those the built for them in lieu of those they inhabited forming a street or atreets of cottages similar to one another, each separated from the neighbouring cot each separated from the neighbouring cot-tage by a court-yard (2) and each Master Colonist receives fifteen decistins, about forty English acres; with this condition annexed, that he is to support a soldier, annexed, that he is to support a soldier, his family, if he has one, and his horse, if cavalry are colonized in the village; receiving the benefit of the celdier's assistance in the cultivation of the land and ot er daties of husbandry, when he is not engaged in his military duties

"The discretion of the colonizing officer is exerted in quartering the soldier with a Masser. Colonist likely to suit him, and one with a family upon a Master Colonist who has none. The Master Colonist becomes so far a soldier that he is dressed in a umform, taught to march, to use the sabre, and to salute his officers. He is allowed to choose a son, a relative, or a friend, to assist in his farm; he is called the Assistant (Aide deson Perc.) and on the Master Co-lonist's death succeeds to his place subject however, to the approval of the Colonel of the regiment." If the Master Colonist have a number of sons, the eldest may become (l'aide de son pere,) his assistant; the second may form the reserve, and live in the adjoining house; the third may be the agriculturist-soldier; and the rest may be. reckoned cantonists, boys, &c. as hereafter

The sold er, who becomes domesticated in the house of the Master Colonist, shares his table, and assists him in his labour, is called Agriculturist Soldier.

"The agriculturist-Soldiers compose the really effective force of the colonies, and in time will form that of the empire In the government of Nosgorod, we believe that they are exercised only as infantry, but in three governments in the south of Russia they are trained both as infantry and caval ry. Their operations of course depend on the will of their officers, and as it is only during their freedom from military duties that they can assist in farming, it is very clear that much of the comfort of the Master-Colonist must at all imes depend on ter-Colonist must at all times depend on the will of the commanding officer; for should he be a severe disciplinatian, especially in spring and summer, the Marter Colonist will have little of the soldier's labours, while he must still sup-port him and his horse. Three times exer-cise in the week is considered moderate, turns Besides each military village gular turns Besides each mineary and in rotation sends a guard to perform duly at the head quarters of the regiment "

"The agriculturist soldier continues to act in his double capacity of soldier and farmer for 25 years from his enlistment if : Russian, and for 2) years if a Pole; at the end of which time he is at liberty to retir from the service: or, if he chooses to conti nue in it, he is invalided, and sent to per form garrison duty, and his place is filled from the reserve, of whom I have next to

Close to the house of the Master-Colo nist is built one exactly similar, which is occupied by the reserve, who may be con sidered as the soldier's second self. He is chosen by the colonel of the egiment colo nized from the peasants, and is usually a son or relation of the Master Colonist. The reserve is instructed in every part of a sol dier's duty, and qualified in every respect to take the place of his prototype, or to form one of an army of reserve in case of danger (3). He too assists when wanted in the cultivation of the fiteen deciatins of land, or follows such other occupations as may suit him-tailor, shoemaker, and so

on (4)
"The Master-Colonist, Agriculturist-Soldier, and Reserve, may enouse their wives where hey like, and are encouraged to marry, but the women once within the pale of the military colonies, cannot mar

riculturist Soldier, and Reserve, who are from 13 to 17 years old, are called Canton ists, are exercised as soldiers, and continu ed at the village, which is the residence of the Colonel, and the head-quarters of the regiment; they also occasionally attend school to complete their education. "The boys from 8 to 13 years old, go to

school in the village in which their parents reside, and learn their military duties alter-nate days, they as well as the Canton sts are dressed in uniform, and considered as soldiers; the children under 8 years old remain with their parents.

"The education of the children forms a

very important feature in the system All the male children in the colony are sent to schools of mutual instruction, where they schools of mutual instruction, are taught reading, writing and arithmetic the duty of a soldier, much the same, as far as I could collect, as that which Buonafar as I could collect, as that which Buonaparte taught his soldiers. They are in structed in the use of the sword; learn to ride in the manege, and after the age of 13, they are assembled at the head quarters of the regiment, and formed in a corps, in which those who distinguish themself most by their quickness and attention, are made officers. We saw at Voznesensk (the head quarters of the first regiment of the Boog) a body of 200 Cantonists who marched, fired, and performed all the evolutions ed, fired, and performed all the evolutions of experienced soldiers, with a steadiness i precision which astonished us; and there was an esprit de corps about them which cannot fail to make them good sol-

diers. ... The education of the women has, hi therto been much neglected, but they have now begun to establish schools on the Lan casterian plan for them, which I have no doubt will soon become general. "Having thus briefly considered the com

be useful to recapitulate them before proceeding to consider the mechanism by which this new machine is kept in order.

There is the Master Colonist; so called because he is master of the family

id of the farm. mids the Master-Colonist in cultivating

ground.

13. The agriculturist-soldier; who adds to the usual military duties the occasiona

to the usual military duties the occasional one of assisting in the fields.

14. The reserve; who like the agriculturist soldier, combines the two capacities of soldier and agriculturist; and as the name implies, forms one of a corps de reserve, to anply the soldiers place in case of necessity.

ty. comprised all the boys in the colony from 13 to 17 years old

3 to 17 years old 46 The boys from 8 to 13 years old. 47. The male children under eight years

.. The females.

The invelide. especial of which a colony is composed, it is west to be seen how they are kept in order; or in other words, we have now to consider the admi-nistration of the military colonies, which deserves particular attention, as it separates their interests so completely from that of every other branch of society in the Russi-

an dominions, (and it is of them only that I had the opportunity of judging) occupy 380 villages in the governments of Kherson, Kharokof & Yekaterinoslaf (5). The villages according to their size, contain from two squadrons to half a squadron." In each village is stationed half a battalion, a battalion, or even two battalions of infantry, in the government of Novgorod; and the troops there amounted, in 1822, to 24,000 men.

"In the above 380 villages, were colonized, in the summer of 1822, twelve regiments of lancers, and twelve of Cuirassiers;

present they may be estimated at 80,000

soldiers.

"The three governments above mentioned constitute a military district, which is the command of Genera d constitute a military district, which is placed under the command of General Count De Witt, from whose jurisdiction there is no appeal but to the Emperor, and that only in particular cases bereafter to be mentioned. Count de Witt, is entitled, Commander in Chief of the Military Colonies in the government of Kherson, Khar-kof, and Yekaterinoslaf."

.. So distinct is this military district con sidered from the other governments, that no one can enter it without a special passport from the military authorities. So com ple ely military are its institutions that even the service of the post is performed by sol diers. At each station, when you are to change horses, a subaltern officer receives and examines the traveller's podorojne, or order for post horses; another sees them harnessed to the carriage; a soldier greases the wheels; and snother acts as coachman. At the sight of a military cloak, or an officers hat or eather, every peasant on the road faces about, puts his hards to his sides, and his body into a military attitude. The regularity, the quickness, and the civility with which your departure is expedited, hear strong testimony to the prevalence

of military discipline

Accept y inquisitored bolleving maintaine
good order of each colony. A Subaltern
officer goes every day into each of the houses, and makes his report of the state of the inmakes; and on parade days the Master. Colonist and his Assistant appear at the door of their cottage to show themselves to

the Inspecting Field Officer.

At the head-quarters of each regiment is its chancery, in which the code of laws is deposited where the committee of the reemployed to keep the accounts, and regis-

ter the proceedings.

In most of the military villages are churches, where the priests officiate who helonged to them, before they were inclu-

ded in the colonies."

Such are the details of this vast and singular plan for rearing and maintaining a military force, without that enormous expenditure which would accompany it in any other State. The Emperor Alexander, it is said, has it in contemplation to extend the colonization to the whole army, except the Guards. There are six millions of Crown peasants in the Empire; four mil'ions, it is calculated, will be rather more than sufficient to colonize the whole army, amountmy to one million of men, and thus, in pro cess of time, supposing the plan persevered in, Russia will have, besides the present army, a million of reserve almost as good as the original sold ers, and in the colonists, their assistants, the cantonists, and the boys educated in the colonies, a never failing nur sery, from which this enormous army constantly recruited with soldiers train ed from their intancy to the use of arms. One of the officers of the colonies, indeed, computed that in thirty years Russia would have six millions of men all trained to arms, and ready for immediate service. We agree however, with Dr Lyall, that it "would be useless to speculate upon this baseless chi mera;" and that "this gigantic system con-tains in its bosom the seeds of its destruc-tion." In the first place, it seems to he every where repugnant to thefeelings of the Russian people, although those feeling are at prese, t disregarded by the despotic Government of Russia; and in the next, the ve ry circumstance of creating such an armed mass, distinct from the general population, and raised above them by their knowledge, would prevent its employment as a mere Military Colonies are only in part or aniz-ed, & though they will doubtless be extend-ed, yet, it is utterly impossible they should ever become practically what the theory of their organization indicates.

(2) The lands which the peasants former had from the crown undergoes a new di vision, and is diminished or augmented so that each Master-Colonist may have fifteen

deciatins. (3) If the Agriculturist Soldier be slain in battle, or be carried off by death, his place is supplied from the reserve. From ene reserve, also, the vacancies which in time will occur from the expiration of the fixed period of the Agriculturist-Soldier's service will be filled up. The place of the Reserve will be occupied by a Cantonist, that of a Cantonist by a boy, &c.

(3) I believe that others of the reserve are allowed a separate portion of land for

allowed a separate portion of land for their own management. (5) In these three governments the crown

has 30,000 peasants

(6) In Russia a regiment of infantry generally contains about 3000 men; a regiment of cavalry about 1200 men.

LONGEVITY

The salubrity of England has considerably increased, and the mortality diminish ed, for many years past. The result of the population-acts afford satisfactory evidence, that our ancestors did not enjoy the same degree of health and longevity that we do at present The annual mortality has deat present Incannual mortality has de-creased nearly one-third in forty years. In 1780, the rate of mortality was taken at one in forty; in 1795 at one in forty five; in 1801, at one in forty seven; in 1811, at one in fifty two; and in 1821, the results of the census show a mortality of one in 58. The limits of human life are the same now as formerly, and will probably always continue the same, but more persons live now to an advanced age than in former times,—Edin. Phil. Journal.

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BT JOHN'S COLLEGE.

From the Baltimore American.

Batract of a letter dated.

From the Baltimore American.

Batract of a letter dated.

Franciscopies, 5th April 1824.

I went on Saturday night last to hear a valedictory lecture from Dr. Rafferty, Principal of St. John's College. It was delivered at the conclusion of his valuable course of lectures upon Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. I was very much pleased with the lecture, it was elequent and in better order than I had ever seen in At the close of his lecture, Dr. Rafferty adverted to the Inture prospects of St. John's College. It greatified mevery much to find they were Tutpre prospects of St. John's College.

gratified me very much to find they were
so auspicious. The Trustices of the Collegehave sold the scheme of a lottery, granted to them by the judicious patronage of
the state, for \$20,000. This sum, with other resources, aided by a very competent
Principal and Professors, will enable the
institution to regains that celebrity and
usefulness for which it was once so distinruished."

PRODUCE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA. We learn, says the Baltimore American, We learn, says the Baltimore American, that within a few day, thirty-seven boats from the head waters of the Susquehanna, have passed through the Canal at York Haven, laden with the rich and various products of the interior—as wheat, flour, clover seed, whiskey, &c. &c. The quantity of wheat was 26,225 bushels, of which 7,628 bushels, were unladen at the mills in that town, and will reach this market after being mauufactured into flour, being mauufactured into flour,

SQUIRREL HUNT.

A party of sportsmen lately brought in 1,007 Squirrels, at a hunt recently held near Vevay, Indiana.

RONESTY.

From the National Intelligencer.

I appeal to you, gentlemen, to say what there is in the principles of the Federal party, to require, or to justify, the proscription with which hey are threatened? Looking to the past you will sometimes, it is true, find them the advocates of false doctrines and erroneous principles. Under the influence of party zeal, too, they have breezesting ly believed into an upputation to measures which subsequent conviction to measures which tion to measures which subsequent control tion has convinced them were calculated to promote the interest of their country. But have their opponents been uniformly right, and, at all times, consistent politicians? Very few of them, it is presumed, will, at this ry few of them, it is presumed, with at this day, Justify their opposition to he Federal Constitution. And if the fact, that, in the Convention, Mr. Hamilton proposed a President and a Senate for life, is to cast an indelible reproach on himself, and on those who afterwards delighted to honour him," will it be forgotten that Mr. Madison and Edmund Randolph, always high in the confidence of the democratic party, not only voted for these very measures, but achieves a series of the series of the confidence of the series of th tually proposed themselves to give to the general government a veto on every state general government a veto on every state law? These facts are adverted to, not in the spirit of reproach, but to show that er-rors of judgment, in relation even to the most important measures, ought not to be considered (as in reality they have not been by the American people) evidences of an incurably defective principle. The fact is, incurably defective principle The fact is, that a few years operation of the constitution relieved the apprehensions both of its friends and its enemies; and, consecrated, as it is, at this day, in the affections of every American, it is no longer one of those points on which the Federal and Democrat ic parties can ever again be arrayed agains

The foreign policy of the government until the termination of the late war, was heme of endless controversy between the two parties. It is no longer so.—There is a general concurrence of sentiment as to the system of foreign intercourse that ought to be adopted; or, if there be a difference, it is between individuals rather than parties, On a late important occasion, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have coincided in opinion, while the views of both have been resisted by a large majority of Congress, without reference to former party divisions.

Even in relation to our past policy, about which we were once so much at variance, there is now a general concurrence of sen to points peculiar to the times in which they originated, and which it is hardly pos sible should ever again disturb one timent, Or, if we differ at all, it is in relation sible should ever again disturb our repose Who does not now acknowledge the wisdom and propriety of General Washington's proclamation of neutrality? Who doubts that the country was essentially benefitted by the adoption of Mr. Jay's treaty? Whose bosom does not burn with indignation at the recital of the insolence of Genet? Who hesitates to approve the man ly stand which was made by the second Administration against the outrages of France? Who does not condemn the violent opposiion which was made to the measures o defence and hostility required by the times?
Who now contends that Great Britain had done us no essential injury before the late war? Who doubts that the character of the country was very much elevated by that war? Who thinks it unbecoming a moral and religious people, because opposed to its declaration, to have rejoiced at its successes? Who does not lament the indiscrimi nate opposition made to the measures of defence and hostility which it required. And, above all, Who does not, unhesitatingly, subscribe to the sentiment of the la-mented Decatur, and exclaim, In his lan-guage, "May our country always be right in her controversies with other nations, but always successful, whether right or wrong?" On those points, at least, there is no longer a difference of opinion. requiring that either party should be held up to the nation as unworthy of its confidence.

It cannot be forgotten with what zeal the funding system, originating with General Hamilton, was opposed by his political enemies. It has since received the sanc tion of every administration. The navy, too, was a theme of oblogry and reproach to its earliest patrons. It is now the favourto its earliest patrons. No measure perhaps, contributed more to widen the breach between the parties, that the establishment of the first National Bank. A similar institution, with a larger capital and a more intimate connection with the goverment, has mate connection with the government, has since been called into existence by the opponents of the first. An unsuccessful experiment has been made on commercial restrictions, as weapons of war. They have given way (it is presumed forever) to "powder, ball, and trusty blade."

ELECTOR OF PRESIDENT AND THE ABOLISHMENT OF IMPRISON.

VICE PRESIDENT

We are authorised to state, Mr. Lune
TIERNAM of this city will serve, if elected,
as an elector of President and Vice President of the United States for this district composed of the City of Baltimore, the City of Annapolis. Anne-Arundel County City of Annapolis, Anne-Arundel County and part of Montgomery county; and that it elected, Mr. Tiernan will vote for WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD for President, ALBERT GALLATIN for Vice Presi-Balt. American.

AMERICAN NAVY.

Expenditure for the naval service during the year 1823. Whole amount drawn by requisitions from

the Treasury, in 1823, \$2,749,994 77
Deduct repayments made in 246,504 54 1823.

Leaving a balance of \$2,503,490 23 Which is the total amount of the whole which is the total amount of the whole expenditure, on account of the Navy of the United States, including pay, provisions, building, repairing, surveying, suppression of Piracy, &c. &c. for one year.

MR. CALHOUN.

It is reduced to a certainty (says the New York National Advocate) that on the expiration of Mr. Monroe's term, Mr. Calhoun will retire with him, and endeavour to come into the Senate of the United States, if the legislature of South Carolina will elect him at their next session.

From the New-Jersey Eagle.

The following recipe has been used with singular success in the cure of the small pox, in this county, for many years. E. L. in this county, for many years.
Livingston, April, 1824

RECIPE TO CURE THE SMALL POX DIRECTIONS FROM THE PIRST DAY OF

THE APPEARANCE OF THE POCK. As long as the skin between the poel keeps its natural colour, it is doing well but must be fed with a little snake-root and a little Nanny tea. To raise the pock a little, saffron and a little milk punch must be added. If all this does not raise the pock, put an addition to each dose, and try it again. If this fails, give sage tea four strength of the patient will bear, but not to offend the stomach If the fever should rise, give a tea cup-full of balm tea, to a-bate it, but not extinguish it; for there

bate it, but not extinguish it; for there should be some fever.

When the pock is three days old, crowd on your growing medicine, if all looks fair; but it may pock appears to be shrinking, give sage, and Nanny tea, with milk and rum—the milk must be scalded. If the fever is to low, give saffron, cnake root and rum; and if too high, give a little balm tea; and if none of the above will do, give bohea tea, sugar and rum; still keep up, your driving medicine. If it all seems to do no good, give a tea spoon-full of paregoyour driving medicine. If it all seems to do no good, give a tea spoon-full of parego-ric once an hour to a grown person. If that is, insufficient, give the barks once an hour, if the stomach will bear it—if not, as

fast as it will, until you find it of no use.
When the throat is stopped, let the pock be as it will, take butter and melt it in an earthen cup, and skim it as long as any scum will rise; pour it off as far as it is clear; then put in as much honey as there is butter, and the same quantity of rum, and one fourth part vinegar, and steep the whole together, and pour it down the throat boiling hot. If the patient cannot swallo any thing, then take a brick, make a hole in it, heat it hot, pour in vinegar, and take a tunnel and steep the throat over the brick.

The eyes should have cold water dropped into them every day, which will prevent the pock from injuring the sight.

EXECUTIONS IN SPAIN.

The executioner places the head of the culprit between his own thighs, and on the signal being given, they both swing off to-gether, the former sitting, a califourchon, on the shoulders of the latter; he then twists the body round and round with the utmost velocity, at the same time kicking violent-ly with his heels on the breast and lungs of the criminal, and raising himself up a down, as one does in a hard trot, to increase the weight of the hanging man; all this, the Spaniards assure us, is to put the unhappy wretch the sooner out of misery We leave wreten the sooner out of misery Weleave our feeling readers to judge of the real effect which must thus be produced on the miserable sufferer. The face is never covered, and the bodies are left hanging the whole day with all the horrible distortion produced on the countenance by so frightful a death. The moment the hangman ful a death. The moment the hangman throws himself off with the criminal, all the spectators take off their hats, and begin saying Ave Marie for the soul of the dying man, which continue all the while that the executioner is twisting and twirling, and swinging and jumping. The Spaniards have the oddest wav of praying it is possible to conceive; they begin in a high loud tone, Santa Maria, Madre de Dios, and gradually descend to a low huzz, scarcely audible; this, added to the lively motions gradually descend to a low nozz, searchy audible; this, added to the lively motions of the handman, changes entirely the ef-fect of social full a scene; for when observed from a short distance, it appears, literally, as if two men were waltzing together, while the spectators are humming a slow march. A large black robe, with a broad white col-large is the costume of all condemned criminals in Spain.

From the American Fumer. BOTTS IN HORSES, Infallible and simple means of preventing.

Morrisiana, March 23d, 1824.

Dear Sir.—The following observations if you think of sufficient importance, you may you think of sufficient importance, you may give a place in your paper, as I see the subject incidentally mentioned in one of your papers on the potts in horses. I knew a farmen of four rates experience, who told me that he may be a horse with hotts, and he was one of the most extensive reeders in this county. His practice was always to give his horses, particularly while in the stable, an handful of salt once a week to each horse. This practice I have followed on my farm for twenty years, and I never saw one of my horses afflicted by botts; I am also a considerable breeder. Yours, respectfully,

respectfully, JAMES MORRIS.

A new kind of theft is practised in New York-that of stealing the iron grates over the openings of coal and wood saults,

From the National Intelligence of Saturday A great principle triumphed in the Sentle yestenday, and the day will be remembered as one of the brightest in its history. That enlightened body yesterday gave its final sanction to an act, which, we venture to say, will command the applause of the conintry, and acquire for the body itself a darable renown. One branch of the National feetilasure has at length, said, that Dave ble renown One branch of the National Legislature has, at length, said, that Debe shall no longer be considered criminal— that the dungeon shall no longer be the that the dungon shall no longer be the portion of the honest debtor. The bilt which has paned is necessarily qualified and guarded—it gives no immunity to fraud, and it contains the requisite checks to shield lisbenefits from abuse, but the Senate has, substantially and formally, declared a gainst the principle of imprisonment for debt; it has trodden down and trampled up. der foot one of the last remnants of Peudal and Roman barbarism, which the force of education and habit have been able success fully to uphold until now against the spirit of the age We cannot doubt that the concurrence of the other Branch will render the overthrow of this anomaly in our sys. tem complete and perpetual.

Our pleasure, we confess, would have been greater, had this philanthropic mea-sure received a more unanimous consent. We have, however, the satisfaction to know its opponents, generally, were not aversa to the bill, on principle, but because they thought the scheme imperfect; and many of them, we further know, are so far from approving of imprisonment for debt, that they are the warm advocates of the still higher measure of relief, a. general system of bankruptcy. Of this, as well as the ob-ject of the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, we have been the humble but constant supporters On the subject of the expediency of a system of Bankrupter, we have differed from many for whose opinions we entertain habitual respect, but n our attachment to it we are incorrigible, It rejoices us to see this beneficent measure, even in part accomplished Should the Congress in its wisdom ever couple the other part with it, in the laws of the Republic, then, indeed, should we expect the nation to rise up and call them blessed.

CONNECTICUT.

The election for Governor, Lt. Governor, Legislators, &c. took place in the state of Connecticut lass weeks. Officer Workstand Cameer or last week. Offer Worter to elected Governor, and David Plant Lieutenant Governor of that state, without any serious opposition.

DIVING BELL.

It is well known, that during the revolu-tionary war, the British frigate Hussar sunk at Hell Gate, having on board, as was said, a arge sum in specie to pay the troops. Innumerable attempts by diving and fishing have been made to get at the specie in those hard times. The momen that spring, with her rosy fingers had beek oned winter from his gloomy ca es, and oned winter from his gloomy ca es and sent the icy god to the regions of the north; or, to speak in intelligible language, the moment the ice dissolved, two parties start-ed for Heil Gate, vulgarly called Hurl Gate, to dive and duck, and plunge to the bottom of the deep, in search of the mopuses.— These rival fishers have been prevented from fingering the golden bait by the jea-lousy of each other. One party will not lousy of each other. One party will not permit the other to descend to the wreck, lying full "fathom five," and neither will quit the watery element, for fear that in their absence the money may be found. In this distressing dilemma both parties remain in statu quo. They decline going down at the same time in different diving-bells, for fear that when a the bottom they may mee fear that when a the bottom they may meet and have a fight for the booty, to the evil example of the peaceful inhabitants of the deep, and from the legal difficulty of indic-ing each other for assault and battery. How this case will terminate we cannot say; both have a right to fish for money, but neither party can agree to divide their gains equitably; therefore, this large sum, which, by the bye, is proved never was on board the frigate, must remain in the holts board the frigate, must remain in the holes and crannies of the wreck, until the divers can agree upon the division A third par-ty, however would settle the question, and that would be what the law terms divers

persons unknown, Quere-How would it answer to have bank incorporated to put the money in after it is found, to be called the "Submarine Bank," as new charters are all the go al present?-The stock would soon be filled, and above par, or high water mark.

NORTH-CAROLINA COLD. We have several times noticed th We have several times noticed the Good Mine said to have been discovered in North Carolina, many years ago, but which his never been worked much until the last year. Benjamin G Barker, merchant of this city, has this morning brought to our office a variety of specimens of this precoffice a variety of specimens of this precoua metal, in its virgin state, emounting is
all to about 1700 penny weights. The gold
is generally found in a coarse dust, from
the size of mystard seed to that of a large
bean. But Mr. B. has a single mass weighing 345 penny weights, and a bar weighing
220 penny weights. These two masses are
worth more than 500 dollars. There have
never been any specimens of gold from the
mines of South America, equal to these
the sight of them really makes our fingersitch while writing this paragraph. Severth
years ago, there was a single lump of gold years ago, there was a single lump of golf found in this mine, wei, ning upwards of 28 pounds averdupois, valved at about 7000 dollars.

N. Y. Com Adra PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

A writer in the Vermont Republican, on the good effects of pruning fruit trees, marks that from the observation of 20 er thirty years, he is satisfied that the method heretofore practised of pruning in March and April is injurious, particularly toyong trees. The stumps of limbs amputated is trees. The stumps of limbs amputated is March. soon become dry, and crack open and before the new growth can heal ore the wound, the stump will rot, which defection will soon penetrate to the heart of the tree, and cause its death. This writer thinks June the proper season, when the tree is full of sap. The wound will the soon heal, and the tree assume a healthy appearance. He also condemns the protice of some farmers who neglect to time their orchards when the trees are young and thriving; the consequence of which it where the orehard is set in fertile land; that the trees send out twice the number of where the orehard is set in fertig isne, the the trees send out twice the number of branches that the root is able to support is old age; and limbs taken off in old age, in jure the tree much more than if amputated when the tree is young and ligorous.

Marpland Bazette.

Annapalis, Thursday, April

COMMUNICATED. LITERARY PREMIUM : We are much gratified in having our power to state, that the premium Gold Medal, offered by the Faculty of University of Maryland, to the Me Graduates of that institution, for the essay on some medical subject, has be warded to Ur. Edward that the subject of the warder stand that the subject of the subjec ty. We understand that the subject of Sparks' thesis; was "Cholera Infantus

An attempt has been made to produce impression on the public mind, that late nomination, by the Republican lears of the Legislature, of Colonel Young the Co as the Republican candidate for the as the Republican candidate for the of Governor of the State of New Young indicative of a sentiment unfavou to the Candidate nominated for the leaders. dency, at the Capitol, in February true, the very contrary being the fact is need ess to say much on the subj the National Advocate remarks, sebe assure our renders abroad, (those at are perfectly aware of the fact,) that a portion of the votes given for Co Young, were from the decided frien Mr. Crawford On this point there room to doubt. The vote for Lieut Governor Root, 75, is something lik test. He is a decided friend of Mr. (ford " From other information, from Albany, we understand there is the least reason to doubt that the No tion at the Capitol of the United State receive the undivided vote of the Ste New York. Nat. Intelliger

FLYING THE COURSE. Last week we published a letter

Charles Cocke, esq to the editors Richmond Enquirer, declining to be slidate on the electoral ticket in favo Mr. Clay, and declaring his predile for Mr. Crawford. We observe in the paper of a later date, a similar letter Thomas II Wooding, to the central mittee, at Richmond He says "my Wm H. Crawford as the favourite date with me for that office: and that fore I cannot consent to stand on the toral ticket, proposed to be offered t people, or to any other act to promot election of Mr Clay; or any other of date to the prejudice of Mr. Crawford Fred. Town Citiz

Notwithstanding all that may be s the contrary, Wm. H. Crawford with next president of the United State the opposition which he experiences the turbulent spirits of the day, who the storm and profit by contentions, who hushed and quelled by the irresistable of a majority of the people.

EXTRACT.

A writer in the National Intellig says—"The course of Mr Craw friends has been pursued in a spirit o ciliation, candour, and liberality invited their Republican brethren to vitation itself was a pledge that they support the man preferred by the gr number. Their language to the frie the other candidates was, "Come and your strength; cast your ballots; atter agrees and if we cannot succeed, he gree; and, if we cannot succeed, bre and the people will see who, and how are the friends of each—or at least and refuse to recommend, and hen to seen the united strength of four a one." If any or all these candidates strong as is pretended, how easy an would have been this course. Did entious scruples prevent? Look at of those who attended bir. Monroe? cus, and this question is answered, the members afraid to express an or the members airaid to express an op-lest they should prejudge a case who might finally determine? Wonderfu-cacy! We have always supposed it was the formation, and not the e-sions of a position, which discover sion, of an opinion which disqua man for a judge or juror And. if no er of the present House of Represen bet of the president, who has for opinion, or entertain a preference should witness a most obegarly accompty benches? No, those who at th February above all others unpledged l'hey with the avowed determination to yiel preference to the will ot the majority were willing to try their streng agree upon one to be recommended

agree upon one to be recommended people. It is a subject on which the ple asked be informed. They had to expect them and plain dealing relative Remblican strength of the dates in Congress, is a fact which timpded. How has this demand be swend? The friends of Mr. Crawfor given atty-four names and we can given atty-four names of the other candidates are ped, we pledge nurselves to do it this fair dealing. Who are the mem Mr. Adams, General Jackson, Mr or for Mr. Calhount No inquistor mittees to search for in gatives, but affirmatives. The truth is, you you dare not. It would expose you ress, and break up the alliance. Deep Members, are teast, or in the seasy to contact the s this is not the fact, it is easy to can be publishing the names of that each of the other candidates."

GRAND NATIONAL LOTTI The drawing of the scheme being ver, we hasten to inform our reade

Mr. Calhoun, who owned a sixte a ticket, with that impatience inc youthful anxiety, rushed eagerly wheels, and draw — shlank.

Mr. Clay draw the Paim of Eloqu Mr. Adams and Prize of Literate General Jack on obtained the Prise—a Nation & Gratitude.

And Mr. Crawford draw the Grait Leriza of the Presidency!

pital Prize of the Presidency!
All the prizes were sold at that t tenate Lottery Office kept by the A. People.

Rashville