

WEST POINT.

We are pleased to see public attention called to this subject. We coincide with the writer in most of his opinions on this matter. Circumstances, some years ago caused us to look into the character, usages, and tendency of this institution; and we could see nothing in its results valuable that could not be obtained elsewhere as well; nothing in its administration but favoritism in which the rich generally had the preference; nothing in its tendency but to create an aristocracy, a distinct class of citizens, educated and supported at the expense of government, who enjoy all the offices in several of the executive departments; while other young men equally well qualified, who have been educated at the expense of their parents or perhaps by their own exertion, were placed beyond the reach of hope of ever obtaining employment in these departments.

And we do not see that any plan can be adopted which can either prevent or remove its abuses and objections. It was surely never designed to educate the sons of the wealthy at the public expense; and according to the present mode of filling the offices in certain of the departments, as is now practised, by cadets only, if none but the sons of the poor were admitted, these departments would soon be filled exclusively from that class of young men. And it would be equally unjust and invidious to exclude the wealthy entirely as to exclude the indigent—neither talent, qualification, nor merit rests exclusively with either, and the only way of securing the confidence of all classes of the community is to render all equally eligible to posts of honor and emolument.

Under the present regulations for the peace establishment, unless a man has graduated at West Point he can never raise to a commissioned officer, no matter what may be his qualifications or merit—nor can he ever hope to be employed in the engineer department, however well qualified, except it be as a common marker or pole carrier. But if he is fortunate enough to take a diploma from West Point, he not only obtains his education at the public expense but also is afterwards maintained at the public expense with the *title of cadet* and rank of a commissioned officer in the United States' service.

Scholars as well grounded in all the departments of science are annually sent from fifty other institutions as from West Point—and there are several military schools, (Capt. Partridge's particularly,) from which young men are annually sent equally well taught in the military science as the Cadets. But whatever may be their attainments, their patriotism or their valor, as they have not graduated at West Point they can never hold a commission in the regular service nor be employed in the engineer department. If the door to promotion was open, might not a well grounded anticipation be entertained that the number who would qualify themselves would be much made from the most eminent, because they would not be made until they had shown themselves to be so, but now the selections are made before the abilities of the individuals are developed—according to the West Point regulation, the lad who is favored with admission into that institution, however meagre may be his abilities, if he remain the prescribed length of time, obtains a diploma, then is entitled to a commission to the first vacancy, and passes from grade to grade according to the date of his commission, and may reach the Post of Commander in Chief. But if he be not a cadet, no matter what his abilities or qualifications are, or how long he may have seen service, he cannot hold a commission.

Should these things be so—are they consistent with our republican feelings—are they not opposed to republican institutions? But, suppose it be urged that the same partiality and favoritism might obtain in making selections for the army that does for the academy—applicants would present their recommendations, and influential individuals would lend their influence—admit all this—but if we must have the evil let us have it free of the enormous expense! We now not only have to bear it, but pay dearly for it—the vacancies in the army are far less than the admissions into the academy, for there are a large number annually, who enter the academy with no other view than to obtain an education at the public expense, and never design returning any service to their country for it.

What then, is to be done—what is the remedy? Abolish the institution! It is a useless expense—it is worse—it retards rather than promotes the growth of the military art & the sciences connected with it—open the door of promotion to every institution, and to every man qualified, and the number who may be pronounced eminent will be ten fold.—We therefore with due deliberation say abolish West Point academy—withdrew from it the patronage of government—you will save a large sum annually, and encourage every other institution to send forth young men more talented and as well qualified.

VINCENNES, July 27.

During the last week most of the men composing Captain Beckes' Company of Rangers, have returned and are once more citizens. We welcome them most heartily, and are rejoiced that they have enjoyed good health on their late campaign.

Although this corps has not had an opportunity of signalizing themselves in the service of their country, yet we are well satisfied, that if an opportunity had presented itself, Captain Beckes' Company would not have been found wanting in the hour of trial. From our own knowledge of the men, their standing at home, and the character given to them by their officers, we feel warranted in saying that a more efficient company could not be found. We are sorry to know, that a considerable degree of dissatisfaction exists among the men, towards their Captain. Of the cause, we are, if not entirely

ignorant, yet possessed of such confused and unsatisfactory information, that we refrain from giving any particulars, but hope that if there is a just cause of complaint, it will be removed by those whose duty it is to do it.

Capt. Ford's company of Rangers has been discharged at Fort Gibson, Arkansas Territory. A number of the men have passed through here on their way home. We learn from them that they were paid off on the day they were discharged.

[Gazette.

TO YOUNG MEN.

Modesty is considered one of the chief ornaments of youth, and has ever been viewed as a presage of rising merit. When entering on the career of life, it is your part not to assume the reins of the government as yet into your own hands; but to commit yourselves to the guidance of the more experienced, and to become wise of the wisdom of those who have gone before you. Of all the follies incident to youth, there are none which either deform its present appearance, or blast the prospects of its future prosperity and greatness, more than *self-conceit*. By checking its natural progress in improvement, it fixes it in long maturity; and frequently produces misery which can never be repaired. Yet this is a vice too commonly found among the young. Big with enterprise and elated with hope, they resolve to trust for success to none but themselves. Having confidence in their own abilities, they treat with contempt the admonitions given them by their friends, thinking them to be the rash counsels of a moment, or the timorous suggestions of age. With too much wisdom to be learned, too impatient to deliberate, too forward to be restrained, they plunge headlong with precipitate indiscretion, into all the dangers with which life abounds. Positive as you now are in your own opinions, and your own assertions, be assured, the time will approach when both men and things will appear to you in a different light. Many characters which you now admire, will by and by, sink in your esteem; and many opinions, of which you are at present most tenacious, will alter as you advance in years. Distrust therefore, that glare of youthful presumption, which dazzles your eyes.—Pride yourselves not in your own sense. Put yourself forward with too much eagerness; nor imagine that by the impetuosity of youthful ardor, you can overturn customs which have long been established, and change the face of the world. "Seem not to think more highly of yourselves than you ought to think, but to think soberly." By patient and persevering progress, in improvement you may in due time command lasting esteem. But by at present assuming a tone of superiority, to which you have no title, you will disgust those whose approbation is most important to gain. Forward vivacity, may fit you to become companions of the idle. More solid qualities must recommend you to the wise, and mark you out for importance in subsequent life.

"There is nothing better calculated to preserve you from the contamination of low pleasures and pursuits than frequent intercourse with the most intelligent and virtuous portion of the other sex. The society of well educated ladies is sure to add dignity and refinement to the character of a young man. Without such society, his manners can never have the true polish of a gentleman, nor his mind and heart the truest and noblest sentiments of a man. Make it an object, therefore, to spend some portion of your leisure time in the company of intelligent and virtuous ladies.

Few young men in our happy and free country, are so situated as not to have access to such society; but if you should be so unfortunate as not to be able to number among your acquaintance any ladies who answer this description, do not solace yourselves with the society of the ignorant and vulgar; but wait patiently till your own industry and good conduct shall give you admission to the most respectable domestic circles; and in the mean time cultivate your mind, so that when admitted to them, you may be able to contribute your share to the social and intellectual pleasures which are to be found."

Lowell Cotton and Woollen Goods.—The Lowell Journal has the following interesting article:

The whole amount of capital at present invested is \$6,160,000. The number of large mills in actual operation is 19, these mills are each about 157 feet in length and 45 in breadth—of brick, 6 stories high, each story averaging from 10 to 13 feet high, thus giving opportunity for a free circulation of air.—The aggregate number of spindles used is 84,600—looms 3,900.—The whole number of operatives employed is about 5,000, of which 1200 are males, 3,800 are females. The quantity of raw cotton used in these mills per annum, exceeds 7,900,000 lbs, or 20,000 bales. The number of yards of cotton goods of various qualities manufactured annually is about 27,900,000. Were the different pieces united, they would reach to the distance of 15,200 miles. In this estimate is included about 2,000,000 of yards of coarse mixed cotton and woollen negro clothing, in the manufacture of which about 80,000 pounds of wool are used per annum.

The quantity of wool manufactured annually into Cassimeres is about 250,000 lbs., making about 150,000 yards.

The Lowell Carpet manufactory is in itself a curiosity—88 looms are kept in operation by hand labor, viz: 50 for Brussels, and for rugs of various kinds. 140,000 lbs. of wool in the course of a year, are manufactured into rich and beautiful carpets, the colors of which will vie with any imported. The number of yards of carpeting made per annum is upwards of 420,000, besides rugs. The operatives at present employed in all these mills receive for their labor about \$120,000, per annum.

The Lawrence Company has now but one mill in operation. One other is erected and will be in operation in about 3 months. The foundation of two others are laid which will be ready to go into operation, one in 9 months, the other in 12. These mills will contain about 16,500 additional spindles for cotton, and 550 looms, and will use 2,500,000 lbs. of raw cotton annually, furnishing employment for 700 operatives. These three mills will probably be the means of adding at least 1500 to the population of Lowell.

The Middlesex Company has lately erected another mill for the manufacture of Cassimeres and broadcloths, which is said to be one of the first manufacturing edifices in the United States. It is 135 feet in length by 46, and six stories high. Nearly 1,000,000 of bricks have been used in its construction. It will go into operation in about two months, and will contain 2880 spindles, and 64 looms for Cassimeres, and 40 for Broadcloths. It will work up about 300,000 pounds of wool annually, and employ about 225 operatives.

The edifice, in which all the machinery employed in the mill is manufactured, is termed the "Machine Shop," belonging to the Lock and Canal Company, and is probably the largest "Shop" in the country, being built of brick, four stories high, 220 feet in length and 45 feet in width. About 200 machinists, some of them the most skilful and ingenious workmen in the U. S. States, or in the world, are constantly employed. About 600 tons of cast and wrought iron, two thirds of which at least are of American production, are annually converted into steel.

It is computed that upwards of 5000 tons of anthracite coal are annually consumed in the Lowell Manufacturing establishments and Machine shops, besides immense quantities of charcoal and pine and hard wood fuel.

Singular Disease.—There is at present, a poor boy, near this town, about eight years of age, laboring under the prevailing epidemic, in whose blood are numerous worms. These animals have been twice drawn from the arm in bleeding. They are nearly an inch long, and have lived for several days in a bottle containing the serum of blood. The patient is under the care of Dr. Bushman, who considers them to be the larva of some insect and is carefully watching them, in the hope of a metamorphosis taking place, and discovering the parent insect.

Dumfries Courier.

A very lively business has been going forward here for the last two weeks, in the Wheat market. Two mills have received about fifty thousand bushels, for which 50 cents per bushel has been paid. Crops have never been better or more abundant in the State. These two Mills are manufacturing daily, about 150 barrels of superfine flour.

New Albany Ind. Gaz. Aug. 9.

The Cholera is raging in Harrison co. with considerable violence. In Lanesville and that neighborhood, up to Saturday last, 26 deaths had occurred, and 17 cases remained, on hand. In Elizabeth several deaths have taken place, among whom we notice the names of W. Lowe and wife, Jno. Smith, Mrs. Norsdall and 4 children, Polly Lemon, a man, name unknown, V. Cooper, Chas. Jones, Thomas McKinney, Jno. Sparks, Dan. Rusk, and 12 cases on hand. Several of the citizens have left the place. In Corydon, the name of Dr. Benjamin Adams, is recorded among the dead. Ib.

Cholera at Bloomington.—We regret to learn that the Cholera has broken out in the Seminary at Bloomington, and that the Students have been compelled to leave the school and make for their respective homes. Several passed through this place on Thursday last on their way to Madison, when they informed us that between twenty and thirty cases and four or five deaths had taken place. Judge McCullough of Bloomington, and a young Student named Huntington are among those who have fallen.

Columbus Ia. Chronicle, Aug. 17.

Nurs.—A mud turtle has been found in Massachusetts 116 years old. We suppose he belongs to the "Old Men's Party" in the Bay state.

Amongst the petitions presented to the New York Board of Aldermen on Monday evening was one from *George Washington*, to be released from jail.

The widow of Robert Burns the Bard of Scotland and nature, had a second and alarming attack of paralysis, about last May; since which, she continues in a very debilitated state. In contemplating this interesting woman's situation, it is impossible to avoid contrasting her quiet and advanced age with the brief meteor-like, career of the generous, the high-minded but unfortunate partner of her earlier days.

In the Field.—Benjamin Watkins Leigh has been nominated by the citizens of Mecklenburgh, Va. as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The meeting took place at Boydton, on the 15th. The Hon. Mark Alexander presented the resolutions.

The Philadelphia Inquirer mentions that nineteen thousand dollars worth of Swain's Panacea has been sold within the last twelve weeks. This Mr. Swain was very poor once, and followed the business of book-binding—he is now very rich, rides in his own carriage, and is very benevolent to the poor.

A gentleman in Virginia has had a standing bet for 12 or 15 years, that it would rain the *first Saturday of every August*, which he has won every year except one. Another gentleman bet that it would rain the 25th of July, and won it. He says that it has never failed to do so for the last 16 years.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

At an early hour this morning our news boat arrived in town bringing papers brought by the ships Constitution, from Liverpool, Montreal, from London, Pacific, from Liverpool, and Marengo, from Havre.

The latest dates by these vessels are, from London the 7th, Liverpool 8th, and Havre 7th July.

We have but time to give a very brief summary of their contents.

Advices had reached England from Lisbon of the 26th June, and from Oporto of the 28th of that month. It appears that on the 21st of June, between three and four thousand of Don Pedro's troops embarked on board steam vessels, and accompanied by some ships of war left that place, the troops under the command of the Conde de Villa Flor (Duke of Terceira).—They proceeded to Lagos, near St. Vincent, about 130 miles to the Southward of Lisbon, where they landed without opposition. Don Pedro is thus in possession of the Algarves, the Southern Province of Portugal, and in his new position nearly as much to the South as his old one was to the Northward of Lisbon.

It is not easy to collect with what object, and from what cause, this movement has been made. It was at first supposed an attack would be made by Don Pedro's forces on Lisbon.—Since the landing at Lagos, all hopes of a speedy termination of the war between the brothers seem at an end, and it is supposed the dispute between them will ultimately be adjusted by the interposition of England and France.

General Salignac, the former commander-in-chief of Oporto, had resigned his command and returned to France, as had also Admiral Sartorius.

Don Miguel's forces, it is said in the accounts from Lisbon, immediately marched towards Lagos on learning the landing of Don Pedro's troops. The cholera raged with the greatest violence in the Portuguese capital.

Martial Bourmont, the late Minister of Charles X., had arrived in England and proceeded from thence with his suite, to take the command of the army of Charles X.

The German papers continue to report the actual or threatened disturbances in different parts of Germany and Italy, by persons disaffected to the governments. In the little territory of Saxe-Meiningen, several individuals had been arrested as members of revolutionary societies; and, in the dominion of the King of Sardinia, a sergeant of cavalry, and a lawyer, had been executed upon the charges of high treason. Several arrests of persons implicated in political plots have taken place recently in the Roman states.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that Ibrahim Pacha was seriously ill, and that the Russian army was in full and regular retreat. All their useless horses had been ordered to be sold, and 15 transports have been taken up for the use of the Russian commissariat. This movement of the Russian army is confirmed by the fact, that these transports have been insured in London. Ibrahim Pacha is continuing his retrograde march from Asia Minor over Mount Taurus.

The Cortes of Spain met on the 18th June, to take the oath of fidelity to the young Prince of the Asturias, as legitimate successor to the Spanish throne. They were restricted to their oath to this specific object, and all care was taken to prevent them from meddling with any other.

Apprehensions are expressed that disturbances will take place in Paris on the 14th July, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. The plan of the government to fortify the metropolis, it is said, had excited general discontent.

Brussels papers state, on authority of accounts from the Hague, that the mission of Prince Frederic to Berlin, to solicit the support of the Berlin Cabinet, has completely failed, and that the King of Prussia strongly recommended to the King of Holland to submit to the terms proposed to him.

A duel had been fought between M. Rozier, one of the ministers of the King of Belgium, and M. Gendebien, a member of the Chamber of Representatives, in which the former was wounded. The Belgian Ministers appear to have a majority in the Chambers, and to carry through the measures of Government, though opposed with great violence.

Neither the bill for the abolition of slavery, nor that granting a new charter to the East India Company, or to the Bank of England, had yet passed the British Parliament: they were all still in the Commons or Lords.

The great East India House of Fairlie, Bonhams & Co. of London, has stopped payment.

N. Y. Courier.

Milk Sickness.—A writer in the Lebanon Star, in noticing the communication of T. S. Hinde on the subject of Milk Sickness, as the result of extensive observation, attributes the sickness to impure water, instead of the poisonous vine. He adduces numerous circumstances and facts to sustain his theory. It is generally conceded that the disease is local. It would therefore seem easy to trace it to its cause. But such is not the fact, for after many years examination, some attribute it to one thing and some another. We notice the subject merely to elicit inquiry. The writer says:

"It will be found that water which issues out of, or is obtained in hot or dry weather from what are termed *logs*, in the west, will produce chills and fever, or if drunk to excess, or its poisonous qualities taken into the stomach in the more concentrated forms of milk and beef impregnated with the poison, it will produce the *sick stomach*. The water may be known by the fact that after being exposed a short time to the air, or standing in a vessel, it acquires a smell very much resembling the black and stinking mud found in *logs*. It is known that cattle by some strange taste are fond of warm, muddy and stagnant water, and wherever this kind of *log water* is found they prefer it. Hence, their milk and beef is strongly impregnated with the poison which is held in solution by this water. Whether that poison is mineral or vegetable is a question which I will not pretend to decide; but that such is the effect of that kind of water I cannot rationally doubt. Hence it will be found too true that wherever this disease prevails there are more or less *logs*."

Late from Charleston.—We learn from the Patriot, "that the friends of the Union and of the peace, honor, and happiness which flow from that source, intend speedily to present Col. Drayton with a splendid piece of Plate, as a feeble testimony of their sense of his distinguished private and public qualities."

From the *Boston Daily Globe*.

The Providence committee, who, some time since, addressed letters to John Quincy Adams and Francis Baylies, in relation to the operation of the Massachusetts mode of suffrage, have also consulted the Hon. Martin Van Buren on the nature and effect of the recent alteration of the Constitution of New York, by which the elective franchise has been so essentially enlarged. This letter, together with the answer of Mr. Van Buren, are published at length in the Providence Patriot of Saturday. We copy below the substance of Mr. Van Buren's reply:

"By the first Constitution of New York, the possession of a freehold estate of the value of \$250 over and above all the debts charged thereon, was necessary to entitle a person to vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators—Members of Assembly were chosen by persons paying taxes, and possessing freeholds of the clear value of \$50, or renting tenebrances of the annual value of five hundred dollars.

"The obvious injustice, and ascertained inutility of this regulation, together with other causes, led, in 1821, to the call of a Convention for the revision of our State Constitution—that that Convention I had the honor to be a member, and in the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by that situation, I laboured, and, in conjunction with a majority of the Convention, successfully to abolish the freehold qualification. The principle which I then advocated, and which was established by the amended Constitution, extended the right of voting for all elective officers of the State Government, to every citizen who should contribute to the support of Government, either by the payment of taxes in money, or by labor on the highways, or by service according to law in the militia. The results of experience and the progress of liberal opinions, soon led to a further extension; and by an amendment adopted in 1826, the right of suffrage was given to every male citizen of full age, who shall have been an inhabitant of the State for one year, and of the county for six months, preceding the election. This provision, however, does not extend to persons of color, who by the Constitution of 1831, are not allowed to vote, unless they have been for three years citizens of the State, and for one year before the election, seized and possessed of a freehold of the clear value of \$250, and have been rated and paid a tax thereon.

"The Government of New York has for several years, been administered under the liberal system established by the new Constitution, and the still more liberal amendment of 18