The navigation of Lake Eric was entire ly open on the 5th of March, nearly two months earlier than usual; and the icehad broken up in many parts of the canal, at the cluse of latt week. Some boas had made short trips, and the whole navigation was expected to he open by the 1st of april.

MR. CRAWFORD'S RETIREMENT. The return of Mr Crawford to his quiet fire-side in Georgia must be made more grateful to his feelings, by the respect and attentions which are spontaneous-

offered to him as he proceeds.
The editor of the Commercial Advert ser, of New York, one of the most decided, and we hope he will excuse us for saying, one of the most bitter of Mr Crawford's one of the most bitter of Mr. Crawiord's adversaries, noticing the departure of that gentleman from this city, kindly wishes him "a perfect restoration to health, and many years of domestic happiness in his retirement." To the first part of this wish we say Amen, with all our hearts. Upon the latter part of it, we have to observe that the success of the first will prevent Mr. C. from femaning "many years" in "retirement." femaining "many years" in "retirement".
The services of such men as Mr. Crawford belong to the nation; and, at only 52 years of age, we cannot consent that he should be considered as withdrawn from public life for a longer time than is necessary recruit his wonted strength in his native air, and to enable him to set his private concerns in order. For these purposes, we hope a few months will prove sufficient. Nas. Intel.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The ship Mercury, at New Bedford, has rought letters from the Sandwich Isl ands to the 9th September. The schr. Waterwitch, Small, had sailed for the Spanish coast. Ship Jupiter, from the coas, bound home, had touched for refreshments A Spanish schooner, supposed to be a pirate, (the same vessel that was pursued in March last off Cape Horn by a patriot vessel called the Congress,) had arrived at the Sandwich Islands, where she was se-zed by the ex king. A war had broken out at Atoi. A son of Pitt had been pla-ced on the Island as Governor, to the exclusion of the son of the late king Tama ree, who it seems, was the legitimate successor to that station. The latter has attempted to avenge himself, and shot a white man, Pitt's confidential adviser. This caused a general rising throughout the Island, and it was thought that Tama ree would have to flee to the mountains
He had once or Twice narrowly escaped About 1000 men ceeded from Owyhee, Mowee and Wahoo, to quell the disturbances.

GEORGE KREMER,

Member of Congress for the ninth congressional district of this state, arrived at Harrisburgh on Priesday the 15th instant A supper was given to him, at Gleim's Jackson Hotel, on Wednesday evening Many o' the members of the legislature, & private citizens, were present, to testify their sense of his manly and independent anduct during the late Presidential contest, in exposing the intrigues by which the will of the people was set aside

Harrisburg Pa, Chronicle.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON. When the British fleet arrived off New Orleans, in Dec. 1814, previous to Packen ham's landing his army, the Admiral of the fleet sent his compliments to Gen. Jackson, and informed him that he (the Admiral) would do him elf the honour of eating his Christmas dinner in New Orleans "May be so," replied old Hickory; "but I shall do myself the honour of ran-SIDING at the table."

From the New England Farmer. PRUNING FRUIT TREES

By THE EDITOR -It is a matter of great importance to choose the proper time in the year for pruning fruit trees; and, as observed by our correspondent, "very ditferent opinions have prevailed" on this subject-Dr Thacer remarks in the American Orchardist, pages 92. 93, that .. in March, the san is retained in the roots. and the bark adheres closely to the wood, sonsequently, the wounds occasioned by noutation of branches, being exposed to the cold penetrating winds and frosts, before the circulation of the sap, become dry, rotten, and cankered, and often crack onen nearly to the main trunk." - Again pages 93, 94, "The most proper season for pruning fruit trees, unquestions bly is when nice is in active motion toward the extreme branches. In our New Eng land climate, we have the clearest indications that the sap commences its circu lation about the 10th of April. From this period to about the last of May whether the buds are just opening, or the blossoms ful ly expanded, the pruning should be accom-

In Forsyth's Treatise on Fruit Trees (page 48, Cobbett's Edition,) it is assert ed that "the best time to prune apple trees, is in the month of April, or in May after the peaches, nectarings, and cherries are pruned." The Farmer's guide says, alin New England the sap commences its circulation about the 10th of April. From this period to the first of May the pruning should be accomplished. If the work is done much later than this, the bark is apt to peel, which is very injurious." Col Fickering has informed us that his upractication to grant in the spring, he-The Farmer's guide says Pickering has informed us that his "prac-tice has been to prune in the spring, be-ginning when the buds have scarcely began to swell, and eading before the expansion of the leaves." Likewise commerce with several respectable and intelligent cultiva tors, who inform us that they have found the best time for pruning trees, to be when buds are beginning to swell, but before the bark is so much loosened by the opening spring as to cause it to peel readily. In short, both winter and summer pruning are condemned, so far as our observation has extended, by those who have had the pest means of information; but instead o March and April, they recommend April and May, as the proper months for per forming the operation. It appears to us wery fational to suppose that some activity in the sap, at the time of pruning, would facilitate the healing of wounds made by the pruning knife; and that frost, together with the consequent stagnation of the juices of the tree, must have a tendency to cause a degree of rot or gangrence, which cann that prove injurious, if not ruineus to the of the orchardist.

From the National Journal.

The following general order of Commodore Rogers, will, we have no doubt, have a salutary effect. Our navy has suffered much, and lost some of the brightest ornaments, and the country has been deprived of some of the best and branest men in the service, by a practice that may, without loss of honour, be entirely dispensed with. If our officers fall in battle, they fall in defence of their country; and while we mourn fence of their country; and while we mourn their loss, we will of their deeds of galoot and speak proughy of their honourable death. But how it it when they fall, not in defence of their country-nor by the hands of an enemy, but in a contest where an American arm is raised to shed Ameri can blood=where two who have togethe braved the batile and the tempest and who have, side by side, and under the same flag, sustained each other in the home of danger when these meet, and une the by the hands of the other, what are our

GENERAL ORDERS. United States Ship North-Carolina, off Cape Heary, 12th January 1825.

The dissensions and bickerings which have unfortunately existed in the navy and particularly among the junior officers for several years past, originating, as it is supposed, in the predominance of habits which have insidiously crept into the ser vice, by the most improper and unjustifi able relaxation of discipline, seem at length to require particular notice.

The prevalence and frequency of fighting

and quarrelling among some of the young er officers, and the detectable practice by hem and others of fighting duels, defan ing each other, and assuming to themselves the right of making the conduct of their equals and superiors topics of conver-ation ad indecorous animadversion, at taverr tables, in stage coaches, steam boats, and other public places, have been carried to such an extent for some time past, as to require a resort to measures the best calcu lated to produce immediate reform, and to save the character of the service, as wel as their own, from impending ruin and disgrace.

I have in consequence, to require of al officers who are now, or shall hereafter be placed to der my command, to respect and oney, themselves, and to use the utmost vigilance and attention in enforcing in others, their subordinates, due respect and obedience to the laws and regulation made and provided for the government and conduct of all officers and others belonging to the navy of the United States -as I ar determined from this date not to permit the slightest violation of such laws, and regulations, with which I may become acquainted, to pass unnoticed.

Should disputes unfortunately happen between the officers of this or any other ship of the squadron which I have been ap pointed to command, they are not on any count to assume to themselves the right of settling such disputes, in any other man ner than by an appeal to the captain of the chip to which they belong, or to myself, if necessary. And I would have it further to be understood, that for a violation of this order, by any officer, I shall not fail to put the laws in force against him to their utmost extent.

JOHN RODGERS, Commanding U.S. Naval forces in the Mediterranean, and Commanding Officer of the U. S. Navy.

Chas. W Morgan, esquire, Capt. of the U. S. ship North-Carolina.

NEW YORK PACKETS.

The Editor of the New York Advocate hus notices the improvements which have een made in modern navigation king of a voyage from New York to Li verpool he says: -

On board of such a vessel one may en iny all the luxuries of dry land and the hracing air of the pathless sea. The min-iature world is collected within the cir-cumference of a few teet, and every-elegant amisement may almost be found a thou sand miles from shore. A well stored lat der for digestive organs, port or champaigne for the palate; a library for the mind; adrawing room with its instruments of music for the heart; and a boundless occasion overstand for the amagination. ocean on every side for the imagination are some of the conveniences to be found in such a vessel at sea. The gourmand the chess player, the connoiseur of long corks, the studious, the polite—all may find every lac livy to call forth their powers and to enjoy the innocent propensity of their na ures The ship York is, however, but one star among the throng aval consellations; but she is one of the brightest.

LIBERAL FEELING.

From a Liverpool paper of Feb. 26. LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSTITUTION

At the annual meeting of the proprietors on Friday last, the President, B. A. Heywood, e.q. made an able report of the progress of the institution. He took a master y view of the progress of science and o art in America, and drew a very happy comparison between Liverpool and New York, marking also the progress of the two commercial rivals on each side of the Atlantic, expressing a wish that such hon ourable rivalry should continue, and that each might strive to outstrip the other in acts of kindness; in a landable ambition to enlighten their fellow citizens, and to per enighten their lellow citizens, and to per-petuate the pacific union of interests and kind feeling now so happily established be-tween the two countries. Mr. Heywood also warmly eulogized the establishment of the Athenaum in New-York, the University ties, and other works of literature and sci ence in various parts of the United States and the great national and commercial ob rets of our transatlantic brethren were

most favourably noticed.

Mr Rathbone, with much feeling, spoke on the subject of the progress of science, art, and literature in the United States, and moved, that the members of the cam mittee of the ATHENAEUM OF NEW-YORK should have the privi ege of admission to the Liverpool Royalnstitution, should they visit this country a just tribute to their exertions in so good cause as that of promoting a taste for lite rature and the arts, and dispensing the benefits of science in an infant but prosperous country.

LOW FARE-The steam-boat fare from New York to Albany 149 miles by the tow host line has been reduced to I dollar.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

We hearn thatt resume Court of lequiry, which is to be instituted at the request of Com. Parter, to inquire into the sonduct of that officer, in regard to the transportantion of specie, &c. will also be instructed to inquire into his conduct in the affair of Faxido. We have not yet heard who are to compare the court or when it is to to compose the court, or when it is to convene. N. Intelligencer,

THE EMBASSY TO LONDON .much interest has been felt by the public, on the subject of the offer made by the President of the United States to Mr. Clin fon of the station of Minister to the Cours of St dames, and as errontous motives may have been imputed to the latter in demay have been imputed to the latter in the clining the honour conferred upon him, we have solicited and obtained a copy of Mr. Clinton's letter for publication, that the cirizens of New-York might understand the views and intentions by which their chief Magistrate has been actuated. We will only add, that his answer will serve to exalt him still higher in the respect, esteem, and affection of the people of this state, whose interests and feelings have been preferred to the dignity of a foreign embassy, and to the honours voluntarily tendered him by the government of his country... Statesman,

(COPY)
ALBANY, 25th February, 1825 Sir: I feel most sensibly the honour conferred on me by your communication of the 18th instant; and I receive this expression of your good opinion with a correspondent spirit: But having recently accepted from the people of this state the highes office in their power, I cannot, consistently with my sense of duty, retire from it, until I have had an ample oppor tunity of evincing my gratitude and my devotion to their interests

I assure you, Sir, that it will afford me

the highest gratification, in my present situation, to aid you in your patriotic efence of your administration on the best interests of our country.

I have the honour to be.

th perfect respect, Your most obd't serv't, DE WIT CLIN FON. The Hon. John Quincy Adams, Washington.

NORTH-CAROLINA GOLD .- The Cheraw Intelligencer of the 11th instant, states that; sean immense deal of pure gold has within a short time back, been found in the counties of Cabarrus, Montgomery and Anson, North-Carolina In Montgo-mery a new mine has been discovered dif-ferent from any we have mentioned. The Gold is abstracted from large masses o rock, which indicate the existence of rich and extensive mines, and strongly resemble those of Pern. We understand a poor man. on whose land the mine in Montgomers was discovered, has within a few weeks ob-tained about a half a bushel of gold amount ing to \$20,000. It is said that this extraor dinary good fortune has partially deranged

CARPENTER'S WAGES IN NEW YORK At a meeting of the master builders on

the 8th instant, in the city of New-York, it was resolved that the price of Journey-men Carpenter's wages be One Dollar thirty-seven and a half cents per day.

We are informed by a gentleman direct from Kentucky, that the statement of Mr. Desha's escape from prison is incorrect, & that he is still confined in gaol—Phil, Gaz

FROM FRANCE.

From the New York American.

By the Queen Mab we have received on files of Paris papers to the 14th Feb in-clusive, from which we select the follow-ing items of European news. Ibrahim Pacha is stated by the Austrian Observer of the 10th January, to have first disembarked his troops on the Isle of Candia, where he dismissed his transport vessels

where he dismissed his transport vessels, and deiermined to effect a descent on the Morea, from his ships of war Having received by a French frigate a supply of \$2,000,000, he subsequently effected a landing at Modon of 3000 men, and mmediately sent back his squadron of 16 ships to bring a further reinforcement. From the suspicions source whence the above proceeds, and from all previous accounts, there is little credit to be attached to it. Indeed, in a note of the same Ob-server, it is allowed that the arrival in server, it is allowed that the arrival in Greece of the last instalment of the English loan, had established the superiority of the

A loan of from ten to fifeen millions of france had been negociated in Paris, for the Greek government.

The latest Madrid accounts state that Mr Zea, the brother of the Spanish Prime Minister, had proceeded on an important secret mission to St. Petersburgh, the object of which was asserted to be the ratification of a treaty between Spain and Rus-sia, by which the latter engaged to oppose even oy arms, the recognition of the South American States, and was as an equivalent, to receive a grant of full sovereignty over California. This, like the preceding, is but one of the tales of the times. Cadiz letters of Jan. 28th, state that a Prince Mp rat had been arrested, and was closely confined there. One of this name is now in this country: whether he may be the ima-ginary captive or not, we know not. A club of young politicians, the eldest of whome was not 17 years of age, had been discovered in the capital, and from the dan gers incident to the political discussions of these young statesmen those who had been discovered were arrested and kept in strict

We perceive in one of the French papers the Etoile) the following definition of the Holy Alliance and its objects. It is (says the Editor) a compact entered into, under the anspices of the Creator himself, to protect the human species from the Genius of Evil. We also learn, from the same source, the novel information, that when Mr Can ning in council proposed the recognition of the independence of South America, he was so unanimously opposed by the other members, that he tendered his re-ignation to the King. which would have been acto the King, which would have been accepted, but that the health of Lord Liverpool was too delicate to dispense with the services of his coadjuter. This is the amount of what news is given by the French papers, none of which has the semblance of authenticity,

Maryland Wazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1825.

THE DINNER TO COL. JONES.

We noticed in our last the dinner given a number of the citizens of this place to Colonel Route Jones, previously to his departure from this city. Since then we have been favoured with Col. Jones's Address and toast, and the toasts given by saveral other gentlemen who composed a eral other gentlemen who comp

By Gan. Harwood Mur much respected and esteemed guest and fellow-citizen Col. Roger Jones—11is intended departure from this city, excites feelings of the deepest re gret for our loss, tempered with emotions of joy at his just promotion to office

After this toast was drank Col Jones rose and addressed the company in the following terms: Gentlemen,

I would do great injustice to my ow feelings it I were not to attempt, however humble the essay, to return you my sincere with which you have been pleased o regard me. It is now more than three years since I have been a sojourner here, during which time the utmost harmony and good fellowship have subsisted between our gar-rison and the Society of Annapolis. We have indeed been considered, as we really feel ourselves to be, one of the families which compose this friendly and hospitable community. In our happy country, the interests and feelings of the officers of the a-my are completely identified with those of the people; and it is the perception of this fact, illustrated, I trust, throughout the course of my command, and as a neigh bour, together with your very indulgent predilections, to which I am indebted for the kindness and good will which have marked the progress, and now the close of my residence among you. Permit me, gentlemen, to give-

The hospitable citizens of this ancient metropolis - May the blessings of liberty and emancipation conspire not to deprive them of their colonial privilege of representati-

By Gen William H. Marriott—The two Adjutants General—The general and state zovernments have done them but instice By Lieutenant Davidson—Our Cabinet— Though containing nothing curious, yet its specimens are rare and splendid; it contains a Clay from the west of great qualities; a peculiar Rush, whose light is brilliant; it will receive from Barbour a valuable treasure: its Southard productions are all marine and beautiful; but there is a Diamond from the East at its head, of the first water, and whose corruscations are dazzling

By Mr G I Grammer—The Holy Alli-nce -May they be reduced to the necessity of taking the last button from Prince Esterhazy's coat.

By Lieutenants Davidson and Lendrum
-Adjutant-General Jones-While we sincerely regret that we are about to be de prived of him as a Commanding Officer, who has on all occasions, heen the accomplished Officer and Gentleman, yet at the same time we heartily rejoice in his pro-motion and the success of his claims, through the justice, promptitude and wis-dom of our enlightened President

By Capt T. Franklin-The remaining Officers at Fort Severn-Their unexceptionable conduct as subalterns, proves them

worthy of being the successors of their worthy Colonel.

Alluding to the effort of the late legisture, to take away the two delegates from

EASTER-DAY WHEN IS IT?
The error alluded to in the subjoined paragraph, (taken from a late London paper) has been committed to the Almanack makers in this country as well as in England ers in this country as well as in England On examining two Almanacks, one of them published in New York and the other in this state, we find they both put Easter Day on Sunday the THIRD of April, the day on which occurs the first full moon APTUR the 21st of March The Prayer-Book says, "Easter Day is always the first Sunday AFTER the 21st day of March; and if the Full Moon happen upon a Sunday, Easter-Day is the Sunday AFTER" day, Easter-Day is the Sunday AFTER". Now according to this, Easter-Day must fall on Sunday the 10th day of April.

ERROR IN THE ALMANACKS. There appears to be a most strange and unaccountable blunder in the signing of Easter-day, in all the almanack. For the year 1825, which we have had an obnortu uity of consulting. It is a well known rule (and is given in all the church prayer books,) that Easter day is the first Sunday after the first full moon on or after the 21s of March; and if thefull moon happens on a Sunday, then Easter day is the Sun day after. Now whether Messieurs the al-manack makers have altered this rule we cannot tell; but certain it is, that they have placed the Paschal full moon on Sunday placed the Paschal full moon on Sunday the 3d of April and instead of making Easterday fall on the Sunday "after," according to the rule to the prayer book, they have placed it on the same day!—Whitsunday, and all the other moveable feasts, which depend on Easter, are, so far as we have examined, placed in the same manage and there is likely to be a claim. ner; and there is likely to be a glorious confusion in the church services the ensuing year. We should like to know, from some person learned in these matters, whether the almanack or the prayer book is right

BEGINNING IN TIME.

The Tennessee papers have announced Gen. Andrew Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, at the election to take place in 1829. We under stand several of the papers published in Pennsylvania have made a similar annunciation. ciation

POMEGRANATE ROOT .- The Pomegranate Root either in substance or as a decoction, has been successfully used as a remedy against the Tape Worm (tunia) hy Dr. Chapolin.—Journal de Pharmacie X.

A NEW VEGETABLE.

A late London paper says, "A new rego-table has been introduced into this doun-try, called the Asparagus Potatoe; it comes into season just as the asparagus goes out.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette In the Maryland Republican of Maryland Republican of Maryland In the Maryland Republican of Maryland Interest of Maryland In the Maryland In the Maryland In the Maryland Interest of Mary poration, were the result of a cueur had for that purpose. And suppose they we what if a caucus had been held, had a

what if a caucus had been held, and beginned to support the gentlemen when have been aunounced as candidated Could be the council of the coun cus system, and endeavour to render it of one to his political friends, by represents, it, as being adopted by federalists and and caucus democrats? Why, sir, perhaps as better solution can be given of this sudday, and wonderful change, than by the rement and wonderful change, than by the remain, tempora mutantur, et ille mutavit com iiii, that is to say, the caucus party are the will side, and he wishes to be on the strong side. But pernaps, sir, another solution may be given—it will be recollected that lastfall, the caucus which was then convened, though ger be a member of the legislature, and this edict he was forced, however unwillin ly, to yield-hence, he has been conving by woeful experience, that a caucusis ar ry bad thing.

But to whatever cause his change or

he owing, it is very manifest, if his our declarations can be believed, that he is ace a decided anti-cauciis man. In proof of this assertion the following extracts from his paper of Saturday last; are made; and though I am one of those who think ith and determine who they prefer as each dates for any place in their choice, yet it is not always indispensibles to do " " nust confess, that I was actuated in som degree by the whim of having an offer-nity for once, to insist that my ticket wa no. the caucus ticket. " 1 do positive affirm, that I have been at no caucus me ing, nor know of no one being called a held, to make this or any other ticket of our side of the question—Let those wh made the other ticket, say the same if the can." It seems then, Mr. Editor, that Mr. lughes is dreadfully alarmed at the in f being thought a friend to caucustes, and so fully convinced is he of the unpopularity of the system, that after denying in the most positive terms, that he has had my agency in it, he triumphantly appeals to those who made the nominations in your paper of last week, to say whether thy nave not been guilty of this heinous sia. In answer to this appeal, he is hereby si-sured that they have not—these nomistions emanated not from the dictatorial de crees of a caucus—they were made by freemen, by men untrammelled by the tyrannic influence of demagogues, by men who were actuated by no selfish viewed personal aggrandisement. Let Mr. Hugher say the same if he can." This assertion, then is worth at least as much a being the can. then, is worth at least as much as his, not withstanding the wonderful degree of mit and sagacity, which he has displayed on

But he thinks the nominations mafeir the Maryland Gazette have the appearant of design—because exactly the right num-ber of candidates are nominated for the 45 ferent appointments—wonderful discovery indeed! And would not the same design have been manifest, if a larger number had been nominated—viz. to give to the people an op-portunity of making a free and unbiased choice? And could not Mr. H's sagetiydicover, that the columns of the Gazettears open for any other nominations that any citizen may think proper to make? Have they ever been refused? But it is time the Editor, to notice more particularly the concluding article on this subject in the Saturday's Republican. It is in this the fully displayed So far, Sir, from attend ing a caucus to nominate candidates, he d clares that he did not consult even a neighbour or friend, as to the selection of the bour or friend, as to the selection of didates which he has made; but thinking as he says, that he had as much right st either older nor handsomer than himse (his superiority in the latter respect will not be denied.) to make out a ticket, and recommend it to the voters of the city; he secordingly did so. But Mr. Editor, of you think that Mr. Hughes felt hims accordingly did so. But Mr. Editor, so you think that Mr. Hughes felt himsel justified in this proceeding solely by reflecting upon his age, and his beauty? Does he not manifest something like vanity in this proceeding, and a most thorough contempt for the opinions of every body else? His he not virtually said nohody else is so capable of making a judicious selection of candidates as myself? the recommendation of the person will be so much respected, and the influence of none is so great is mine. And let it be remarked, that the ticket which he has published as his own, and of which he boases so much! coulais, his own name. Truly Mr. Editor, his modesty is quite equal to his beauty.

But, Sir, he is not satisfied with merely publi-hing the names of the gentlemenus compose his ticket, fand which, as it is not cessary it should have a name, and is he deprecates that of Caucus, must be, the ed by the way of distinction, the Jean-

ed by the way of distinction, the JEERT Ticket,) but he also states the reasons which induced him to nominate these pin tienlar individuals, and in doing so, most unceremoniously, and in doing so, most unceremoniously, and without much delicacy, introduces the names of gentlemen, accompanied by suels returnity, accannot be very agreeable to them. It seems, however, to be proper to make some account of the control of emarks on the reasons he has assigned

for the selection he has made.

In the first place he says, that as to the present Mayor, he has served but part of a term, and that it would be unkind to the move him, as no apposition was made to his predecessor, and that no charge has been alleged against him. The gentleman who now holds the appointment of Mayor will not certainly feel under any obligations to Mr. Hughes for such a defence as the The present Mayor was not elected by the

people, but by the corporation; and it is surely right that the people should have an opportunity of making choice of the shief magistrate of their city; unbiasted by any spoontment that the corporation may previously have made. The present Recorder and Altermen, with the exception of one gentlemen, who declines a re-licetion, constitute a part of Mr. Hughes's licket, because as he says, he likes them well amough.

anough.

But it is really amusing to observe what an awkward blunder Mr. Hughes falls into in attempting to compliment the gentleman in West acreet, whose name he has substituted in the place of his neighbour's in Chirch-street. He says, that his being contact a function of the peace, gentle him. Church-street. He says, that his being already a justice of the peece, condition him, particularly eligible as an alderman. Now, Mr. Editor, as an alderman it is seled with the same powers as a justice of the peace, most people would think it desirable that the two offices should not be united in the same persus, and that the number of magistrater should be made as great as possible. But this gentleman he continues, swould be an able representative of the upper end of the town." Now is not this upper end of the town." ppliment, Mr Editor, made at the expense of the two other gentlemen in Weststreet, whose names are on the same tick-et, and does not Mr. H strongly jusinuate et, and does not bir. It strongly tusinuate that ther would not make able representa-tives? The halance of Mr. Haghes's ticket is composed of four members of the pre-sent corporation, with the addition of the sent corporation, with the addition of the names of three gentlemen who have never been members of that honourable hody— hence, it seems, that Mr. H. thinks, some hence, it seems, that sair is thinks some change necessary; but great as is his mo-desty, it appears it was not quite of so de-licate a nature as to induce him to leave own name off the ticket He says there are no loaves or fishes attached there are to the office, and that most people consider it as a place without schonour or profit. Now, whatever others may have found it. Mr. H. has managed to make it a situation both profitable and pleasant. It is said, sir, that at the very last meeting of the orporation he presented an account corporation he presented an account amounting to nearly \$100. It is strongly insimated, that the building of the engine house was a source of some profit to him; and it is whispered, that Mr. H. was once sent on a mission to Philadelphia, and again to Washington, at the expense of the corporation if all this be true. Mr. Editor. If all this be trne, Mr. Editor, poration If all this be true, Mr. Editor, it seems that the corporation have some loaves and fishes to distribute, and that Mr. has received a goodly number of them. No wonder then, sig, that his anxiety to continue a member of the corporation, has overcome all the importanent suggestions of desty Two gentlemen elected members of the present corporation, have incurred Mr. Hughes's high displeasure, and he has enounced them as unworthy any longer of denonneed the man with the confidence of the people. With respect to the first gentleman, he has assigned a most singular reason for his opposition to him, viz. that he was elected by the people last year, and that his conduct gave so much satisfaction as to induce a wish on much satisfaction as to induce a wish on the part of Mr. H. or his friends, that the gentleman would suffer his name to be put upon their ticket—which he positively re fused Truly, Mr. H. your own argument proves that you ought to vote for this gen-tleman. With respect to the other gentle-man alloded to, I know him well enough to assert, that he never sough' an appointment in the corporation, and never declined it, when tendered to him by his fellow citi zens. Moreover, he never evinced so much anxiety to he elected as to vote for himself; and as to his election last year, he was importuned to accept the appointment. Mr H. has a notion that he was valding and abetting to an understanding to leave him off of his ticket? Men of universal renius have so etimes very odd notions But tated state of Mr. H's feelings-he fears he is about to lose, forever, the loaves and fishes, which he has so long enjoyed. It is a little singular, that although Mr. H. claims the exclusive ment of manufacturing the upon it commence with the use of the sin-

SHAMEFUL BREACH OF MARRI-AGE PROMISE. From the Lousiana Gazette. CAUTION.

Caucus, & Co.

gular pronoun I, and conclude with the

dural we-which it is said means Jerry

The subscriber takes this method of in forming the public of an occurrence, which in this country he helieves to he without a precedent. About six weeks ago I adverprecent. About hix weeks ago I adver-tised for a housekeeper, in consequence of which a young woman named Emma Brad-ford English, of Boston, called at my house and offered her services in the above capacity; I employed her, and she conti-mued in the performance of her duties, and conducted annatority with the propriety, until about two weeks past, when she one day came into my private room, and without ceremony proposed to when she one day came into my private room, and without ceremony proposed to become my wife. I was surprised at such a proposal, but having been pleased with the kind care and attention she appeared to shew towards my children, I acceded to her proposition, and left to her the appointment of a time for the martimonial copintment of a time for the matrimonial ce-Temonies. She said the anniversary of her birth day would be on the 13th instant, and the would prefer being married on that day is being agreed to, I procured from the parish judge; the Hon. J. "itot, a license parish judge, the tish. Pitot, a license in legal form for marriage—on the evening appointed, the Rev Mr Hall and several gradlemen and ladies, who had been invited on the contemplated occasion at my house, and after being seated a short time, the pretended bride antered the room and making a few remarks left the house—supposing she was to bame wife. I at her request, farnished her with clothing, &c. is a considerable amount, which she clandestinely removed from my house near estinely removed from my house near tetime of her leaving it. From a sense daily to myself and the public, I make the above statement of farts.

PETER NELSON. John Quincy Adams was born in Brainite (now Quincy) on the 11th of Jaly; 72—making him nearly 58 years of age 35. Jackson was born in South-Carolina, farch 15th, 1767 It is stated as a re-

tarkable fact, that the ages of the several residents of the United States did not vaone year over or under 57 at the the of election. Of the five ex-presidents of the nited tates, but one har deceased. and hut one

had a son, who is now elected the 6th pra-ident. Of the ten governors of Massachu-fetts elected under the ematitation, but .Bultil a pas

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