

NEW-YORK, October 1. Almost every arrival from the West-Indies brings dreadful accounts of the havoc there by a hurricane...

By an arrival yesterday we have received melancholy news from Turks-Island. Almost all the American vessels there were driven on shore...

Messrs. Hazard and Thompson, who arrived here on Saturday last in the brig Olive-Branch from St. John, have brought out the fine Arabian horse Arabia...

THIS DAY the Quarantine Law ceases with respect to Coasting Vessels. A full vessel which, during the warm months, have been obliged to unload and load in the Stream, are permitted, as usual, to come into dock.

COMMUNICATION.

AMERICAN LADIES,

THE manufactures of your country are yet in their cradle. By cherishing the infant you may rear him to manhood; and by abandoning him you may suffer in his existence to dwindle into annihilation.

To make an application of these observations. If a Lady in New York sends to London for a split straw hat or bonnet, what is tantamount, employ a merchant to import one for her, supposing, for instance, the price to be eight dollars, she must send the eight dollars for it; or, what is the fact, she sends the amount in grain, or any other current article of exportation.

AMERICUS.

CHARLESTON, September 20. Accounts received this morning by the packet from Wilmington, N. C. state, that the late gale was but slightly felt at that place.

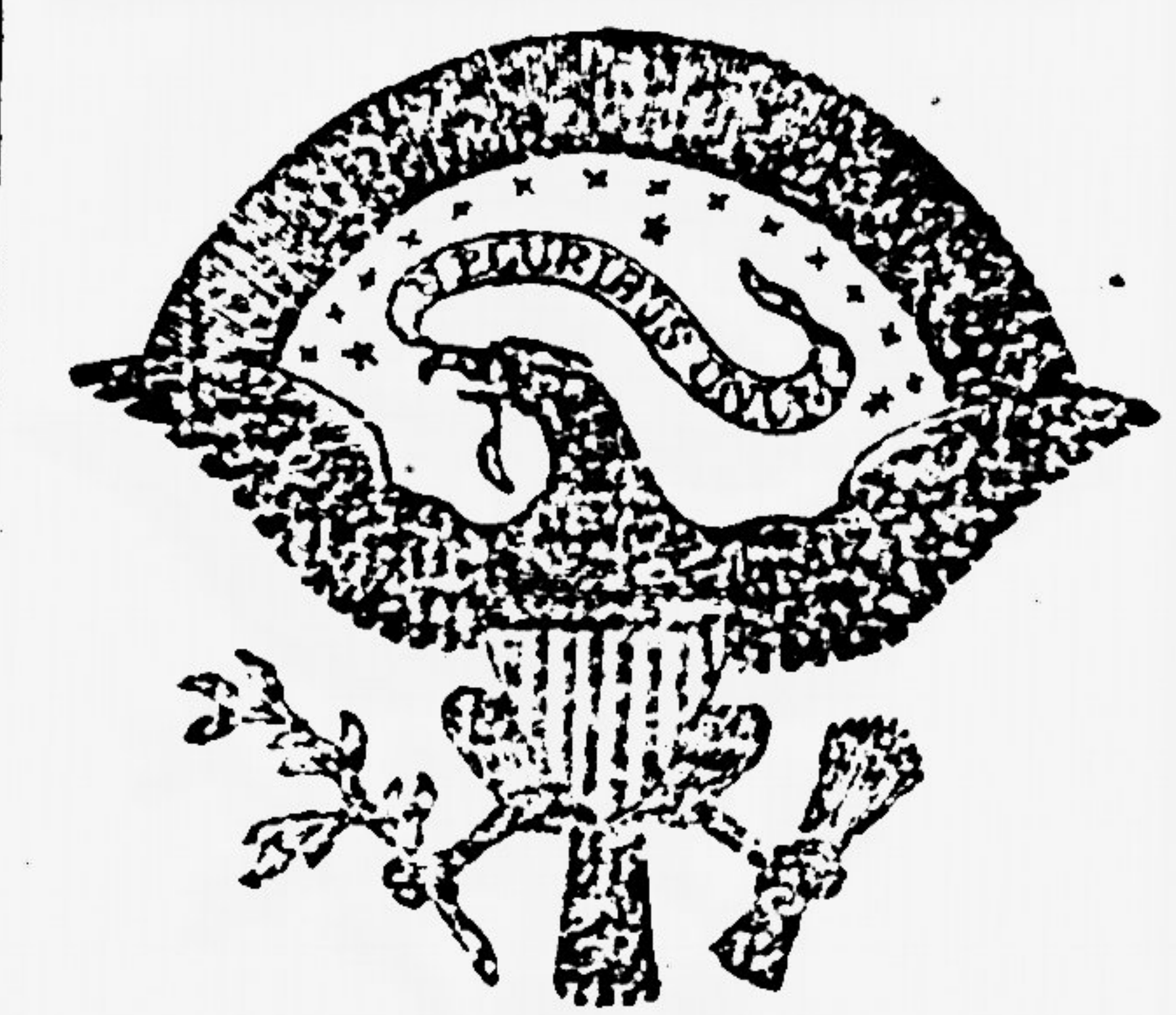
By further information received from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Prince William's Parish, Beaufort District, we learn that the ravages of the caterpillar have become so general, that not the sixth part of an ordinary crop is expected—it has been ascertained that the number of caterpillars upon a single stalk of cotton, in many places, is from 148 to 150, on an average; their depredations leaving nothing but the bare stalks, as if fire had passed through the field.

The late tremendous storm and gale, have been experienced in that quarter in an awful manner—the junction of seas having formed through the streams of P. Cataligo, Stony Creek and Huspara rivers, making the Scotch Neck an Island. Through the fields at Sheldon (formerly Gen. Bull's) to Morley, the water covered the plantations four feet deep on the high road and causeway, leading to the meeting house, rendering the roads impassable.

In many fields in that quarter, the rice and cotton have been entirely destroyed—and from the inundation, such numbers of animals of various kinds have been drowned, that the stench arising from their carcasses, renders that part of the country at this time extremely unhealthy.

The heavy rains which have succeeded the late storm, have occasioned such freshes, that nothing but the high ground is to be seen on the roads of the Fishpond and Horse-shoe Savannahs, by which the stage has been prevented running as usual.

Accounts from the southward continue to furnish distressing details of the late gale. A gentleman from May River informs us that the destruction in that quarter was indeed dreadful; independent of the loss of crops, all the cotton and negro houses, trachres, &c. were completely swept off; and in many places the tide rose nine feet higher than it was ever known during the spring tides. On Hutchinson's Island, Mr. Oliver lost 41 negroes, his overseer wife and two children drowned—Mr. Proctor ten negroes, drowned; and his daughter, Mrs. Skirving, wife of Doctor Skirving, and her young child killed, by the falling of the dwelling house—a capital stock of cattle, ranging on this island, were all swept off. At S. S. Simons, Major Butler lost 30 negroes, Mr. Hopkins 5 and 4 white; and accounts had been received from Bougainville's Island, of the loss of 71 negroes, belonging to William Brinkfield, esq.—The elegant new dwelling house of William Robertson, esq. on the Main, was blown down, and the whole of his crop destroyed.



BY AUTHORITY. By JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State of the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the 26th March last, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An Act relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President, in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President.'—That the amendment proposed, during the last session of Congress, to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for President and Vice-President by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, to wit: by those of Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and has thereby become valid as part of the constitution of the United States.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty fifth day of September, 1864. (Signed) JAMES MADISON.

The Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the above notification, and the annexed law, three times in their Gazettes.

AN ACT, Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President, in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the amendment proposed during the present session of Congress to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for President and Vice-President of the United States, shall have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, the secretary of state shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every state, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each state, in which the laws of the United States are annually published.—The executive authority of each state shall cause a transcript of the

aid notification to be delivered to the electors appointed for that purpose, who shall first thereafter meet in such state for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States; and whenever the said electors shall have received the said transcript of notification, or whenever they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the ratification of the above mentioned amendment, in one of the newspapers of the state, by the secretary of state, they shall vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, respectively in the manner directed by the above mentioned amendment, and having made and signed three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one, of the votes given for President, and the other, of the votes given for Vice-President: they shall seal up the said certificates, certifying on each, that lists of all the votes of such state given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice-President, is contained therein, and shall cause the said certificates to be transmitted and disposed of, and in every other respect act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement. And every other provision of the act to which this is a supplement, and which is not virtually repealed by this act, shall extend and apply to every election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, made in conformity to the above mentioned amendment to the constitution of the United States.

And whereas, the above mentioned amendment may be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, and thereupon become immediately valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution, on a day so near the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors in the several states, that the electors shall not in every state be apprised of the said ratification, and may vote in a manner no longer conformable with the constitution, as amended, whereby several states might be deprived of their vote in the election of President and Vice-President; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the electors who shall be appointed in each state for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, shall at every such election, unless they shall have received a transcript of the notification of the ratification of the above mentioned amendment to the constitution, or unless they shall meet more than five days subsequent to the publication of the said notification by the Secretary of State, in one of the newspapers of the state, vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, in the following manner, to wit: they shall vote for two persons as President and Vice-President, in conformity with the first section of the second article of the constitution. And in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; and they shall likewise vote for one person as President, and for another person as Vice-President, in conformity with the above mentioned amendment to the constitution; and in other respects act in conformity with the provisions of the first section of this act. But these certificates only, of votes given for President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be opened by the President of the Senate, for the purpose of being counted, which shall contain the list or lists of votes given in conformity with the constitution, as in force on the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors, by whom the said votes shall have been given.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by the provisions of the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of the electors for any state, to vote in conformity both with the constitution, and of the proposed amendment thereto, the executive authority of such state shall cause five lists of the names of the electors of the state to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the said electors on or before the day fixed by law for them to meet and vote for President and Vice-President, and the said electors shall enclose one of the said lists in each of the certificates by them made and sealed, in conformity to the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is a supplement.

NATH MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JESSE FRANKLIN, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 26 1864. APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

To the Voter of the City and County of Baltimore.

HAVING been encouraged by many of my friends in the city and county, to offer myself as a candidate to be put in nomination for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, I hope it will not be deemed improper thus early to signify my intention, and to solicit the patronage of my friends generally, and the voters of the city and county at large.

Those who have not a personal knowledge of me, will, on enquiry, find that I have been bred to business, and have been conversant in mercantile transactions from early life—Should my fellow citizens think proper, at the expiration of the time of the present sheriff, to bestow on me the office, I trust my conduct therein will be such as will give satisfaction, if a diligent attention and a faithful discharge of the duties thereof, are capable of doing the same.

WILLIAM MERRYMAN, Corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, August 22

"Vacated" is received and shall appear to-morrow.

Republicanism in St. Marys County.

We are happy to find that the exertions which were made by the republicans of that county are likely to be crowned with success. One year more and the delusion of false federalism will be dispelled like a mist before the noontide sun.

Last year but 113 men could be found in the whole county, who were sufficiently independent in principle to advocate the cause of republicanism—this year, however, one election district has given 127 votes to the republican cause.

The following is the result of the upper district—two others remain to be heard from.

REPUBLICAN. Wm. Thomas 127—P. Ford 114. T. Barber 114. I. Reeder 110. ANTI-REPUBLICAN R. Neal 214. W. Neal 209. Wm. Hobb 206. I. Barber 204.

We had progressed in our reply to "A Citizen" as far as the editorial price in the Gazette of Wednesday; but from the conciliatory manner which we must acknowledge he has assumed in the Gazette of last evening, we deem it necessary to suspend the measure, to wit: the reply we had prepared for him. The "independent" friends of the republicans, who interferred as far as to arrest the arm of "A Citizen's" vengeance, may have intended well towards us; but our establishment; and they are a sad, we feel no disposition to encourage such forced amity.

Insult and insulting language, in an unbecoming manner, has been resorted to against W.P. which deserved a scolding; but present pacific arrangements will not justify more than a ticking rod, which to-morrow may bring forth. In point of "assertion against american," let it be remembered, we are two to one; and we hope we shall not suffer, on the score of equality, either as to truth, accuracy or patriotism. As to whether we may or may not "prevail" "A Citizen" & Co, is to us a matter of indifference.

From our Correspondent.

NASSAU N. P. Sept. 12. Died, on the 10th inst. Mr. Truman Hawley. He arrived here on the 24th ult. in the schooner Perseverance from Baltimore.

FRENCH PRISONERS.—We are informed that on Sunday night, three of the French prisoners made their escape from the hospital, and took possession of a fishing smack belonging to Mr. Joseph Thompson—they are said to have carried with them several negroes; one of them was on board the smack and another valuable negro, belonging to Mr. F. F. Ne.

Clared, schooner Potomack, Tucker, Savannah; Cynthia, Albany, New York. Reported at the custom-house, the ship Prince William, Fin, from Africa, was saved. She touched at Demerara. Put back, ship Martha, Hutchinson, bound to the Caiques—having sprung her mainmast and thrown overboard her guns in the gale.

The sloop Arvin, Backus, from Ragged Island, bound to South Carolina, having lost her rudder also in the gale.

We understand (says the Alexandria Expositor) Walter Jones is appointed by the president attorney for this District, in the room of John Thompson Mason, resigned.

Caution against cropping Cornstalks at too early a period.

The kernels of Indian Corn receive their nourishment, as well from the stalk above, as from the stock and root below the ear; and they continue to be nourished in a measure from the stalk until they are nearly ripe, therefore by cutting down the upper stalks of Indian Corn prematurely, the crop must be essentially injured.

A man in the neighborhood of this place, who had the present year, a small field of Indian Corn, of promising appearance, happened to crop off the corn stalks while the plants were in too green a state, and the consequence was, that the grain became remarkably shrivelled, and probably fell short one quarter or one third of the weight and substance, which it might otherwise have had.

It is the opinion of some farmers that if the upper stalks of Indian Corn were not cropped at all, the superior weight of the grain would more than compensate for the loss of the foliage.

Notice to Mariners to the Baltic. That from the 1st of May next ensuing, the Psandude near Pillau, in which the old Pillau light has hitherto been burning, and which also served navigators to know the land, will be put down, and the hill upon which this build-

ing stood, cut down and levelled to a certain height. But in order to indemnify mariners with respect to the loss of the land mark, a substantial light house shall be built on a high hill, situated N. N. W. half N. distant about one eighth of a league from the Psandude; but as this light house cannot be erected till the 1st of May next, therefore a temporary light house will be previously built on the same hill, and in the same place, where the future light house is to stand, painted white, and the former light house put to it; and near it there will also be erected a huge beacon, black in order to know the land better.

Stops coming from sea which draw too much water, and which cannot run into the channel of Pillau, must, in order to come to anchor in the right road off the entrance, bring the following landmarks to bear by the compass:—

1. The temporary white painted light house and the black beacon E. 2. The castle harbor of Pillau, S. E. E. 3. The castle Luchow, on the north side of the wood, for the part most close to the same, E. N. E. in 10 or 11 fathoms water, at this distance, and in stormy weather at a greater distance from the shore; they will also meet the pilots at sea with a boat, like unto Liverpool pilot boats, either lying at anchor in the right road, or under sail with a red flag flying at the mast head. Given at Königsberg, the 14th of March, 1864; Royal Prussian Commercial and Admiralty Office.

Federalism vs. the Federal Constitution.

The cackling of a goose once saved the Roman Capital. The Citadel of American Freedom may yet be preserved by the same supernal aid. The cases in one respect, however, are not parallel. The wretched animal, which alarmed the Roman senators, belonged to the Roman camp. But the invaders of our rights seem to have scattered throughout their ranks a set of cackling creatures, who disclose, from mere stupidity, every plan, and do by their foolish zeal, and discontent every movement.

That the end and scope of a federal despotism in the conduct of a monarchical system of government, has been proved in many different ways, and by various and plenty evidence. The leaders of the faction are daily convicted of a predilection for monarchy or less, like the Inquisition, we regard the confession as indisputable to conviction. If this be the case they are safe—unless one could be exterminated by the lack and Republicans are to give us to torture wreath already a detestable operation of an infernal earthly publicity. The letters of John Adams the great declarations of Tracy a Allen the avowal of monarchical principles in the Port Folio the extensive and excessive federal patronage given to that paper; these and many other similar circumstances, render the fact undoubted and certain. But in addition to these high authorities, a careful observer will frequently trace in the mischievous federal press, a blinding disclosure of attachment to the British government, even winds all the official and professed predictions for our National emancipation. These underlying Editors always remember the end of their labors, but frequently forget the means and carefully disclose the secrets which their masters so artfully conceal.

We are led into these remarks, by observing a disclosure of this kind in the Boston Gazette of Thursday last. In an article respecting the celebrated Dr. Price we find the following remarks:

"The Doctor had once written a pamphlet in America, in which he said how HAPPY the people of that country were about to become, without LORDS, without BISHOPS, and without KINGS. He lived long enough to see the FALL of his prediction, and in a subsequent pamphlet, acknowledged, into what MISTAKE his too good opinion of mankind had led him!"

Really! Messieurs Russell & Cutler—You verily believe it then a "falsehood," and a "mistake," that the "people of this country" can be "happy without LORDS, without BISHOPS, and without KINGS?" But, how happily it, that you profess so much regard and esteem for that constitution which gives a sanction to this "falsehood" and "mistake"—that constitution in which you say that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States!" That constitution which you love and revere so much, and at the pretended danger of which you willingly and weepingly needed those of RACHET for her "first born?"—his constitution says, that we must be "happy without LORDS," or not at all. But this same dearly beloved constitution further declares, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." We must live "without BISHOPS" too it seems. Now Messrs. Russell & Cutler, as it is impossible for you to be "happy" here, suppose you emigrate for the island of Britain, where you may be plentifully supplied with LORDS and BISHOPS, and enjoy all the blessings of a KINGS government; or, what would be far more proper, take your departure for that flourishing English colony, situated at Botany Bay!—[N. E.]

A GOOD ONE!!!

It is reported that Mr. Jefferson has been insulted in the most audacious manner by Bonaparte, in a letter in his own hand writing, in which he blames him,