Insects that Destroy Sheep.

Messrs. Printers—The destruction of sheep, as published in your last paper, extracted from the Northampton Gazette, arises from an insect about as large as a honey bee.

There is a genus of insects called by naturalists œstrus or gad fly In this and most other countries, they are very injurious to neat cattle, horses, sheep, deer, and some other animals—There are accordingly several species of this kind of insects, each of which it attacks. There is one which pierces the hides of our neat cattle to deposit their eggs, which hatching into larva, or magots, feed upon the living animal and produce ulcers, sickness and death.

The œstrus equi, another species, deposites its eggs on the hair of the horses, which are licked off by the animal and swallowed with its food. The eggs hatch in the form of larvæ or worms, that they destroy the coats of the stomach and intestine produce inflammation, and kill the animal. Those are the insects which produce the botts in horses.

A third species, œstrus ovis, the gad fly, which annoys sheep, deposits its eggs in the nostrils of that animal, produces disease there, and frequently destroys them The blind staggers in sheep is occasioned by this insect. The eggs are hatched into larva (grub-, or worms, or maggots) which by their irritation excite inflammation and a running from the nose. When they are numerous the inflammation extends up the membranes of the nose into the frontal sinuses of the brain, producing that vertigo or gidd ness which causes the staggers, and occasions the death of the animal The worms, when hatched from the eggs of the fly, crawl up the nose; and in those sheep which have horns, there is a natural communication from the nostrils of the sheep into the cavity of the horns and hence the grubs and maggots are found there, as the writer hereof has demonstrated by dissection.

In the season of the year when the sheep are attacked by this species of gad fly, their instinct naturally leads them to avoid their enemies.—Accordingly when these insects are heard buzzing about them, sheep frequently start and run from no apparent cause, but actually to shun them. At such time a fly of this kind will drive them from one place to another, and they are observed to hold their noses to the ground to shut up the avenues of approach to their enemy.

With these facts before us, we must watch the enemy, at the season of his arrival, give him no entrance, but keep him at bay for a few weeks, till his short race is run We know of no better remedy than that of covering the nostrils of the sheep with a list of gauzy substance through which the animal can breathe, and keeping it in its place by some adhesive substance This is the only method that has suggested itself upon considering the case, and if it can possibly be done, it is recommended to practical men, as the only plausible remedy—Mechanic's Gazette.

A PREVENTIVE.

We have been assured by a friend, who has had much experience with regard to the management of sheep, that the following is an infallible preventive of the attacks of the insect above mentioned, viz: smear the nostrils, of the sheep with tar: apply it before the fly makes its appearance, and continue the application till its departure It will be safest to begin to use the remedy about the first of August and continue its use till the last of September. The tar should be applied two or three times a week or often enough to keep the nose continually blacked with the substance. The tar will prove useful not only as an antidote against the troublesome and dangerous insect above described, but is an excellent remedy against cough, rot, and consumption of the lungs. It promotes and confirms the health of the animal, and would be useful in a high degree even if the œstrus ovis were not in existence.

Ed. N. E. Farmer.

GREECE.

A letter received at Boston from Smyrna, dated 21st June, states the naval force under the Captain Pacha at 100 ships, among which are 40 heavy frigates, with 40,000 land troops on board. It continued to be believed that he intended in the first instance to attack Ipsara; fears are expressed that he would overwhelm them as the Ipsariots had only about 6000 men to oppose him. Whatever should be the result, the patriots were known to be brave, and if the Albanians who were among them were faithful, a severe struggle was expected.

Kingston, August 5.

PIRACY AND MURDER

Narrat on of the crew of the launch Cason, and more particularly that of the Mulatto "Carthagena," alias "Cavenero," who arrived from the bar of San Pedro on the evening of the 8th ult

"Campeachy, June 23, 1824.

"That on the 18th May, off the Bar of San Pedro, they fell in with the pilot boat schooner belonging to Yalatan, owned by Senor Molas, under command of Juan el Valenciano, second in command, known by the name of Ramon, with the cut face, with a complement of 36 men, one gun, an eight pounder, and forty muskets and blunderbusses; that a countryman of Carthagena told him, that on the Tuesday preceding, in 7 fathoms water, in front of the Lageon, of Teminos, they took an English ship called the Shannon; that they boarded her and killed the whole on board, and afterwards anchored the ship in front of San Pedro; that they cut off the head of the captain and stuck it on a pole on the shore; that the trunks and bedding of the ship were taken ashore, and that the new Captain Juan, was wearing the white hat and trowsers of the captain; and that they also took the boat belonging to the narrator's launch.

"The pirates afterwards burned the Shannon, having first removed her guns, tackle, &c. out of her into the piratical vessel."

Accounts from Jamaica to the 16th ult were received by the arrivals yesterday at New York.—About 20 persons convicted of piracy, had been ordered for execution on the 16th. Eleven pirates were carried in on the 4th by the govt. schnr Union, from Omoa and Cape Antonio.

The Mexican Congress have solemnly recognised all the public debts of the Mexican Government.

REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF RESUSCIATION.

From the London Mirror.

There have been some for whom Death seemed to have no commission, so extraordinary were the modes of resuscitation used, after their seeming departure from this world. Some few cases of this class we shall notice

Dr. Plott, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire, relates no only a remarkable instance of resuscitation, but of the almost impossibility of extinguishing the vital spark, in one Anne Green. This woman was tried and convicted of concealing the birth of a child, was hanged in the Castle yard of Oxford, half an hour, her legs being also pulled, and (as had been desired by herself) struck upon her breast by several of her friends, besides strokes upon her stomach with the butt end of a soldier's musket. Being cut down, and taken to the dissecting room, she appeared to move, and was again struck upon the breast and stomach. When Sir W. Petty, &c. prepared to dissect her, they perceiving a rattling in her throat, put her in a warm bed, and adopted those measures, that in fourteen hours she began to speak, and next day talked and prayed. A pardon was procured for her, she returned to her own country, and was afterwards married, and became the mother of three children. She being asked as to her recollection of, and sensations during what she had gone through, replied she remembered nothing whatever, and came to herself as if awakened out of a swoon.

Mr Dutens, in his memoirs, says, "I recollect an anecdote of the Abbe Prevot, which is but little known, and deserves to be more so Supping one evening with some friends he introduced a paradox which was taken up with marks of indignation. He supported his thesis, and all his friends combated it. He maintained that, if strict justice was done to every one, there would be but very few men who did not deserve to be hanged "But, (says a friend,) to begin with yourself, what have you done to deserve so severe a punishment; we have known one another from infancy, and though it is true that you have always been a wild fellow, and even something of a libertine, there is not, I believe, one among us, who can recollect a single act of yours that merited death" "It is because you do not know all, (said he) I have confidence in you, and the confession that I am going to make can, therefore, be attended with no ill consequence. What will you say if I own to you that I killed my father?" "Good God! (exclaimed one of the company,) every one knows that your father died of a fall which he had from a staircase." "It is true, (continued he,) but it was I who pushed him down. It was thus: I was in love with a young girl, daughter of a neighbour, whose house joined ours, and I wished to marry her. My father not only refused his consent, but absolutely forbade my seeing her. I did not pay any respect to this injunction; and, as the father of the young lady would not permit me to enter his house, we had found the means of seeing each other, and conversing together on the leads, and admitted her once in our garret; my father surprised us together. Though a very good man, he was extremely violent when angry. He reproached me severely, as he did also the poor girl. He was even going to strike her, when I put myself before him, and, in my endeavours to stop him, I pushed him towards the staircase; being close to the edge of it, he lost his footing, and falling backwards was dangerously wounded in the head, and became insensible. I raised him up; I called for help; we put him to bed, and soon brought him to himself. He witnessed my grief, and the care that I took of him. I never ceased watching, at the side of his bed, during the time that he survived the accident His great goodness towards me caused him to hide from his friends that the cause of his death, by which he only augmented my chagrin and remorse"

This man, who accused himself of having deserved hanging, terminated his existence by a more dreadful death. Walking in the Bois de Boulogne, he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, which laid him as dead at the foot of a tree. Some peasants, who found him in that state, conveyed him to a surgeon, who called in the aid of a justice He was considered as dead, and the surgeon had orders to proceed to open the body At the first cut of the knife, the unhappy creature, who was not dead, gave a frightful scream, but the mortal wound was given. He lived only a sufficient time to learn the horrible manner in which his life had been taken from him.

In Dodsley's Register for 1777, there is a long case of a cook, who apparently died from suffocation from charcoal. Preparations had been made for his funeral, but Mr Harmant, a celebrated physician at Nancy, persevered in his system, which was that of flinging cold water on his face, in the open air, though in December, for six hours, when the man recovered! and on the fourth day went to the altar to return thanks to God for preserving him from being interred alive. The case is also confirmed by Dr. Hawes.

David Beck, the celebrated portrait painter, and pupil of Van Dyke, travelling through Germany, was suddenly taken ill, and to all appearance dead, and was laid out as a corpse His servants, sitting round the bed, grieved heartily for the loss of so good a master; and as grief is thirsty, drank as heartily at the same time. One of them, becoming more fuddled than the rest, then addressed his companions thus: "Our master when alive was fond of his glass, let us now, out of gratitude, then give him one now he is dead" Assent was given, the head of the dead painter was raised up, and some wine poured down or spilt about, the fragrance or spirit of which caused Beck to open his eyes; upon which the servant, who, being drunk, half forgetting his master was dead, forced down the remainder of the glass. The painter gradually revived, and thus escaped a living interment.

CHARACTER OF A BACHELOR.

Mrs. Grant in her notice of James M'Pherson, observes, "His heart and temper were originally good—His religious principles were at fear, unfixed and fluctuating; but the primary cause, that so much genius, taste, benevolence and prosperity did not produce or diffuse more happiness, was his living a stranger to the comforts of domestic life, from which unhappy connections excluded him."

A haughty and disdainful carriage indicates a person of mean talents, and a mean heart, and people who assume it are generally of low education.

WEATHER TABLE.

Mr. Smyther—The following perpetual weather table was constructed by the late illustrious Doctor Herschell, upon philosophical principles deduced from the laws of attraction, subsisting between the Sun, Moon and Earth. Its correctness, in the general, being confirmed by many years actual observation I introduce it to your attention for insertion in the Herald, under the impression, that it may be useful to the farmer, in regulating such of his agricultural pursuits, as need a particular character of weather it has reference to the ter of weather that may be expected to follow the Moon's entrance into any one of her quarters.

USE OF THE TABLE.

Consult the almanack and ascertain on what day, and at what hour, the moon becomes full or new; or enters into the first or last quarter. Then find in the table the corresponding hour and in the opposite columns, headed Summer, Winter, you have a specification of the state of weather that may be expected on the ascertained day of the moon's change.

Hours of Moon's Change.	Summer.	Winter
12 o'clock noon	Very Rainy	Snow or rain
P'm 2 to 4 p. m.		Fair and mild
4 to 6 p. m.	Changeable	Fair
6 to 8 p. m.	Fair if wind N. W.	Fair & frosty if N or N E
	Rainy if S. or S. W.	Rain or snow if S or S W
8 to 10 p. m.		Rain and frosty if N or N W
		Rain or snow if S. or S W
10 to midnight	Fair if w'd. N. W	Fair and frosty
	Rainy if S or S W	
Midn't to 2 a. m.	Fair	Hard frost unless wind S or W
2 to 4 a. m	Cold with frequent showers	Snow and stormy
4 to 6 a. m.	Rain	Snow and stormy
6 to 8 a. m.	Wind & Rain	Stormy
8 to 10 a. m.	Changeable	Cold rain if W Snow if E
10 to 12 a. m.	Frequent showers	Cold high wind

It will be seen by the above table, that the nearer to midnight, the changes of the moon take place, the more fair weather occurs; and the nearer to noon the less fair weather.

Alexandria paper.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

The brig Strong sailed on the 8th inst from this port bound to Cape Haytien, with twenty-one emigrants on board, 19 adults and two children. They went off in fine spirits amid the shouts and acclamations of themselves and their friends. They are a very respectable body, most of them mechanics, and several of them well educated.

Fed. Gaz.

CORN IN OHIO.

Extract of a letter dated Cincinnati, Aug. 25, 1824.—"Any quantity of Corn may be had at eight cents per bushel deliverable in town as soon as it is fit to pull, say in two or three weeks, as it is very forward and the crop more abundant than was ever known."

From the New-York Evening Post.

PAYING OFF

It is presumed that not less than $150,000 have been paid to the seamen of the Franklin 74, on her return from a three years cruise, consequently each man received a considerable sum. It is an old adage, that seamen get their money like horses and spend it like asses, and though of late years the character of the sailor has undergone some alteration, that is they are a more reflective and prudent class of beings than they formerly were, yet they still retain a smack of their old generous, careless, indifferent manner. This has been exemplified in the conduct of the crew of the Franklin.

Before the Purser was prepared to pay them off they raised the wind on shore for a few days by borrowing tens to repay twenties, and they carried stiff sail through the city.

The first luxury and curiosity for a sailor on shore is a ride on horseback or in a carriage, and no animal on earth is more awkward than a sailor mounted. They lashed their horses with a small bit of a rope, clinging forcibly by the mane at the same time, with their heads nearly on the pummel of the saddle, and thus their horses went kicking and plunging up Broadway Several tattered barouches, filled with the frail sisterhood from Corlærs Hook, dressed in tawdry crapes, bespangled and crowned with artificial flowers, with their sailor friends, drove through our fashionable streets, hailing every thing on the way.—The hacks have had a harvest. One sailor would take possession of a coach. "Where shall I go?" said the coachman "Anywhere, everywhere—bear up for the Franklin." "She's over at the navy yard," said the whip. "Well, lay your course for her you lubber—Keep her N. N. E you shark."

A jolly tar had just chartered one of Cooper's handsome hacks, and had mounted the box with the driver, at the Park gate, when he was hailed by a messmate "Hol' ship ahoy—where are you bound to?" "To the Hook" "Heave too and take me on board." "You may go below in the cabin, but d——e if you come on deck." "Let down your companion ladder." The steps were let down, and in stepped honest Jack, who roared out, "Keep her full."

They have also honoured the pit of the theatre with their presence in tolerable numbers, and tolerably in for it "Oh that's excellent"—"that's fine," said one, in applauding a sentiment of the play; and, when Parker danced a sailor's hornpipe, in character, their cheers were enthusiastic. 'I know him,' said one; 'It's Jack Crawly, turned player-man; he's danced that dance a hundred times on our gun-deck Saturday night Hallo, Jack, don't you know us?"

Thus enjoying themselves, and affording merriment to others, these gallant sons of freedom are tasting for awhile the joys of being released from confinement and rigid discipline; and, when relieved from their loose cash, which soon must be the case, they enter for another cruise, gaily singing, "When my money's all's gone, what I gained in the wars."

RUSSIA.—A recent table of the population of Russia makes the total number 40,067,000. Of these only 3,724 are manufacturers; the commercial capital is estimated at 319,660,000 roubles.—A rouble is worth about ten pence sterling.

A letter from Paris, of a late date mentions the arrival of Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, in that capital, and that his strange costume attracted much attention.

CRAWFORD MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of William H. Crawford, residing in that part of Montgomery county attached to the Second Electoral District of Maryland, held in pursuance of public notice, at Mr. Farr's tavern, in Rockville,

Dr. James Anderson was called to the Chair, and Robert Wallace appointed Secretary

The object of the meeting being stated by Mr Henry Dunlop, the following Resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the tried integrity, the manly independence, the transcendent talents, long experience, and sound Republican principles, of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, pre-eminently entitle him to our support at the ensuing election for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the long, meritorious, and faithful services, the well-tried patriotism, the acknowledged abilities, and devotion of ALBERT GALLATIN, to the Republican cause, eminently qualify him for the station of Vice-President of the United States

Resolved, That we repose confidence in the integrity of Mr. Alexander Keech, and recommend him to the people of this district as a proper person to be supported as an Elector of President and Vice-President

Resolved, that the following gentlemen—Dr. John Wootten, Thomas Anderson, Lloyd Magruder, Henry Dunlop, Samuel C. Veirs, Richard Holmes, Dr. John Bowie, Richard Ross, and Evan Jones, be a Committee of Correspondence, and that they also prepare an Address to the Voters of this District, explanatory of the views of this meeting.

Resolved, That the Proceedings of this Meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the National Intelligencer, Washington Gazette, and all the papers in this state favourable to the election of Mr. Crawford; and in the Rockville True American.

JAMES ANDERSON, Chairman.
Robert Wallace Sec'y.

NEW-YORK.

From the Oneida (N. Y.) Observer.

It is now said by the opposition prints, that the extra Session of the Legislature was called to defeat the election of Mr. Crawford. On this subject they have comfort. Mr Crawford is gaining strength rapidly in this State, partly in consequence of the known republican character of his supporters, and not a little from the intemperate violence of his opposers.

ALABAMA—Large meetings have been held in favour of Mr. Crawford, in Mobile, Cahawba, Tuscaloosa and Courtland.

We are inclined to believe, from all the information received on the subject, that Mr Crawford stands as good a chance to receive the votes of this state as any other candidate There can be no doubt of a considerable change working in his favour.

Mobile Com. Adv.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The national cause looks well in Essex. In almost every town in that county we hear of new developments in its favour. And we have it from unquestionable authority, that in Danvers, there are three to one opposed to the "domination" list of electors.—Bost. States.

Extract of a letter from Springfield, Mass. to the editor, dated Aug. 28.

"The friends of the National Candidate are daily avowing themselves, and the supporters of the Sectional Candidate are becoming little warm, and many abandon his cause. This town will give at least 150 majority for a ticket of independent electors On the 9th of September we shall have a meeting to agree on a candidate for an elector for this district."—Ib.

The New-Hampshire Patriot contains an account of a respectable meeting of the citizens of that state, convened on the top of Mount Washington, at which a resolution in favour of William H. Crawford was unanimously passed.

CONNECTICUT.

On no occasion, for several years past, has the democratic party in the state of Connecticut been more active and decided than it now appears to be, on the Presidential question. Our private advices are confirmed by the language of the public prints of that state, which express an opinion that Mr. Adams cannot receive the electoral vote. Connecticut people, it is said, are full of notions, and they seem to have taken a notion that they will support, and, it is more than probable will elect, an unpledged ticket

N. Adv.

From the Providence (R. I.) Patriot.

The course which we have adopted in this contest we have the satisfaction to know is approved by many of those with whom it has been our happiness to labour for years in the political vineyard, although there are some who honestly differ with us in their opinions respecting the most proper candidate; indeed, the path of our duty must be plain to all those who know the unwavering confidence with which we have supported successively the administration of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, amidst the most violent political storms that have agitated the country, and it is not for us to abandon, at this late hour, the principles which have been productive of much honour and benefit to the nation. Our predilection, for various reasons, have long been known to be favourable to Mr. Crawford; like Clay, he was not nursed in the lap of affluence; he sprung from the soil; was born and educated in poverty; from his own industry and the force of native talent, he has "placed himself" on a level with the first statesmen of Europe; mild, dignified, and courteous—accessible to all; free, communicative, and republican in his manners and address; and inflexible integrity; a high and determined sense of honour; a complete and unequivocal control of himself, which no circumstance, or emergency, or trial, can overcome. As he exhibits the virtues of his republican predecessors, may he partake of their fortunes, and like them, after having served his country, retire from the political world, covered with honours, and venerable with age—carrying with him the pleasing reflection, that, like them, also, he has politically outlived all his enemies.

MAINE.

Extract from the Maine Columbian Star.

Mr. Crawford was too much infected with the economy of Mr. Jefferson. Brought up in his school, and admiring his policy, it was well understood that he would not always permit pampered favourites to bask in the sunshine of executive favour. Mr. Crawford had moreover, committed the unpardonable sin of proposing a reduction of the emoluments of officers of the customs. Young Gen. Dearborn, the successor of his father as collector of Boston, found his emoluments reduced from 16 or 18,000 to about 5,000 dollars. His favourites, including his immaculate brother-in-law, found their splendid sinecures abolished.—The branches and sprouts of the family in Maine, perceived a rigid economy and responsibility enforced upon them These corrections to save the public money produced great wailings and excited strong forebodings among the craft. They hoped and believed and probably had assurances, that if Mr. Adams were president, they might find fair weather still. The republican, and all independent rational men, saw these things. The partizans of Mr. Adams flourished & vapoured awhile, but the mask was too thin: it was a zeal selfish but not patriotic. The friends of Mr. Crawford met and have weathered the storm The people would not be blinded. They would see for themselves. They have seen, they have examined, and they have determined that the man who will defend their rights and save their money, is their man. The change in Maine is consequently rapid and overwhelming; and it will be found that Mr. Crawford is decidedly the favourite of this state.

A FARMER.

MR. ADAMS.

From a "Short Sketch of John Q. Adams" published in the N. Y American we learn that he is now in his 58th year and that in his 14th year he went to Russia as private Secretary to Judge Dana. From that time to this he has been hardly a year out of Public employment, so that he has been forty-four years in one public office or another. The last eight years he has had $6,000 a year—for many years before he had $9,000 a year—but averaging the whole period of his services since he was fourteen years of age at 5,000 dollars a year, it appears that Mr. John Quincy Adams has received from the Nation, Two Hundred and Twenty five thousand dollars for his personal services.

He now wishes to be President of the U. S. for eight years, the Salary, for which office, for that term, would be Two hundred Thousand Dollars. At the expiration of the Presidency Mr Adams would have received from the Public Treasury, in the form of Salaries, excluding all fees which have appertained to his offices, the sum of FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!

This sum would be equal to six thousand four hundred and thirty nine dollars a year: or seventeen dollars and sixty four cents a day—from the time he was born until he had attained his sixty-sixth year.——He would absolutely have received a piece of money for every breath he had drawn from his birth! This indeed is being fed with Treasury Pap. If, as we are assured in some of the papers Mr Adam's habits are so economical that in warm weather he goes without stockings or jacket and does not allow himself a pocket handkerchief—what a heap of money he must hoarded!!!

It is uncertain which of the Presidential candidates will receive the votes of Vermont. The Legislature chooses the electors, and it is intimated in several papers, that a majority of that body is now favourable to Mr Crawford, although when the law giving the choice of electors to the people was rejected, it was supposed that Mr. Adams' friends were the majority.

Providence Pat.

THE RIGHT READING.

The National Gazette, in an argument for the election of Mr. J. Q Adams, says "THE PEOPLE OF EASY FORTUNE are on that side of the question."

This is nothing new We have long known that the rich nabobs, with the whole race of toad eaters were on the side of Mr. Adams; but we have never heard of any man, who lives and expected to live by his own labour and industry, that was not on the other side of the question.

Boston Courier.

CRAWFORD "ENTIRELY WELL"

From the Georgetown Metropolitan of September 7

We have conversed with a gentleman that lately saw Mr. Crawford at the Springs, who represents him as entirely well, in high spirits, pleasant and communicative, and that not a vestige was left of the ravages of former disease.

MR. CRAWFORD.

A letter, dated at Bath, August 31, to the editor of the Winchester Gazette says—The secretary of the treasury, who is still here, is one of the most interesting men in conversation I have ever met with. To a fine memory he unites a vigorous discriminating and well stored mind; he is plain and unostentatious in his manners and dress, is sprightly and animated in conversation, and never fails to impart pleasure and improvement to his auditors; in short, his colloquial powers are of the very first order.

Mr. Crawford's improvement at this place, has outstript the most sanguine anticipations of his friends, and given the death blow to the hopes of his enemies. It is wholly unexampled, and will no doubt tend greatly to enhance the celebrity of Bath as a watering place.

PEARL PLACE.

Some years since a Jew, who dealt in diamonds, going accidentally into a public-house, in Wapping London, happening to want change for a guinea, occasioned the landlady to pull out the contents of her pocket, in search of a sixpence to make up the sum, among which a large pearl was noticed by the Jew, which the landlady said was given her by a sailor, and had been carried in her pocket for several years. The Jew betraying much anxiety to purchase it, so enhanced its value in the possessor's opinion, that her husband applied to an eminent Jeweller in the city and sold it for so considerable a sum, that retiring from business soon after, and buying ground near Holywell-mount, he built a row of houses, to which he gave the name of Pearl-place, in commemoration of this incident.

London Paper.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1824.

COMMUNICATED.

We are requested to state, that J. J. SPEED, esq. will be supported as a delegate from this city for the next general assembly, by

Many Democratic Republicans.

The effort to call a convention to alter the constitution of the state of Illinois, has been defeated by a majority of 2,000 against a call. The object of those favourable to a convention, was to get clear of that provision of her constitution which prohibits slavery. The opponents of slavery consider their success as complete, and believe that the "slave party" will not hereafter disturb the state by a similar attempt.

Crawford Meetings at Philadelphia.

Two meetings have been held within the last fortnigth in Philadelphia, relative to the presidential election. Resolutions were adopted by each of them approving of the nomination of *William H. Crawford*, for president, and *Albert Gallatin*, for vice-president. Other resolutions pledging the individuals composing the meetings to support the election of these gentlemen, were likewise adopted.

For the Md. Gazette.

It has been said that Mr. Crawford has "a stronger hold upon the affections of the people of this country, than any other candidate for the presidency," and the experience of every day furnishes additional evidence of the truth of the remark. His popularity appears to be daily and rapidly increasing. In states, which at one period his chance of success was considered doubtful, changes have occurred favourable to his cause, and well founded hopes now exist that he will obtain their votes almost without a struggle. Maine, Connecticut, Rhode-Island and Alabama, all of which his adversaries were prompt in noting as certain against him, have lately become doubtful; and it is manifest that the tide of public sentiment in these states is now rising in his favour and threatening to overwhelm his opponents. Mr. Crawford's strength would have showed itself in these states before this time had it not been for the success which attended the trick played upon the public through the past summer by his enemies. They then represented that his constitution was shattered by disease, and that he could not serve out one presidential term, should he be elected. By this unmanly cheat, they for a time deceived and coltered the credulous in places remote from the seat of government; and the consequence was, so long as the deception was kept up, a suppression by the *deceived*, of all feelings of partiality for Mr. Crawford. This delusion, however, is now over, and the people, convinced that Mr. Crawford's intellect and constitution are perfect, and that the reports to the contrary were circulated for mere electioneering purposes, are almost every where rising in their strength for his support. Of this Mr. Adams's adherents are themselves aware; and it is for this reason, that the most virulent and unfeeling of them still unblushingly labour to preserve the unfavourable impressions they made upon the public mind concerning the state of Mr. Crawford's health. The thinking and less malignant of Mr Crawford's enemies, either ashamed of this trick because of its want of truth to sustain it, or certain that it could no longer be practised with success, have, since his visit to Bath, where he was daily seen by hundreds, gradually ceased to urge the state of his health as an objection to his election. But notwithstanding this, they are not idle. They are daily torturing their inventive geniuses to forge some other and more plausible excuse for their rancorous hostility to him. They may resort to every unfair mean in their power, but it will profit their cause nothing. Their opposition to Mr. Crawford has already been distinguished by too many wicked plots, intrigues, and misrepresentations, to permit any thing they can now say or do against him, to have the slightest weight with the people. The latter have detected them in so many impositions, that they will not readily be gulled by them in future. The people of this country are intelligent and suspicious, and that party which expects to gain a point by imposing upon their good sense, will, though appearances may flatter it for a time, ultimately be disappointed and overthrown.

If it be fair to judge from the expressions of public opinion which have lately taken place in many of the states, there is every reason to believe, that Wm. H. Crawford will be elected the successor of the present patriotic and venerable Chief Magistrate of this country, by a majority which will surpass the expectations of many of his friends, and which will astound the whole phalanx of his enemies. V.

From the N. Y

Capt. Wolf
rived yesterday
furnished us wi
intelligence.
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