

We have long anticipated an attack upon this institution. Many of the most intelligent of our people regard it as burdensome and dangerous—burdensome from its expenses, and dangerous from the military spirit it inculcates.

The genius of republics is peaceful. War is the element of wrong. It is the first step and the last excuse of tyranny. This institution teaches the dangerous lesson that war is honorable. It holds up stirring incentives to military ambition, and annually throws upon the country a large number of hot and uneasy spirits, prepared only for an opportunity of distinction. Such a body of men, with such feelings, cannot fail in a great degree, to infect the nation with their own fever, and spread a disposition which cannot be otherwise than dangerous.

There is already a fearful degree of military ardor in our people. The enterprise and fervency of the American temperament, render the game of war dangerously attractive; and, as we have no foreign enemies and no prospect of them, this active humor may take a suicidal direction, and prey upon our own vitals. The manifestation of last winter were not altogether of a character to lull the fears of the patriot on this point.

There is another ground of popular jealousy. The general government ever has been, and ever will be, a just object of apprehension. Its natural tendency is to consolidation; and from that it is but a short and easy step to despotism. This institution places in the hands of that government, the power of selecting from the mass of the people the most active and influential classes; and adopting them, to mould their natures to such a pattern as may be most agreeable. In this particular it bears a striking resemblance to the Janizaries of the Ottoman empire, and might, in other times and under other administrations, be made an efficient engine in the hands of the government against the states or the people.

Mr. Cannon, of the Tennessee legislature, has submitted to that body, a preamble and resolution, declaring the Military Academy at West Point 'inconsistent with republican institutions, and dangerous to the principles of a free government,'—and instructing the senators and requesting the representatives of that State to use their exertions to repeal all laws authorizing the Military Academy to be kept up, &c. &c.

The Courier and Enquirer thinks that such a movement should meet the decided opposition of the President, because he is the man of all others identified with the military glory of his country.

This strikes us a palpable *non sequitur*. The military glory of Andrew Jackson has nothing to do with the question. There is nothing more reprehensible than the habit of connecting questions of public import with the fame and feelings of an individual. There should be no reference to *men* in the decision of such questions.

But we are disposed to doubt the national advantages of 'military glory.' It makes a people more prone to war, and, of course, to injustice; it places them more completely in the power of military leaders; and it seals the certain downfall of their freedom; but we cannot understand how it renders them more virtuous or happy. Were the West Point institution necessary for the defence of the country from foreign violence, its dangerous tendency might be overlooked. But, with the present resource of the country, the strength of our navy, and the remoteness of all nations capable of coping with us, there appears to us but little room for such fear or such an excuse.

DUELLING CORRESPONDENCE.

An Arkansas paper furnishes a specimen of duelling correspondence. A Mr. Cummins gives Mr. A. H. Sevier, delegate elect to the next Congress, a formal notice that thirty days after date he intends to call him to the field for sundry alleged provocations—being prevented by 'numerous professional engagements involving duties to others' from making an immediate call. At the maturity of this notice, he accordingly transmitted the customary billet, and Mr. Sevier, using the same language, notifies him that 'numerous professional engagements involving duties to others' composing the people of Arkansas, whose representative he is, make it proper for him to postpone their meeting till after the termination of the next Congress, nearly two years after date. At the same time he promises to act according to the then state of the case.'

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

PERMANENT INK.—The following receipt I can recommend to the person requesting information a few days since in your paper. Its virtue has been tested.

Mix in a phial 100 grains Lunar Caustic, two drams Gum Arabic, I scrup. Sap Green, and 1 ounce Rain Water. The cloth to be marked must be first wet with the following liquid, and then dried, and be ironed with hot iron; 1 oz. Soda dissolved in 2 ozs. Rain Water; when marked expose the linen to the sun and air.

We understand that information has reached this place, that WILLIAM B. SLAUGHTER, Esq., of Lawrence county and ANSER MC CARTY, Esq., of Brookville, have been appointed Register and Receiver of the Land Offices at this place, in the place of the present incumbents. We have heard no reason assigned for the change. We give the news merely from rumor. The information, however, is supposed to be correct.

Ind. Democrat.

A gentleman in the West Indies, who had frequently promised his friends to leave off drinking without their discovering any improvement, was, one morning, called on early by an intimate friend, who met his negro boy at the door. 'Well, Sambo,' said he, 'where is your master?' 'Massa gone out, sure,' was the reply. 'And has he left off drinking yet?' rejoined the first. 'Oh yes, sure,' said Sambo, 'massa leave off two tree times dis morning.'

RECIPE FOR CROUP. Dr. Godman has recommended the following as a certain, as a simple remedy for a common and often fatal disease among children. He says, 'whenever they are threatened with an attack of croup, I direct a plaster covered with dry Scotch Snuff, varying in size according to the age of the patient, to be applied directly across the thorax, and retained there till the symptoms disappear. The remedy is found to be always effectual when applied in the first and second stages of the malady.' The plaster is made by greasing a piece of linen, and covering it with snuff.

Brutal and shocking murder. On Sunday morning last, the coroner of this city, (Mr. H. N. Smith,) was called upon to view the body of a Mrs. Mary Rooney, the wife of Hugh Rooney, living in John street, who had evidently come to her death by violence. The coroner immediately summoned a jury, who investigated the facts, which appeared as follows. Several physicians, Drs. Batchelder, Meacham and Rathbone, were sworn and examined, all of whom concurred in the opinion that her death was caused by blows inflicted upon her abdomen. Her general health was good, and there appeared, on dissection, nothing to warrant the belief that her death proceeded from any sudden illness. A Mr. Mather was then called, who swore that Mr. Phelps called on him about ten o'clock, Friday evening, to go over across the street to Rooney's. He went upstairs, and found Mrs. Rooney lying on the floor, dead. Mr. P. Ballou, Phelps, and wife, and Hugh Rooney, were in the room. The witness told Rooney that he had killed his wife. Rooney appeared indifferent, and used a profane expression in reply. He was then intoxicated, but knew what he was about. The same witness stated that he had seen Rooney 'pound' his wife several times, and on Thursday last, that he had seen Mrs. Rooney with blood about her face and mouth. He had spoken to Rooney about abusing his wife, sometime before this, and Rooney had replied, that if his wife did not keep sober he would be d—d if he did not 'pound' her to death. Rooney was intoxicated. Several witnesses were subsequently examined, and they swore that Rooney was in the habit of treating his wife brutally—kicking her, and beating her without mercy. One of the witnesses, (a daughter of the deceased,) swore that when she told Rooney, before her mother died, that he had 'pretty nigh killed her mother,' he replied, that he wished he had quite. Rooney did not deny any of the time that he had struck and kicked his wife, but affirmed that it was on account of her disposition to drink, and when he likewise was intoxicated. Rooney was arrested by Parmelee, the police officer, on Friday evening, a little after 10 o'clock. He was taken that night to the watch-house, and detained there the following day and night, and on Sunday morning lodged in the jail at Whitesboro. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict, that Mrs. Rooney came to her death at Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the 18th day of October, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, by occasion of divers blows and kicks inflicted on her person, by Hugh Rooney, her husband, by his stamping upon her body, and choking her neck with his hands.

The character of the deceased was very bad. She, as well as her husband, was notoriously intemperate.

Utica Sentinel.

An unnatural Parent. About six weeks since a well dressed female, in company with a gentleman, whom she represented to be her husband, applied to a respectable but poor widow woman living up town, for board. The terms being acceded to, the gentleman on the following day brought the lady, whom he left, at the same time saying, that business of an important nature very unexpectedly called him away from the city for a few days, but that, in the interim, he wished every attention bestowed on his wife, for which, upon his return, he would make the most ample compensation. This attention in the course of a short interval became absolutely necessary, inasmuch as the lady, whom the widow had not the slightest conception to be in a state of pregnancy when she applied for board, before the end of the week gave birth to a child. Day after day passed without hearing from the husband, until by the end of the third week, the widow, whose means were limited, became apprehensive that the promised reward would not be realized. Communicating her doubts to the lady, she immediately dressed herself and went out under pretence of inquiring for letters from her husband, or otherwise satisfying herself as to the cause of his prolonged absence; but, strange to relate, never returned, leaving the widow the additional burthen of an infant three weeks old. Several days having elapsed without receiving any tidings of the lady, the widow was under the necessity of taking the child to the Alms House, where she communicated the facts above stated, and left it to their care.

The Commissioners of the Alms House after investigating the case, having reason to suppose from some expressions that dropped from the lady, as reported by the widow, that she belonged to Philadelphia, despatched an officer in pursuit of her, for the purpose of bringing her back to the city for trial under a law of this State, which makes the abandonment of children under a certain age an indictable offence. The officer, after a couple of days spent in the search, was fortunate enough to find her, and notwithstanding her protestation of not being the person whom he was in pursuit of, added to the declaration of her respectable parents that she was unmarried, and also that she had been temporarily absent for a few weeks during the summer, on a visit to a relation, but never in New York or its vicinity, he insisted upon taking her before a magistrate. This was done; the lady being accompanied by her parents and friends, but when the serious penalties attending the abandonment of her child were stated by the magistrate, added to his entreaties to tell the truth, she burst into tears and admitted the whole. The surprise of the parents may be easily imagined, their indignation at what they believed at first to be an unfounded and slanderous charge, gave place to a feeling of pity for their once virtuous but deluded child, and a desire to avoid the painful consequences of a public trial. This latter alternative was avoided by the parents, who made ample provision to have the child restored to its mother, and the warrant discharged.

N. Y. Enquirer.

It will be seen by the list of interments that the number of deaths is still large, and there has been no decrease since first of the month. The mortality is principally confined to unacclimated persons, who have lately arrived in the city, and who could not, in reason, expect to escape the disease which almost invariably prevails here at this season of the year. We entertain a hope, however, that a few weeks will see our city entirely free from the dreadful scourge.

INTERMENTS.

Catholic.	Protestant.	Total
October 1, 10	11	21
" 2, 14	6	20
" 3, 10	9	19
" 4, 12	11	23
" 5, 9	13	22
" 6, 5	14	19
" 7, 19	4	23
" 8, 12	5	17
" 9, 17	11	28

New Orleans Cour. Oct. 10.

The Carpenters of Baltimore lately had a meeting to consult as to the propriety of opposing the erection of another steam machine for placing planks. They decided to oppose, but to oppose by *lawful means*. This is considerate and proper in the Baltimore mechanics. No other opposition should ever be thought of in a country where the laws govern.

We received by the last mail, the following Card from Gen. Samuel Milroy, in which he notices the grounds on which he was succeeded in the Land Office at Crawfordsville—being the same as stated in our last. The sentiments advanced by Gen. Milroy are worthy the high estimate we have always placed upon his disinterested patriotism. In the numerous public stations he has occupied, we have always beheld the same unbending integrity of purpose. It is the boast of our State that we have many other farmers entertaining the same elevated views and patriotic feelings. It is from this class of our citizens that the President has always received the most decided support in Indiana.

Ind. Democrat.

A CARD. The public may, perhaps, be somewhat surprised when it is announced, that I have been superseded as Register of the Land Office at Crawfordsville—curiosity will be on tiptoe to learn the cause. In attempting to assign a cause, some may suppose that I was disposed to make an apology for neglect of official duty; be this as it may, I will state (as much for the vindication of the Government as myself) that the cause of my removal was, that I was not disposed to change my habits, (being a farmer) and place myself at a writing desk of any office whatever, and that when my manner of doing the duties became unsatisfactory the office must be given to another. This they have done, in compliance with a regulation of the department which requires officers of Land Offices to reside at their offices.—This regulation I had deferred a time to comply with, from the embarrassment occasioned by the failure of the Receiver. But supposing that unfortunate affair satisfactorily arranged, I was about to move my family to the office for the balance of my official term; the removal comes in good time and saves me the trouble.

It may be supposed by some that I would feel greatly disengaged by this act of the administration, and would, therefore, become hostile to it. Those who make this estimate are much mistaken. In giving my support to General Jackson, I was not actuated by mercenary motives, but by principles, which, in themselves, are unchangeable. General Jackson, with his well merited popularity was the instrument used by the *Great Republican Party* to reduce to practice those principles, and as long as labours, as he has done, in behalf of the country, I must, as heretofore, yield him my support; and no circumstance relating to myself only, by which I was either benefited or injured, could have any influence in determining my judgment relative to those principles or the measures growing out of them. And there is one advantage at least derivable from my present position in relation to the present administration. Hitherto when in office, I might be supposed to have an interest in supporting it; that cannot be the case now. I am not only independent in political influence, but must appear so in the eyes of others.

There, perhaps, never was a more interesting crisis in the affairs of our country, than that pending at the present moment. The momentous questions to be settled by the ensuing Congress, some of them involving, perhaps, the durability of the Government, the conflicting interest of the East and the South, yet unsettled. Who, at such a crisis, would desert his political standard, for considerations of a personal character? Desert that venerable man, the labors of whose life have been for his country! And on the success of whose present efforts, the permanency and purity of our republican institution in some degree depend. Such as would do so, would not deserve the name of an American citizen. To my political brethren, I say, I am yet a republican, a Jacksonian, as much as heretofore, and although dismissed from office, I trust that my love of country is stronger than my love of office. The office in question I never solicited, the President bestowed it on me. I have held it four years, as long a term any individual should be permitted to hold a lucrative office. I accepted it in the first instance with reluctance, because it did not come to me in the way I approved, and if my rejection of it would have reinstated my predecessor, I should have done it. This, those who knew my sentiments well, will not deny. Communicating her doubts to the lady, she immediately dressed herself and went out under pretence of inquiring for letters from her husband, or otherwise satisfying herself as to the cause of his prolonged absence; but, strange to relate, never returned, leaving the widow the additional burthen of an infant three weeks old. Several days having elapsed without receiving any tidings of the lady, the widow was under the necessity of taking the child to the Alms House, where she communicated the facts above stated, and left it to their care.

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New Orleans Cour. Oct. 10.

The slave population of Tennessee amounts to upwards of one hundred and forty-one thousand. The white population amounts to upwards of five hundred thousand. The extent of the state is equal to 26,880,000 acres. About 120,000 bales of Cotton are grown there annually, and about 1,000 hogsheads of Tobacco.

CORK.—Many persons see corks used daily, without knowing whence come these exceedingly useful materials. Corks are cut from large slabs of bark of the cork tree, a species of the oak, which grows wild in the countries in the south of Europe. The tree is generally divested of its bark at about fifteen years old; but, before stripping it off, the tree is not cut down, as in the case of the oak. It is taken while the tree is growing; and the operation may be repeated every eighth or ninth year, the quality of the cork continuing each time to improve as the age of the tree increases. When the bark is taken off, it is singed in the flames of a strong fire; and, after being soaked for a considerable time in water, it is placed under heavy weights, in order to render it straight. Its extreme lightness, the ease with which it may be compressed, and its elasticity, are properties so peculiar to this substance, that no efficient substitute for it has yet been discovered. The valuable properties of cork were known to the Greeks and Romans, who employed it for all the purposes for which it is used at present, with the exception of stopples for bottles—the ancients mostly employing cement for closing the mouths of bottles or vessels. The Egyptians are said to have made coffins of cork, which being spread on the inside with a resinous substance, preserved dead bodies from decay. In modern times, cork was not generally used for stopples to bottles till about the close of the 17th century, wax being till then chiefly used for that purpose. The cork imported into Great Britain is brought, principally from Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The quantity annually consumed is upwards of 5,000 tons.

Hopkinsville, Ky. Nov. 1.

THE STORM.—Since the publication of our last number we have learned more in relation to the storm of which we gave some account in the number of the 18th ult.

We have been informed that it commenced in the lower part of this county, moving in a direction from south-west to north-east. The whirl wind (for such it seems to have been) was from two to three hundred yards wide, in its course it swept every thing that lay in its track—houses built of large and heavy logs were razed to the very ground.—Stacks of Fodder and grain were scattered like chaff before a common breeze—trees two feet and upwards in diameter were twisted off a short distance from the ground or torn up by the roots and carried whirling through the air for several hundred yards.

The house of Mr. Ellis Meacham, was completely demolished, not even the sills were left in their places—several of the family were severely bruised but none seriously injured—in one instance we heard of turnips growing being taken up, and carried some distance. The following is a list of those who have suffered by the hurricane.

William Sumner, Thomas Bronaugh, Temple West, John Clemens, Thomas Edmondson, David Wiley, Lazarus Rogers, John and Andrew Gamble, Robert Russel, Ellis Meacham, Meridith Lacy, Benjamin Lacy and a Mrs. Martin. *Advocate.*

FALL OF THE BRIGHTON ANTHEM.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 1.—This stupendous structure has shared the fate of the Brunswick Theatre, but happily the destruction of it has not been attended with loss of life. It fell on Friday evening with a tremendous crash and the noise it made resembled the distant rumbling of thunder.

This immense edifice was commenced about 13 months since, under the superintendence of an eminent botanist, Mr. Phillips, of this town, whose knowledge of horticulture is very extensive. The building was composed entirely of iron, weighing between 400 and 500 tons, and it formed the largest dome ever constructed, exceeding in size that of St. Peter's in Rome, by upwards of 8,000 superficial feet. The glazing which was to have commenced on Monday would have taken a long time to complete it, requiring nearly two acres of glass to cover the dome. The planting had been commenced some time, the choicest plants had been collected, and a great many eminent persons were contributors, including the Duke of Devonshire. The work had progressed rapidly, and the building promised to stand a monument of architectural beauty. A great portion of the scaffolding had been removed, and, on Friday afternoon, the whole of it was taken down, and every thing