thro' Deep-Creek into the Ohio. This creek, on the 20th of June last, I measured a short distance below the "Nar-rows or Gap," where it passes out of the rows or Gap," where it passes our Glade at Hoop pole Ridge, and found it to be about 50 feet wide and 6 feet deep, with a current of from one to two miles per hour. By erecting a dam a few perches in length at the "Narrows," this immense column of water would be arrested and the lake restored; a dam of three or four feet in height would inundate the country for more than as many miles, the fall being less than a foot per mile; but this dam, for the purpose of a reservoir, might be erected to the height of 40 or 50 feet if necessary, and being on the summit level, would afford an abundant supply of water, not only for the Western, supply of water, not only for the Western, but also for the Eastern Canal, by a short cut of one and a half miles, or a tunnel (if preferred) of about 150 perches, through the Ridge, separating this reservoir or glade from the waters of the Potomae, which take their rise within \$1 feet of the summit.—The explanatory notes on the Map itself, will, by referring to them, be more satisfactory than any description I could give you unconnected with it.

-I-read, with pleasure, a few days since, a very able letter of about 200 pages, from Gen. Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, who visited this part of the country lately, addressed to Mr. Shriver, Mr. Harper pie fers a tunnel to connect the waters of Deep Creek with those of the Potomac. Heseems to have examined the point of connection, and indeed the whole country, with great care and minuteness, and entertains no the undertaking, regarding it as a work of great national importance, calculated not only to facilitate the commercial intercourse between the east and the west, but also to unite and bind together those two great sections of the Union by the strongest ties

-the ties of interest and intercourse. A public meeting will be held in this place on the 27th inst. for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for sending on a Commissioner to the city, at the time appointed for their meeting in November next. I understand that a similar meeting will be held shortly in Wheeling, Var and probably in Pittaburg.

Mr. Shriver has got his work nearly factored will so on to Editionary terms.

ished, and will go on to Beltimore in a few weeks, for the purpose of making the ne-

weeks, for the purpose of making, the ne-cessary arrangements for its publication. It will contain much interesting and highly useful matter, most of it entirely new. He is anxious to have it read by the meeting of the National and State Legislatures. To give you an idea of the facility of ef-fecting the proposed connection of the Eas-tern and Western waters, it will be suffi-cient to state that I would not hesitate to enter into a contract at any moment to commence within one or two miles of the point of connection, and within one hunpoint of connection, and within one hun-dred and seventeen feet of the summit of the dividing ridge between the Ohio and Poto-mac, and complete the mavigation, west-ward, for ten quiwelve miles, for a less som per mile than it fost to make the Cumber-land road, and in such a manner as to car-ry any description of vessels, not drawing more than fifteen or twenty feet water, believe I would be perfectly safe in sayin it could be done for half that sum. Thi may appear to be an extraordinary proposi-tion, but I venture to say no man would besitate to undertake it, after examining the ground. You are at liberty to use this as you think proper. Very respectfully, your phediant servant,

At the late election in the territory of Michigan, for choosing a delegate to take sent it in Congress, Mr. Gabriel Richard a Roman Catholic Priest, was elected in probably the only instance of the kind which has ever occurred in the United

A WATER MELLON

Was served up on the sable of the Cincinnati hotel, on the 6th ult. weighing 61 pounds, being two feet and eight inches in length, and three feet and one inch in circle aumierence. This we believe to be the largest melon ever raised in America.

> DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS. Head Quarters, 6th Regt. Fort Atkinson, Aug. 30, 1823.

I have the honour to inform you that the troops who lately visited the Ricara Towns eturned to this post on the 27th inst

the 9th of the present month. The Sioux Indians, who were with us, were met by the Ricaras a short distance from their towns, and sakirmish took place between them. The Ricaras maintained their ground or rather, drove the Sioux back, uptil the regular troops and General Ashley's men arrived, and formed their line. The Rica ras were then immediately driven into their towns The Sioux were so much scatter, add in front of the troops that the latter were ed in front'of the troops that the latter wer unable to deliver their fire, without killing some of the Sioux, and therefore did not

Our boats arrived subsequently during the eyening of the 9th, and our artillery was disembarked

On the morning of the 10th, Capt. Ri ley, with a company of Riflemen, and Lt. Bradley, with a company of Infantry, were ordered to take possession of a hill above the upper village. They immediately too a position there within one hundred steps from the town, and in a situation which screened them from the fire of the enemy from the towns. At the same moment, Lt.

from the towns. At the same moment, i.e., Morris, with one six pounder, and a five and a half inch howstzer, commenced an attack on the lower town. Sergeant Perkins, with one six pounder, was ordered to report to Mr. Vanderbürg, of the Missouri Fur Company. This, six pounder was placed above the upper village. A brisk o'clock in the afternoon. The Sioux were in the mean time, busily engaged in gathering and carrying off the corn of the Rica-

At 8 o'clock Major Ketchum was also

ordered to the upper village with his company.
Between 3 and 1 o'clock the six poun der and the troops opposed to the upper vil-lage, were withdrawn, and our whole force concentrated below the lower, village, and the troops ordered to form, for the purpose of collecting corn for their own use, as Gen. Ashley's men had then been destitute of provisions for two days. At this time, a party of Sjoux, and a party of Ricaras, both on horseback, were discovered hold-ing a parley on the hill beyond the upper town. It was also discovered that the Stous were going off, though they had given no intimation of their intention to do so. The Ricaras sent out and begged for peace .-They said that the first shot from cur can had killed the celebrated chief, called "Grey Eyes," who caused all the mischief, and that we had killed a great manyof their people, and of their horses. They were evidently very much terrified, and completely humbled. Being convinced of this and supposing that the government would be better pleased to have those Indians corrected than exterminated, and as the Sioux amounting to about 7 or \$00 warriors, had left us in a very strange and unaccountable manner, it was thought best, under all the manner, it was thought best, under all the circumstances of the case, to listen to the solicitations of the Ricaras for peace, espe-cially as it was understood that our round shot were nearly all expended-consequent ly a treaty was made with them, a copy of which is enclosed. In restoring to Gen. Ashley the property

taken, it was thought that the Indians did not perform their engagements on that sub-ject, as well as they were able to do; and they were threatened with an attack. Their principal chief, the Little Soldier, came to us, and begged permission to withdraw his family from the village before we attacked it, and he gave us the most conclusive evidence of his friendly disposition towards us. It was now late in the afternoon of the 12th, the 10th and 11th having been spent in action and negotiation, and interchanging visits, our men frequenting the towns for the purpose of trading for mocassins, &c. and the Indians manifesting every symptom of having been thoroughly bro' to a sense of their interest and duty. It was concluded to postpone the attack until morning, and the troops were dismissed

morning, and the troops were dismissed from parade.

It had been ascertained by me that the Indians were so much alarmed by our threatening again to attack them, that they would probably runaway and leave their villages. This, it was thought, would have an unfavourable effect upon the Indians, & make them more inclined to commit depression. dations upon the traders; and as the Little Boldier soon after sent out, for Gen. Ash leyie few more buffalo rebes, with a message that he could not possibly do more, and begging that we would have pity on them, I sent him word that I would not at, tack them; that it was not their property that we wanted; to make his people feel safe, and conduct themselves well, and themselves well, and

they should not be hurt.

Early on the morning of the 13th; we found the Ricaras had left their towns during the night. Maj Ketchum, with his company, & com

pany E commanded by lt. Bradly, & lt. Mor ris with one six pounder, were ordered to take possession of the towns, and to suffer not the least article- to be taken away, or

A messenger was sent to call back the Indians, if possible, and to induce them to take possession of their villages, but could not be found. It was now evident that our artillery had been served with great effect. The towns had been completely riddled -The towns had been completely riddled—
We found 31 new graves, and found that
several old ones had been opened, and the
surface set thick with prickly pears to hide
the new dirt. We know that 10 men, who
were killed by the Sioux in the skirmish
on the 9th, were buried in five graves; and
we know, also that more than one was
buried in several of other graves. From
the best evidence which he could coiled. the best evidence which he could collect, It vant, is supposed that more than 50 of their peo-ANDREW STEWART. ple were killed, and a great number wound-

ad. Our massengers returned an the evening of the 14th, without having been shie
to find the Bitures.

On the morning of the 15th, we placed
the mother of the late chief, Gray Eyes,
(an aged and infirm woman, whom they
left in their flight,) in one of the principal
ledges of the lower village, gave her pleaty
of provisions and water, and left her in the
quiet possession of the towns, and the property left by the Indians, except some form
which had been taken for the subsistence
of the men. At about 40 o'clock, or the
evening of the 15th, the troops were embarked to descend the river, and our guard withdrawn, and every soul ramoved from the villages except the woman beforemen-tiqued. All the tooks were got under way nearly at the same time. Before we'were out of sight of the towns, we had the mortification to discover them to be on fire. There is no doubt but they have been con-sumed to ashes, nor is there any doubt but that they were set on fire by one M. Donald, a partner, and one Gordon, a clerk of the Missouri Fur Company. Had not this been done, there is no doubt, there is no room to doubt, but that the Ricara Indians, wards our countrymen as any other indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion, that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities.

It is understood that this Company (the Missouri,) have withdrawn their trade from above the Sioux country. Not so with Mesers. Ashley and Henry—they have a small number of men and a large amount of property at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and they were deeply interest. ed in the correction and pacification of the Ricaras. Their zeal and efficiency in aid-Ricaras. Their zeal and efficiency in aiding to chastise those Indians were conspicu-

s and highly honourable.
We found the Ricara Indians in two viflages, the lower one containing 71 dirt lodges, and the upper village 70 dirt lodges, Each village was enclosed with palisadoes or pickets, and a ditch, and a greater part of the lodges had a ditch around the bot ever, had been represented to be much stronger than what we found them to be...

During our operations, we sustained no loss in men, and had but two wounded, Hugh Johnson, of General Ashley's com-mand, and, Smith, a private of Major

Ketchum's company.

Our officers and men have returned in fine health and spirits, and it is well, for those left here are nearly all sick. Capt. Fowle arrived here with 85 men, (recruits)

our crons are very selection of the 28th inst.

Our spring wheat has done well, and all our crons are very selection. No material losses will be sustained by our absence. In accending the river, we lost one boat, and 7 men drewned, and had another boat sunk was store. We lost one wirel and another boat sunk was store. by a storm. We lost one swivel and some ammunition, and some provisions—a parti-cular account of all of which shall be soon forwarded, together with a statement of e-

thave been highly gratified with the officers and men of the regiment, and also with Gen. Ashley and his command of 80 men, and intend to do myself the honour to make a more detailed and circumstantial account of all our proceedings, and of what was done by each, and hope that what has been done will meet the approbation of our superior officers, and of the government.
I have the hononr to be, respectfully,

your obedient servant,
H LEAVENWORTH,

Col. commanding 6th regi Brig. Gen H. Atkinson, commanding West Department.

MRS. RHODES

Of Marbletown, Ulster county, on the 10th ult. had at one acouchment three hoys. They were christened Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

From a London Paper.

SAGACITY OF THE SWALLOW.

The following paragraph is from the Stirifing Journal .- A pair of swallows had been in the habit of paying an annual visit to a farmers house, in the neighbourhood of Stirling to take possession of a nest which they had built in the corner of his window. Their ingenuity and industry in repairing and fastening the clay tenement, had often been the source of currosity and amusement to a youth, the farmer's son. Sometime athe swallows having been rather later than usual in making their appearance, he remarked that the nest had become the habitation of a sparrow—which had commenced one day to sit on her eggs, when the original owners made their appearance, and sans ceremonie were going to expel the intruder. This, however, was not so easily effected; for they had scarcely commenced their attack in front on the besieged, when they found they had to prepare for an equally active enemy in their rear, in the person of an enraged cock sparrow, which, having witnessed the danger of his better-half, flew to her assistance. The combatants fiew to her assistance. The combatent having thus got on a more equal footing, a smert engagement ensued, which, after doubtful cheest, at leugth terminated in the swellows sainding a retreat. They did not however, thandon all as hopeless, having recruited their strength, they returned, and showed that if they were not a match for their enemies in the open field, they were sufficiently masters of stratagem to be asset their enemies in the open field, they were sufficiently masters of stratagem to be amply avenged for the wrongs they had suffered: Whilst the sparrow lay quietly on her eggs, they commenced to block up her habi-

tation so briskly, that before the had time to be aware of her danger, the entrance was as securely filled up as straw and mortar could make it. Next day, when the far-mer's boy went up to see what had been done, he found the poor sparrow lying life less on her eggs.

A WONDERFUL JUMP OR THE IRISHMAN OUT WITTED.

On Priday, the 11th inst, one of the ma-On Friday, the 11th inst, one of the many Irishmen now infessing the country, by hawking cloth, entered the Red Lion Inst. Winstord, and after tessing the watermen that usually resort to that house to pointhus, without effect, one of them drily asked him how much he would take for the number of yards he should be able to jump. The Hibernian replied, others shiftings." The bargain was made, mad the waterman manuated the battlement of Winsford-bridge with the end of the piece of cloth in the hand, and leaped to the bottom of the rivet Weaver, taking with him the piece of cloth. The Irishman afterwards compromised with the waterman for twelve yards. Maceleffeld Courier.

agarpland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday Oct. 9, 1825.

There will be a meeting of the Essendy of Council, on the sixteenth, day of October 1823.

NINIAN PINKNEY.
Glerk of the Council.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Ferm, 1823. Chalmers and wife vs. Chambers. Appeal from the Court of Chancery.

[Argued by Magnider for the Appellants, and Winder for the appellen.]

The opinion of the Court was delivered

EARLE, J. The bill or petition in this care states, the execution of a mortgage deed by the appellants to the appellee, and the reason of its not having been recorded within six months according to the act of within six months according to the act of assembly, and it seeks to obtain a decree for recording the said deed of mortgage, and closes with a general prayer, that the complainant may have such other and forther relief as his case may merit. The chancellor decreed, unless the mortgage money was paid, or brought into court by a limited time, that the mortgage premises should be sold for the payment of it, and he appointed a trustee to make the sale he appointed a trustee to make the sale Shall we affirm this decree of the chancellor? is the question.
The relief granted is not the special relief

sought by the complainant, and if the de cree is to be sustained, it must be under the general prayer for relief, in the close of the bill As to the relief to be given, under a general prayer the rule is, that it must be agreeable to the case made by the bill, and not different from it, or inconsistent with it. The case made by the bill here is, the execution of the moregage deed, and the omission to have it recorded within the pe riod prescribed by law; and the relief given Indo prescribed by law; and the relief given is a sale of the mortgage premises to pay, the mortgage debt. Is this relief agreeable to the case made by the bill? is the particular point to be by us decided. In forming an opinion on it we have not much hesita Can that relief be said to be agreea hle to a case made in a bill, which must from its nature befounded on another and a different case? A decree to foreclose and sell mortgaged premises, must be based on the nonpayment of the mortgage money at the slipulated time, and of this the chancellor ought to be convinced when he makes the Decree It should be stated in the Bill specifically, that the defendant may not be surprised, but may have an opportunity to shew the mortgage money paid and, satisfied. This bill was filed about the time the first instalment of the muricage manes be first instalmen of the mortgage money be came due, and twelve months before the residue of it was payable, and if the case set forth in the bill had apprised the de-fendants of the object of the complainant to overclose and sell, they might have she vn the first instalment paid; and that at the time of the filing of the that at the time of the hing of the bill, the complainant was not entitled to the redress asked by him—at least they might have had an opportunity of shewing this, which the Bill as framed deprived them of There must have been, on the hearing of this case, a total desertion of the specific relief prave !, & under the general pray-er, specific relief of another description ask-

made for one purpose cannot be made to an swer another We reverse the Decree without preju-

which is wholly inadmissible. The Bill

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county to his friend in this city, dated the 8th instant

Caucusing has received its death blow in this county. The whole anti-caucus ticket has succeeded. The chosen few who have heretofore dictated to the yeomanry of Anne-Arundel, may now prostrate themselves in the dust; their reign is over; the people in their might decreed its end Exult my friend, as every Republican should do, at the right of choosing representatives for this populous county being again claimed and exercised by its only legitimateowners an intelligent and determined people Enclosed I send you statements of the polls in the several districts ".

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Anti Caucus.

Districts No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Total Howard, 155 72 111 220 883 946

Linthicum, 152 65 112 211 357 900

Stewart, 139 64 131 187 355 876

Iglebart, 176 74 116 152 339 837

Caucus Districts No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Total.

Riarriott, 193 .52 67 306 177 705.

Gantt, 194 61 57 312 132 756

Stockett, 121 48 42 270 118 659

Watkins, 202 45 41 244 103 641

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS. Thomas H. Carroll 165 Col. Lewis Duvall 173 Edward Williams, 200

BALTIMORE CITY.
W. G. D. Woftbington, and Col. William Stewart, have been effected in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Kell, the third man on the polls, received 59 votes less than Mr. Worthington.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates to the next general assembly from Harford county:
William Whiteford, Alexander Norris, James Steele, Charles S. Sewall.

BALTIMORE COUNTY. J. T. B. Worthington, T. E. Stansbury, W. F. Johnson 1430 Hugh Ely, 1319 1030 633 Adem Showers, A. W. Price, One more district (the 9th) remains to be heard from.

MAIL ROBBERY:
It opposed from Obstaw, papers that H
oggat, the boy who piltered the Hillshown mail, has been taken, and has made confession,