The directors of this establishmen, to vision I was introduced by risting from one of the Bayelsy sput me to the way of secting its various parts, and communicated such information as I wished respecting its alient and operations. If any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the spithet of vastness, this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 340,000 barrels of 36 gallons each. The buildings which contains the vast themselves, are enormous. The largest of the fatter contain each 4000 barrels.—The average number of vats is nearly 100. A steam insulant of 99 borre barrels.—The average number of vats is mearly 100. A steam angine of 22 horse power is employed in driving the machinery, and about two hundred men are engaged in the various works of the establish ment; while it is supposed that the number of persons, dependent upon it without, in the sale and transportation of the beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled, hold each 130

I'wenty five gentlemen once dined in one Twenty five gentlemen once dined in one of them, after which, fifty of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef steaks were thus consumed in one day, in this novel kind of dining room. The tuns in which the beer farments hold 1400 harrels each. The earbonic acid in one o' them stood ashout three and a half feet above the 1 quor, and poured over the side in a continued stream. A caudle is instantly extingu shed on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it, a sharp pungent sensation is felt in the mouth fauces, and not unlike that produced by ardent spirits. An immersion of a few moments would be sufficient to occasion a suspension of voluntary motion

One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city. A finer collection of animals employed in one concern, I imagine, is no where to be seen.

This is upon the whole, I believe, the lar

gost brewery in London. It formerly be longed to Thiale, the friend of Dr John who, as executor to the estate, so'd the establishment to its present owners. One of the latter informed a friend of mine, that the Doctor, in treating with them for the purchase, remarked, in his characteristic manner: "Gentlemen, it is not merely these bottles and these vats that I am selling you, but the potentiality of acquiring wealth, be vond the dreams of avarice.' Griecom's Year in Europe.

From the National Gazette.

Cursory Survey of Professor Griscom's GYEAR IN EUROPE "Our traveller embarked from England, for France, in the month of September, 1818, and landed at Dieppe, where, as he had not before visited the country, every

thing was new and cutious.
"On landing," he says, "our passports
were taken possession of by the soldiers,
and we ourselves escorted, a la militaire, to the Custom House We were there sepa rately examined, first by feeling our pock-ets, and in some cases obliging us to exhi-bit their contents; then by unbuttoning our waistcoats, to ascertain whether we had not increased our bulk by some prectous arti-cle or other, contraband of trade. After tickling our skin a little, this fare cal busi ness was finished, by allowing us to button up and go where we pleased."

The timely application of a few sovereigns might have saved the party from this ceremony. We recollect that some pieces ceremony. We recollect that some pieces of silver conjured it, in our case, in the year 1807, at Cherbourg. The custom house examiners remarked, after receiving them, that gentlemen such as those with whom they had to deal, could not possibly be contrabandists, and therefore should not be put to the trouble even of opening their

trunks.

Mr Griscom and his party having occasion to enter a barber's shop to be shaved, the operation was performed upon all of them by the barber's daughter, a meat lit tle girl of fifteen,' and they could not but acknowledge that she handled the razor with much dexterity 'Stopping at Somer fille, N. J sixteen or seventeen months a go, the Editor of this Gazette asked at the tavern, for a barber, and was answered that there was only a woman, who shaved sometimes. Thus it would seem that it is not in France alone the fair hand is official employed in mowing the rough beard.—
is Mr. Griscom journeyed on towards Pa ris, he was struck, as most American tra-vellen from the Northern and Middle states are, with the presence of the sex in the fields.

iThe greater number of labourers were women. They were reaping, birding, and loading the wheat. We mer them driving earts, loading asses, going to market with butterns, and indeed it would seem as it of crees were bestowing her invours almost exclusively upon the temales of this country. Their complexions indicate as much of the exposure and hasdingod of out door labour as those of the men."

Isbour as those of the men"

It is by no means unusual in Great Britain for women to take a principal share in the severest toils of husbandry. In some of the American slave holding states the female negroes work constantly in the fields.

Pemales in France, and especially in Paris, annext to have an important and prescriptors. appear to have an important and prescrip tive agency in almost all the civil transactions and kinds of business, which, else where, are supposed to belong entirely or where, are supposed to belong entirely or chiefly to the province of men. They pre-side in the shops, and the eating houses of every description, crowd the public offices, procure posts of profit or honour for their relatives and friends, &c. On his way from Paris to Geneva, our traveller observes:

the female is the principal manager. In al most every department of active life, they know how to direct and manage with know how to direct and manage without the interference of men. I noticed, on the road to day, a young woman driving a team with a load of wood. At Roanne, on the Loire, (aear the head of its navigation) the markets were full as we rode through; but many more women than men were to be seen on all occasions. The female peasants seen on all occasions. The female pearants in this part of the country, have a mode of spinning which suables them to perform the operation as they walk along the streets and roads. The distaff, having a long han die, is held under the left arm. The spuol barminates at one end in art iron pin, point set and made rough, so that with the thumb and finger of the right hand, a rapid twirl it estily given is, which draws out between the threat, the spuol hanging loom as it rims sound. The thread is then wound so, and deather, (wiel is given in the same way. They spin hemp in this manner with

selliny, as they was their goals, they come, gradier is the falle. "
During a year, we append y attended he proceedings of the Criminal Court is Panis, and never found a momen arraigned for largery. The number of the sex convicted for that offence attending in fungtand, is considerable; and it is but to great in the American cities. The record of the driminal tribunals of Prances hew, altegether, very few instances of the kind. But the attempts at extortion on the part of women, when they are acting as shop keepers, are in the French capital, almost universal, and perhaps, with

capital, almost universal, and perhaps, with-

out a parallel elsewhere.
"This trait in the French custome anys Mr. Griscom, wis one of the most unpleas. ant which a traveller has to encounted.

They appear to think that all the monarthey can get for an article is fairly acquired, and often ask double or treble the sum at which they will afterwards offer it. Without a previous hargain, one is scarcely exempt from such imposition, and yet noth ing appears more remote from their intenwith respect to the money given in change and would scorn to take advantage of any mistake in the calculation. With respect to the principle of honesty, or rather of its opposite, dishonesty, it is questionable whether property is any where more safe, or a traveller less in danger of thieves, than

among the French. We have seen, ourselves, in the provinces of France, instances of concern in inn keepers and other servants-for the preserva tion and restoration of property mislaid, or left behind by travellers, which would be lest behind by travellers, which we deemed mere romanbe in England,

NATURAL HISTORY OF SPAIN. At a time when the eyes of the whole civilized world, (says the New York Evening Post,) are turned towards the condi tion and future prospects of Spain, some notice of the natural fertility of this in-teresting country cannot but be pursued

with more than ordinary interest. Of its natural history, Botany constitutes a very important and essential portion, its plains being covered with numerous species of curious and useful plants, while its mountains exhibit the greatest and most important varieties, particularly those of Aragon, Estramadura, New Castile, Valen c.a and the Pyrennees.

The Animal kingdom of Spain does not

offer any species that are particularly worquadrupeds, reptiles and insects, are the same as are found in the southern provinces of France, byear had folly to intain which either form the boundary of Spain, or stretch into the interior of the country, are inhabited by the same animals as take up their abode in the other mountains and woody tracks of the warmer countries of Europe. The bear occurs in several parts of the Pyrenean chain, and especially on certain mountains of Aragon, as well as of Old Castife. Wolves are met with in all the higher and mountainous parts of the country; and wild boars in the mountains of Navarre and in the kingdom of Valencia. Roebucks are found in some of the mountains of Navarre; and lynxes and ibexes on the mountains of Cuenco, in New Castile, in the valleys of Aure and Gistau, and on the Pyrennees. The insect used in dying called kermes, or occus ilicis, feeds on the leaves of ilex, or ever green oak, and is collected as an article of commerce and domestic manufactures in certain districts of Cordova in the vicinity of Alicant, and on the river Henarez, in New Castile.

Tresh water fishes are very plentiful in the Spanish rivers; trout of the weight of 20 lbs are sometimes taken from the river. Tormes in Old Castile. The tench of the lakes of the mountains near Tobar in New Castile, are remarkably fine and delicate; they are taken in abundance avery water. they are taken in abundance every year during the months of May and June
There are mineral springs in Spain in

greater numbers and of a better quality than are to be found in any other part of Europe, are in all the provinces, particular

The fruits are superior in quality to any thin which can be conceived, and more numerous than in any other part of the world; extraordinary cures are said to have been performed entirely by the juice of sugar canes and dates.
The climate is generally sufficiently mild

and the summers are, perhaps, not better than in some northero climates. Except the high plain of the Castiles and some part of Andalusia, the country is either shelter-ed by mountains, or situated on the sea shore, and cooled by the east and north winds .- None of those unwholesome airs prevail which are endemic in other coun tries and which destroy all their charms.
Three fourths of all the mountains

Spain are composed of admirable marble and alabaster. In Catalonia alone, it is said there are 177 different kinds, without including the laspar of Fortosa. marbie of Granada and the flesh coloured have a brilliancy to the eye and a finences to the touch, which sank them with the most beautiful oriential substance. Several o. the provinces of Spain are still en-riched by the mines of gold, silver, red lead, and quick-ilver.

USEFUL.

To prevent the female breast from gathering, or to cure them after they have gathered.

To the yellow of one egg, add one table spounful of brown sugar, one of honey, and one of rum, a small tea spoonful of powder-ed alum, and as much of rosin, this mixture should be put in a pewter vessel, and mix-ed well together, then put over a slow fire, and stirred all the time with the finger* until it comes to a consistence that will spread

A plaister of this spread over the breasts before the child is putto them, will prevent their gathering, or should a fever at any time fall in them, a plaister of this salve should immediately be applied, and it will certainly prevent gathering -should matter be formed before the application of the salve, the breast should be kept covered with a thick brown paper made wet with rum, and the salve over the diseased part only; when it breaks, there should be a vent kept in it, and the salve spread on lint, the salve side next the ulcer—the child should be taken from the breast'ss soon as matter is discovered, which may be done without the least vered, which may as done without necessity danger of Josing the use of the breast, which is too often the case by the skin cleaving to the bones,) after the cure is made the child may be allowed to suck, the milk will soon return.

oft must never be made too hot to bear our finger in. +On list in order to keep the salve aliva sometimes in the

Murfreesboro", Sept 20, 1823.

Dear General.

Dear General.

I am particularly requested by many friends of yours, to inquite if you are willing to serve in the senate of the United Stales. The general wish here, is, that you may assent to whish your friends must earnestly desire, and enter upon a service, which, though at war with your individual interest, is yet one, which it is hoped you will not decline. Indeed, looking to the declaration made by you to the committee of the State of Pennsylvania, that effice should he neither sought for nor declined."

a strong disposition was entertained towen a ture your name on the proposed appoint ment, without inquiring of you aught about Dear General, ment, without inquiring of you aught about it; but, considering that you are at a con-venient distance, I have thought proper, at the desire of several of the members, to propose it in confidence to you. If you shall consent to let your name be used, it is probable that the three gentlemen who are at present before the Legislature for the appointment, will decline, if this, however should not be the case, eventhen, although some of the members have become pledged and although the sectional division of East still I feel authorised to say, and entertain no doubt of the fact, that you will be sup-ported by a large majority of the legisla ture. All we want, is, a belief that you will permit your name to be used

am, with very great respect, your most obedient servant, ABRAM MAURY.

> ANSWER Hermitage, 21st Sept. 1823.

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Your letter of yesterday has reached me stating it be the desire of many members of the legislature that my name be proposed for the appointment of Senator to Con ed for the appointment of Senator to Con gress. It is very true, as you remark, that I have not only said, but have, I believe, through fife, acted upon the principle, that office, in a republican government like ours, should not be solicited, nor yet, when conterred, declined; still I would suggest to my friends, whether they ought not to excuse me from accepting the appointmen they have proposed . There are ter qualified to meet the fatigues of the jour ney than myself, and on whose services. reliance, for a time to come, with a pros-pect of becoming better as they advance

health impaired, and advancing age, nei therthe one nor the other could be calculated on from me; and besides, it might be thought—nay, would be said, that my state had conferred it upon me, and that it had been sought for, too, by me, with a view to other objects and for other purposes, which are at present pending before the nation I have, therefore, earnestly to request my friends and beg of you, not to press me to an acceptance of the appointment. If appointed, I could not decline; and yet, in pointed, I could not decline; and yet, in accepting, I should degreat violence to my wishes, and to my feeling. The length of time I have passed in public service, authorises me to make this request, which, with my friends, I trust, will be considered reasonable and proper.
With great regard, I am, very respectful-

ANDREW JACKSON.

Major Abram Maury,
Member of the House of Reps.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times. THE PRESIDENCY.

The editors in other states who suppor Mr. Adams, for the Presidency, have in their calculations on the subject, uniform ly put down Connecticut as unanimous for Mr. Adams, but these editors will we think find themselves somewhat mistaken in the From the information we have ob result. From the information we have us-tained of the sentiments not only of the leading republicans, but of the general mass of the firm and uniform members of the party in this quarter, we can assert as our candid opinion, that a decided majority of them are in favour of Mr. Crawford.

VERMONT.

There are in the state of Vermont 27 cotton and woollen factories-13 paper mills-286 fulling mills-250 carding machines—380 grain mills—350 physiciana— 224 lawyers—235 churches—1575 school houses, and about 150 distilleries.

EQUITY.

A gentleman lately travelling in a gig, in the vicini y of London, on coming to a turnpike gate, stopped for a ticket, and while the toll money down on the road; the gate keeper, with great coolness, immediately took it up, and placed the ticket on the same spot, which the gentleman perceiving, and being anxious to proceed on his jour ney, requested him to give it up, but turning on his heels, he said 'No master, where I receives my money, there I always leaves my receipt;' and immediately left the gentleman to get out of the grg and take it up himself.

A MAJOR LONGBOW.

At a time when Mathews is making the At a time when Mathews is making the world laugh with his Longbow stories, the following parallel may amuse:—"A friend (saystherelator) lately returned from abroad calling on me one morning, I enquired if he had seen any thing very particular in his travels? He replied, "No; with the exception, perhaps, of a curious mode they have in Siberia of procuring the skin of the Sable. Their fur is in the greatest perfection in the dep. h of winter, at which time the hunter proceeds to the forest armed with a pitcher of water, and some carrion meat; a pitcher of water, and some carrion meat he deposits at the foot, and climbs himsel to the top of a high tree. As soon as the animal, attracted by the scent, arrives, the man drops some water on his tail, and itinstantaneously becomes frozen to the ground —On which, descanding from his elevation with incredible rapidity, his pursuer with a sharp knife cuts him transversely on the face. The Sable from the excess of pan, tace." The Sable from the excess of pain, taking an extraordinary spring forward, runs off, and this tail being fast to the ground) out of his akin of course, leaving it a prey to the hunter!!" Upon expressing a slight doubt as to the probability of this mode of skinning the animals; my friend assured me that he never could have believed it, had he not frequently beheld it himself:

torce miles from Vera Cruz, 7th of October, 1823. [N. V. States man.

"I arrived here on the 30th inst and was boarded by a boat from the crastle with a pilot, under a heavy fire from the shore.—Hostilities commenced about the 25th Sept. and an incressent bombardment has continued with very little intermission since-The town wished the castle to give up the eight per cent _the latter refused, and the own then commenced fortifying the Island of Sacraficio, with the intention of estab lishing the port there, on which the castle, after a short notice, commenced throwing shot and shells into the city. They have thrown about 12 or 15,000 shot and bombs into the town The injury sustained is im mense; many of the houses are totally de stroyed, and nearly all, more or less injur-

Mr. Smith's house has received three shots, although from what I heard in the castle, I think they endeavour to spare it as much as possible,

About 40 shot have passed through the government house, and that part of the suburbs in a range with the eastern hattery is literally torn to pieces. It is thought tha about 100 people have been killed in the city—the castle has lost very few.

From Silliman's Journal of Science and ON THE CUTTING OF STEEL BY

SOFT IRON.
Extract of a letter to the editor from the
Rev. Herman Dagget, Principal of the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Conn Cornwall, Feb. 3, 1823 Dear Sir, I take the liberty to communi

cate to you a fact which has lately come to my knowledge, and which, I judge, may be of considerable use in mechanics, and perhaps in philosophy. It may not however er be new to you.
Mr. Barnes (a cabinetmaker of this place)

had occasion to repair a cross-cut saw (a saw to be used by two persons) of a very hard plate, which would require considerable labour in the usual way of filing. He recollected having heard that the Shakers sometimes made use of what he called a buzz to cut iron He therefore made a circular plate of sheet iron, a piece of stovepipe, fixed an axis to it, and put in his lathe, which gave it a very powerful rotary mo-tion. While in motion he applied it to a

while it received no impression. He then applied a piece of rock crystal, which had the desired effect.—He then brought under it, the saw plate, which in a few minutes was nearly and completely cut through lon-

We en he stopped the buzz, he found it had received no wear from the operation, and that he could immediately apply his fingers without perceiving much sensible heat. During the operation there appeared a band of intense fire round the buzz, continually emitting sparks with great violence. He afterwards marked the saw for teeth, and in a short time cut them out by the same means. It seemed evident that the buzz, in effecting the division, never came into actual contact with the plate. Was this be obtained in greater quantity, and be made more effective for chemical purposes by some such machine, than in any other

From Paris papers to 24th September. A monument has been erected in Paris, y subscription, to the memory of General wthe heroic marter of his deve Pichegru tion to the cause of legitimacy." On the subscription list are the names of the King and all the Royal tamily of France.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Othello, Captain Cook, in 34 days from Bordeaux, the Editors of the Daily Adver iser have received a paper published in that tity on the 26th of September, which contains nothing new from Spain except an ac-count of the destruction of the corps of Constitutionalists which left Barcelona on the 10th, and after landing at Mongard, marched into the country. According to the Bordeaux paper, they directed their course through Montague, San Geronimo de Besos and Monmala, their object being to throw supplies of provisions into Hos-talrich and Figueras. They were soon pur-sued by 1500 French troops taken from the blockade of Barcelona; while the tocsin was sounded in all the neighbouring towns and villages, and 5000 men was soon raised

on their march.
The Constitutional column was com manded by Fernandez, former Governor of Cardona, when Colonel Siguenra made his submission Near Figueras, hetween Llera and Lladon, they encountered the troops of the division of Damas, from Vich, and were cut off with terrible slaughter 2000 Prisoners were expected to arrive at Perpignan on the 20th 21st and 22d. Among the constitutional officers killed was a Frenchman from Lyons; and one from Nimes was taken

among the wounded

The French appear to have suffered considerable loss; and they speak of the victor ry as an important one—for fears were for a time entertained that their own territory would be invaded, and after the battle ex-

presses were sent off to Paris with the news. From Monmala the Constitutionality took the road to San Celoni, where they de manded 1200 ratious, and then proceeded on towards Vich. On the 13th, they encamped at Roda and Maulfue, two leagues from Vich; but before they arrived at the plain of that city, they had to sustain a heavy fire; General Rastignac having posted himself on that road. "About 300 horse and 8000 French infantry passed Arbucia, and on the 13th, they were in eight of the enemy. In the morning of the 14th, the French troops which were at Girone, marched out to meet the enemy; and on the presses were sent off to Paris with the news. marched out to meet the enemy; and on the 15th and 16th, the Constitutionalists were

totally destroyed."

Accounts from Passage say that the num ber of sick has much diminished, and that the vessel which introduced it has been burnt.

MAMMOTH APPLE.

An apple was brought to our office last week, measuring 15 1 2 inches round, and now weighs 21 ounces; when taken from the tree about three weeks since, it weighed 23 ounces. It was raised on a farm situate a few miles from this city.

Philadelphia American.

Garyland Casette

Annapolis, Thursday Nev 18 1828

For the Maryland Gazette. Mr. Printer, In your paper of week before last, they was a piece addressed . To Mirs. Will you please insert the following answer. MIRA, TO

When ev'ning's shade o'erspreads the sky When evining a sand o'erspreads the si And thro'the air streams the fire fly; When twinkling stars their pullid beam Upon the silent river gleam; When sephyre cease to breather sigh. And night-birds sad are heard on high, O'er the green turf where rest the Lead.
Then let your spirit hover near,
And witness that my love's sincere. When winter drear shall throw its gloom

And flowers fair no longer bloom;
When show flakes on thy grave shall meet,
And form three a pure windingsheet,
I'll think of thee, and joys long past, And mingle tears with ev'ry blast, And mingle tears with every blass,
And pray the frigid winds to make
Each tear I drop a snowy flake,
To glitter like a gem midst those,
Which thy cold, wintry shroud compose; When genial spring shall change the scene, And cluthe thy sacred tomb with green, And ev'ry bright revolving day Make nature still more blitbe and gay, Vows which no time can ever fade-And where thy relies dear repose, Again I'll plant the blushing rose, Then let your spirit hover near,

For the Maryland Gazette.

"The elections have terminated against the Crauford Tickete in the City of New York, by about 400 majority." Mr. Editor,

And witness that my love's sincere.

Mr. Editor,

The Maryland Republican of Tuesday
last contains the above paragraph, the design of which, is to make readers, who are
not acquainted with New-York politics, believe that the election in New York has terminated in the disconsture of Mr. Crawford's friends However hostile the editor of the Republican may be to Mr. Crawford's election to the presidency, it is entirely unbecoming him thus disingence. ously to attempt to discourage the friends of try. The representation, to say the least of it, is not rounded in fact. The result of the election in New York affords no criterion

clection in New-York affords no criterion by which it is possible to judge of the popularity of Mr. Crawford in that city. The parties there are precisely such as arrayed themselves in your county and city at the October election—a Caucus and an Asia Caucus party. In New-York the Caucus party, or party which is in favour of nomnating candidates for the people, is called the Tammany party, and the party which the Tammany party, and the party which is in favour of candidates announcing themhas succeeded at the election; and to it many of the editor of the Republican to the contrary notwithstanding.
When the Caucus Party succeeded in

your city in October last, you had as good ground for saying that it was a proof of Mr Crawford's popularity, as the editor of the Republican had for saying that the the Kepublican had for saying that the crawford ticket in New York," because the Caucus party was defeated in that city. If the friends of Caucusing are to be considered friendly to Mr. Clawford, what shall we think of the editor in question, who is one the heads of the caucus which rules your

Before I dismiss this subject, Sir, per-Before I dismiss this subject, only interest ask the Editor of the Republican which of the Candida'es for the Presidency he wishes to be elected? Let him make this known in clear and unequivocal terms.

A Sojourner.

* The editor of the Republican possibly borrowed this name from the New-York papers opposed to Mr-Crawford It is not applicable to the Tamasany tickets ----

COURT OF APPEALS, June Ferm, 1823.

Henry Wesley, et. al. vs. John R. Thomas, and wile, adm'rs, of Aquila Pumphrey.

Appeal from the Court of Chancery.

Appeal rom the Court of Chancery.

[Argued by Brice and Boule for the appellees, and Bidmat for the appellees, and Ridmat for the appellant.]

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Dorsey, I The samellees John B. Thomas, and Catharine his vife, that ther bill in the court of chance fragmat Heary Wesley, and others, alled in the appellant of the temale complainant, being indebted to several personate the amount of one handred dollars, could be ents obtained against him on warry, while to the defendant, Wesley, to join a security in superseding the anid judgments, and that Wesley agreed to do so on condition that Pumphrey would give him an indemnity The bilt then preceeds to state, that the deed of mortgage to give him an indemnity. The bill then preceeds to state, that the deed of mortgage to
hibited with the bill, was executed to secure
Wesley against the payment of the said judgments, and for no other purpose. It is alledged in the bill, that the judgments were dicharged by Pumphrey, and that the negroementioned in the deed of mortgage, remained in the possession of the said Pumphrey,
and the complainant, Catharine his adminitratrix, until three of them were replevied and the complainant, Catharine his adminis-tratrix, until three of them were repleved by Wealey. The bill prays that a writ of ne executregno may issue against Wesley, and his securities in the replevin bond, and that the deed may be delivered up to be can-celled. The deed exhibited with the bill, is executed by Pumphrey, and in considera-tion of two hundred dollars, conveys to Wesley, and his executors, Jour negroes, to tion of two handred dollars, conveys to Wesley, and his executors, lour negroes, to be deleasanced on the payment of two hundred dollars to be paid by the bargainer is the bargainer. The defendant, Wesley, by his answer, denies that the deed was affected as an indemnity as alleged by his complainant, but affirms that it was given for the purpose of sections two, hundred dollars due from Pamphrey to him. A commission issued, under which evidence is laked by the complainant records that it was dead in a revision and the purpose state on the bill, and hat of his purpose state on the bill, and hat of his was due to in from Pamphrey 1 in each of the collection of the collection, that the decree of the changes must be reversed, as parol grad was interested.

missish's under the pleadures to reform the concess of evidenced by the seed streetled by Primperes to Franky. By the suits of the common, law, independent of the statute of frauds and perform, parel proof is instituted in the contract of the statute of the statute of the seed by the seed of t pictable to contradict, and warre the tectus of a written agreement. This primiter being founded in the wispest policy. It goards the chastity of written contracts against all interpolation, by considering the agreement as furnishing the best evidence of the intention of the parties, it therefore, shate one all inquiry into parol proof, which can give a different sense to the instrument. It has been judicially said, withat men's deeds and wills, by which they settle their estates, are laws which private men'are allowed to make, and they are not to be altered area. make, and they are not to be altered, even by the King in his court of law or consci-ence," and the rule as a general one is equally applicable to a cours of equity it is most true, that the court of chancery in the exercise of its moral jerisdiction, as it has been emphatically termed, will, upon the proof of fraud, mistake, or surprize, vaise an equity, by which the agreement of the parties shall be recufied. To cite many cases on this subject would be useless, fraud and mistake are acknowledged branches of equitable priediction. As where on the loan of money, it was proposed that the horrower should give an absolute deed to be defeasanced by an instrument to he executed by the tender, who refused to give a defeasance after he had got pos-session of the deed. Lord Nottingham, af-ter the enactment of the statute of frauds & perjunes, upon parol proof of the fraud. rectified the deed by considering it as a mortzage.—I. Equity Came Abridged, 20— Pilmer vs. Gott, 4 Brown's Parliamentary Caues, 230 So if a clause of redemption be omitted, through fraud, to be inserted in a omitted, through fraud, to be inserted in a deed granting an annuity, a court of equity would reform the agreed and thy parol eridence alunde—I Brown Chancery Reports 92 The cases it with courts of equity have admitted purpose of rectifying missages in written agreements are numerous. In 2 Atk. 30, Lord Hurdwicke, on the ground of mistake, gave relief by considering a joint bond as a joint and several one; and the same principle is established in 2 Fez. sep. 101, & 3 Fez. jun. 400 and 401. In ser. 101, & 3 Fez. jun. 400 and 401. In Backer vs Purne, I Vez sem 457, the Lord Chancellor relieved against a mitake in aiticles of agreement, and his lordship observed, whow can a mistake in articles of agreement be proved, but by parol propi It is not read to contradict the face of the

It is not read to contradict the face of the agreement which the court would not allow, but to prove a mistake therein." In the court would not allow, but to prove a mistake and misapprehensions in the drawer of-deeds, are as might allead of relief as fraud and imposition. And Lord Eldon in 6 Vez jun 328, remarks, that it would be very singular if the juristiction of the court should not be capable of being applied to cases of mistake and of being applied to cases of mistake and surprize, as well as of fraud. The court do not mean to intimate an opinion how far it would be competent for a complainant, who seeks a specific execution of a contract, to offer parol proof of fraud or mistake for the purpose or proving that the parties in-tended to give a different sense to the in strument from that which it imports. On this point Woollam vs Hearn, 7 Vez. jun. 211, and Higginson vs. Clowes, 15 Fez jun. 516. may be consulted. But it must be remembered, that although

But it must be remembered, that although relief can be had in equity against a deed or contract in writing, founded in fraud or mistake still it is essential that the fraud or mistake thould be also d in the bill as the ground and object as a rol proof. It is essentially every timelies of correct pleading, that that which giaes jurisdiction to the court should be distinctly and substantially alleged. If you call in the aid of a court of equity to relieve against aid of a court of equity to relieve agains a fraud or mistake, you must aver that the contract sought to be reformed, imports a different sense from that which the parties designed to give it and that this was no result of fraud or mistake The complainants should have stated in their bill the real ashould have stated in their bill the real agreement between Pumphrey and the detendant, and that through fraud or mistake
the deed inports a control ifferent from
that which the parties is the intered into It
is not inferient to state he mortgage
deed we deen for the pt to not indemnifying Wanty against missuretyship. For it
the parties voluntarily chose to express
themselves in the language of the deed, they
must be bound by it From aught that ap must be bound by it From aught that ap pears on the face of the bill, the mortgage of and mortgage did agree, that the deed should be executed in the form that it bears, and to permit them to prove by parol evidence a different intent, from that which they had deliberately and explicitly declared, would be to prostrate the best established rules of evidence. ed rules of evidence; and under the adop ed rules of enidence; and under the adoption of such principle, testimony extrinsic the instrument, would in every case be admissible to substitute a new agreement in the place of the one which had been deli herately executed. See 1 Brown's Chan Cases, 93-2 Att 31
Decree Reversed.

Extracts from eletter, from a gentleman in London, published in the New York A merican, say:—We amington Irving, spends the winter, I learn, at Paris, and is to be engaged in writing another work Perkins is still infloration. engaged with his new steamides Perkins however, I understand, still entertains a per There are not many Americans in London; indeed all the world is at Peris. s at Paris,
The dinner at Liverpool, which presen-

ted an occasion for Mr. Canning to express his sentiments on the subject of America, has had an excellent effect in this country America stands well in every respect.
The condition of England is prosperons.

She will preserve her neutrality for the present at least.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

New York, Nov. 6.

We have not yet received the actual returns from all the different wards, at the latest moment of putting our paper to press; Esough however, is known, to justify us in announcing that victory has declared itself in favour of the "People's Teket"—

We consider it as the triumph of the people, not of any, one party, and therefore, we congratuate the community on the event. The majority is about five hundred. So appailing was the news received from the different wards last evening, to one party of those assembled at Tammany Hall, that the Grand Secritain see up the 'ship, put out she 'lights' and resired from the chair at an early bour. But the Priends of the People, who were engaged in their committee roam below stairs. Impactately traused.

abstract .The Hon, Congres

Mr. S ed to th When from the to the T

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