

FREE PRESS.

AUBURN, AUGUST 4, 1830.

COUNTY MEETING.

A County Meeting of the Farmers, Mechanics and Workmen, and those friendly to their interests, will be held at the Western Exchange, in Auburn, on the 17th day of August, 1830, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of devising such measures as are deemed necessary for arresting the evils under which they are labouring.

LYMAN BAINE, Chm. of last meeting. PAUL B. BARRETT, Secretary.

"We should rejoice to see funds provided for the education of all the children in the State. We object to making the subject political. Any law that should give its passage to a political excitement, would be apt to hear heavily on some classes, and not only be repealed the next session." - Patriot.

When the wishes of a vast majority of the people have been manifested for years—when they have repeatedly and unequivocally expressed their opinions in favour of some particular laws—and their wishes have been unnoticed by those who should have taken them as a guide; in what way can the injured party remedy the evils under which they are labouring, but by arising in their strength, and demanding the passage of such laws as have been requested in vain? We are not in favour of unnecessary excitements—Were it possible we should prefer that our public affairs should be conducted in such a manner that these excitements would be entirely unnecessary. But experience proves that such more especially in a government like ours, can never be the case. Men are raised to office—in the course of time they forget their duty to their constituents, and abuse the power which has been given them. They become intoxicated by their elevation, and, unmindful of the relation in which they stand towards the sovereign power—the wishes of the people are passed by unnoticed; and then it is, that they are compelled, from a sense of duty to themselves, and to their country, to rise in their strength, and demand immediate obedience:—And in such cases, political changes are as necessary for the health of the body politic, as are the vivifying storms which occasionally occur, to the purification of the atmosphere, and with the same propriety might we deprecate the one as the other.

Let us look at the history of the country, and we shall find that "political excitements" have produced the most happy effects, and have, at various periods, been found to be most necessary. Did not the Declaration of Independence—one of the most bold, manly and noble-spirited documents ever penned—owe its origin to a "political excitement"?—We speak not of that spirit of enthusiasm and cruelty which would lead man wantonly to trifle with the property and life of his fellow-man;—we speak not of those feelings, which lead on an assembled rabble from one species of barbarity to another—but of that excitedness to a sense of our true situation, which a great, free, and enlightened people must always feel while they behold their wishes unheeded, and unheeded. Was it not a "political excitement" which caused the purifying reformation of '98—on which we now look back with every feeling of gratification? And was it not a "political excitement" that our people were indebted for the passage of the electoral laws as it now exists? All these must be answered in the affirmative—and in a few years it will also be set down that the reformations which will then have taken place in our school system—militia regulations—and laws for the collection of debts, owe their existence to the same cause. The people have repeatedly asked that something be done with these, and other questions, and their requests have been as repeatedly passed by unheeded—and it now only remains for them to assert their power, and wrest the offices from the hands of those who have proved themselves unworthy of their confidence and take the management of public affairs under their own guidance, which has been far too long entrusted to a set of conniving and aristocratical politicians.

It is not singular that the adherents to "the party" should object to "political excitements," for they well know that as soon as the people are brought to scrutinize the manner in which public affairs are conducted, those who are now undeservedly occupying the high places in our land, will be brought down to the retirement of private life, where it is to be hoped, they will have time and disposition to repent themselves of all the "damning sins," which have been practiced by them, towards a brave, liberal, and high-minded people, who placed them in offices of honour and trust, for which their conduct has since proved, they were entirely unfit.

TEMPERANCE.—A society for the promotion of temperance, on the principle of entire abstinence is now forming among the mechanics of this place, which cannot fail to receive the best wishes of every friend of good order and society. Such societies have been organized in most of the large towns and villages throughout the land, producing the happiest effects, and it is with pleasure we observe that our fellow citizens, immediately around us, are becoming awakened to a true sense of the subject.

We are not much in favour of copying the various toasts given on public days; and merely stick the following on file to show the gentleness and dignified language used by the opponents of one of the most worthy and talented men our country has ever produced. It was drunk on the 5th ult. in South Carolina:—"By Mr. Sam'l. Smith. Henry Clay—May he, instead of being elected the supreme executive of these United States, be driven so far beyond the frigid regions of the Northern zone, that all hell cannot thaw him."

Here are a couple more, drunk at the same time:—"By J. J. R. White. Southern Rhetoric—Strongest at the points of Southern Bayonets."—"By Mr. H. B. Brickell. South Carolina—Rather than admit to the prohibitory system, let her fight, die, kill, beat, or be damned."

The king of England was still alive on the 23d of June, but each succeeding hour was expected to close his reign.

OUR CLOSET, No. 3.—We'll now continue our description of the meeting, which was broken off rather abruptly in our last number:—

They had gone on for some time when we beheld another meeting in the middle of the room [N. B. Truth lies between two extremes] who had been kept back until this moment and who particularly engaged our attention. There was nothing in their dress to attract notice—but when they spoke, their words bore such evident marks of candour and truth, that we could not deny them a faithful hearing. They were plain, honest, workingmen, who had long been kept in the background, to enable their talkative neighbours to make all the speeches, until at length becoming disgusted with a continual string of idle jargon, unaccompanied, as it was, by any thing like sense or sincerity they had now come boldly forward, fully determined to assert their rights, and manfully to maintain them. We observe among them many gentlemen of acknowledged talents and integrity. There were Messrs. ROCHESTER EXAMINER, NEW YORK SENTINEL, EVENING JOURNAL, ALBANY ADVOCATE, MECHANICS' FREE PRESS, MECHANICS' PRESS, BUFFALO BULLETIN, together with a host of others; and among the rest we could distinctly observe a very particular friend, Mr. AUBURN FREE PRESS. Perhaps what made us notice this last-named personage more particularly, was the circumstance of our having been intimately acquainted with him from the day of his birth, and knowing every incident in the course of his life. There was an evident smile of contempt upon the lips of Gen. TELEGRAPH and his followers, as these hardy-looking men approached, asserting that a reform must and should take place in the affairs of government. "You talk of reform!" said he; "You are ignorant to know any thing about public affairs—Leave the appointing power to us, and we will take care that all shall go on right—our money is large, and of the real royal blood—Go home to your ploughs, your anvil and your shop, and leave it to us who have studied these matters, to take charge of them. It is a pretty thing, indeed, for a set of poor, ignorant mechanics and workmen like you, to talk of managing our national affairs—ah, ah! ah!"

"It may be," replied the others, with that sense of modesty which ever accompanies true merit, "that we are not sufficiently learned to fill all the offices—but this excuse shall be avoided in future—Give us a system of education that will enable our children, as they shall come upon the stage of public life, to fill with honour to themselves, and profit to their country, any station to which they may be called. It is true we gain our bread by the sweat of our brows, but we cannot perceive how that circumstance alone can disable us from holding any office, or exerting to a suitable extent, our influence in the affairs of the people. We ask not that any class of citizens be excluded—we only request that we may be allowed to be heard in proportion to our numbers in the national councils—and this request shall be acceded to."

We were much gratified to observe that many able persons gallantly stepped forward in behalf of this class of citizens, among whom we distinguished the voice of Messrs. NILES' REGISTER, of Baltimore, and U. S. GAZETTE, of Philadelphia; gentlemen who have become well known throughout the land for their eloquence and good sense, that any encomiums of ours would be useless. During the conversation, a system of republicanism was manifested, which has long been discarded from the councils of "the family," for each one spoke his own thoughts, unbiassed by those of his neighbour, and all seemed determined to suggest what improvements appeared to them most important, in order that the best method might be adopted for remedying existing evils. Among the rest, the subject of education was handled in a masterly manner, and received that attention which its importance always demands. A difference of opinion here manifested itself—some few openly advocated a system of agrarianism and equalization, while by far the majority were opposed to every thing of the kind—and it was really gratifying to notice with what unanimity every attempt to introduce principles calculated to overthrow the present order of society, was silenced, and those who advocated them put down.

While we were paying especial attention to all that was going on among the workingmen we received a slight tap on our shoulder, and on looking round beheld our old and valued friend, Mr. AMERICAN TRAVELLER, who had come direct from Boston. He is the father of Monthly Traveller and Stage Register, to whom we alluded in our first number—and is one of the most pleasant beings we have ever met. He is at home on every subject, and will say more in substance in five minutes than some others would say in many hours. He is always well stored with useful information of every kind, and we ever find in him a most agreeable companion. He complained that some of our public houses did not treat him with that hospitality which had been extended towards him in most other places; upon which we promised, that should not the keepers of these establishments evince a disposition to do better in future, we would call upon them for an explanation.

He had hardly taken his leave, when our ears were saluted by the sounds of music, which fell upon the ear softly and sweetly "As the last faint notes of the evening bell;" and we soon learned that they proceeded from a piano and guitar, touched by the masterly hand of a M. MATHEW, (also from Boston,) who was raised in every thing that could constitute a liberal and fashionable education. He spoke with that grace & suavity of manners which is always characteristic of the true gentleman, of the various subjects connected with literature, the fashions and the arts.

The last we shall name at present is Doct. CONSTELLATION of New York, who by the way, is one of the brightest stars (as theatricals say) that ever deigned to shine upon this nother world. He is a complete original—possessing

an inexhaustible fund of wit and good humour—and what is still more, having a right clever knack at displaying them at proper times, and to the best advantage. He commenced some of his good stories, and for the life of us, we could not help laughing right heartily in his face. "Then laugh! then you always laugh'd before, And those who always laugh'd, then laugh'd the more." But, nothing disconnected by the merriment of those around him, he still continued his dry remarks, and—what?—Why when our sides have sufficiently recovered from the fit of risibilities which his visit occasioned us, we shall be better able to tell you.

On Wednesday evening last, a severe storm passed over the southern towns of this county, which, we are informed, did much damage to buildings, orchards and grain. A house at Fitch's Corners, was struck, one end of which was much injured—and a barn, belonging to Mr. Cox, entirely consumed. The rain is said to have fallen in greater quantities than has been known in those parts for many years.

Journal of Law.—We have received the second (and should be first glad to acknowledge the receipt of the first) number of this work, resembling in form and arrangement the Journal of Health, and issued by the same publisher, Mr. Dohson of Philadelphia. This publication, like the one just named, is divested of technical terms, its language being made familiar to every reader; and as it must be gratifying and proper for all, to become acquainted with the general laws and regulations by which society is governed, we cannot but anticipate for the Journal of Law, an extensive patronage. The following, extract from the prospectus will give a pretty fair idea of its plan:

The Journal of Law addressing itself to the people of the United States, will be principally devoted to the exposition, in popular language, of the philosophy, history, and actual state of law and government in different countries—of our own constitution, state and national—laws, civil and criminal—judicial systems and modes of procedure—together with particular essays on those branches of the law, a knowledge of which may be most practically useful to men engaged in active pursuits; as for instance, the law of corporations, patents, insurance, bills of exchange, and commercial and other contracts, in all their varieties, real estate, with the modes of conveying it, insolvency, wills, descents, intestacy, &c. &c. &c.

It will be issued semi-monthly (16 octavo pages) at \$1.50 per annum; and may be seen at seen at this office, where subscriptions will be received.

[COMMUNICATED.]

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—It is the fate of all propositions or plans for the improvement of the moral condition of mankind, that many over-heated & zealous individuals, as soon as the matter is broached, warmly engage in the cause; who, bringing their minds to the discipline of sober reason, indulge themselves in visionary schemes and projects, which are not practicable in themselves; and should they be adopted, would render the reforms they advocate in effect worse than the evils they endure. Perhaps charity demands that all such should have the credit of good intentions, although they are not entitled to the praise of exercising sound discretion or judgment. There are some of this class of men indulging in the visionary theories of their over-heated brain, who would abolish all laws for the collection of debts, leaving it altogether to the honour of the party owing to remunerate the party owed. It is to be hoped these are few, and not of sufficient number collectively, nor of sufficient importance individually, to impress upon the efforts of those who are endeavouring to modify our laws respecting imprisonment for debt, the character which their peculiar notions would affix, should they be adopted as the leading principles, upon which this modification is required.

It must be admitted by all who practically understand the subject, that our laws for the collection of debts are decidedly bad; and are not adapted to the exigencies of a commercial people. It must also be admitted by those who in like manner understand the subject, that imprisonment for debts does not aid in the collection of them; while it often operates cruelly and oppressively upon many individuals without benefiting in any way the party seeking just demands. Without going into details on this subject, I would remark that all radical and instantaneous changes in the laws of a country, or in its customs and practices, cannot safely be attempted. It is far better to submit to evils than to unhinge society for the purpose of remedying them. As it relates to the subject of imprisonment for debt there is almost universally but one opinion among the honest and sensible part of community—that it is an evil, and is neither the proper nor legitimate mode of enforcing collections. With those who think rationally on this subject, the opinion is at the same time entertained that by present laws, too great facility is afforded the debtor to defraud and wrong the creditor out of his just dues, and to secure his property in such a manner as his creditor shall be unable to realize from it his pay. The better opinion on this subject appears to be, that a national bankrupt law is required, which shall make the laws on this head uniform throughout the nation; and the opinion is no where entertained among any class of men who are likely to become of sufficient importance to render their opinions formidable, that the entire and total abolition of all laws for the collection of debts is either called for or required. But the alterations of the laws in many particulars are necessary, and one which is stronger and more loudly demanded than any other, is some provision which shall exonerate the person of the debtor from imprisonment, upon his delivering all his property to his creditors. Such a law now exists, but the objection to the law as it now stands, is that it does not extend to the relief of those who are imprisoned on small executions, and the expense incurred in availing one's-self of this law puts its provisions beyond the reach of the poor man, and the time required to obtain the benefit of this law is needlessly protracted.

The greatest number which are imprisoned for debt, are upon executions issued out of a justice's court for small and trifling sums. If the person against whom one of these executions is issued, cannot satisfy it, he has but one alternative, either to throw himself upon the mercy of the plaintiff, or be imprisoned, if he be not a freeholder and has a family 30 days, and without a family, 60 days. But the details of the laws are known to almost every individual, and their unreasonableness generally admitted. It is for the wisdom of the legislature to alter these laws, so that they will, while they place it in the power of every individual to exonerate his person without delay or expense from imprisonment, at the same time give the creditor, by means of more immediate access to the property of the debtor, or by some other adequate and proper provisions, the same, if not greater security, than he now possesses.

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THE JUNTO FAMILY.—In making out the list of the offices held by this family, I omitted to notice a few, which please insert: WALTER WEED, Inspector of State Prison, and Commissioner for building County Clerk's office. Undoubtedly Mr. Weed makes something by way of these offices.

J. C. RHODES, a connexion of the "Family," Deputy Register in Chancery. The emoluments of this office are from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year.

E. EMERSON, a connexion of "the Family," Deputy Postmaster. The Post office in this village has always served as a *vet natrix*, for those of the Family who were not otherwise better provided for.

In placing down the sums received by this office holding Family, I believe in no case has the amount been over stated; and if the sums could be ascertained, the aggregate amount would exceed, in all probability, \$30,000 a year. The amount which Mr. Powers received for pay for his services during the last Session of Congress was about \$1900. A most eloquent and practical comment, upon the blessed reform to be introduced under the auspices of the present administration. The excess of the cost of the first session of Congress under Gen. Jackson's administration over that of the last Session of Adam's administration amounts to about \$299,000.

When Congress voted \$1,500 a year to its members as their salary, the people were up in arms; but now the members manage the thing better—they get \$1,900 a Session, and expect the people to be content, while they are so zealous in the cause of the Republican party.

Again, G. B. Throop's daily receipts from his offices alone, amount to \$10!—as much as is paid to a labouring man for a month's services. This is another beautiful comment upon the Republican principles of the party. This forms another powerful appeal to the Farmers, Mechanics and Workmen of this County, to support this 'Junto Family' in their personal aggrandizement—This should convince them not to abandon a party, whose cry is "Republican! Republican!" and whose practice, downright aristocracy. If the civil was confined to this county alone, there might be reason to submit with greater patience, but Cayuga is not the only county where an office holding aristocracy is feasting on the hard earnings of the people. Throughout the State, and doubtless throughout the United States, similar evils exist—similar leeches are fastened upon the body politic, and while they are bloated up with the good things of the nation, have no other care or no other ambition than to secure their places, and receive their emoluments.

ANTI-JUNTO.

SONG.

Soft as music's purest strains,
At the hour of twilight flowing,
Sweetly o'er the lily plains,
And through the bosom deeply going,
Be the hour when love's sweet dream
Fades like yonder transient gleam
Of light that glids
The rippling rills,
Their sparkling waves with brightness glowing.
Purer than the light which flies
From each hillcock's gentle swelling,
When the sunbeam's brilliance dies—
Of evening's beauteous presence telling,
Be the faint, delicious glow
In the heart, whose blended flow
Of feelings mild,
And passions wild
Built there Affection's early dwelling.
Sweeter than the dewdrops bright,
In the moonlight's lustre beaming,
When the bee, with stealthy flight,
Of gales melliferous is dreaming,
Be the breath which calmly floats,
From the lips that breathed the notes
Of Love, whose sigh
Expiringly
Betrayed affections fitful gleaming.

J. M. C.

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. CLAY.
Monticello, May 25, 1830.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 10th of this month; and at the same time, was delivered me by Capt Barlow, a piece of domestic fabric called negro cloth containing twenty-six yards, for my acceptance and inspection. I thank you for the kind and very flattering expressions contained in your letter; and for the handsome present of the cloth. I should be happy to return you something more solid than empty thanks. I have examined the cloth, and although I am of opinion that it is well calculated for the dress of negro slaves, who reside in South Carolina and the more genial climates of the South, I am fearful that it would not be found adequate to the wants of the Virginia slave. For the summer, it would be too warm—for the winter too cold; still, if you could improve the fabric, by putting a little more wool in the filling, and mixing a little with the warp, I do not know but it might be found adequate to all our purposes. You ask my opinion of the American System? Relative to that somewhat ab-

sorbing question, I should hope, that the whole of my past life and policy had given a satisfactory reply. I have always been of opinion, that the people of this nation should manufacture all the fabrics that their exigencies demand, if they can do so, and that they can do so without applying to the workshops of England, France and Germany, who will doubt?—Cottons and woollens; we make in rare abundance, and of a quality quite good enough to answer all our wants and demands; why then should we travel to Europe for our supplies? For our silks and fine linens, we must, for some time to come, go to the workshops of Europe; but I apprehend that the day is not far distant when even they will be manufactured by native industry.

You ask my opinion of the merits of Mr. HENRY CLAY, and his policy for the protection of domestic industry and manufactures. These are questions which I feel some delicacy about answering, first, because Mr. Clay is now a candidate for the Presidency, and secondly, I never yet fully understood to what ends his policy extends; and although I will advance my opinions relative to the questions you put to me, I must beg that you will not at this juncture give my views to the public through the press. As for Mr. CLAY, I consider him to be one of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen that the country has ever produced, and should I live many years longer, I hope to see him hold the place of chief executive of the American republic. His career, thus far in life, has been a career of glory, and he has achieved that for his country which engaged in her cause, which would ornament the brightest place in the escutcheon of the most favoured statesman of any age or nation. I say thus much in reply to your interrogatories, but, as I said before, I do not wish to have my remarks given to the press, for the simple reason, that this country is involved in a political excitement, in which I am not disposed to take part, as I have long since resolved not to take part in the politics of the times. My wrist, which is quite lame, admonishes me to discontinue this hasty note. With assurance of the most perfect respect, I am your obliged fellow citizen: THOS. JEFFERSON.

Gross Fraud.—A system of fraud, deeply affecting the public revenue, and imposing upon the public at large, in the grossest manner, has just been detected at Salina. The fraud, in one case, consists of large quantities of salt having been shipped without the payment of duties, (marked and branded as usual, with the inspector's name,) by a corrupt connivance between the shippers and the then deputy inspectors—the deputies having received as the reward of their villany a certain proportion of the sum which would have been required to pay the duties on the salt thus smuggled. The whole extent to which this has been carried, is perhaps not yet ascertained; but it is believed, that from the 20th of April last to the 1st day of July inst. the quantity smuggled in the manner above stated will not fall far short of forty thousand bushels!—Albany Paper.

Great care is necessary to prevent mischief, and particularly to children, from eating green fruit, which has already appeared in various forms in our market—It is the fruitful source of some of the most distressing and fatal diseases, and causes, beyond all doubt, a great number of deaths from year to year. Children should be absolutely prohibited from eating apples, pears, melons, cucumbers, &c. All the apples and pears brought to market at this time of year are bad—either green and unfit for use, or wormeaten, and decayed, and forced to a premature appearance of ripeness, and therefore unwholesome as the former.

Liquor Dealing Exposed.—Under this head a writer in the Philanthropist, who signs himself "Brookline," gives the following statements:—"As I have withdrawn from this traffic because I believed I could obtain an honest living by transacting business of a different character, one in which such abominable frauds are not absolutely necessary; I may perhaps be permitted to lay open the 'secrets of the trade,' for the benefit of whom it may concern, particularly the country merchant, who being unacquainted, and consequently unsuspecting, is too often ensnared by the crafty and designing. It is well known that many of the grocers in Boston, who have enjoyed a large share of country business, have accumulated handsome estates, in not splendid fortunes; while on the most of the staple commodities of trade, they do not require sufficient advance to cover the losses by bad debts! Inquire the rates at which they sell 'pure liquors,' and on comparison with *cure prices*, they will be found about the same; often a few cents less per gallon than the cost of importation; where the latter is the case, some explanation is usually made, as 'I purchased the article for cash of one who was much in need of the money,' or 'I imported it myself,' while the ink is hardly dry on the note he gave the importer for it, at a higher price than what he now demands.

It may be asked, why does not the competition which such a desire to sell must produce, tend to depress the price to such rates as they should be? To those at all acquainted with liquors, the answer is obvious: to those who are not acquainted, we will say, it is well known that the cost of importing foreign liquors is nearly as follows:—

From West Indies, 90 cts. gallon
From France or Spain, 1 10
From Holland, 1 03
Should there be so great a desire to sell as to reduce the price of the adulterated,

much below the cost of *pure liquors*, doubts of their purity would immediately be entertained. Dealers, therefore, are virtually compelled to receive an enormous profit on these, while by reducing the prices of such articles as are not susceptible of adulteration, they at once fasten their fangs upon the unsuspecting victim.

We will, for example, take a memorandum of such articles as are usually purchased by the country dealer, and examine the profit and loss account:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like 1 Hhd. St. Croix Rum, 100 galls. sold at \$50.00, 1 Pipe Holland Gin, 120 galls. sold at \$1.00, 1 Pipe Cognac Brandy, 120 galls. sold at \$1.00, 1 Quarter Cask Malaga Wine, 30 at \$2.50, 1 Quarter Cask Port Wine, 30 at \$2.50, 1 Hhd. N. Orl. sugar, 100 cwt. at \$2.50, 1 Hhd. Brown Sugar, 100 lbs. at \$2.00, 1 Chest Sealine Tea, 30 lbs. at \$3.00, 1 Chest Hyson Tea, 20 lbs. at \$2.00, 1 Bag Coffee, 100 lbs. at \$1.00, 1 Bag Indigo, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Total profit \$213.25.

Being \$203 net profit on \$731.70, or more than 27 per cent. on amount of sales. When these facts are fully understood we cease to wonder how those who are annually selling such articles to the amount of two or three hundred thousand dollars, amass these "splendid fortunes."

Removals—Rewards—Punishments!!! Washington in eight years removed 9 John Adams in four years removed 10 T. Jefferson in eight years removed 36 James Madison in eight years removed 5 James Monroe in eight years removed 9 J. Q. Adams in four years removed 2 ANDREW JACKSON in ONE year has removed 1,000!!! And 934 of these officers were removed because, being Freeman, they preferred another man, to Gen. Jackson for President!!! 239 were of principal officers, and the residue were subordinate officers.—N. Y. American.

SUMMARY.

Gold.—The Marcon, Ga. Telegraph, states that the great body of the people in the North Western part of the state have gone mad with the gold mania. Even the women wade into the streams, regardless of every thing but the glittering ore.—The proprietor of one of the Hubersham gold mines thought his negroes lost too much time in scratching their heads, and caused them to be sheared. On shiking out the wool, he was no less surprised than delighted at finding several ounces of pure gold, which they had providentially secreted while at work.

In 1820 there were 14,000 power looms, in Great Britain; in 1830, 55,000, equal to 165,000 hand looms.

In Leeds there are 233 steam engines of 3035 horse power. 350,000 tons of coal are consumed in the city annually.

It is calculated that the intelligence of the landing of the French army near Algiers will arrive in London in less than four days after the event took place; that the steamboats will be two days between Algiers and Marseille, that the telegraph will convey the intelligence to Paris in a short time, and that the express from Paris will little exceed 25 hours. The distance cannot be less than 1500 miles.

The President of the United States reached the Hermitage on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. He was met about ten miles from Nashville by a numerous company of friends and neighbours, who had gone out with the view of greeting the Chief Magistrate, and of escorting him to his farmhouse.

Corruption.—Facts speak more strongly than any arguments or assertions, especially when presented in some brief and tangible form. Hence, though the facts summed up below have been stated before at length in this paper, the tabular form in which they now appear, may serve to impress them more distinctly on the public mind; and they cannot be contradicted.—Let them justify their: that can.

An old house in Plattsburgh, recently fallen down in the night. It was occupied by a Canadian, whose family consisted of a wife and six children. When the fall took place, all the family were in bed, yet none of them were injured. The old man was the first that was roused, and as soon as he started, he said to have shrugged up his shoulders, and exclaimed, "I pe afraid dat my dog is kill."

There are in Rome no less than 101 foreign Painters; 13 foreign Sculptors; and 8 Architects. Of the first description of Artists, 8 are Englishmen; of the second, 3 also; and of the last, none are English.

There are now in England 342 steam vessels measuring 31,108 tons, and navigated by 2,745 men. Sheet Lead it is thought will soon be used very generally in roofing buildings in the Western States.