

**THE SON OF THE SEA.**  
Son of the Sea, I love to trace  
Thy path upon the wave,  
And view o'er ocean's silvery face,  
The sounding surges rave.  
And when the wharfedale read the air,  
And lightning skim the sea,  
I think of what thy ship must share,  
Son of the stormy Sea.  
I've seen the sun sink to his grave,  
In ocean's rolling deep,  
The stars sink in the western wave,  
Where hapless heroes sleep.  
I've seen the ocean's foam fly high,  
The dark moon sink o'er thee,  
But thy sun must go down in blood,  
Son of the stormy Sea.  
I love to view thy beautiful bark,  
Bound to a foreign clime,  
When like the light wing of the lark,  
She skims the surge sublime.  
How like the soul by time's tide borne  
To dread eternity,  
Art thou when from thy own shore torn,  
Son of the rolling Sea.  
And O! how like the cheating chain,  
That binds life to man's heart,  
Is that one plank which from the main  
Thy thoughtless form doth part.  
Perceivest thou that plank, and in the deep  
Thou bidst to billow,  
Thy bones must bleach in endless sleep,  
Son of the stormy Sea.

**The Conjugating Dutchman.**  
We know not where the following story came from; but, as it gives a good picture of a methodical and persevering Dutchman, it may not prove uninteresting. Two English gentlemen once stepped into a coffee-house in Paris, where they observed a tall odd-looking man, who appeared not to be a native, sitting at one of the tables, and looking around with the most stony gravity of countenance upon every object. Soon after the two Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a celebrated dwarf had arrived at Paris. At this the grave-looking personage above mentioned opened his mouth and spoke, "I arrive," said he, "thou arrive, he arrive, we arrive, you arrive, they arrive." The Englishman whose remark seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger and asked, "Did you speak to me?" "I speak," replied the stranger, "thou speakest, he speaks, wa, speaks, you speak, they speak?" "How is this?" said the Englishman, "do you mean to insult me?" "No, no, no," replied the Dutchman, "thou insultest, he insults, we insult, you insult, they insult." "This is too much," said the Englishman; "I will have satisfaction; if you have any spirit with your rule, come along with me." To this defiance the imperturbable stranger replied, "I come, thou comest, he comes, we come, you come, they come, and thereupon he arose with great coolness, and followed his challenger. In those days, when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were speedily despatched. They went into a neighbouring alley, and the Englishman, unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, "Now, Sir, you must fight me—I fight; you fight, he fights, wa, fights, they fight, here he made a thrust—you fight, they fight, and here he disarmed his adversary. "Well," said the Englishman, "you have the best of it, and I hope you are satisfied." "I am satisfied," said the original, sheathing his sword, "thou art satisfied, he is satisfied, we are satisfied, you are satisfied, they are satisfied." "I am glad every body is satisfied," said the Englishman, "but pray leave off quizzing me in this strange manner, and tell me what is your object, if you have any, in doing so." "The grave gentleman now, for the first time, became intelligible. "I am a Dutchman," said he, and am learning your language. I find it very difficult to remember the peculiarities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me, in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every English verb that I hear spoken. This I have made it a rule to do; I don't like to have my place broken in upon while they are in operation; I would have told you of this before." The Englishman laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with them. "I will dine," replied he, "thou wilt dine, he will dine, we will dine, you will dine, they will dine, we will all dine together." This they accordingly did, and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with most perseverance.

**A LUMINOUS BOTTLE.**  
The following is a method of preparing a luminous bottle, which will give sufficient light during the night to admit of the hour being easily told on the dial of a watch. A phial of clear white glass, of long form, must be chosen, and some fine olive oil heated to ebullition in another vessel, a piece of phosphorus of the size of a pea must be put into the phial, and the boiling oil carefully poured over it, till the phial is one-third filled. The phial must be then carefully corked, and when it is to be used, it must be unstoppered, to admit the external air, and closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and will give as much light as a dull ordinary lamp. Each time the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly reappear. In cold weather the bottle must be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial prepared in this way may be used every night for six months, with success. Mechanics Magazine.

**Abuses in the Police of London.**  
After all that has been said of the Bow-street police, and notwithstanding the high reputation of the officers of the establishment, for pursuing thieves into their most secret holds, the neighbourhood of Bow-st. itself is one of the most dangerous in the whole metropolis. Every night the most revolting scenes of debauchery are represented, and robberies are committed there, and still no attempt is made to abate either the danger or the dissipation. To obtain an adequate idea of the nightly occurrences in the desperate vicinity of Bow-st. it would be necessary for a stranger to visit it, under the protection of an officer (for the officer is admitted into all the flash houses at all hours) at different periods of the night. Immediately before the theatre doors are opened, a gang of thieves assemble at a public house close to Drury Lane Theatre, and they simultaneously drop their pipes the instant notice is given, and issue forth to plunder the struggling crowd. As soon as the press is over, they return to the "smoking crib," dispose of the plunder to the landlord, and enjoy themselves until the performances are concluded. The signal for industry is then repeated, down go the pipes, and off the thieves scamper to levy fresh contributions upon the public. The plans are arranged by such strict rules, and the beat of each is so accurately ascertained, that when a gentleman happens to miss his watch, and gives symptoms of liberality—for robberies are now-a-days difficult to be found out with the precursor of a reward—he has only to say in what part of the house he believed the transfer to have taken place, and the "buzz" (pickpocket) can be in most cases found, and the property restored. The loser, at all events, will have the gratification of knowing from the officer whom he employs, that Jack such-a-body had "the thimble," whether it is ever recovered or not. Each of the thieves thus by constant practice attains a wonderful degree of excellence in transferring watches, pocket books, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, &c.—"They sometimes come across a drunken man, and if the female can prevail upon the unfortunate fellow to accompany her to White-hart-yard, or Swan yard, or any other infamous place, a robbery is sure to take place, and fear of exposure is generally calculated upon as a security from punishment. At two or three o'clock in the morning, the flash houses in this hopeful part of the town abound with buzzes, prizes, crackmen (house-breakers,) and flash dragsmen (coachesmen who associate with thieves and occasionally lend a hand.) There are also to be seen sprinkled about the bars and parlours of the flash houses, watchmen, whose silence is purchased with gin. Those "terrors of the robber," have a little game of their own, but the thieves are never played upon by them. Gentlemen are their aim. If a well-dressed man happen to pass along Bow-st. or any of the neighbouring streets, at a late hour, he must not be surprised at receiving a push from a watchman, and then being accused of a violent breach of the peace. It is necessary, however, to tell him that if he behaves respectfully to the watchman, who will not scruple to call him a thief, he may be allowed to depart upon a compromise of 5s. and that if he resists, his watch, and purse, and clothes, are in the greatest peril. Flash dragsmen—a very dangerous sort of gentry—are to be found amongst the coachmen who ply at the corner of Charles-street, Covent Garden, every night, and generally stand in a crowd at that advantageous post.

They are very fond of helping gentlemen into coaches, and paying them selves for their trouble, by "priggling a watch or a pocket book; but their chief amusement is 'hustling," an art in which they excel, as they have been known to push a gentleman from one to the other, without letting him fall to the ground, until he has been dispossessed of every thing valuable about him. Their efforts are of course generally continued to "lushy coves" (drunken men) as the gentlemen of the whip on that beat have a sort of reputation to support and will not countenance an attempt to rob a sober man, inasmuch as he has not been "disgracing himself" with too much "lush." It is as well known, that some of the flash housekeepers not infrequently join in a little buzzing excursion themselves, as that they treat with contempt the act of Parliament for the regulation of public houses, by admitting persons at all hours to drink and smoke in their houses.

All this is well known to the magistrates, who however, manifest the greatest indifference upon every occasion on which the complaints are made. It is true, that the license of one of these thieving dens is sometimes threatened, and sometimes taken away, but the influence of a large brewer ever fails to restore it, and the same iniquity flourishes every night although for decency's sake the name of the proprietor may undergo a change. No inspector is appointed to visit the "cribs." The watchmen are the only superintendants, and they are always at the command of the landlord. The patrol will not interfere, for there is no adequate remuneration upon the side of morals, and there is no order

issued by their superiors. It is admitted universally by those who are best qualified to judge of the cause of the increase of crime, that houses of this description, and the houses of receivers of stolen goods hold out encouragement to the perpetration of the most desperate villainies; and it is well known to the police magistrates, that an effectual check can be given to both sorts of abominations. If inspectors, with good pay for the performance of their duty, are appointed to examine and report the public houses which are known to harbour the abandoned, the "cribs" must be knocked up, and if, on occasions of robbery, a reward was offered for the receiver instead of the thief, Petticoat lane and Houndsditch, and Whitechapel, and the Jew streets and alleys in the neighbourhood of the Strand, would no longer be places of refuge and barter for the prosperous ruffian. A perpetual watch would be kept upon the numerous houses where the police are aware "swag" is hourly conveyed. Many of the old clothes shops would be ransacked, and a general rout would take place amongst the purchasers, very few of whom, in that line, ever refused to purchase stolen goods, of whatever description. The principal officers of the police are convinced of the efficacy of such a system, and that robberies cannot be checked without a determined effort to spoil the business of receivers. The gambling houses at the west end of the town are to be put down, upon the above mentioned plan for clearing flash houses. No respectable man, who saw an officer prowling about the neighbourhood, would venture to enter a hell. In fact, there is no dread of a visit with which the metropolis abounds that is not capable of being greatly abated, if the magistrates would but perform their duty.—London paper.

**SHOUTS OF TRIUMPH.**  
Alderman Bines gives vent to great joy, because, as he says, Delaware has elected a federal member to Congress. Suppose it is true, how desperate must that cause be when a solitary vote in Congress is a subject of so much exultation! Suppose the one member from little Delaware for Adams, are not both Senators from that State against him? The fact is the administration cling to straw. After the most unanimous vote in this city in favour of Jackson, an Adams man in conversing on the subject said, "it all may look very well, but mind what I say, Adams will be elected." "Nonsense, nonsense, my friend, how can you allow your judgment to be so deceived—how can you mistake the voice of the people—here is a pencil and paper, make your calculation." "I will give you all that you ask, and then I will show you that you cannot elect Mr. Adams." "Agreed." Now to begin, I claim all New England, 51 votes; "Granted." "I claim 20 from New York;" "Granted." "I claim 8 from New Jersey;" "Granted." "I claim 3 from Maryland;" "Granted." "I demand 16 from Ohio;" "Granted." "I claim 14 from Kentucky;" "Granted." "I ask 3 from Louisiana;" "Granted." "I believe," said he, "I have got all." Well cast up—Only 127!—confound it," said the Adams man, "I am swamped—I want four votes more, and I must get them." My friend, you may want more than four. Now let me show you what you will not get, out of what I have already granted to you. You may get 10 votes from New York—you will not get New Jersey—you will not get more than 4 from Maryland—you will not get Delaware—you will not get more than 4 from Kentucky—you will not get Louisiana—you will not get Illinois—and, as yet, I am not disposed to give up Ohio. Now, where are you? I have given you all you asked, and then you could not elect your man. Now you have the true state of the canvass, and you perceive Adams falls short forty six electoral votes. Turn and twist it any way you please, to this complexion it must come at last. The vote in the electoral college will be, as nearly as possible, Jackson 171, Adams 90; and judging from present appearances, we doubt not that Mr. Adams will lose as many votes in New England as he will gain out of it. He cannot, in any way, or by any change obtain 100 electoral votes from the people.—Noah.

The London Courier of the 23d of August contains a long article from a correspondent, proposing the establishing a company for carrying on the Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador. It is there stated, upon what date we do not know, that 2000 sail of American vessels, of from 100 to 150 tons, resort yearly to this Coast. Each have on average 10 men, making 20,000 men. This correspondent proposes the formation of a company with a capital of £50,000, and the trial at first with a steam boat used in fishing. The Company to have its chief resort at Prince Edward's Island, where steam boats may be built at £6 or £7 a ton. We believe that it is well established that upwards of 1000 American vessels annually get cargoes on the coast of Labrador. Although the Americans have not the right to dry their fish on the spot, which we have of course, still they completely monopolize the trade. Their superior industry and skill enable them to do so.

**From the Baltimore Republican.**  
To the voters of the third Electoral district, for choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States.  
My name having been announced as one of the electors of President and Vice President of this district, I feel it my duty, in answer to the question accompanying that nomination, to declare that I must decline the honourable distinction intended for me by the friends of General Jackson in this district. I should have made my intention known more promptly, but for my absence from home for the last ten days. I trust my fellow citizens know me too well to attribute this determination to any diminution of zeal or want of ardour and unshaken confidence in the great cause. As I was amongst the earliest, so according to my humble ability, I have been a steady and consistent advocate upon principle for the election of General Jackson.—When in 1824, I tendered my feeble support as an elector in this district— independently of the exalted opinion I entertained of his virtues, talents and services, I thought I saw in General Jackson, the man who was destined to become the rallying point for the people of this country, and the instrument by whose means the election of the Chief Magistrate of this nation was to be restored to its original simplicity and purity. I was not mistaken, and if people did not respect him—and if they since had been respected, he would now be the President of the United States. But Congress, in the exercise of the power devolved upon them by the Constitution, instead of looking to the spirit of the instrument and the living principle which animates all our political institutions, utterly disregarded both, and boldly proclaimed the glaring doctrine, which the President was his official act, as boldly sanctioned, that "the representative ought not to be palsied by the will of his Constituents."

The circumstances attending the fatal election of 1825, have since been fully disclosed to the world, and every candid mind must acknowledge that there is strong ground for believing that the anti-republican principles thus proclaimed were engendered in intrigue, and brought forth in corruption. The events of that period, should animate the friends of Gen. Jackson to redoubled and invigorated exertions in a cause which has now become identified with the best and most sacred principles of the Constitution. If the blessings of Constitutional liberty are to descend to our posterity—if this republic is to last—it must be cemented upon the great principle of the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. And whether it shall be so consecrated and preserved is the question which must be decided at the next election.

The arduous and laborious duties which devolved upon me in the canvass of 1824—or the disappointment which followed our exertions, have neither diminished my zeal or quenched my enthusiasm in the cause which is now emphatically the cause of the people, and it would have been my pride and pleasure, to have been prominent in its support at the approaching election. But considerations of a nature entirely personal, and looking to my private and professional duties, urge me to decline the nomination as elector. If I could, for one moment, believe that my personal services were at all essential in the approaching election, no earthly consideration should induce me to withdraw—but that I am sure (notwithstanding the partiality of some of my friends) is not the case—there are many gentlemen in our ranks, equally, if not better qualified than myself, to do justice to the cause, and there will be no difficulty in selecting a successor, in every way worthy of confidence and support, and I therefore feel it a matter of gratification that I can indulge my inclination to retire—without any dereliction of duty to my political associates, or the cause they are united to sustain.

GEORGE WINCHESTER.  
Baltimore 16th Oct. 1827.

**Probabilities of Human Life.**  
The following table of the probabilities of human life has been given by M. de la Malle.

Age.	Probable future life.
From 10 to 20 years	50 years
20	25
25	30
30	35
35	40
40	45
45	50
50	55
55	60
60	65

M. de la Malle says this table was formed from the property tables, the registers of birth, puberty, manhood, death, age, sex, diseases, &c. which were kept by the Romans with the greatest exactness, from the time of Servius Tullius to that of Justinian. Uplianus fixes thirty years as the mean duration of human life during that period. It is extraordinary that the chances of life detailed in the above table are precisely those which the registers of mortality in the city of Florence exhibit in the present day.

**LIFE OF JOHN LEDYARD.**  
In the number of the North-American Review, just published, Hilliard & Brown, Cambridge, advertise as in press, "The Life of John Ledyard the American Traveller, comprising selections from his Journals and Correspondence, by Jared Sparks." The following notice is given of this work: A few particulars in the singular character of Ledyard are well known, and have been also cited as examples of extraordinary energy and decision of mind, and as evidences of uncommon love of adventure and ardour of pursuit. But no general account of his life has been written, nor indeed any thing more than a brief and imperfect sketch, which was drawn up in England by the Secretary of the African Association. This was done a short time after his death, in the year 1790, as a tribute to his memory for having sacrificed his life in promoting the interests of that society. But the writer had scanty materials, and knew hardly any thing of Ledyard's history, except during the three last years of his life. The notices contained in Biographical Dictionaries, both in this country and England, are copied from this memoir and are equally imperfect. It is understood, that Mr. Sparks has obtained from different branches of Ledyard's family, and from other sources, his manuscript journals, and many of his original letters, which afford materials for a more full and authentic biography. From these papers the volume now proposed to the public has been prepared.—The incidents of his life are extremely various, and many of them excite a strong interest, by the enthusiasm, perseverance, and uncommon vigour of mind, which they indicate. He was born in Connecticut and educated first at Hartford, and then at Dartmouth College, with a view of becoming qualified as a missionary among the Indians. He travelled into the country of the Six Nations, and afterwards constructed a canoe with his own hands on the banks of the Connecticut river at Hanover, in which he descended alone to Hartford. "The prospect of a missionary, and the study of theology, not proving congenial to his temper, he embarked on a voyage to the Mediterranean and the West-Indies. After returning home he visited England, joined the British navy, and obtained a post in Cook's last expedition, with which he continued more than four years, till it arrived again in England. He was in the skirmish in which Cook lost his life, at the Sandwich Islands, and was near the great navigator when he fell. At the close of the American war he came back to this country, having been absent eight years, and was the first to propose a voyage to the Northwest Coast. In concert with Robert Morris, he planned such a voyage, but after a year spent in an unsuccessful attempt to procure a vessel and fit it out, the project failed. With letters from Mr. Morris and other gentlemen, he hastened to Europe, intending there to make an effort to accomplish his wish. For this purpose he visited Spain and France, and more than two years passed away in negotiations with mercantile companies and individuals, but without success. He was intimate with Jefferson at the time our minister in Paris, with Lafayette, and with Paul Jones, who encouraged and aided him.

After encountering numerous difficulties, and not succeeding in his project of a voyage to the North West Coast, he formed the design of going by land from Paris to Beiring's Straits, thence crossing to the American continent, and proceeding homeward over the Rocky Mountains, with a determination to explore these unknown regions. Through the intercession of the Russian minister & Baron Grimm, permission was granted by the Empress of Russia for him to pass through her dominions. In London he was patronized by Sir Joseph Banks and other gentlemen of eminence. He went over to Hamburg, thence to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and around the Gulf of Bothnia, in the midst of winter, to St. Petersburg. He arrived there when the Empress was on her famous tour to the Crimea, but by the aid of Count Segur and Professor Pallas, he obtained a passport from the proper minister and set off for Siberia. It was so late in the season before he reached the borders of Kamtschatka, that the Governor of Yakutsk would not suffer him to proceed further till the opening of spring. Meantime the Empress became suspicious of his design and sent two Russian soldiers after him, who brought him back in the winter to the confines of Poland, a distance of more than six thousand miles, where they left him in poverty and wretchedness. He found his way to London, and was again kindly received by Sir Joseph Banks, and his other friends. The Association for Promoting Travels in Africa was just at that time instituted. Being defeated in all his attempts to explore his own country, Ledyard eagerly grasped at the proposal to engage under the auspices of this society. He spent a few days in Paris, & then proceeded to Marseilles, whence he sailed for Alexandria in Egypt. At Grand Cairo he had passed several weeks in gaining an acquaintance with the language and habits of the people who travelled in the caravans, and had made an agreement to

accompany one of these to the Nile, or, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died in January 1790, the first victim in the cause of discovery, to which 40 many have since become martyrs.

"His Siberian Journal has been preserved entire, and several letters written from Russia to Mr. Jefferson and other persons. His celebrated expedition on Woman, so often repeated, and beautifully verified by Mr. Barrow, was written at Yakutsk in Siberia. This Journal also contains many curious remarks on the character and customs of the Tartars, as compared with the American Indians and the Sea Islanders, whom he had seen in various parts of the globe. Journals and letters while he was in France and Spain are hardly less interesting, containing observations on the things often original and striking. His letters from Egypt, Mr. Jefferson and the Secretary of the African Association, are equally characteristic. His Journal of Cook's voyage though not a complete narrative, abounds in lively descriptions of pertinent remarks, and his account of Cooke's death is drawn up with vivacity and apparent truth, that other that has been published. It is believed that the papers taken together are worthy of the effort that has been made to rescue them from oblivion, and that the delineation they afford of the character of their author will not be unacceptable to such persons as love to contemplate the vicissitudes of an ardent mind, engaged in noble pursuits, and encountering with fortitude the obstacles incident great and hazardous enterprises.

**CURIOUS CHANGE OF NAME.**  
The following singular application made to the Legislature of Tennessee now in session.

Mr. McGahee introduced a bill to alter the name Susannah Green to William Greer, which was read a first time and passed. [The Petitioner had been considered a woman, worn female clothes upwards of 10 years, and had gone by a female name in 1825, petitioner changes his name to Virginia, married a wife, and is now living in Green county.]

**MASTER NOAKES, THE CALCULATING CHILD.**  
Master G. Nokes is about 10 years of age, and has stood the test of Cambridge for three weeks, and being posed, to the great astonishment of the most learned Professors, from whom he has received the most encouragement. Young Nokes at twelve years of age, could do an arithmetical question in a very time, but could not give any lucid answer to the manner in which he arrived at his conclusions. With G. Nokes the case is very different, he not only gives the answer, but the manner in which he proceeds to find it. The following are a few of the questions which this prodigy has answered with surprising rapidity and precision.

How many times will a wheel of feet in circumference make in going 15651 miles?—Answer, 553,230.

What is the value of 10.175 pair gloves, at 2s. 4d. per pair?—Answer, £2276 15s. 6d.

How many portions of time, consisting of 29 minutes, are there in 12 years, 365 days 6 hours to the year?—Answer 211,638 and 18-29ths.

In 1825 how many crowns, shillings, pence and farthings, are there in 17,060 shillings, 31,180 pence and 204,720 pence.

The planet Mercury revolves round the sun in 88 days. How many revolutions will he perform in 17 years and 219 days?—Answer, 73.

In how many different places can put 14 persons?—Ans. 87,178,291,224.

The following questions were proposed by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough:

Two men travelled on foot, one from London to Peterborough, the other from Peterborough to London; they started at the same time, and travelled by the same road, the distance being 77 miles, the Peterborough man walked 4 miles an hour, the other 3 miles an hour, where will they meet?—Answer, 44 miles and 35 miles.

A stone falling from the top of a tower, falls 16 feet in the first second, 3x 16 in the second, 5x 16 in the third, 7x 16 in the fourth, 9x 16 in the fifth, and so on; the stone is 8 seconds in falling; how high is the tower?—Answer, 1024 feet.—Eny paper.

**IRISH COTTON.**  
Since the repeal of the Board of Irish protecting duties in 1825, the cotton manufacture has begun to make a very considerable progress in Ireland. This is proved by a statement laid before the House of Commons, which shows that the number of yards of cotton goods, manufactured from yarn sent from England, exported from Ireland to Great Britain, in 1822 amounted to 440,000 yards, in 1823, to 536,646, in 1824, to 641,845, and in 1825, to 641,845; having increased nearly twelvefold in proportion to the number of spindles, and on comparison with the quantity of cotton goods manufactured in Ireland.

**COURT OF APPEALS.**  
Thursday, Oct. 18th. STEPHEN J. BUCHANAN, J. presided. The argument in the case of *Peoples Insurance Company vs. The Appellants*, and by *Meredith* for the Appellee. *Trick* for the Appellee. Friday, Oct. 19th. The argument in the same case, was further continued by *Trick* and *Hirst* (Attorney General of U. S.) for the Appellee. Saturday, Oct. 20th. The argument, in the same case, was concluded by *Mitchell* (Attorney General) for the Appellee, in reply. Sunday, Oct. 21st. ARCHER, J. attended the court. BUCHANAN, Ch. J. presided. The opinion of the court in *David, et al. vs. Grahame*—*et al.* were affirmed. The cases of *Girault's Lessee vs. Grahame* (Nos. 103 & 104) were argued together by *Learned* for the Appellant, and by *Learned* for the Appellee. Monday, Oct. 22d. The argument in the last mentioned cases was further continued by *Learned* for the Appellant, and by *Learned* for the Appellee. Tuesday, Oct. 23d. The argument in the last mentioned cases was further continued by *Learned* for the Appellant, and by *Learned* for the Appellee. Wednesday, Oct. 24th. The argument in the last mentioned cases was further continued by *Learned* for the Appellant, and by *Learned* for the Appellee. Thursday, Oct. 25th. The argument in the last mentioned cases was further continued by *Learned* for the Appellant, and by *Learned* for the Appellee.

**WINTER.**  
The Vermont papers say, that the snow has already fallen to the depth of six feet upon the White Mountains.

**OHIO.**  
The death of the Hon. Mr. Wilson, representative in congress from Ohio, created a vacancy in the delegation from that state, which has been filled by the election of a Mr. Stanton, a decided Jacksonian. The election of the Presidential question, Ball, Republican.

**Missouri and Missouri.**  
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**SENATOR.**  
Washington, Oct. 20. High L. White, at present a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, had been re-elected to that office by the Legislature of the state, now in session, for six years from the 3d of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

It has been expressed, that the appointment should have been referred to the Legislature, so long in session, but it may be accounted for, we presume, by the fact, that the Legislature of the state, which we believe, biennially, will not meet another session before the year 1828.

**FROM LIBERIA.**  
The Board of Managers of the Colonization Society have, by a late arrival from Africa, received advice that a very considerable progress has been made in the cultivation of the soil, and in the health and condition of the colony.

**DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.**  
By the last Rhode Island papers, it is stated, that the Lace School of New York, employs over six hundred operatives, who otherwise would be unemployed, and on comparison with the quantity of cotton goods manufactured in Ireland.