Delivered before the Temperance Society of Beltimore, by W. B. Smith, M. D.

Now by the are logues excitement which is preduced in the living system, the organs of the rital machine are in the same manner worn and exhausted. It is true they have a power of self-reproduction and reperation, but even this faculty must of necessity decay; and the oftener it is called upon, the sooner will it be exhausted. There is much truth in the phrase 's broken constitution.' It signifies a constitution in which some of the organs are impaired by unequal or excessive action; and which have lest, in part, the power of regenerating themselves.

But there are other equally valid reasons why alcohol does not render labor more effective.—The increased action produced by it is irregular and nateady, the power of the muscles is capricious and ill-directed. In a personial conflict the steady eye and obedient arm of the man not agitated by passion, always triumphs over the powerful, but convulsive struggles of anger. But, granting that the alleged effect is actually produced, it is but transcient; and the energies of the system must at least sink in a degree precisely corresponding to that of the previous excitement.

Others there are who indusige in an evening glass,

stall or that useful class of men than the quicksand or the tornado.

The fourth class drink to promote digestion. They assert that it is necessary to stimulate before eating, in order too create appetite, and again after, for the purpose of sustaining the powers of the stomach. If alcohol is inded necessary to digestion, how unhappy must have been the lot of the wretched dyspeptics, who occupied the earth for the first five thousand years of it existence? What qualms, what paraxism of cholic, what borberygmi, what acidities of stomach and temper, must have befallen the antedialization, and how tediously must have passed off a life of nine hundred years of imperfect digestion, without one sip of brandy toddy, whiskey punch, or acquasitx

How should it happen too, if alcohol be a necessa ry aid to digestion, that the ancient communities of then were possessed, as we have ample reason to be lieve, of far firmer bodily stamina than those of th

neration. There is no truth more obvious than that the stor ach of a man in health is not prepared to receive food and digest it, till he is conclous of an appetite. This sanction is the instinct which nature has bestowed upeanction is the institute which make has become up-on the organ, causing it to demand materials as soon as it is in a condition to act upon them. If there oc-our no desire for food, it is either because the organ

in a state of disease. The either case it requires frepose.

But alcohol, in this condition of the organ, creates
an artificial and forced appetite. The stomach then
demands more fool than it can manage, and promises more than it can subsequently accomplish. For
a in time in leed, it acts with energy, but when the
transcient excilement is gone, it shrinks from its task
time time mass of food undergoes fermentation, produces acidities, and linflets a kind of irritation
which is the source of half the diseases that prey upon
our species. The result is much the same when
stimulusis taken after eating—When one feels annoyed and oppressed by his meal, it is because he has
indulged too freely the stomach is sinking beneath
its load. If he drinks then, he is indeed relieved for
a time, the stomach being urged to a desperate effort.
But the gourmond is cruel to the organ, and is like
the unfeeling driver, who loads his beast with a burden under which it can scarce stagger, and supplies
its want of strength with plenty of stripes.

Another argument in favour of occasional drinking,
is founded on its supposed effects in defending the
system arainst the vicissitudes of temperature, against
the diseases of sickly regions, and against the influence of contagion.

As to vicissitudes of heat and cold, they produce

reciers seet, what he aims work are continued of the cruel.

The word debility alone, as was recently remarked by the learned Professor of Practice in the University of Maryland, has caused the destruction of thousands. The truth is, debility is not disease. Mere exhaustion fundes indeed the vital powers are expended so that action ceases) is quickly relieved by rest and nourishment. It is true that fatigue, and the abstraction of the ordinary nourishment and stimuli, may go progress the powers of life, that a prompt stimulus, it alle that of alondoin must be settlined by nourishment. But it alcohol is longer than alondoin to longer than alondoin the organs to a degree of actions analysing it forces the organs to a degree of actions.

which they can not endure; and furthermore, it converts debility into disease, by creating as unequal excitement, which is the very enemes of the latter. There are, it is true, bertals raise diseases which spen to strike a done at the viral sensibilities of the system; and which me attracked with a sudden and a larming subsidence of an attraction. Here is unpluy the quietening influence of an ardent stimulus, but when eyes the powers of life are roused to the strife, its continuance would only aid the enemy.

dent stimuluse buse when sock the power of the consent of the strife, its continuishes would only aid the enemy.

Vast mischief has resulted to mankind from the employment of certain cordial medicines in the form of inctures. They are often prescribed by physicians when the system being exhausted by disease, both body and mind are puerile and capricious, and hence the easy victims of a vicious habit. This is apt to occur especially to delicate, nervous females, whose unpleasant sensations are slwaps temporally relieved by the excitement which is produced.

Thus have I endeavoured to reply to the various arguments, which by different classes of individuals, are utyed in favour of the occasional employment of alcohol. But there are important facts which could not be embraced under these leads.

What, let me emphatically sak, is the source of intemperance, with all its disjusting progeny of vice and disease? Does it rush upon us at once, in all its loathsome deformity, or does it not rather approach us in the garb of temperance, cheering us at the feative board, proffering aid in the task of labour, and promising protection from the arrows of pestitence—never casting off its disguise, till the moral sense is perverted, and we can look upon it without loathing?

Drunkenness is a disease a disease marked by strong

cause. The causes of some diseases are obscure, era may result from one of many causes: but in perance has but one-parent—one prolific and cient source, and that is renegated to my sking.

The water drinker is as safe from this most fatal and most frequent of diseases, as we at this moment are from the pestilence of yellow fever. But the habited pitual, temperate drinker frequents an infected di

And should the temperate drinker not become the victim of intemperance, yet, if the foregoing state-ments are correct, he never lifts the cup to his lips without impairing, in some insensible degree, the stamina of his body, and thus abbreviating the period even for years, but, like the blood hounds stanch.

Through the wild labyrinth of youthful phrensy Unheard, perchance, until old age hatt tam'd us. Then in our lair, when time hath chilled our joir And maimed our hope of combat, or of flight, We hear its deep mouthed bay, announcing all Of wrath and wo and punishment that betides.

Scort.
That impaired state of the digestive organs which re Into impaired state of the digestive organs which re-sults from the continued practice of moderate drink-ing, is precisely that state of the system which, in young and growing individuals, whose bodies are not yet perfectly organized, would produce scrofula, a disease which is the bases of a hundred others. Scro-fula does not often occurrin adults, but it is well known

disease which is the bases of a hundred others. Scrofula does not often occur in adults, but it is well known that its causes, operating on the system of the parent produce their eitect in the offspring.—All writers as gree, that whatever corrupts the assets on the parent may cause scrofula in that of the offspring. There is something more than suicidal in an indulgence which thus entails loathsome disease on future generations. I think it is apparent, then, that habitual drinking is insidiously depraving the stock of the human appecies, abbreviating the first generations is insidiously depraving the stock of the human species, abbreviating the first generation of physical canses, has reduced some races of men to a state of mental indoing this, than habitual drinking? It is true, that the art of printing, and the modern science of war, will prevent the recurrence of the dark ages, but I see not why the increase of luxury and its entailed effects, may not at length reduce the present lord of the creation to a race degenerate and dwarfan both in body and mind. This is no idle speculation—if the wine drinking of the luxurious Romans could in any degree do this, what must be the result of the more inveterate whiskey drinking of the molerns.

Further—the fondores for drink, which is acquired by its habitual ure, especially in nothers, is imparted to their offspring; and I affirm, that intemperance is far more apt to occur in the children of drinkers, than in those of the abstentions. They implyed two the result of the more inveterate whiskey drinking of the molerns.

Further—the fondores for drink, which is acquired by its habitual ure, especially in nothers, is imparted to their offspring; and I faffirm, that intemperance is far more apt to occur in the children of drinkers, than in those of the abstentions. They implyed the produce of the delegation from the city of Philadelphia, consisting of Mr. Peter S. Duponceau, Dr. Chapman, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, and Mr. D. W. Coxe; the Chancellor of Mary.

again. His secret came out, and he was instantly descried

Dr. Cold-water, who now offers his gratuitous services to the publie, is undoubtedly quite as skillful as Dr. Rainwater, but fortunately, or unfortunately, has nothing to recommend him but honesty, philanthropy, truth and wisdom, which, however, it is hoped, will one day accomplish as much as a quack's label. It was not my design to give the statistics relative to intemperance, but in the vindication of the earnestness which I may have manifested on this subject, I will state that it has been accertained in the most astifactory manner, that 25,000 lives are, in our country alone, annually destroyed by this suicidal excess.—Thousands of its living victims are poured into the prisons and almahouses, there to be, for a time, checked in their hurry to the grave.—The poisoned chalice is filled stan expense of more than three times the revenue of the nation. By this vice, there is yearly thrown away more than enough wealth and physical power to complete all the public works now projected in the United States.

Complete abstinence would so reduce the price of labour in our country, (and that without injury to, the labourer,) that in manufactures and commerce, we should be able to compete with every nation on the globe.

Republicans, the safety of whose beloved institutions

snowld be solve to safety of whose beloved institutions is based upon the moral and physical bounders of an honest yectnamy, are expecially concerned in arresting the depotic much of this corrupting rise.

The physical a "corrupt republic," is a "electric to the physical and the physical and the physical arresting the p

language—a contradiction of terms.—The right of sufferings in the hand of a drunkard, is a weapon which be will yield equins his country. He is ever resdy to become tool of a demagogue, the only one who will deire to use him.—If there are see hundred thousand drunkards is the United Batter, sixty thousand of them are voter; If it is their price. The drunkards, then have indused enough, at a critical moment, its ruin the nation.

You will join me gentlemen, I am ours you.

Dur Guest-who so shly represented his dom:
Our Guest-who so shly represented his dom:
Our Guest-who so intrepidly vindicated her character and dignity in the midst of prejudice and personal peril.

The sentiment was received with acclamation, and drew forth the following reply from nion.

have influence enough, at a critical moments, to just the nations.

America is at this time regarded by many an anxious any effort of the state of the carth at length trinmph in her extinction? To forefend such a result every true hearted republican should seek to diffuse knowledge and virtue among his fellow citizens. Of those who would wrest from us our liberties ignorance and vice are the firm allies, and of them intemperance is sat the most prolific perent It has long been admitted to be the prime minister of death. With equal truth may we declare it they excessed as a state of the state of t it the VICEGERLAT OF THE DAVIL.

DINNER TO MR. POINSETT.

A large number of the citizens of Baltimore aving determined to manifest their respect having determined to manifest their respect for Mr. Poinsett, our late Minister at Mexico, by a public dinner, the following invitation was directed to him by the gentlemen whose names are subscribed as a Committee of Invi-

Baltimore, 16th April, 1830 Sin-A number of your fellow citizens of this place feel desirous to express the sense they entertain of your public conduct, and particularly of the ability with which, at much of personal sacrifice and peril, you have supported the On my return from Mexico, this was the first character and dignity of an American Envoy, in your late mission; and understanding that But the had you are expected in this city in the course of few days, have requested the undersigned to invite you to a public dinner, on such day as, consulting your own convenience, yo may be pleased to came.

With great respect, we have the your obd't. serv'ts. honour to be Robert Oliver, Wm. Patterson, R. B. Taney. Thos. Tenant. Geo. Hoffman, Isaac M·Kim, W. Wirt, G. H. Steuart.

To Joel R. Poinsett, Esq. late Minister to Mexico. To which, the following reply was sent by

To Robert Oliver, William Patterson, Thomas Tinant, Isaac Mi-Kim, Win. Wirt, Robert Gilmor, R. B. Taney, Geo. Hoffman, and G. H. Steuart, Esq'rs.
Philadelphia, 19th April, 1830.

GENTLEMEN-I have received the invitation to a public dinner, which you have been pleased to address to me, at the request of a num-

and the content of the speed of wick, a delegation from the city of Philadel-phia, consisting of Mr. Peter S. Duponceau, of republican institutions, wearing the aspect

though

though
"Traduced by ignorant tengues, which neither know
His faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of his doing—let him think
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake,
That virtue must go through."

FELLOW CITIZESS:

To follow the example of my friend, and borrow the language of the poet and great master of human nature, I will say to you that The purest treasure mortal times afford,

'Is spotless reputation,' and how ever true it may be that mine has been assailed only by the ignorant and male-volent, the testimony of your approbation which has just been expressed with so much elonas just been expressed with so much elo-quence, is to me, under the peculiar circum-stances in which I have been placed, a high and enduring gratification. It is peculiarly grateful to my feelings to receive this flattering mark of distinction from the citizens of Baltimore, both because from their extensive commercial relations with Mexico they must be well acquainted with what has passed there, and because from my early youth I have felt a strong interest in this city. It was from Baltimore I embarked to cross the Atlantic, and to travel for the first time in Europe, of our great Atlantic cities that I reached, and it needed not the aid of contrast for me to be struck with its prosperous and flourish ing condition.
Go where he may, an American, who has a

heart to feel, will always return with pride and delight to his own glorious and happy Glorious by the achievement of he Independence, by her brilliant naval victories and by the valour and conduct displayed in repelling a foreign foe, in which Baltimore pore so conspicuous and so honourable a part. Happy in her admirable republican institutions, and in the superior moral character of her people—to which we owe all our prospe-rity and greatness.—I never was more forcibly impressed with the truth of this than on returning from my late mission. I left the blue sky and glowing clime of Mexico, its fertile and abundant soil, its rich mines, its magnificent cities swarming with priests and soldiers in religious processions and military parades; its splendid edifices inhabited by an amiable people, possessing great natural abi-lities; but where a long reign of superstition and depotism, still felt in its baneful consequences, had paralyzed all these advantages, will do myself the pleasure to accept their prof-fered kindness, on my return to that city, inactivity and wretchedness. I arrived in my own country, ascended the mighty waters o the Mississippi and Ohio, breaking through the ice on our passage, and traversed moun-tains covered with snow, and found every where nature subdued by the efforts of a free, hardy and virtuous population, which in a ed desert into a smiling garden. It is true I saw no palaces on my route, but neither did I see any where the abodes of poverty or wretchedness. I saw nothing of the pomp of war, but around me were a people excelling in the use of arms, and ready to wield them at their country's call to defend her rights or vindicate her honour. I met no splendid pageants of christian worship, but abundant proofs sincere piety and unaffected attachment to our holy religion. In short, every thing on my passage proclaimed the dominion of wise of republican institutions, wearing the aspect of rapid improvement and wide spread hap-

piness.

Now that our neighbours are independent. and their country opens to the light of the nineteenth century, I will venture to hope, that their improvement will be equally rapid with our own; that they will cling to their fe deral republican constitution, that they will shake off the habits acquired under a despotio government, and cheerfully obey the laws they themselves have framed; and imitating our example become a free, tranquil and hap-

thank you very sincerely, gentlemen, for the very favourable opinion you have express-ed of my conduct under circumstances of new and unexampled difficulty, as well as for the very distinguished honour you have this day conferred upon me; and beg leave, in the toast I am about give, to express a hope, which if realised, must lead this city to high destinies: May the prosperity of Baltimore be com-

mensurate with her industry and her enter-

5. Our Foreign Relations: May they be tance to posterity.

Before the announcement of the fourth toast, ministers at home and abroad!

"The amity that wisdom knits not Folly may easily untie." Our sister republics of S. A. & Mexico.

No more may trenching war channel their fields. For bruise their flowrets with the armed boofs

After this toast was drunk, Mr. Tornell, the Mexican Minister, offered the following—Happiness to the United States of America! m and durable alliance between them and Mexico. May both, like luminous bodies in the firmament, shine without extinguish ment, and without eclipsing each other.
7. Agriculture, Commerca and Manufac-

tures:-The American Graces: which of the three to prefer it is in vain to decide, where all, as in the beautiful group of antiquity, are blended in harmonious support of each other.
8. Pennsylvania—Rich in the elements of

human happiness, vigorous in constitution, fertile in resources, and ripe is wisdom. May ner presperity correspond with the affluence of ther endownmental

After this toast, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll arose, and with some very appropriate remarks (which we hope hereafter to publish) delivered the following.

9. Education—The living fountain of Fredom.

10. The Army and Navy—The cherished guidding of the union shoom.

11. The Union.—Solon made no lavi a guing parricule—we need none against disconion.

12. Charles Cabroll of Carrollton—The last returning link of the chains that brought down the tablets of sun liddependence from Heavis.

13. The Chesapeake and Delawary Canal, May it strengthen the relations of friendship between the neighbour States, in proportion as if enlarges their commerce.

The following volunteer tasses were received during the evening and announced from the chair:

By Rebert Gilmor—South Caroline, the

By Rebert Gilmor-South Caroline, the

prolific mother of Patriots, Bages and Heroes; we delight to honour one of her distinguished sons in the person of our guest. sons in the person of our guest.

By J. Meredith—Peter S. Duposcess of
the Philadelphia Bar—the learned civilia;
the accomplished scholar, the amiable gentle.

man. This toast was noticed by some eloquent

remarks from Mr. Duponceau, and respond-ed to in the following toast proposed by him: Maryland and Pennsylvania May their mutual affection be forever as strong, as cor-dial and as sincere as their love and respect for the distinguished citizen in honour of whom e are here assembled.

By General George H. Steuart, after a

short complimentary notice of the distinguish. ed personage alluded to,

Commodore David Porter—In his youth

Baltimore cultivated the laurel for his brow, His country has entwined the wreath—blstowill preserve it unfading.

To which Commodors Porter replied by the

Baltimore, although not my birth place, the

pot of my earliest recollections and associa-tions. Distinguished for the enterprize, patriotism and bravery of her citizens-what I am she has made me by the examples of her

By Dr. Chapman, after some very eloquent and impressive remarks:
The moral ascendancy, and intellectual

ory of our country. By Mr. Colt. Philadelphia-Equally dis-

tinguished by her commerce, her legal, her medical, her literary and her scientific taleats. This toast drew from Mr. Daniel W. Core cordial response which he concluded with

The internal commerce and domestic industry of the United States-The surest bond of union at home, and of peace with foreign nations. By Col. S. Moore. Our Guest, Commo-

dore Ridgely, our fellow citizen, who for the last three years has protected the honour and By Com. Ridgely. Mr. Jefferson's advice to the son of his friend—'Love your neighbour as yourself—but love your country bet-

ter than yourself. By John Mason, Jr. James Monroe-The Patriot, the Soldier, the Statesman. He de-

voted his whole life to the welfare of his country—how has he been rewarded?

By Lloyd N. Rogers. James Madison—
May the national vessel never refuse to obey

May the national vessel never retuse to other fielm whenever his hand may touch it. By Mr. Martin. That great discovery in the Science of Government—By its instramentality the will of the largest political body may be easily and securely concentrated upon every point connected with the public interests—the principle of representation. By Mr. Geo. Howard. The brave soldier and

illustrious patriot who now commands in our city. Gen. Fenwick.

By General Fenwick. Lafayette-The

Patriot and Soldier of the two hemispheres. By Mr. Arroyo, of the Mexican Logation

-The Institutions and Government of the United States of America—The most perfect model of wisdom and love for liberty, that may be taken as an example by the other States on the American continent.

By Chancellor Bland. Annapolis, its re-miniscenses—Shakespeare there first appeared on this side the Atlantic; the treaty closing the war of Independence signed there; and thore Washington agency. there Washington returned his commission to he people. By Commodore Porter. Maryland-May

she always be what I have found her-Merry land. Chancellor Bland-Distinguished on the

Maryland Bench for science, industry and uprightness, may he long enjey the confidence of his fellow citizens.

By Chancellor Bland. Our country—tu

soil and constitution, alike inviolate—when closely cultivated calculated to produce the greatest sum of human comfort and happiness By Mr. J. Meredith. The Canal The only allowable cut between friends.

By Dr. Alexander. The social intercourse of neighbouring cities; may it lead to liberalie

ty and kindness in all their relations.

By Gen. Penwick. The Maryland Howard-Rqually famed in Philanthropy and Arms.

By Captain Claxton. Mexico-May her
intellectual endowment surpass her metallic

wealth.

By Mr. J. P. Kennedy. The Chesapeth
and Delaware Canal—The horn of Amaltea
with its small end towards Refumore.
By Mr. R. Gilmor., Womas—Our joy and
our pride—The only, power to which American

cans own themselves slaves.

By Mr. Coxe of Philadelphia. May the railing of Maryland be net by a corresponding railing from Pountalisania.

After the President had retired, Mr. Di-

After the President had retired, mirror ponceau gave the following:
Your worthy and respected President Whose friendly spirit to Pounsylvania and Philadelphia, has breathed through easy a your toasts. We owe thanks and gritteds him for these facilings which we succely a ciprocate.

Maryland Wagette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, Moy 18, 1880.

HYMENEAL

Married, on Thersday evening last by the Rev. T. B. Dorsey, Mr. Zaomanian Duvair to Miss Many Powers, both of this city.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, The Voters of Anne Arundel county, sell, enging of a ne-Arundel county, who are disposed to support the administration of the general government, are respectfully requested to meet in their several districts, to appoint five delegates to meet in General. Convention at Waterloo tavern, on the third Saturday of Carlisle, Cl May next, for the purpose of recommending four gentlement to represent the county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

MANY VOTERS MANY VOTERS.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING May 8th, 1830, 3d Election District Anne

Arundel County.

Pursuant to public notice herefofore given, a number of the Voters of this district, friendly to the present Administration of the General Government of the United States, met at the house of Thomas C. Rackhold. The the house of Thomas C. Rockhold. The meeting was organized by Philip Pettebone being called to the Chair, and Dr. Z. Merriken being appointed Secretary. On motion of H Ridout, William Seeders, Dr. Frederick Prancis P. Francis P. Francis P. Walder and Ed. Francis P. Francis P ward Bourke, were unanimously chosen Delegates, to attend the meeting to be held at Wacates, to attend the meeting to be need at waterloo Tavern, on the third Saturday of the present month, for the purpose of selecting and proper candidates to represent the county in the Bext Legislature of this State.

Or lored that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the mairman and Secretary and published in the Marianad Givette.

and published in the Maryland Gazette.
PHILIP PETTEBONE, Cha'm. Z. MERRIKEN, Sec'y.

TREATING AT ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of sundry individuals, held on the 14th of April 1830, in the city of Annais, the following Preamble and Resolutions

were adopted.
Whereas, the manner in which Election have been for a long time conducted in the city of Annapolis, is viewed by us, as having a pernicious tendency to corrupt the morals of youth, as well as fraught with evil to our citizens in general: And whereas, the baneful effects of such conduct cannot be counteracted successfully but by taking a decided stand against it; Therefore,

Resolved by the undersigned, that we sol-Resolved by the undersigned, that we soluted the condition of the conditio rectly suffer to be given, any bind of ardent spirits, fermented liquors, namey, clothing, or any thing election, for the purpose of obtaining heir votes.

their votes.

Resolved further, That the course adopted by this meeting be recommended to dur respectable fellow citizens, and that they are invited to unite with us in putting down an evil

as degrading as it is desolating.

Resolved, That in order to carry our object more fully into effect, we agree to reserve our votes to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the business or circumstances of any of us should require him or them to you earlier.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the different news papers printed in

this city.
Signed by
Elward Williams Basil Shephard Andrew Slicer Samuel Peaco William Ross Vachel Severes Daniel H. Wiggins iomas Sanda Charles Henshaw Thomas King Jr. Thomas King William Kirby.

Samuel Goldsmith Grafton Munroe Thos. G. Waters M. W. Conner Jacob Bassford Peter Saussac Sampel Parrott Daniel Dorsey W. J. Goldsboroug N. J. Watkins Philip Clayton William M'Parlin

THE PRINTERS.

The long agony is over. We learn that the Senate, vesterday, confirmed the nomination We should boilers were casting vote. Mr. Noah was rejected, 23 to 25, and Messrs. Dawson and Gardiner were rejected by a large vote. U. S. Tel. rejected by a large vote.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.

The Alexandria Gazette states that the condemn starrier of the Mail from Fredericksburg to Dunfries was shot on Tuesday night, about fire mile along the condens of the con five miles below Dumfries. The man receivde a severe wound in the face, and fell from his borse; but the animal being frightened, succeed with the mail, and arrived safely at Duminess. The mail carrier, it is thought, will recover.

The N. Y. Mer. Advertiser learns from an authentic source that the amount of revenue fectived by bonds, at the Custom House in New Yorks in the month of April, is about two and a half millions of dollars.

From the Notches Ariet of the 10th edit.

THE INDIANS—INTERESTING
The terms input Thich the Indians have

The tirms upon which the Indians have professive well their field are—one million of dellars, such man to; have a section of land west of the this simple; in fee simple, and to be transported to the country allotted them at the expension of an artivational, and to be supported, from the time of their arrival, twelve munths.

calamitous red of late superior S on her way boiler abou which kille slightly wo Killed,— Chamberla sell, engine

The damag The unde Steam boat f justice i dent, which be imputed whatever, is James Magu

rison, R. P.

Zepheniah (

Merream,

Saml. Payn I. Hukill, J kill, Geo. Ford, J. W Passengers. C. B. Bu ford, Jno. I John Baldw B. Cook, D. Casey, J. R Riley Beatt Deck Passe

Still A The last the waters of ner of the 2 On Frida Turner, m Cumberland bursted kill terribly burn that he died . We under supply of off, and the

upon the Er which appear

made, was i

the rear wh

ing him fata This accisolely by an boiler: and ger of the The Tall ured, is a Messrs. Nic Sturdivant. Nashville a family which whose empl led. This unf

postscript to 3d instant, Another accidents t fear public troyed. In Saturday rounding to land river, led five me tally wound that the acc the boilers vounded a

The Tall

built,' and

ly. Let th ecommend pointed for Mr. Gr. that BEN.

del county Departed on Saturda

A meeting Theatr tel od Satu M. as bos transacted

LOR FOR

er is much

May 15.