

Col. Wm. Stewart of the city of Baltimore, has been nominated by the National, as a Candidate for Congress, to represent the District composed of the five first wards of the city of Baltimore, Anne-Arundel county, and Annapolis.

Col. Thomas Hood, Col. Robert W. Kent, Dr. Horatio G. Grieres, and Eli Duvall Esq. have been selected as Candidates to represent Anne Arundel county, in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, by the convention held at Merrill's on Saturday last.

At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, held in pursuance of notice by the Mayor, to adopt measures to preserve the health of the city, Dr. DEWEES CLAUDE, was called to the chair, and Somerville Pinkney appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That Messrs. R. Waters, Somerville Pinkney, George McNeil, T. S. Alexander and James Iglehart, be a committee with powers to appoint a committee of vigilance and inspection, to prescribe the duties of said committee, to divide the city into districts, and assign the different wards to the inspection of subcommittees.

Resolved, That the Reverend Messrs. Blanchard, Gere, Pise, Watkins and Decker, Messrs. Burley, W. S. Green and Dr. (Inout, be a committee to collect contributions in aid of the sufferers by the late contagion in Cumberland.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

D. CLAUDE, chm'n. SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, sec'y.

Pursuant to public notice, a number of citizens convened in the Assembly Room on Thursday evening the 20th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing 4th July; when, CHARLES T. FLUSSER, Esq. was called to the chair, and Sprigg Harwood appointed secretary.

On motion, it was then Resolved, That a committee to consist of Messrs. John N. Watkins, Samuel Brown, Jr. Joseph H. Nicholson, Thomas Karney, Jr. Wm. McNeil, N. Pinkney and E. Dubois, have full power and authority to make all arrangements that may be deemed necessary to effect the object of the meeting.

On motion it was further Resolved, That the chairman and secretary be added to the committee.

It was then Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary and published.

CHARLES T. FLUSSER, Chm'n. SPRIGG HARWOOD, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the friends of the administration of the General Government, convened by public notice on the 22nd June at the Stone House in the Third Election District of A. A. county, the meeting was organized by appointing Solomon Claggett Chairman, and William S. Weedon, Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, it was unanimously Resolved, That Gratton B. Duvall, Richard Gardner, and William S. Weedon, be and they are hereby authorized and requested, to meet those gentlemen who may be appointed from the other Districts in said county, in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, in a convention to be held at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House, in Annapolis, on the 20th July, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the next Congress.

Resolved, That should any vacancy occur in said nomination by death, resignation, or otherwise, the others are authorized to fill such vacancy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and Republican, Baltimore.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

SOLOMON CLAGGETT, Chairman. WILLIAM S. WEEDON, Secretary.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1835.

Thursday, June 20th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of No. 36, Cockey et al. vs. Lessee vs Harris, was concluded by Taney (Atty. Gen'l. U. S.) for the Appellant.

No. 41, Elizabeth Claggett et al. vs Charles Salmon. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the Appellants.

Friday, June 21st.—Present as yesterday. The above case was further argued by Alexander for the Appellants, and Mayer for the Appellee.

Saturday, June 22d.—Present as yesterday. On application Wm. H. Norris, Esquire, of Baltimore, was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 41, Claggett et al. vs Salmon, was further argued by Mayer and Johnson, for the Appellee.

Monday, June 24th.—Present as on Saturday. The argument of the above case was continued by Johnson and Taney (Atty. Gen'l. U. S.) for the Appellee, and Alexander for the Appellants.

Tuesday June 25th.—Present as on yesterday. The argument of No. 41, Claggett et al. vs. Salmon, was concluded by Alexander for the Appellants.

No. 180, Caton and McTavish vs Harriet Carroll. The argument of this case was commenced by F. A. Bailey for the Appellants.

Wednesday June 26th.—Present as on yesterday. The above case was further argued

by F. A. Bailey for the Appellants, and Speed and Meredith for the Appellee.

For the Maryland Gazette. THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH.

The article on instructors of youth, in a late number of the Gazette, deserves general perusal. Nothing, surely, is of greater importance, than the instruction of the rising generation in the various branches of useful knowledge; yet, alas! how frequently is the task intrusted to immoral and ignorant individuals, too often emanating from the very dregs of society. It has, unfortunately, almost amounted to a maxim, that "any one is fit for a teacher," hence it is, that so many, whose incapacity or misconduct has driven them from every other employment, become, as a dernier resort, instructors of youth. When we perceive how carefully the majority of our citizens attend to the improvement of their lands and their cattle, and compare their laudable attention to these matters, with the little anxiety they display for the improvement of their children, we are reminded of the remark of Diogenes on a similar inconsistency. "Malte se megarensis atque artem esse, quam filium."

By the Primary School laws of this State, inspectors are appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the moral character and ability of those who are desirous of becoming teachers. One would imagine that this regulation would secure, at least, the employment of competent individuals; but, unfortunately, the difficulty of access to the gentlemen appointed is so great, and the certificate of competency so seldom required, that the trifling penalty to which the trustees who employ unqualified teachers are subject, being evaded or disregarded, that in this county for example, there are not, it is said, more than six instructors who have submitted to the legal examination. The consequences are of course deplorable. In many instances men of little education and less morality have been, and are employed, and the condition of the schools with few exceptions, is disgraceful.

To be enabled to perform rightly the duties of his situation, a teacher should possess a profound knowledge of the philosophy of the mind, an intimate acquaintance with the most attractive and interesting features of knowledge, much patience, and more humility. He should exhibit as much purity of conduct as poor humanity will allow, and unite the "saviour in mode," with the "forerunner in re." The professors of learning in Colleges and Academies, give their instruction to minds that have received their dominant impressions; to minds that are actuated by feelings, produced by almost inflexible original conceptions, or by the unworldly yet powerful ramifications that proceed from them. They may direct, but they cannot compel. They may unfold to them the arena of knowledge—they can do no more. In the majority of instances, if not in every instance, maturity is regulated by the overwhelming influence we have already described. The truth of this position proves the necessity of appropriate elementary instruction; and, as a corollary, the paramount importance of engaging able and virtuous persons in the occupation.

The minds of children should be filled with useful and pleasing ideas. The beauty and sublimity of the visible creation should be constantly presented to their attention. The sun, the moon, the stars, and the wonderful objects that surround us, should be exhibited to them as the works of the Father in Heaven. Attention should be continually excited and excited only for proper purposes. Feelings of love and devotion—feelings of which children are extremely susceptible, should be always encouraged, for they may be used with astonishing effect, to eradicate evil passions or propensities. The child, at the bosom of its mother, if its attention be directed, as I have advised, may receive impressions that may bring forth eventually, although their silent yet ceaseless progress cannot be observed, blossoms of virtue and beauty that may flourish forever.

Few individuals it will be said, possessing the qualifications we have considered necessary are to be found, who, philanthropically, renounce honour and emolument, to encounter comparative neglect and poverty, and a great moral responsibility, by becoming preceptors of the young. The assertion is true. Nevertheless, teachers of character and ability might be obtained, were they liberally encouraged, and uniformly treated with that respect which they certainly have a right to demand.

How much do those individuals who sacrifice talents that would procure present applause and future fame, who descend from their elevation in the opinion of the thoughtful, to become the humble guides of the young, to cultivate as it were a portion of the mental wilderness, until it rejoices and blossoms like the rose, deserve the approbation of society. They may be neglected by the proud, they may be despised by the men of the world, but they know the utility of their labours, and that knowledge softens their labour and enables them to persevere. We may imagine the feelings of the Architect, who, with dauntless perseverance has erected palaces for the mighty and temples for the Deity. Proudly he contemplates the beautiful realization of his conceptions. His exertions are rewarded by the honour and applause of the multitude. We may imagine the heart thrilling emotions of the artist who, with intense labour has correctly and nobly embodied his vivid imaginations. Riches and admiration are his portion. He is compensated for his toil. But who can tell the toil, the care, the anxiety of the faithful preceptor, or imagine his feelings? He has fashioned into exquisite proportions the shapeless minds that were intrusted to his care. He has erected temples that perish art. He has embodied ideas that are destined to ornament the heavens forever. But honour and distinction are not his.

He is neglected, he is despised, to the world his worth is not known, he passes away, and is forgotten. He striveth not for an earthly crown, but eternal glory and happiness are prepared for him.

For the purpose of effectually improving the Primary Schools of this State, I recommend the establishment of school committees. These committees should be required to visit every school in the state annually. They should be empowered to dismiss immoral or incompetent teachers, and enable to furnish every school with necessary books and instruments. They might at their annual visitations, excite an emulation among the different districts, by appropriate addresses on the importance of primary education. Surely the most scrupulous economist would not oppose the grant of a proper compensation, to efficient committees appointed for these purposes.

When it is considered that a great majority of the youth of this state, can only receive education in the Primary Schools, the course of instruction ought, certainly to be as extensive and liberal as possible. Grammar, Rhetoric, Geography, History, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the minor branches of the Mathematics, should be taught in every school. It might be done effectively and economically. The minds of the young would be consequently expanded and brought into useful and glorious exertion, and the happiest results might reasonably be anticipated.

J. M. J.

FLAT HEAD INDIANS.

At the recent conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Boston, the Rev. Jason Lee was appointed a Missionary to the Flat Head Indians.

FATAL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 6th inst. contains a report that the steamboat Peruvian, while on her way to Louisville, near Macarty's Point, exploded her boilers, and killed between fifty and sixty persons. No particulars are given, but the editor expresses the opinion that the report is but too well founded.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Bulletin of the 10th, containing the following gratifying paragraph: "The report of the disaster of the Peruvian, turns out to be nothing more than that she got foul of some drift wood, broke her buckets entirely out of one wheel and injured the other considerably; but proceeded on her passage in a short time after the accident happened."

From the New York American. RANDOLPHIANA.—No. V.

Since the year 1824 I have not seen much of Mr. Randolph, as he has only paid two or three hurried visits to New York, and I have not been in Washington since the winter of 1825. But we kept up a correspondence, sometimes pretty regularly, at other times his letters like Angels' visits were few and far between.

I shall give a few occasional extracts from them. He was very jealous of his fame as a correct speaker in Congress, and used to be continually blaming the reporters for not taking accurate reports of his speeches.

In a letter dated Feb. 14, 1834, I find he says, referring to a speech he had just made: "As you have done me the honour to transmit my baggage of a speech across the Atlantic, I wish you could find some means of apprising Lord L., and Mr. R., of some gross mistakes of my meaning by the Reporter. I never spoke of Mr. Pitt as the 'greatest of Ministers,' for such I never thought him. I described him as one of the loftiest and most unbending, and instead of referring my auditors to the countless speeches of Mr. Fox, I expressly stated the case of interference attempted by Mr. Pitt to be that of Ozarkow. If you please I will send you a figure correct report of what I said, and I shall be gratified very highly if it should attract the attention of such good patriots and able statesmen as Lord L., Lord H., and Mr. S. R."

"When you write to England or Ireland pray remember me to all friends. By the way, get some Liverpool friend to send you 'Tom Bobbin,' (a Lancashire author) and then make me a present of it. Farewell, my good sir. Sincerely yours, J. R. of R."

"P. S. As you relish such matters, I send you a couple of jeux d'esprit: "On Dr. H. delivering a very flowery oration, with a roll of barley sugar brandished in 'his right hand.' "With razor keen As'er was seen, A B-b-b-b they call Phil, In Congress row, And by the now Took Mr. Hemphill's Bill. In huge affright At such a sight, I saw a Jersey Dandy Attempt to stay That row's way With a stick of sugar candy."

"Wynn, the Virginia Racer, sold Dr. Thornton, of great notoriety, a race horse named 'Rattler,' and was obliged to bring suit for 'payment.' Thornton pleaded that Rattler was good for nothing, and Wynn proved that the lad been brought to that condition by starvation."

WYNN VS. THORNTON. "How can we hope to win whatever his speed, With his horses unfed, and his Counsel unaid? His horses unfed will sure lose him his race, And his lawyers unfed will lose him his case."

"I send you a more correct report of my speeches on the Greek question than has yet been published. The are not compositions in writing; they are short hand reports, with here and there a correction of a flagrant mistake. I shall send you to-morrow a mail full of Cobbett's printed sermons. I am very

unwell and nearly blind. Farewell—and let me hear from you as often as possible. I have the goat in my right hand and great toe. I should dislike that Mr. S. R., or Lord C., or Lord H.—should think I speak of Mr. Pitt as the 'greatest of Ministers.' I never thought so, and said no such thing. I gave the palm to Mr. Fox. Yrs. J. R. of R."

March 9, 1824. "Your favour of the 6th arrived not ten minutes ago. You see that I endeavor to be the promptitude of my acknowledgments to obtain, if not to deserve, a continuance of your favours. If such as that before me be 'among your 'stupid' letters, I shall die 'laughing when I get one of the witty ones.' 'Yesterday, Mr. _____ came out flushed with confidence on the tariff bill; but his shallow sophistry and ignorance were exposed in the most glaring manner. (He did not know that the article of the treaty which Jay in 1794, and he talked of the Justice which England had lain, &c.) We struck out the third section of the bill, 114 to 66, and I never saw mortification more strongly depicted than in his face and manner. I think we shall 'defeat the bill.' "Mr. Macon was much diverted with your letter, which I took the liberty to send to him; especially that part of it that relates to your Irish road jobs. I remember well Miss Edgeworth's admirable satire. By the way, do you ever have a conveyance to her? If you are one of her correspondents, make my devotions. "In one of my speeches, 'will' is reported for 'shall.' I forget whether I corrected it or not."

April 14—From Babel. "Nothing but the Tariff bill kept me from going to New York on Sunday 'last' to take passage in the packet that sails on Good Friday."

"A most unprovoked and rude attack was made upon me in the House on Monday; but it was received in a spirit which Robert Barclay could not have disapproved, and which brought me 'golden opinions' from all sorts of people. I have heard of many—Mr. King, the Patron, and twenty more—speaking for themselves. Mr. K. said he was delighted, &c. &c. with much more that my modesty will not permit me to write."

May 11, 1824. "If the affair of Mr. Edwards and the 'Tariff' will let me off in time, I shall travel post so as to reach New York on the night of the 15th, and take my passage for the 'father land' the next day. Can you arrange this matter so as not to compromise me if I do not arrive, and at the same time not to make 'public my design?'"

"Mr. Crawford has this day triumphantly, but with the most perfect dignity and good temper, refuted Mr. Edwards's charges, and has convicted him of perjury without using the term, or bringing the charge, merely by referring to second testimony that directly contradicts his evidence on oath. It is the most passionless production that can be conceived, and will recoil upon his adversaries. I consider that this business will insure his 'election.'"

May 13. "My servant (John) goes on this day, and if I do not overtake him at Baltimore this evening, I shall be off to-morrow morning 'with the speed of light, and in New York as quick as horses, steam, guineas, but not curses' can carry me. Pray 'chop a write on the 'New-ster's' stern until I arrive, which I'm told 'will be Sunday morning, time enough, I trust, for the packet.'"

"I forgot my stick, a hickory sapling, on board the steamboat, this morning. I felt it 'where I was writing. It is 'pignus amicitie,' and the pilot has promised to recover it, if possible, for which purpose I have given him one dollar and a description of the 'stick, which has no cost bestowed upon it, but a ferule and a little varnish, and has a bulbous head. Pray send it by the 'Orbit.' 'Poor John has no bed and I am sorry I brought him."

Yours truly, J. R. of R."

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President and suite reached Hartford about half past 12 on Monday. They were met at Berlin by the Mayor, and Aldermen and Common Council of the city, and the Committee of Arrangements After being conducted through the principal streets of the city, he landed at the City Hotel. The course was immense; every avenue, space, window, and almost every roof on the line of march, was crowded. The military display was in the first style, and numbered about 1600 men. The President rode on horseback, accompanied by Gov. Edwards and the Vice President, and was greeted by constant cheering through the city. The large collection of children from the different schools in the city, which were paraded in Pearl Street, was viewed by him with a high degree of pleasure and satisfaction. At 4 o'clock he repaired to the City Hall, to receive the congratulations of the ladies and citizens. An innumerable train of our fair country women thronged to pay a tribute of respect to the President of the Union.

After leaving the City Hall the President returned to his lodgings, and was waited upon by the Rev. Clergy of the city. He then proceeded, together with the Vice President, Governors Cass, Woodbury, Marcy, and Edwards, with their respective suites, to visit the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The exercises, conducted by the principal, Mr. Weld, were exceedingly affecting. Among other incidents, Mr. Weld, requested them by signs to write on their black boards: "We are happy to welcome the President and Vice President of the United States." When one of the fair pupils, by a slight alteration, wrote, "We are happy to welcome the President and Second President of the United States."—Hartford Mercury.

On Tuesday morning, the President proceeded down the river to Middletown, where he received the congratulations of the citizens, and was met by deputations from Norwich, New London, and Providence, to wait upon him to their respective towns. At 4 o'clock he arrived at Saybrook, and in a short time landed at Lyme, and proceeded in post coaches for Norwich.

The Hartford Time says that, while the President was at his rooms, in that town, he received various presents from our citizens, among them were his name and title, very neatly written in German Text, by Mr. Teuber, Writing Master,—a pair of silver-mounted Rifle Pistols, presented by Mr. Adin Ray, the Manufacturer, of Stratford,—and an elegant copy, by Messrs. Andrus and Judd, of their Stereotype Edition of the quarto Bible, elegantly bound in red morocco, and gilt. It is a fine specimen of the perfection to which the art of Bookmaking has arrived. On the front cover is the following sentence:—'Presented by Andrus and Judd, Hartford, Conn.'—and on the reverse side:—'Righteousness Exalteth a Nation.'—The following correspondence, which has been politely furnished us, took place on the occasion:—

The publishers of this sacred volume have leave to present it to the President of the United States,—imploiring its author to lay down upon him and our beloved country, the spirit of piety towards God, and of peace and benevolence towards man, which will ensure both to rulers and people the vice protection and blessing.

Your Obedt. Servants. ANDRUS & JUDD. Hartford, June 17th, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I return you my thanks for the small volume you have presented to me; and your personal kindness you have expressed. I fervently unite with you in your prayers for our beloved country, and I supplicate providence to incline the hearts of all our citizens to keep its holy law—to realize the most desirable blessings we enjoy—and to become distinguished for genuine piety among the nations of the earth as they are for their high virtues, national and political, which have vouchsafed to them.

For myself, Gentlemen, I humbly rely on the blessing of God to guide me in the performance of the high duties which my countrymen have assigned to me—commencing all with all their requests to his care, not doubting, as he led our Fathers to acquire that independence we enjoy, he will sustain in his own good way to defend and maintain it.

I am very respectfully, Your Obedt. Servant. ANDREW JACKSON. Messrs. Andrus and Judd.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY. The President was landed at Newport Wednesday, about 12 o'clock. He left London at 6 in the morning in the steam boat, and stopped at Stonington about an hour. Off Newport harbour the Boston vessel met by a steamboat from New Bedford, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, who were received on board her, and introduced to the President.

During his stay at Newport, he visited Mr. Adams, and we learn says the Herald, he highly gratified with the appearance of the extensive fortifications there going forward under the superintendence of Col. Totten. The Boston Gazette, of Friday morning last says:—

The President will make his entrance into Boston this afternoon. A large number of citizens left town yesterday for the purpose of seeing the President at Pawtucket. It will meet with a most flattering reception in that quarter, and no class will be more eager to do him reverence than his old political enemies, who, though they have wronged both his peace and generous heart, and in abundance of good old wine.

From the Courier of Saturday. The President's Arrival.—The President arrived yesterday afternoon. He was met at the Roxbury line by the members of the government, and welcomed by his Honor the Mayor, in a short but pertinent address. He took a seat by the side of the Mayor in an open barouche, drawn by four elegant horses, and was escorted through the principal streets to the lodgings provided for him at Tremont House. The procession was magnificent. The light infantry companies, both on foot and on horseback, were unexpectedly numerous. The sidewalks of the streets were thronged with spectators. The windows were everywhere on the route, were filled with ladies and children. The President rode accompanied, although there was a slight sprinkling of rain—and, with eloquent though silent posture, responded to the graceful wafture, handkerchiefs by ladies at the windows, and the acclamations which occasionally saluted him from the multitude below.

THE CHOLERA. The Wheeling Times contains the Report of the Board of Health for that town from the 12th to the 18th inst. inclusive. On the 12th there were two cases and one death; on the 13th, 10 cases and one death; on the 14th, 6 cases and 3 deaths; on the 15th, 3 cases and 2 deaths; on the 16th, 7 cases and 4 deaths; on the 17th, 8 cases and 4 deaths; on the 18th, 4 cases and 4 deaths.

One death by cholera occurred at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 14th. At New Orleans, on the 7th, there were 12 deaths—the number by cholera not stated. The Corporation of New Orleans have appropriated \$20,000 for the purposes of the city during the prevalence of the cholera.

CHOLERA.—FAMINE. The fear at first produced in this place by the approach of the cholera, seems to have entirely passed away and given place to the fear of another scourge equally fatal—that is, famine. Since the rumor reached this place that the cholera was at the Bay, there has been a great scarcity of the produce of the country in our market. A few barrels of flour arrived the other day and were sold off immediately at 25 cents per bushel, and would sell for that price if the people of the country would afford citizens an opportunity of purchasing.

The cholera has not yet made its appearance among us and such measures have been taken by our citizens as will, it is hoped, secure us from its attacks.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA. NASHVILLE.—On the 14th, there was one death by cholera in Nashville, and five deaths in the Penitentiary, in the neighbourhood. PITTSBURGH.—From the Gazette of June 25: Health of our city.—On Wednesday last 2 deaths by cholera, occurred in this city—Mr. J. Steel manufacturer, and Mrs. Douglas. Mr. Losey had been suffering under a premonitory symptoms for several days; on the morning of his death, had ate a large quantity of cherries. Yesterday, a German, by the name of Cope, died in this city, and a Mr. Pollock, at the steel factory, on the south side of Ohio, about one mile from this city.—During the last twenty four hours, up to 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, no cases have occurred.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Advices from Lexington the 17th inst. represent the disease as having much abated in that place. The Observer and Reporter, extra, of the 15th, gives the following as a few of the names of persons who have fallen victims to the cholera at Lexington:—

Josh. Towler, cashier U. S. Bank, W. T. Smith, clerk do. Gen. Thos. Bodley, Clerk Circuit Court, Capt. John Postlethwait, Thos. Skillman, Editor Western Luminary, Capt. Philip Spare and wife, Mr. Anthony West, Mr. Francis Walker, (stone-cutter) a wife and son, Jos. Boswell, Mrs. Archibald Logg, Michael Fishel, Wm. Hudson candidate for the Legislature, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Ashton, sen. Mr. Shyrook, sen. Dr. Joseph Challen, Dr. Steele, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Ashby and J. G. Ashby, David and Frederick Laudeman, Mrs. G. W. Laudeman, Mr. Jones (at Hunt's store) Mrs. John Murphy, Mrs. McConathy, Mr. M. Virden, Miss Peck, Mr. George Boswell, merchant, Andrew F. Price, Mr. A. Dumessnil and wife, Mrs. Scott, relict of the late Gov. Charles Scott, Mrs. McCalla, mother of J. T. McCalla, Marshal of this district, and Wm. Brad (son of John Brand).

WHEELING.—The disease still continues at Wheeling. On the 19th, the board of health announce 8 new cases, and 4 deaths; on the 20th, 3 new cases and 3 deaths; but on the 21st, there is no new case reported; and only 2 deaths, among the several cases previously reported. The board renew their repeated caution to the citizens on the subject of eating green vegetables and fruits—observing that 'the free use of these may, and probably will, prove fatal.'

NEW ORLEANS. The cholera has been prevailing at New Orleans for some time. The papers do not give any particular account of its ravages; but that it has materially contributed to swell the bills of mortality, may be inferred from the following report of interments for the first ten days of June:—

June 1st, 20; 2d, 20; 3d, 25; 4th, 42; 5th, 65; 6th, 60; 7th, 59; 8th, 75; 9th, 70; 10th, 1—total 488.

The cities and country bordering on the sea board appear thus far, to have escaped its scourge. If they shall continue to do so, will be by a constant regard to the means of prevention.—Temperance in all things.—Cleanliness.—The New York Courier of yesterday says:—There is no alarm here—the city is not only healthy, but is unusually clean and we feel a deep conviction that, we have a reason to apprehend a return of the disease.

THE DOCKING. The docking agreeably to the morning in the The arrangements were made to effect the docking of the ship on Monday, the 27th inst. The ship was docked at 10 o'clock, and the docking was effected at 11 o'clock. The ship was then moved to the dock, and the docking was completed at 12 o'clock. The ship was then moved to the dock, and the docking was completed at 12 o'clock.

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The publishers of this sacred volume have leave to present it to the President of the United States,—imploiring its author to lay down upon him and our beloved country, the spirit of piety towards God, and of peace and benevolence towards man, which will ensure both to rulers and people the vice protection and blessing.

Your Obedt. Servants. ANDRUS & JUDD. Hartford, June 17th, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I return you my thanks for the small volume you have presented to me; and your personal kindness you have expressed. I fervently unite with you in your prayers for our beloved country, and I supplicate providence to incline the hearts of all our citizens to keep its holy law—to realize the most desirable blessings we enjoy—and to become distinguished for genuine piety among the nations of the earth as they are for their high virtues, national and political, which have vouchsafed to them.

For myself, Gentlemen, I humbly rely on the blessing of God to guide me in the performance of the high duties which my countrymen have assigned to me—commencing all with all their requests to his care, not doubting, as he led our Fathers to acquire that independence we enjoy, he will sustain in his own good way to defend and maintain it.

I am very respectfully, Your Obedt. Servant. ANDREW JACKSON. Messrs. Andrus and Judd.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY. The President was landed at Newport Wednesday, about 12 o'clock. He left London at 6 in the morning in the steam boat, and stopped at Stonington about an hour. Off Newport harbour the Boston vessel met by a steamboat from New Bedford, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, who were received on board her, and introduced to the President.

During his stay at Newport, he visited Mr. Adams, and we learn says the Herald, he highly gratified with the appearance of the extensive fortifications there going forward under the superintendence of Col. Totten. The Boston Gazette, of Friday morning last says:—

The President will make his entrance into Boston this afternoon. A large number of citizens left town yesterday for the purpose of seeing the President at Pawtucket. It will meet with a most flattering reception in that quarter, and no class will be more eager to do him reverence than his old political enemies, who, though they have wronged both his peace and generous heart, and in abundance of good old wine.

From the Courier of Saturday. The President's Arrival.—The President arrived yesterday afternoon. He was met at the Roxbury line by the members of the government, and welcomed by his Honor the Mayor, in a short but pertinent address. He took a seat by the side of the Mayor in an open barouche, drawn by four elegant horses, and was escorted through the principal streets to the lodgings provided for him at Tremont House. The procession was magnificent. The light infantry companies, both on foot and on horseback, were unexpectedly numerous. The sidewalks of the streets were thronged with spectators. The windows were everywhere on the route, were filled with ladies and children. The President rode accompanied, although there was a slight sprinkling of rain—and, with eloquent though silent posture, responded to the graceful wafture, handkerchiefs by ladies at the windows, and the acclamations which occasionally saluted him from the multitude below.

THE CHOLERA. The Wheeling Times contains the Report of the Board of Health for that town from the 12th to the 18th inst. inclusive. On the 12th there were two cases and one death; on the 13th, 10 cases and one death; on the 14th, 6 cases and 3 deaths; on the 15th, 3 cases and 2 deaths; on the 16th, 7 cases and 4 deaths; on the 17th, 8 cases and 4 deaths; on the 18th, 4 cases and 4 deaths.