

Lear, "kill, kill, kill." Mr. Dunlap cored his finger forth with, and soon had a portion of the flesh thereof cut off by a surgeon. He swallowed spirit of turpentine and sweet oil; applied caustic to the fresh wound, and bathed the arm and hand with salt and vinegar. Notwithstanding this, he had a "prickly sensation" in his hand, and afterwards through the whole system (proceeding probably from his conscience, after tormenting the poor innocent serpents,) which was subdued by opium. He is now in a fair way to recover; and will, we should think, leave off the practice of poking his prisoners with a feather, or throwing in rats to see how they will die, under the inflictions of serpent's tooth. Every man to his taste, as the Paddy said, when he kissed "a wee grumpish," and those who love to stir up rattle snakes, and revel in the embrace of boa constrictors shall not be prevented by interference of ours.

Boston Transcript.

JOURNEYMAN PRINTERS.—The following just remarks are contained in an article in the N. York Courier of Thursday, on the subject of the recent revolution in France. Every printer will acknowledge their truth.

"There was a general feeling of hostility to the Bourbons, but until the royal guard made invasions upon the liberty of the press, the people even in the capitol, did not show distinctive signs of rising *en masse*. There is perhaps, no class of mechanics more intelligent, more enthusiastic in politics, and more animated in the pursuit of liberty, than journeymen printers. Reckless of consequences—accessible to every species of intellectual excitement—they are the roving Bedouins of life, and are always the first in any revolution, or movement tending to a revolution. The suppression of the liberal press in Paris, threw many hundreds of these spirited fellows out of employment. Saturated with the political sentiments of their various offices, they, doubtless, went among the people—talked the news, the opinions, and the principles they were not allowed to print, and were the most efficient force that gave the impulse to the inhabitants of Paris in resisting the illegal acts of the King. They were joined by the youth of the *École Polytechnique*, who undoubtedly, felt each one by himself as a young Napoleon, and were equally supported by the students of law, and of Medicine, who are the most enthusiastic lovers of liberty. Thus was the impulse given to the revolution."

#### A SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

Once upon a time a traveller stepped into a post coach. He was a young man, just starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all of them gray headed and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have seen at least eighty winters. Our young traveller was struck with the mild and singularly happy aspect which distinguished all his fellow passengers, and determined to ascertain the secret of long life, and the art of making old age comfortable. He first addressed the one who was apparently the oldest, who told him that he had always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather daunted at this inasmuch as he had liked the good things of this life. He addressed the second, who astounded him by saying, that he had always eaten roast meat and gone to bed regularly fuddled for seven years—adding that all depends on regularity. The third had prolonged his days by never seeking or accepting office—the fourth, by resolutely abstaining from all political and religious controversy, and the fifth by going to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The sixth was apparently much younger than the other five, his hair was less gray and there was more of it—a placid smile, denoting a perfectly easy conscience, mantled his face, and his voice was jocund and strong. They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach. "How, (exclaimed our young traveller,) how is it that you have thus preserved the freshness of life—where there is one wrinkle in your brow there are fifty on that of each and every one of your juniors—tell me, I pray, your secret of long life?" "It is no great mystery, (said the old man,) I have drunk water and I have drunk wine—I have eat meat and vegetables—I have held public office—I have dabbled in politics and written religious pamphlets—I have sometimes gone to bed at sunset and sometimes at midnight, got up at sunrise and at noon—but I always paid promptly for the newspaper."

Const.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—W. B. PATTON Esq. of Vevay, was drowned a few days since in attempting to ford the Ohio on horse back, just below the town of Vevay. He forded the river from Indiana to the Kentucky shore in safety, and was returning to Vevay, but missed the proper ford, got in deep water, the horse and rider both

immediately went under water, they rose again and again sank; the horse rose the 3d time and swam to shore, but Mr. Patton sunk to rise no more. Three or four days afterwards he was found in the river about three miles below Vevay, near the Kentucky shore. On examining the body, it was discovered that his skull was fractured, and from the print of one of the horse's shoes being visible on his forehead, it is supposed that his death was caused by the horse's kicking or treading on him when he sank the 2d time. We were not personally acquainted with Mr. Patton, but from information, he was an intelligent, useful and highly respectable man.

Ind. Republican.

#### CHINA.

The following interesting particulars respecting the Chinese, are from the testimony given before the committee of the British parliament on the affairs of the East India company, by Mr. Crawford, the author of three or four very valuable works on the Indo-Chinese territories.

"The Chinese are not only intellectually, but physically, superior to the nations and tribes among whom they settle. A Chinese is at least two inches taller than a Siamese, and by three inches taller than a Cochin Chinese, a Maylay, or a Javanese, and his frame is proportionally strong and well built. Their superiority in personal skill, dexterity and ingenuity are still greater. All this is evinced in a very satisfactory manner, by the simple criterion of the comparative rates of wages of the different classes of inhabitants or sojourners at any given place where they all meet. At Singapore, for example, the wages of ordinary labor for the different classes of laborers are as follows:—a Chinese, eight dollars a month, a native of the Coromandel coast, six dollars; and a Maylay, four; making the work of the Chinese by one third better than that of the first, and by 100 per cent, better than that of the second. When skill and dexterity are implied, the difference is of course wider; a Chinese house carpenter will earn 12 dollars a month; while an Indian will earn no more than seven, and a Malay thatcher or wood cutter, for among this class there are no carpenters, but five. The different classes of Chinese settlers not only live apart, and keep distinct from the settlers of other nations, but also from each other. There is a very wide difference between the character, habits and manners of the Chinese settlers; according to the parts of China from which they proceed. The natives of Fokien have a claim to a higher tone of character than any of the rest. Among the emigrants from the province of Canton there are three classes, viz. those from the town of Canton and its neighborhood; the natives of Macao and other islands in the river; and the natives of some mountainous districts of the same province. The first of these, besides being addicted to mercantile pursuits, are the best artizans, and are much disposed to enter into mining speculations. It is they who are chiefly engaged in working the silver mines of Tonquin, the gold mines of Borneo, and the Maylay peninsula, and the tin mines of the latter country and of Banca.

The Chinese of Macao and the other islands are held in very little repute among the rest of their countrymen; but the third class, who are numerous, are the lowest in rank. Their most frequent employment is that of fishermen and marines; it is from among their ranks that European shipping, when in want, have occasionally received hands to assist in their navigation. Of all the Chinese these are the most noisy and unruly. There is still another class of Chinese, the settlers in the Burman dominions, who differ very remarkably from all that I have just enumerated. With the exception of a small number of emigrants from the province of Canton, who find their way to Ava by sea, these are all from the province of Yunnan, and in point of industry and intelligence seemed, as far as I could judge, much inferior to the colonists from Canton Fokien. From all these again, the mixed races are to be distinguished by their superior knowledge of the language, manners and customs of the countries in which they reside, and by some inferiority in industry and enterprise. It is from this class that European merchants are supplied with brokers, money-counters, &c. and they are seldom to be seen in the condition of day laborers or artizans. The Chinese settlers, of whatever class, engage with much eagerness in agricultural employments, seldom, however, when they can avoid it as mere day laborers. They conduct almost exclusively the cultivation and manufacture of the catechu or terra Japonica in the Straits of Malacca, the pepper cultivation of Siam, and the culture of the cane and manufacture of sugar in Java, Siam and the Philippines. Differing materially from each other in manners, habits, and almost in language or dialect, and entertaining towards each other prejudices

and antipathies, broils and quarrels, sometimes even attended with bloodshed, frequently break out among them. These are occasional subjects of embarrassment in the European settlements, the authorities of which have never, I am persuaded, any thing to apprehend from their combination or resistance; and I may add, that of all the Asiatic settlers in our eastern settlements, the Chinese are the most obedient to the laws, and notwithstanding the superior amount of their property, and even of their numbers, afford the least employment to the court of justice.

#### FISHERMEN

"What do you think of this? In one year of Gen. Jackson's administration, the Fishermen of New England have been reformed out of nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, bounty money. Yes, Fishermen, General Jackson and his clan have taken this from your pockets and put it into their own. Add to this 100,000 dollars more, you have been obliged to pay, part, for supporting a lot of lazy office holders, who have been appointed to crush you, and you have a fine sum taken from your hard earnings to support a military idol and its worshippers."

The foregoing is copied from a New England paper, (the Blue Hill Beacon,) and strikingly illustrates the grounds on which the administration of Gen. Jackson is opposed in that quarter of the union. The fishermen of the north can no longer obtain more bounty money than they are entitled to by law; the abuses that existed in that branch of the public service have been corrected, and 100,000 dollars annually saved to the nation. For acting thus the administration is denounced by the coalitionists—but we are confident the honest and economical policy that has been adopted will be sustained by the people.

Louis. Pub. Adv.

**More Parties.** We understand from the eastern papers, that two very powerful parties are forming in Massachusetts. The Frank Knapps, and the Anti-Frank Knapps. The Frank Knapps are advocating his pardon. The Anties are against it. From the prodigious hue and cry which was raised against General Jackson, about the six militia men, poor John Woods and his unfortunate grandmother, during the late canvass, we have no doubt but the Franks will go in mass for the *Prince of Feasts*—our friend of the Clarion ought to record this as a favorable omen, another evidence of his increasing popularity.

Indianian.

#### BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.

#### THE ELECTION.

We have carefully collected the complete returns of the late election, and republish them to day, in as correct a form as practicable. The errors, (if any,) will be found very slight. We have also prepared an average of the votes given in the several counties, which is also published to day. The whole will form a convenient table for future reference.

After all the boastings of the Anti-Jackson party, it will excite some surprise in our friends abroad, to find that the actual majority of popular votes against us is very small; and that with a majority of FORTY EIGHT delegates in the lower house, they have less than five hundred majority of the people. For every ten votes of a popular majority they have one delegate majority. Putting the case in another light, and deducting the eight delegates elected in St. Mary's and Calvert, where the Jackson party had no ticket and we have a majority of popular votes exceeding one hundred, while they have a majority of delegates amounting to forty! This is owing to the gross inequalities which exist in our mode of representation, the small counties carrying an equal weight with the largest in the house of delegates, and double the weight of Baltimore City. In some of the small counties, the Clay party having succeeded by such slender majorities, that notwithstanding the vast majority which they have in Legislature, a very few votes would revolutionize the State.

In 1828, at the Presidential election, the votes of Maryland, (exclusive of St. Mary's County) were

For Jackson	23,175
For Adams	23,014
Majority	161
It will be perceived, that at the recent election the votes stood [St. Mary's likewise excluded]	
Anti-Jackson	23,328
Jackson	23,216

112

This then is all the change—and the whole substance of the "magnificent" victory of the Clay party. They are very thankful for very small favors. There were Jackson votes in Baltimore City not polled, sufficient to more than balance the loss in the State.

Twenty-one more delegates than are elected on our side, would give us a

majority on joint ballot, and consequently the Governor and Council, and the whole control of the state. Let us see how few changes would have given us these twenty-one.

The following delegates opposed to us are elected by the average majorities mentioned:

4 in Kent	by	29
4 in Caroline	48	
2 in Annapolis	40	
3 in Allegheny	29	
3 in Worcester	50	
2 in Queen Anne	14	
1 in Montgomery	10	
2 in Prince Georges	21	
		221
21		
Add to these:		
1 in Hartford	by	30
1 in Washington	29	
		280

Those twenty-three, with the sixteen elected, and our eleven senators, give us fifty votes on joint ballot, or a majority of five.

An increase of less than three hundred votes on our side, or a change of about one hundred and fifty votes in about forty six thousand, would thus change the whole election. There does not therefore seem to be any great reason for such extravagant rejoicing on the Clay side.

That this change is probable, no man who has impartially witnessed the course of the National administration, can seriously doubt. It would be a libel upon the good sense of the people of Maryland, to suppose that any arts however urgently practised, can long blind them to the merits of an administration, which has been more brilliant and successful in its foreign policy, than any which has for many years preceded it, and has, at home, made the safety of the constitution and the true happiness of the people, the cardinal points of its ambition.

Independent, however, of any changes, there is Jackson strength enough in the State, to carry it in our favor, if properly organized and brought forth. The slender majorities received, could by an efficient discipline and watchfulness on our part, be made less, and many of them transferred to ourselves. Our friends perceive that the actual ground lost in the election, is very small, and they know that in any contest between General Jackson directly and any opponent, he is vastly stronger than his strongest friends.

We have therefore every reason to hope, that the Anti Jackson success at this election, betokens us no very permanent or extensive loss.

#### FRENCH AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Yesterday evening, the Citizens of New-Orleans, escorted by the Louisiana Legion, and representatives of all the other companies of our City, conducted Messrs. P. Goilote and A. de St. Maurice on board the brig Trent, bound for New York. These gentlemen were selected by our citizens to carry to the National Guard of Paris the tri-colored flag, as a testimony of our respect for their heroic valor in the cause of liberty, and their moderation in the chastisement of their oppressors. We individually wish these gentlemen a safe landing in the land of their nativity, and may their utmost wishes as to the situation of France be realized.—

The following is a translation of the address that accompanies the flag.

#### LIBERTY! LIBERTY!!

Glory to you heroic Deputies of France.

Glory to you intrepid Parisians.

Glory to you illustrious National Guard of Paris.

Glory to the virtuous man, to the great Patriot, to the hero so worthy of being now and ever at your head, to the man of July 1775, of July 1789, and of July 1830.

Your brethren of Louisiana elated with your joy and your happiness, have with enthusiasm repeated your songs of glory and liberty. Proud of having been once under the protection of these noble colours which you have so gloriously restored, we have again saluted the flag of the great nation shining with the new lustre you have shed upon it. It has suddenly appeared alongside of the Star Spangled Banner, and that double symbol of Liberty has been greeted by the acclamation of the people and cannon of our citizen soldiers; and we have celebrated your triumph over tyranny.

We have said—Let us choose two sons of France, and let us send them to our brethren—let them carry to them that standard to which we paid due respect, and which has witnessed the tears of happiness flowing from our eyes. They will say—the citizens of New Orleans and the Officers and privates of the Louisiana Legion send these colours to you; accept them as a proof of our respect, our gratitude and admiration—let them perpetuate the remembrance of what you have done for the land of their fathers, and for the whole human family.

THE undersigned, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Hamilton, deceased, late of Switzerland county, hereby requests those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement within a reasonable time. The estate is supposed insolvent.

ELIZABETH HAMILTON Adm'r  
Switzerland co. Oct. 28, 1830. 43—5\*  
NOTE. Forth add a half.

#### Administratrix' Notice.

FLOUR & CORN MEAL  
Will be received at this Office on subscription.

New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1830.

*Health of the city.*—Sickness has not decreased any this week. The weather continues cool, even so to the want of woollen apparel; our streets are becoming unpleasant, from the quantity of dust that is flying, and the want of rain. As yet it would be unadvisable for persons to return to our city, for as fast as strangers enter the town sickness attacks them: the principal cases of fever that have occurred within these few days, arose from this cause; the influx of strangers from the western countries has not been small; had it not been for this we should, in all probability, had to announce a large decrease in the Bills of mortality. The number of interments this week are 70. From the report of Commissary Henry rendered yesterday at the Mayor's office, there are at present in the hospitals 245 sick persons.

*Hints with regard to fattening swine.*—If your object is merely profit in fattening your hogs, you must take time for the process, and make them thoroughly fat. A farmer, stating the result of some experiments in the Bath Society papers, vol. vi. p. 382, says, "I invariably found that quantities of food consumed by fattening hogs increased every week till the animal became three parts fat; after this period they ate but little; and almost all they ate turned to fat and that can only be done by giving time."

The experienced farmer need not be told that fattening hogs should have now and then a dose of brimstone or antimony given with their food, in order to preserve their health and increase their appetite. But there may be some, who never knew, or have forgotten, that rotten wood, thrown to them occasionally, will be eagerly devoured, and serve as an absorber of those acid juices which might otherwise occasion a disorder. It is likewise said that to throw them now and then a few pieces of charcoal will answer the same purpose.

W. Tiller.

#### PANIC NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED weekly by G. R. GILMORE,  
Exchange Office, No. 4, Main Street, Cincinnati.

OHIO.	Discount,
Bank of Chillicothe	15
Bank of Lancaster	14
Bank of Columbus	15
Mount Pleasant	15
Western Reserve	14
Commercial Bank Scioto	14
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank Steubenville	14
Farmers' Bank Canton	14
Saint Clairsville	14
Marietta	14
Detroit Bank	14
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia Banks	15
Pittsburgh "	1
Easton "	2