

## Epitome of the Times.

### THE PRESIDENCY IN 1836.

The *Western Hemisphere*, printed at Columbus, Ohio, has for some time, manifested a peculiar desire to commence the campaign for President-making.

As a matter of course, it advocates the claims of no one, but is content to wait and give its support to the man who receives the nomination of a national convention. In the last number we are informed that "true to their principles, the citizens of Ohio ask no more than their just due; a voice in common with their fellows."

Now this is all plain enough—there is to be a National Convention, whether the people call for it or not. Ohio must be represented in that convention, but she is by no means to ask more than her just due, that is to say, Judge McLean is not to be talked of, while Van Buren is in the field.

The man of the Hemisphere is rather gravelled at the idea that Judge McLean should be called a Democrat, and he thinks to dispose of the Judge's claims to that title, by a reference to those who are inclined to support him. This is rather a dangerous test, just about these times. What would become of Dr. Jackson's Democracy, while Democratic President Quincy is converting the Tennessee farmer into a Doctor of Laws, and Judge Story singing a democratic hymn on the occasion.

With a special eye on the public good we will aid the Hemisphere in circulating the information contained in the close of the article.

"The campaign may be considered fairly opened; the Union of a few interested individuals of the Democratic party with the old coalition is consummated."

It is well that the people should be informed of the great pains which the office hunters and pap suckers take to keep them in the track of duty and interest. Without the aid of such disinterested gentlemen, there is great danger that the people would recklessly rush upon their own destruction.

Seriously, gentlemen, we beg for repose and quiet. Do let us have enough of repose to recruit the blighted energies of the nation. Let the people calmly contemplate the past and reflect upon the present, before they are called upon prematurely to commit themselves for the future.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser gives the following list as comprising *all* the candidates for the Presidency, at present before the public:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

LEWIS CASS, of Ohio.

LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware.

JOHN McLANE, of Ohio.

RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.

B. W. LEIGH, of Virginia.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

When the first Congress met after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was in contemplation, but afterwards abandoned, to have the seats of each delegation wrought with some device, descriptive of the staples of their several States, viz:

New Hampshire to be represented by a pine tree.

Massachusetts, by a barrel of fish.

Rhode Island, a hamper of cheese.

Connecticut, an ox.

New York, a hogshead of flaxseed.

New Jersey, a bundle of flax.

Pennsylvania, a bag of wheat.

Delaware, a bag of wool.

Maryland, a pig and bar iron.

Virginia, a hogshead of tobacco.

North Carolina, a barrel of tar.

South Carolina, a bag of cotton.

Georgia, a barrel of rice.

[*Bost. Atlas*.]

**EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HUNGER.** We abridge the following remarkable narrative from a hospital report communicated by Dr. Desurget, translated in the *London Medical and Physical Journal*, for May:

"Anne Denise L'Hermina, born at Noyon, July 23, 1786, from the first moments of her life was remarkable for her voracity, exhausting her nurses, and sucking more than four children of her own age. Towards her seventh year all the attributes of puberty were developed. As she advanced to her tenth year her gluttony kept pace with her age, and obliged her twice to quit her foster parent, because she ate the bread of all the children of the school. After a variety of vicissitudes and troubles, during which she passed through several hospitals, she died in 1831. She had three sorts of hunger—1, the hunger which from 1820 to 1822 was appeased by 12 pounds of aliments in 24 hours; 2, that hunger which took place three or four times a month, more frequently still on the least contradiction, and during which she ate from 20 to 24 pounds of bread; 3, *her great hunger*, which occurred on the 9th of February, for five years in succession, and once on Good Friday, because she thought of fasting. It was then she devoured, in 21 hours from 30 to 32 pounds of aliments, as much bread and soup; eating, and vomiting blood, alternately—until she was completely exhausted. One year being in the kitchen of the Marchioness de Latour de Pui, on the 9th of February, Denise was seized with *her great hunger*, and swallowed up, in a few minutes, the soup destined for twenty guests, and twelve pounds of bread. On being taken home she continued eating a great part of the night, and almost all the next day. To resume, we might assert that this woman lived entirely for digestion. During the first month of her life she exhausted several nurses; as a child she devoured the bread of her school fellows, as an adult she ate day and night; becoming less voracious, she was continually in a state of drunkenness; struck with death, she wished to recover only to eat—at last, some moments before death,

being no longer able to eat bread, 'because' said she, 'le pain prohais mal du cœur'—she forced her sister to eat near her, almost in her mouth, and died saying, 'Since the good God wishes that I should no longer eat, at least I may have the pleasure of seeing eating.'

**STANDING ARMIES.**—In whatever light we view the institution of our own country, we cannot but see the immense advantages which she enjoys over all the world. The laboring classes of Europe are not only compelled to pay for the support of a lazy, indolent, and insolent aristocracy, and a numerous clergy, but their hard earnings are wrung from them to maintain large standing armies. The following table shows the ratio which the standing armies of the Principal nations of Europe and the United States bear to their respective population. It is in,

France,	- - -	one to every	17
Belgium,	- - -	do.	42
Holland,	- - -	do.	43
Russia,	- - -	do.	67
Denmark,	- - -	do.	69
Bavaria,	- - -	do.	95
Prussia,	- - -	do.	115
Austria,	- - -	do.	116
Great Britain,	- - -	do.	200
Spain,	- - -	do.	293
UNITED STATES,	- - -	do.	2500

We have estimated the standing army of this republic at about 5000. On an emergency, however, this country can bring into the field one million and a half of troops, who are entitled, besides from three to four hundred thousand exempts, all ready to breast the shock of invasion or insurrection.—*New England Review*.

The Eastport, Me. Sentinel came to us yesterday, clad in mourning, for the death of its editor and proprietor, Mr. BENJAMIN FOLSON, Esq. who died suddenly on Thursday last, while sitting in his chair, of a disease of the heart. 'What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.' He had resided in Eastport sixteen years—represented that town in the State Legislature—and in all his relations, civil, domestic, and social, sustained the character of an upright honorable man.—*Saturday Courier*.

**CHOLERA.** Far be it from us to attempt to jest upon so serious a subject, but it is amusing to read the various opinions of physicians in relation to the cholera, and their different modes of treatment. One proscribes warm salt water in the first stages of the disease, followed by small doses of calomel and oil; another pounces upon this prescription and asserts that warm water alone would be just as effectual. A third administers calomel, as the Sampson of medicine, before whose power the disease must fall, if administered in time, whilst a fourth asserts that all who are dosed with calomel, or submit to the lancet, die as a matter of course, and depends solely upon opium, given in tincture in doses of a table spoonful, or injections of an ounce—one prescribes cold water after the administration of calomel, whilst another prescribes ice and ice water. Now, "who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

*Louisville Herald.*

**THE REVENUE.** We understand that the amount of duties secured at the Custom House in this city for the first quartier of the current year, was about \$5,500,000, and that since the present law went into operation, the monthly amount here has been about one million of dollars. So that if the importations which have taken place since the 4th of March shall prove a fair average, the receipts in New York for a year from that time will be twelve millions of dollars.

From these premises it would appear that lowering duties does not necessarily decrease the revenue. We have no exact data by which we can ascertain the fact, but presume there can be little doubt of that, when it is considered that tea and coffee now come in duty free, as well as many other articles, the increase of importation has been considered in some species of merchandise, otherwise the duties could not amount to a million of dollars per month.—*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser*.

Some time ago, an agent of the War Department demanded of the chief of the Sac Indians the persons of those of his tribe who murdered Mr. Martin, of Warren County, Illinois. The chief was, however, unable to comply with the demand, the murderers having fled.—Lest their flight should create strife and reaction on the part of the government, four young men of the tribe offered themselves as substitutes to appease offended justice, and desired that they should be given up as the real murderers. They were accordingly committed, and on the day of trial evinced a perfect contempt to die. The old chief and several other Indians were in attendance, and explained the motives which had led the prisoners to offer themselves, and their expectation that government would be satisfied with any four lives of the tribe. The result, of course, was their discharge; but this devotedness to the safety and honor of their nation is worthy of the noblest era of Greece or Rome.

*Cin. Herald.*

Mr. W. H. Milton, of Boston, has presented President Jackson with a new suit of black clothes, from the cloth manufactured by the Northampton Manufacturing Company, as a specimen of New England skill and industry.

*Saturday Courier.*

A machine has been invented in Cincinnati for cutting wheat, or any other small grain, by horse power. It is stated that it will, when propelled by two horses, cut as fast as eight persons can bind. A fair trial has been made of it, in the presence of several members of the agricultural society of Hamilton County. It met their fullest approbation, and the editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, who has seen the machine, expresses the opinion that it may be applied to cutting grass also.

*SAT. COURIER.*

### MR. WEBSTER.

We copy the following notice of the progress of Mr. Webster, on his return to the east, from the Pittsburgh Times, of the 10th ult.

On Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, a cold collation was served up in the Grove, in the rear of Mr. Miltenberger's residence, Penn street, at which between three and four thousand citizens attended. This multitude were addressed by Mr. WEBSTER, for upwards of an hour, in his most eloquent and happy manner. The cause of the Constitution and the Laws against Nullification; the Protective System; the Internal Improvement Policy, and Education were severally dwelt upon in the most eloquent and convincing manner.—It was an effort worthy of Mr. Webster's great fame; and was full of surpassing interest to the manufacturing population that had as with one consent, left their business and occupations to listen to the outpouring of a mighty intellect; that had gathered together for the purpose of paying their homage to a patriot, who in his own thrilling language "while he knew he was addressing those who had AMERICAN HEARTS beating within their bosoms, *felt that he, too, had the heart of an American*."

It was a scene full of delight and absorbing interest, one that will not soon or easily be forgotten. We feel persuaded that when Mr. W. returns to his home, Pittsburg will not be forgotten.

We are persuaded that the scene of Monday will not soon fade from his remembrance, but that he will often be carried back to that pleasant Grove, and feel again the pleasant breeze about his temples in its invigorating and delightful freshness. We think that the thousand attentive and eager faces that surrounded him will not soon pass away from his memory; and though he may, when pouring forth the rich treasure of his gifted mind in the Senate chamber of the Nation, feel that he can "ride upon whirlwind and command the storm," we are much mistaken if the recollection of the place and circumstances, where and under which he was placed on Monday, will ever be found in his estimation other than highly delightful and gratifying.

Mr. Webster came amongst us a stranger only in person. His opinions and his policy, as developed in his address of Monday, are, and have long been those of Pennsylvania. We therefore felt, when receiving him, that we welcomed no stranger to us, and to our interests. And as for his reputation, that is his country's. In his own words "he knows no North, no East, no South, no West;" no sectional feelings ever crept into his breast, for that breast knows no feeling other than that which every true American entertains from Penobscot to New Orleans.

*From the Circleville Ohio Herald.*

As Messrs. WEBSTER and EWING were wending their way to Circleville, when about seven miles from town, their passage was intercepted by a tree, which had recently fallen across the road, and which an honest yeoman was leisurely cutting out. They surveyed the premises to see how the difficulty might be overcome. Our knight of the axe, not knowing either of the distinguished Senators, congratulated himself on the timely arrival of two such Hale and able-bodied men to his assistance; and very frankly advised them, as the best means of escaping the difficulty, to get down from their carriage, and aid him in the removal of the obstruction.—Pleased with the republican plainness of the suggestion, and finding the man's strength inadequate to the task in hand, they followed his advice. Mr. Ewing first took the axe, and wielded it with effect, as he does his arguments in the Senate and at the bar. He was relieved by Mr. Webster, who was less familiar with chopping logs from the road, than with removing obstructions of chop-logic from the wheels of the Government. His efforts were so labored and ineffectual, as to attract the notice of the woodsmen, who declared to him, "you are not doing your best now, sir! you must be *playing the Possum!* You don't bend your back enough, sir." The tree cut off and the way cleared, our travellers resumed their journey—and left the countryman blessing his stars that they had been directed that way, (which was off the main road,) at that propitious hour.

The removal of four or five hundred of the Pottawattamie Indians is to be attempted immediately. Lieut. Montgomery of the army, (who lately arrived at this place from the east,) is to assist Col. Pepper in their removal. They are now making preparations and collecting them together about eight miles below this place, in order to start in a few days.

*Logansport Times.*

**ANECDOTE.**—An Irishman in the eastern part of this State, (Indiana,) had taken passage on the stage for a short distance as he had come to the conclusion that riding on foot-back, as he termed it, was rather tough. Shortly after he embarked, the road being very bad, the stage got fast in the mud, the Irishman (the only passenger) got out to assist in relieving the fatigued horses, which was done in short order, and proceeded with a call occasionally, he at last concluded to remain out of the stage until they got out of the bad road. He then shouldered a rail and followed, until he had become nearly exhausted; throwing down his rail, murmured out, "I am willing to pay my passage and walk, but dam me if I carry a rail."—*Logansport Times.*

**DISTRESSING ACCOUNTS FROM CUBA.** [Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

*MATANZAS, June 17, 1833.*

I send you a few lines regarding the terrible scourge which continues to afflict this island in every direction. Its ravages are appalling, and its attacks more violent than ever. Respectable estates within a few miles of this city are left with only five or six negroes. Whenever there is a change, I will let you know.

*MATANZAS, 16th June, 1833.*

We are standing upon a volcano. The prosperity of the island of Cuba may be noted among

the things which have passed. The Cholera continues to make dreadful ravages in the country, and hardly a day passes without bringing news of estates depopulated in every direction.

We are standing upon a volcano. The scourge has returned to the city, and the number of deaths is really alarming. Our advices from Havana are of the same melancholy nature. Let interested speculators try to keep the light under a bushel; it will not.

We are standing upon a volcano. \$8,000,000 would not supply the loss of slaves, valuing them even at \$200 each. Moreover, who shall calculate the number of orphans left destitute, or nearly so? Where is our guarantee that the disease is not permanently located in the island?

I could state facts innumerable which would go to show that all I have written is true—and all I could write would fall far short of reality. But enough at this time. When the season arrives, (should I remain to tell the tale,) I will sustain my first preposition by facts.

*MATANZAS, June 25, 1833.*

Although the Cholera has disappeared from the city, it is spreading on several estates in the country, and as the rainy season is about commencing, it will tend much to reduce the amount of crops.

**INHUMAN.**—The Butler Sentinel states that on the 7th ult. a woman with several small children arrived from Pittsburgh at a house five miles from Butler, and in the evening was taken quite unwell. The owner of the house thinking the woman to have an attack of the Cholera, removed her into the woods, and left her without medical aid, or assistance of any kind. Her dead body was seen the day following, near the roadside, with her children weeping around it. Such brutal conduct in a civilized country merits the scorn and detestation of every one who has the least spark of humanity or human nature in his breast.

*Beaver Argus.*

**HORRORS OF CHOLERA.**—A Kentucky editor, when describing the ravages of the Cholera in that State, says:

A messenger arrived on Sunday morning, from Flemingsburg, and announced to us the thrilling and appalling intelligence that our father was no more, and that two dear sisters had been attacked with the epidemic. We hurried to the scene. A father and a sister had been borne to their graves, and another sister was breathing her last. We watched by her—wept over her—and she died! How many have suffered and done like this, and how many are yet to suffer and do like it?—In this village, out of a family of THIRTEEN individuals, it is stated that TWELVE were carried off by the disease."

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—On the last day of the session of the New Hampshire Legislature, a resolve was passed by the House of Representatives, that the future sessions should be held in Portsmouth, instead of Concord. This was designed, says the Patriot, as a mark of disapprobation of the conduct of the citizens of Concord on the occasion of the President's reception. The resolve was concurred in by the Senate.

### EAST AND WEST.

The Editor of the Portland Advertiser, whose letters during a tour through the Southern and Western States, have furnished entertainment and instruction for most of the newspaper readers in the Union, since his return from that tour, has taken a trip in another direction. He says:

"Some thirty days ago I was inquiring in Cincinnati for the West, and they said it was among 'the Hoosiers' of Indiana, or 'the Suckers' of Illinois—cant names given to the residents of these States. Some thirty-five days ago, I was