

WILMINGTON, July 14th, 1835.

Messrs. CULLEY & COLE—

Gentlemen: On looking over your paper of the 4th instant I saw my name announced as a candidate for county commissioner. I much thank you, gentlemen, for having the goodness to insert my name in your paper, and I much thank those who might have wished my success; but owing to some circumstances and other arrangements, I shall decline standing a poll for county commissioner.

Therefore, please strike my name from the list of candidates for that office.

Respectfully, your

obedient servant,

D. WEAVER.

For the Indiana Palladium.

#### TO THE FOTERS OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Holding, as I do, that the people have a right to know the opinions of their candidates on matters of interest to them, which those candidates, if elected, will in all probability act upon; and discovering that an effort is being made to make the people believe that the candidates recently brought out at Manchester, artfully avoid giving their views on the "Mammoth bill," as it is called, and the county seat question, I take this opportunity of addressing my fellow-citizens on the above mentioned subjects. I deem it proper, however, to state, that I should not have forced my views upon the notice of the public, uncalled for, if I did not believe that a few individuals were using their utmost influence to deceive the people as to my views on internal improvement. When I am represented to hold sentiments, which I do not hold, and when I am charged, in a public print, of such despicable cunning as the following (from the Rising Sun Times) I think it is time to speak out:

"It is our duty to oppose the candidates recently brought out at Manchester for the county seat, as they will vote for the mammoth bill. There can be but one opinion about this; when they meet with an individual who questions them on this point, they artfully wave it by bringing up the county seat question; and when the county seat question is brought up, it is just vice versa."

What sense! what propriety would there be in a candidate pursuing such a course? If the voters were fools he might waver their inquiries, and still receive their votes; but I feel happy to state that the citizens of Dearborn county possess more intelligence than the writers of the above quotation claims for them. Fellow-citizens do you believe that a candidate, no matter how shrewd and cunning, could evade answering the question you should propound to him, and still receive your vote at the polls? No it is impossible; and whoever pursues such a course by way of electioneering, had better hang up his fiddle and go home.

A writer in the Times, of the 4th instant, over the signature of "Truth," is guilty of making statements that are not true; for I defy him to bring one credible witness, who will state that I have evaded giving an answer to one question that has been asked me on the county seat question or the mammoth bill. Nor is it true that I am in favor of the mammoth bill, as stated by "Truth." Now, Mr. Truth, if you should ever see this article, please come out like a man, and let the public know on what authority you made these statements.

All who know me, I believe, will do me the justice to state, that I never stop to inquire, will this, or that be popular, before I would profess faith in it, if I believed it founded in truth; or that I ever made the least attempt to conceal my real opinions, no matter how much at variance with the popular notions of the day. What motive could I have now in acting the part of a hypocrite? For I would much rather receive a gentle hint at the ballot box, that my services were not needed at this time, than to secure my election by unmanly conduct, and therefore justly receive the scorn and contempt of my fellow-citizens.

I am friendly to internal improvements; and look forward with pleasing anticipations to the period when every section of the State shall have facilities for transporting its surplus produce equal to the richness of its soil. All would agree to this, all profess to be friends of internal improvement, but how to accomplish this desideratum, is the *bite*; one says this way is right and another that.

Indiana should not be sluggish in this matter; she has a great deal at stake, and if she pursues a judicious course she will reap a golden harvest. Some general system of internal improvement should be commenced as soon as the State is ripe for it. There are different opinions on this subject—some contend that the time has arrived when we should commence; others, that the time has not yet arrived. I have no hesitation in stating that it is my opinion that the State might now commence a system of internal improvement, in such a manner as not to endanger her credit, or be in the least burdensome to the people. This, in my opinion, can never be accomplished by the mammoth bill of the last legislature. It embraced too large a field, more than the State could accomplish; consequently her credit would be ruined, and in the end there would not be one complete route finished, and the people made to groan under the weight of their taxes. When an experienced farmer is about to clear up a farm, he sits down and counts up how many fields he needs to make him a complete farmer; this done, he then ascertains which field he stands in the greatest need of at the present time; that is, which will yield the greatest profit. When this is ascertained he lays on with might and main until it is finished. Then he takes the same subject into consideration again, in relation to the next field to clear and so on till all is done. Now, if he had commenced some fifteen or twenty fields at one and the same time, he would never have accomplished anything; for the profits of the first field helped to clear the next, and so on to the last.

It is my opinion that it is the true policy of the State to pursue the above method in making internal improvements; for if she should loan four or five millions of dollars and distribute it among a dozen or sixteen routes, not one would be finished when the money was expended, and she would be obliged again and again to resort to the rich capitalists, before she would receive one cent income; and then, when these different routes were finished, probably, not half of them would pay the interest of the money they cost.

If there is no other method of procuring funds to internal improvement, in the legislature, other than to give each member a rail road or canal by his door, as the plan ran last winter, I would, if honored with a seat in the next legislature, go against all such arrangements.

As regards the county seat, I am of the opinion that the excitement which has so long agitated the people on this subject, can never be allayed till the people have justice done them by placing it at the centre of the county.

Fellow-citizens, suffer me in conclusion to state, that I have made these remarks without spending one thought as to what would be popular. If they suit you I am satisfied; if they do not, I shall hear from you at the ballot box. Yours, &c.

JAMES P. MILLIKEN.

July 13th, 1835.

**Original Anecdote.** Some time since, while Dr. Hall was in Congress, he sent several public documents to an acquaintance of his, in Hyde county, or it was dead, to his wife. A friend of the Doctor returned them, stating that the gentleman was dead, his wife near-sighted, son deaf and dumb, and his daughter too young to read.

**Culinary Refuted.** The Editor of an Eastern paper, "The Milburne Sentinel," in reply to a charge of being a lawyer says that he has been a cobbler, tanner, seller of ribbons, calicoes, tea, rum, and tobacco—a pedagogue, and though last, not least, an Editor, but *never* a lawyer.

LAWRENCEBURGH, July 14th, 1835.

Friends and fellow-citizens of Dearborn County:

Having been appointed to the office of recorder of Dearborn county, on the resignation of Capt. Thomas Porter, on the 5th day of November last, by the unanimous vote of the Hon. Commissioners, of said county, since which time I have attended to the duties of said office to the general satisfaction of all interested, I hope and believe.

On the first Monday in August next, the said office of recorder will be submitted to the voters of Dearborn county, for their consideration, to have the same filled by whom they in their wisdom may deem a suitable person. It may not be amiss here to observe that the office of recorder to all the counties within the State, is one of the most important, for it is in such offices that all the titles concerning real estate are kept and entered to the end to be preserved secure.

Should I be so fortunate as to be chosen by my fellow-citizens of the county, to continue as their recorder, I pledge myself to attend to the duties in person, and give my whole and undivided attention to the cares of the same: to sustain my pledge with a generous public, they are requested to examine the records since they have been under my control, to enable them to judge how the duties may be transacted hereafter, should I be chosen their agent, &c. and I wish to be understood, that I am a candidate for recorder for the whole county of Dearborn, independent of local divisions, or sectional feelings.

I should have been much pleased to have had it in my power to call on the citizens of the county in person, as is the usual practice of candidates in these times, but the attention which is justly owing to my office, renders it impracticable; and I hope, therefore, that the voters of the county will consider it thus: that whilst I am not among them electioneering, I am attending to their more important business. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASA SMITH.

For the Palladium.

Messrs. Editors—The object of this communication is simply to explain to the voters of Dearborn county how matters stand in relation to my removal to Henry county. An explanation seems due, not only to myself, but to the people; for I am daily interrogated upon the subject. At this busy season of the year, I cannot well find time to make it in person, and hence it is that I ask the indulgence of doing so through the medium of your paper. The matter in question stands thus: last summer I purchased a farm in Henry county, in this State, and expected to have sold the one I now occupy in time to have removed last fall. I was truly anxious to do so, but did not succeed. I continued my exertion to sell through the winter and early part of the spring with no better success. I then rented my new farm and resolved to give myself no farther anxiety about it. If at any time a fair offer should be made to me I would accept, if not I would remain where I am; and thus it now stands. I wish to sell, but see no prospect at present. I may never remove, and I may in a few years. Here is a fair explanation and I need only say, that should the people see proper to elect me, I will accept, and in the honest integrity of my humble abilities, and in the honest integrity of my heart, endeavor to render "equal and exact justice" to all. Should I sell sooner than what I anticipate, I will so arrange the business that no inconvenience shall be realized to the people on that account. I view the office to be one of great responsibility, and that learning, experience, virtue and talents—a sound, unbiased and independent judgment should be the shield and buckler of him whose duty it shall be to judge between contending man and man. And honestly, though I may say without vanity, that I have at least, some knowledge of men and things, and have perused the statute book not a little; yet I feel my incompetency. Should the people view others, or another, better qualified than my humble self, it will be their duty to proclaim it at the ballot box, and not a murmur shall escape my lips. In conclusion, I know that I have many valuable friends, not only in the upper, but in the lower end of this county, the centre not excepted, and would fain hope that, at least, so far as it relates to the judgeship, the local question will be lost sight of, and the result made to depend upon merit and qualification. I never have nor do I now aspire to office on any other principle. It now remains for the *sovereigns* to decide—having explained, I shall calmly await the result, and as calmly submit—for when the great responsibility of the office is taken into the account there is little left to inspire anxiety upon the subject.

A. J. COTTON.

Manchester, July 15th, 1835.

From the (Albany) Cashivator.

**The Turnip Culture.** unquestionably rapidly increasing among us. There will probably be a triple the quantity grown this year, in the northern and western parts of the state, than were ever before produced in a season. We entertain this opinion from the unusual quantity of seed which has been sold at the seed shops. This augurs well; for we are satisfied from fifteen years experience, that there are few crops that make more than this for the interest of the farmer. As but few persons among us have as yet had experience in the culture of this root, we subjoin some brief directions, founded upon our personal experience, in particular reference to the ruta baga crop.

**The soil** for turnips should be such as will grow good Indian corn. It should be rich and dry, and, with these qualifications, the more that sand permeates the better.—Clay is the worst, and wet soils do not answer much better.

**Preparation.**—Our general practice has been to manure well a piece of pasture, or clover lay in which the hay has been just cut, the last of June, plough it handsomely and harrow it well. \* A clove lay is preferable, as old sod does not rot, especially in a dry season, as was the case last year, in time for the wants of the crop. It is the practice of many to lay ground in ridges of two and a half or three feet, and to cover the manure in these with a plough. This plan cannot be readily adopted upon a sword, but upon grounds under previous tillage, and to correct a wet soil, or economise manure, it is often the preferable mode.

**Sowing, &c.**—The seed may be sown broadcast or in drills. The latter is far the best mode, and the drill-harrow is an important aid in the process. The sooner the operations of manuring, ploughing, harrowing and sowing succeed each other the better, as seeds germinate soonest in fresh ploughed ground. If the drill-harrow is employed, a trace chain may be passed round the coulter, and the ends suffered to drag after it, which will cover the seeds sufficiently.—Sometimes a small roller is attached to the harrow, to press the earth upon the seeds. We allow a pound of seed to the acre, though half this quantity, well distributed, is enough. The seed should be sown from the 20th June to the 5th July. If sown earlier, the turnip is apt to become hollow before harvesting, the water gets in and induces rot. We have never succeeded well in transplanting.

**Culture.**—We use a cultivator, that may be graduated to the space between the rows, drawn by a horse, as soon as the plants can be well distinguished. This is repeated in a few days, twice in a space, and the implement carried so close to the drills, as to leave only strips of from two to six inches, which are then thoroughly cleaned with a skim hoe, and the plants thinned to eight and ten inches distance. The cultivator soon follows for a third time, and if necessary, the skim-hoe, when the crop is generally left till harvest; the great aim is to exterminate the weeds, to do this while they are small, and to pulverize the soil.

**Harvesting** is postponed as long as the season will permit. The roots are then pulled, and laid

on the ground, the tops of two rows towards each other. The pulpers are followed by a man or boy with a bill-hook, who, with a light blow, cuts the tops as fast as three or four can pull. Three men will in this way harvest, a good crop, 300 bushels in a day. Another, and we think a better mode, is for the pulper, with a bill-hook or heavy knife, in his right hand, to grasp and draw the turnip with his left, to strike off the taproot as soon as it is raised a little above the ground, and then with another quick stroke at the crown, sever the top from the root. This is done with great expedition, by an expert hand. The taproot is acrid, and loaded with earth, and not worth preserving. The tops are gathered into heaps and taken to the yard in carts, daily, for the stock, until they are consumed. An acre will give from five to ten loads of tops. The roots are buried in the field, if dry—the pits, two or two and a half feet broad, covered with straw and earth, and as cold weather approaches, with manure, to prevent frost. N. B.—With a crow-bar, make one or more holes on the crown of the pit, into which a wisp of straw may be inserted, so as to let off the garlicked air, and prevent the roots from heating. By neglecting this precaution, a neighbor, last winter, lost some hundreds of bushels! We have seldom lost one per cent in the pits.

**Raising Ducks and Turkeys.** In the *Agriculturist* of last year, appeared 2 articles, one on the best mode of raising ducks and the other, on turkeys. Two seasons have since passed away, and the writer of this has been enabled to test the efficacy of those directions, and in every instance that has come under his knowledge, they have been attended with perfect success. The directions for raising ducks, were to feed them on animal food and keep them dry. Individuals who have adopted this plan, have sent to our markets from 500 to 700 ducks of the finest kinds, and they have had no disease among them, and no difficulty in raising them.

Two or three individuals who tried the experiment of driving their turkeys, when young, to a distance from the house, where the greatest number of insects were to be found and feeding and housing them in the manner directed in the *Agriculturist*, have stated that they have raised from 100 to 300 turkeys, and have pronounced it to be a method, which of all others, they believed best calculated to be attended with success.

**Bees and Bee-Houses.** The use of houses for bees, we believe, is of modern date. Some three or four winters ago, in travelling in Otsego county we were shown the first bee-house we ever saw or heard of. One was four, and another six feet square, and six or seven feet high, made perfectly tight, with a good floor, and with a door for occasional entrance. One had been tenanted two summers, and contained probably about 200 lbs. honey. The other had been occupied but a season, and contains less honey. Neither had sent out a new swarm. We were so pleased with this management, that immediately on reaching home we had a bee-house built, and in June following introduced into it a swarm of bees the day they left the parent hive. They filled the hive in which they were introduced, but no more, and the next year sent out two swarms. In the mean time we made a bee-house, or bee-room, in our garret, adjoining the eastern brick gable end, fitted the interior for the reception of a hive, and opened an aperture through the wall at the point parallel with that where the bottom of the hive would stand. The first swarm that came forth were placed in it. They not only filled the hive, but nearly covered it with comb and honey the first season. We have taken from their stores a considerable quantity of honey for our table, always delicately white and fine, which has been more than made good the following summer. The quantity of honey in the room must now amount to nearly 200 lbs. No interruption to their labors has been apparent, nor have they sent out in the three summers any new swarm. We built another bee room in the garret last summer, and put therein a fine swarm of bees. They promised to do equally well with the first. A bee-moth has been occasionally seen in the garret, and one in the bee-house, but not the least indication of their web or larva about the live or honey.

It has been said, that where there are a number of hives, the bee-moth concentrate in one hive, and leave the others undisturbed. This has been in a manner verified by our observation during the two last years; for we have, in both years, found one hive almost literally filled with the worm, butterfly and web, which we immediately consigned, hive, honey and all, to the flames; but have not found a moth, or the signs of one, in other hives from which we have taken honey. Though it is well to remark, that the honey has been uniformly taken from the uppermost of a double hive, without destroying the bees, which were driven into the lower apartment. The two boxes are of equal dimensions. A hole is made in the top of the lower one, for the bees to pass up, and the upper box set on, and fastened to the lower one by hooks and buttons. The upper box is always filled first, and when the under one is filled, and this is considered sufficient to sustain the bees during the winter, the upper box may be taken off, the honey, which is found to be pure, and free from young and bee bread, taken out, and the box returned. The bees are driven into the lower apartment by blowing tobacco smoke into the upper one.

In November last, we took late swarms, which appeared to have scanty supplies for the winter, and placed them on a shelf in a dark cellar. About the 20th March they were examined. The bees in one hive were dead; they had been apparently smothered for air or by bad air. Water had got under a corner of the live and produced moldiness. The honey had apparently suffered no diminution during the winter. The bees in the other hive were in good condition; not a dead one was seen; and on being removed to the stand, the day being warm, soon became lively. From this experiment, we think swarms may in this way be preserved during the winter in a dormant state.

In preparing a bee-house, we recommend that the hive which is to be put into it with the young swarm, for such we should prefer, be placed above the center on the east wall, for the egress and ingress of the bees, be parallel with the bottom of the hive, and that the staging on that side to sustain the comb, be fifteen or eighteen inches broad. The comb, when extended on the outside of the live, assumes the form of a cone, the top of the live constituting the apex, spreading below equally on the front and sides, and extending considerably below the hive.—Without a broad staging, therefore, the comb in front, having nothing to sustain it, breaks off from its own weight, and falls to the ground.

Cultivator.

The Mayor of the city of New York has issued a proclamation, enjoining the officers in the employ of the city government to enforce the law relative to the observance of the Sabbath, so far as the selling of spirituous liquors on that day is concerned. He attributes the commencement of the late riots in that city to the open violation of the law upon this subject, by the retailing of intoxicating drinks, and to the consequent intemperance that prevails on that day. *Troy Daily Whig.*

**On the Dairy.** The committee of the Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society, consisting of Daniel P. King, Chairman, and others, report:

"That they consider a well managed dairy one of the most valuable sources of a farmer's revenue. Our proximity to large towns and manufacturing villages insures a ready market and fair prices.

The product of a good cow, for a single season, in milk, butter, cheese, and the unsaleable refuse, may be estimated at more than thirty dollars. The same food consumed by other stock will hardly yield to the farmer half that sum. Oxen and horses are necessary, but economy seems to indicate that no more should be here kept than are required for labor. Young cattle may generally be purchased for less money than it would cost to raise them: a promising two year old heifer may be bought of the droyer in the fall, for about twelve dollars; the butcher pays for a well-fatted calf, a month old, nearly half the money, and fodder and feed must be abundant and cheap when the farmer can afford to keep such an animal two winters and three summers for six, eight, or even ten dollars.

"Like every other part of the farmer's business, the dairy requires attention: the cows must have a constant supply of nutritive food and pure water, and salt occasionally; the dairy room should be clean and sweet, and used exclusively for that purpose; the pans and other utensils should be carefully scalded, and neatness and order should pervade the whole department.

"Although the dairy is comparatively profitable, and although its products are a component part in so many of the comforts and luxuries of the table, there are some farmers of our acquaintance who have been obliged to abandon it, altogether, or to conduct it on a smaller scale, on account of the difficulty of obtaining skilful and experienced dairy women. And here we have opportunity of promoting to fathers and mothers the question, whether, in the varied and refined education of their daughters, some of the most useful and important branches have not been neglected? Whether the more fanciful and ornamental attainments have not been substituted for the lessons of the kitchen and the dairy? Whether some delicate hands have not been so long occupied with the pencil, the embroidery needle, and the piano, that they have forgotten, or never learned, the cunning of the skimmer, and the cheese tub, and the churn?—Whether specious elegance has not been more studied than substantial usefulness? The former, indeed, should not be wholly neglected, but the latter are indispensable to the comfort and happiness of the community. An English writer, more noted than esteemed, but who on some subjects is good authority, in his *Cottage Economy*, observes:—'I must hear a great deal more than I ever have heard, to convince me that teaching children polite accomplishments tends so much to their happiness, their independence of spirit, their manliness of character, as teaching them to labor. The person that is in want, must be a slave, and to be habituated to labor cheerfully, is the only means of preventing nineteenth-twentieths from being in want.'

It was the benevolent wish of a kind hearted monarch of France, that every peasant in his dominions might have a fowl for his Sunday dinner; how much more substantial the boon if every family might be blessed with the possession of that most useful animal, the cow, which supplies food not for Sunday only, but for every day and every meal. And this possession is within the reach of almost every town in this country. If the practice of keeping cows were adopted by all those who have the ability, much might be added to domestic comfort, and there would soon be no further complaint of the difficulty of obtaining competent managers of the dairy. Besides the generous contributions of the cow to supply the wants of the family, the children may all learn to milk, and the females will learn to take care of it; they will know the value of such animals, will feed them carefully and treat them gently."

From the Pennsylvanian.

#### A YOUNG GIRL CLAIMED FOR A SLAVE.

A case was before one of our courts a day or two since, which excited some interest. A young girl, to appearance almost white, was brought before Judge Randall, to answer a claim made by a citizen of Baltimore. As the court was occupied with other business, this case was postponed until 29th inst. in order that a full hearing and a clear investigation may be given to it. As the suit is still pending, it will only be proper to state generally the grounds of the claim, and of the defence.

The claimant alleges that he formerly owned a mulatto woman, who about the year 1816 gave birth to a female child; that the father of the child was a white man. The mother and daughter remained in his family until the year 1824, at which time he manumitted the former, but still kept the child, who had grown up with his own children, and had become a great pet in his family. In the year 1825, about a year and a half after the liberation of the mother, the child ran away from him, or as he suspected was stolen by its mother, who disappeared from Baltimore about the same time. A newspaper was produced, containing an advertisement, offering reward for the recovery of the child. It was dated August 1825, and said the child was about nine years old. He however received no tidings of either mother or daughter, until a short time since, when a black woman came to him and informed him, that the child he lost some years ago was living in Philadelphia. He determined to claim the girl, if she should prove to be the one he had lost, and came to this city, bringing with him a man who had lived in his house, at the time the child was stolen; and also the black woman who gave him the information. The claimant said that he recognized the person then before the court; that she was the same individual who left his service in 1825, and swore to her identity. The man who lived with him at the time, but who is now a constable in Baltimore, said that he recollected the features of the girl perfectly, and swore that she was the same who left the house of the claimant in 1825, the black woman knew the circumstance of the birth of the child, and frequently saw both mother and child at the house of the claimant in Baltimore. She knew of the loss of the child in '25, and declared that the girl then before the court was the same individual. This seems all very clear and straight forward; but the case has two sides—another story is yet to be told it is simple and affecting. A colored man, named Gilmore, appeared with the girl—he has for many years been generally known and respected by all the colored population of this city. His life has been one of honesty, industry and economy—liberally befriending the poor of his own race, and aiding in their moral and religious education. He is the adopted father of the girl, upon whom this claim has been made, and appeared to protect her. The account he gave is substantially as follows:—about the year 1820, a white woman came to his house, she had with her a little girl about 3 or 4 years old. She entered into conversation with his wife, and after re-

maining a long time, she asked her if she wanted a little girl to take care of. Having no children of their own, Gilmore and his wife agreed to take the child and bring it up; he however hesitated about it at first, thinking the child was white; but the woman who brought it assured him that it was a very light mulatto, and not entirely white. She came to his house but once again, about 2 months after leaving the child; since when he has neither seen nor heard of her. The woman had much conversation with his wife, which he did not hear, and which his wife never repeated to him; and if his wife knew the history of the child from the woman, and knew who were its parents, she kept it quietly to herself, and never told her husband, who has always been in ignorance upon the subject.

—Mrs. Gilmore is now dead; Gilmore, however, soon became fond of the child, and determined to adopt it as his own, and at his death to leave to it the earnings of his life. He has, accordingly, carefully brought it up, and has given it the best education and religious instructions he could obtain. He has been a kind father, and she has been an affectionate and dutiful daughter. Such is his story of her history since 1820, when he first saw her. He denies that his daughter can be the same child lost by the claimant in 1825, since the claimant states that the lost child remained in his family until it was nine years old; whereas Gilmore swears that his child has been constantly with him since 1820, when it was about two or three years old. To support his defence of the claim, he has numerous respectable witnesses, who swear that when they first saw the child at his house, it was but about three years old, and they all recollect to have seen it there long previous to 1825. He also says that the black woman who informed claimant about the child, was actuated by a malicious spite; that she was a relation of his wife, and when his wife died, the woman claimed some of her clothes, which were refused by Gilmore; this led to a quarrel between them, and a determination on the part of the woman to annoy him. He therefore declares that the woman ought not to be believed; for she well knows that she has deceived claimant as to the identity of the two children. The case is one that turns entirely upon the credibility of witnesses, the court must decide. The court has also to judge how far a person may be able to identify the features of another, after a lapse of ten years; particularly at a time of life when the whole appearance of a person alters, viz. from nine years of age to nineteen; for such would be the age of the girl according to the statement of the claimant. The case has become very generally known, and talked about the city, and excited the sympathies of many persons. The modest appearance of the girl created universal interest, and the fairness of her complexion, induced many to doubt whether she was not entirely white. Many persons who saw her in court declared that they would never have taken her for a mulatto. She has long glossy black hair, and her eyes are remarkably dark and brilliant.—To avoid causing any excitement upon the subject, and that the case may be fairly argued, we have endeavored to state both sides justly and impartially. When we add that David Paul Brown will conduct the defence of the girl, all will feel assured that her case is in good hands.

#### The Sunderbunds.

This wild extends a hundred and eighty miles along the Bay of Bengal, and is filled with tigers and alligators of the largest kind, together with other creatures of similar power and ferocity. There are two passages through it, the Sunderbund passage, and the Ballaghat passage. The first opens into the Hoogly, 65 miles below Calcutta, the other into a shallow lake on the eastern side of the city. The navigation of these channels extends more than 200 miles through an impenetrable jungle, divided by creeks occasionally so narrow that in some places, branches of trees almost meet on either side, and in others you sail upon an expanded river beautifully skirted with wood. Alligators innumerable are seen sleeping along the shore, looking like huge trunks of trees. It is scarcely possible to imagine them to be alive until they are disturbed, when they scramble with surprising activity into the stream and sink. Great numbers of natives who frequent the banks of the creeks that divide the Sunderbunds, to cut wood and collect salt, are yearly devoured by these and other beasts of prey; indeed, the tigers are so ravenous that they have been known to swim off to boats and attack the crews at a considerable distance from the shore.

Notwithstanding these perils many devotees erect their rude huts in this region of desolation. In spite of the charms which they pretend to, and possess, and their propitiatory offerings to the tigers and alligators, these ignorant fanatics are almost invariably destroyed by them; still other fanatics supply their places: thus the wild savages of the forest are yearly supplied with no inconsiderable portion of sacred food. It is astonishing to what lengths fanaticism will go. *Oriental Annual*

**Rocky Mountains.** The distance of the Rocky mountains from the Pacific, is said to be about the same as that of the Alleghanies from the Atlantic; but the extent and height are far greater than those of the Alleghanies. The area of their base is immense. They have not been thoroughly explored; but they are said to be of primitive formation. It is supposed that some of the peaks are volcanic; but it has not been ascertained that this is the fact. The distance from St. Louis, at the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi, to the Rocky Mountains, is two thousand and five hundred miles, and from the western settlements of Missouri, eight or nine hundred. There is a belt of woodland for two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles from the Mississippi, and then begins extensive plains reaching to the foot of those mountains. These plains are mostly a barren desert, like some parts of Arabia; and are visited or possessed by buffaloes and other wild animals.

Some branches of the Missouri river run a great distance among the mountains; and the gates of the river, so called, seem to have been formed by the rushing of the water from the higher parts of the mountains to the plains below. The banks of the river, in the mountains, are twice the height of the mountains on North river, near West Point. The chasm is one hundred and fifty yards wide.

The range is frequently called the Oregon mountains. It is nearer to the Pacific ocean than to the Mississippi river; and the Oregon has its rise on the western slope. Their black and precipitous appearance has given them the name by which they are generally known in the United States. The sources of rivers running into the Mississippi east, and the Oregon west, are not very distant; and in some parts there are low places or valleys, which had led to the belief that a canal will be made to connect the eastern and western rivers, within half a century. *Amer. Mag.*

**Poison.** We stated a few days since, that there had been some cases of sickness which were supposed to have been occasioned by poisoned food of some kind. We have since learned that Dr. Dickinson has traced the disorder to its origin, and found that it was caused by the milk of some cows which had been feeding upon decayed vegetables.

Bangor Whig.