

ed him from obtaining; the people to whom he applied, he said, preferred giving him a crust and sending him on, to giving him employment. Let his tormentors think of these things. Let them weep that they have been guilty of wantonly wounding the feelings of a fellow-creature already crushed beneath the weight of numberless misfortunes, and let them resolve to "sin no more."

Albany Journal.

GENERAL ORDER. To prevent false impressions relative to a "General Order" recently issued by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, we have obtained permission from the proper source to publish it. This is made necessary from the exaggerations of certain busy presses, made, no doubt, with a view to excite the public mind. To the indiscretions of such editors within our own State, may Ohio justly attribute much of the censure she has received from abroad, from the commencement of this controversy.

Columbus Hemisphere.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, }
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1835.

"SIR: As the aspect of affairs on our northern frontier appears daily more and more threatening, from the violent and unjustifiable course pursued by the authorities of the Territory of Michigan, and their refusal to comply with the arrangement entered into at Washington, on the 3d of July, with the President of the United States—it is supposed that an armed force will, in all probability, be necessary to restrain their outrages, and protect our commissioners appointed for running and re-marking our northern boundary line, as well as to sustain our civil authority, and protect our citizens within the constitutional boundaries of the State. Under this aspect of affairs, it has, of necessity, become the very painful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to call upon the Generals of Division to ascertain what number of volunteer cavalry and mounted riflemen can be raised and equipped within their several commands, that will be ready to march at a moment's warning, to defend the rights and honor of the State—to sustain our civil authority in the discharge of their duties, and to protect our citizens within the constitutional limits of the State: you are, therefore, required to forward to the office of the adjutant general, forthwith, or without the least possible delay, an account of the number of volunteer riflemen, and, likewise, of the number of volunteer cavalry, armed and equipped, that may be willing to tender their services, from our Division.

Acting, as the Commander-in-Chief considers himself, while in the discharge of this very painful duty, in defence of the clearest and most undoubted rights of the State, and convinced that it will be viewed in this light by the people of Ohio, it is his wish in the selection of forces to avail himself of the services of volunteer forces only. You will, therefore, ascertain what number of volunteers of the above description of force, to wit, cavalry and mounted riflemen may be had as aforesaid, and forward the information with all possible despatch. In the forces that may be raised it will be necessary that the men provide themselves with arms, blankets and ammunition, and it will be understood, that if ordered to march into actual service their compensation and pay will commence from the time they rendezvous in the several divisions preparatory to marching. A strict compliance with the above order is expected. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, SAM'L C. ANDREWS, Adjutant General.

"N. B. This order is considered to be so far confidential as to prohibit its publication. It is desirable that its provisions should be carried into effect with as little excitement as possible. Although the acting Governor of Michigan has declared his unwillingness to comply with the arrangement entered into at Washington, on the 3d of July last; yet we have reason to believe, that the President of the U. States will coerce obedience to his instructions. If so, there will be no need of troops, further than an escort to protect our commissioners, while running the line, from insult by mobs and lawless banditti. But if the orders of the President of the United States should be entirely disregarded, and the authorities of Michigan continue their depredations, it will be necessary to call into actual service a sufficient force to cause respect and obedience to the laws of Ohio, within our constitutional boundary, and to afford the civil authorities such protection as may be required. This note I have been desired by the Commander-in-Chief, to append to the foregoing General Order."

S. C. ANDREWS.

TRICK OF A LAWYER.—Several years ago the son of a rich Jew was on the point of being married to a Christian; on which the father, who had not so much objection to the religion of the lady as to the smallness of her fortune, expostulated with the young man, and told him that he might have a person with more money. The son, however, was firm in his resolution, and replied that whether his father consented or not, he would marry the object of his affections; and if he refused to give him a proper share of his fortune, he would himself turn Christian, whereby he should claim the benefit of an old English statute, and obtain half of what he possessed. Upon this the old man was greatly confounded, and in a short time after went to consult legal advice, and to inquire whether there were such a law in existence. The counsellor replied, there certainly was; and that his son, upon turning Christian, would have a right to half his fortune; "but," added he, "if you will give me ten guineas, I will put you in a way to disappoint him; and the graceless rogue shall not be able to obtain a farthing." At this the old man's hopes revived and putting ten guineas into the lawyer's hand, expressed an impatience to know how he was to proceed, when the counsellor replied with a smile—"You have nothing to do, sir, but to turn Christian yourself."

London paper.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Shortly after the Swan 10 o'clock steamboat left the wharf at New York, on Thursday, for Philadelphia, a passenger called at the Captain's office, and stated that he had lost, he believed in one of the water closets a roll of money with a piece of newspaper for a wrapper, containing about 600 dollars; he desired that the proprietor should ring the bell, offering a reward of 100 dollars, if the money was returned to the Captain's office. Nothing, however, was heard about it until about an hour afterwards, when a gentleman handed into the office a roll of money, of which he said he had just picked up in a water closet, without examining it. The gentleman whom it was supposed to belong to, was called to receive his money, who in great glee came running to the office and received the roll; he immediately unrolled it, and with a dejected countenance declared it was not his. What a revolution of feeling—three disappointed—having lost his money and found it as he supposed; but alas! it was but a momentary delusion, and he went to awake to a double disappointment. The roll in its outward appearance was precisely like the one he had lost, and contained about 1000 dollars, all in United States Bank notes, instead of Philadelphia money, there being but one 10 dollar note in the roll of the same description as his.

The proprietor was again desired to ring the bell, stating a roll of money had been found, and left at the Captain's office; and requested the passengers to examine their pockets. Every man's hand was immediately on his pockets, and a gentleman called in about one minute and described his money, and after returning suitable thanks to the finder, received his treasure. He had not missed it until notice was given by the bellman.

The owner of the first money lost, put up advertisements on the boat offering a reward of \$100 for

the recovery of his money, which would be paid at the Captain's office to the finder, and went on to Philadelphia, with his family. On Friday morning, at the moment the boat was starting, a newspaper boy having seen the advertisement offering a reward of \$100, came to the Captain's office and asked who would pay the reward? "You have the money," was the quick reply; "where did you find it?" He said he picked it up near or in the water closet, a moment before the boat left the dock yesterday, and was obliged to run to get ashore before she shoved off, or he would have reported it at the office, he handed the money in, rolled up precisely as described, and received the reward due to his honesty.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Nearly all that I was worth in the world has been destroyed by a deluded and excited multitude. The savings of seventeen years of hard and anxious labor, are taken from me, but I trust in God that with the reflecting and the virtuous my character will be sustained. The people have been misled—I have an undoubted confidence that sooner or later they will do me justice.

In the Legislature of this State, at great pecuniary sacrifice, I served them seven years with a zeal and ardor which none could have supposed: those who know me, know that I am incapable of fraud. What I had accumulated, after I had devoted my days and nights to the support of a large and helpless family, including a mother, an aunt, a younger brother, is gone, and I and a wife and seven children are amongst you, almost without a dollar, but with an assured consciousness of my innocence.

Your city became my residence by choice—nothing but death will ever remove me from amongst you. Every act of my life during the eighteen years that I have lived with you, I ardently desired to have most searching scrutinized. I will abide by the result. If a solitary creditor of the Bank of Maryland shall think that I have done him injustice, let him select his own tribunal from any men of character in the city or elsewhere to decide between us; and if I am found in one particular to have done the institution injustice, legal or moral, I pledge the subsequent earnings of my life to make it good. Money to me, my family and my friends, is nothing in competition with my honor. By them all, my death would be prayed for, if my reputation cannot be preserved. But I have no fears. I repeat it, that I know justice will be done me. It is impossible that with a civilized and christian people, injustice can long prevail. They may be misled for a time, but in the end they must and will be right.

I return to my profession with a mind unmoved, a conscience untouched, and with an unfaltering conviction that I will be supported by the virtue and intelligence of the city. I was absent when the violence of the past week were perpetrating. God, in his mercy, willed it so. Had I been here, myself and family might have been the victims of the popular fury. We are now amongst you once more, and we leave not the city with life.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

BARNUM'S HOTEL, 14th Aug. 1835.

PORT-WAYNE, Aug. 22, 1835.

The subscription books for stock to the branch of the State Bank of Indiana to be located in this place closed on the 3d inst. The whole number of shares subscribed was 1916, of which 1775 were subscribed by citizens living within the district. The whole amount of stock required by the charter—1600 shares—was subscribed for on the day the books were first opened. This is the only branch, excepting Madison, of which the entire stock was taken in one day, and it affords a gratifying proof of the prosperity and enterprise of the inhabitants of the district, and of the public confidence in the stability of the institution.—Sentinel.

COM. ELLIOTT AND GEN. TOWSON. A correspondence between Com. Elliott and Gen. Towson is published in the New York Times. It appears that Gen. T. called upon Com. Elliott for explanation concerning some statements made under the signature of B. W. [Dr. Waterhouse] relative to the affair on Lake Erie. [These communications were a sort of glorification of the gallant Commodore, made up of materials furnished by Elliott himself for the purpose. Every thing was claimed for him, to the disparagement of even Perry and others, and he was lauded by the superannuated dotard, to the very highest degree. The whole was a piece of contemptible cheat and flattery, altogether undeserved and false].

The N. Y. American contains two columns of matter from Gen. Towson, supplementary to the correspondence which appeared in the Times, commencing with a copy of the letter which Commodore Elliott returned unopened. It is as follows:

"Washington, July 28, 1835.
"To Com. J. D. Elliott, New-York:—Sir: I have received your communication of the 23d instant, in answer to mine of the 18th. If my letter deserves the character you give it, it should receive from an officer of the navy who claims to be a gentleman, a different notice; in fact, the only one a man of honor could return to a communication, of such a character as you describe, proceeding from such a source. It confirms what I have often heard, but did not until now, fully credit, that you have, by appropriating to yourself what belongs to others, obtained credit for much more bravery than you are entitled to.

"I would return your communication as one that, for the credit of the Navy, ought to be suppressed; but knowing you as I now do, my own safety requires that I should not part with the document, which is a tissue of false statements throughout; and which exhibits your true character of monster. So far as it relates to myself, I consider altogether contemptible: Your obedient servant,
"N. TOWSON."

Gen. Towson proceeds to remark:

"The Commodore says, 'I informed you in my letter of the 23d, that I should with that close the correspondence.' The reader is requested to examine that letter and see whether it contains such information. Perhaps like the valiant commodore's resolution to challenge the lance of Perry, it may have 'evaporated'; it certainly is not in the letter now. The truth is, the construction he put on my letter of the 18th, admitted of but one course for a man of honor, who does not profess religious scruples in such matters; and that is the one he recommends to me. He knew this, but preferred the stale device often resorted to by men of weak nerves, to conceal their infirmity. My immediate reply convinced him I intended the correspondence should take a different course; he wished to be beforehand with me—but not having taken the preparatory step, by notifying me, he is reduced to the necessity of asserting that he had done so; maugre the fact. The Commodore evidently wishes to exchange propositions. The person entitled to receive the sealed note of a friend, might have advantages in the arrangements that would follow. I assure him it is not my intention to claim or receive any, on that account, believing it would be dishonorable to do so."

Then follow other comments, interspersed with official documents. At the close is the following editorial paragraph:

"We are requested by Gen. Towson to state that his lodgings are at the National Hotel, Broadway—and that he will remain in town until the U. S. ship Constitution shall have sailed."

Com. Elliott has sailed from New York in the Constitution, with a whole skin, and left Gen. Towson to gather satisfaction as he may, during his absence. Gen. Towson proposed to him, through his friend P. Macaulay, that a friend of each should decide which should challenge the other. Com. Elliott declined the proposition, but offered to consider the proposition itself a challenge. This was more than Mr. Macaulay was authorized to make.—Boston Aurora

Major Noah, in praising Miss Vos, says that "she has never had any opportunities of education, except in this west! The ignorance of the people of the east towards the west is truly amazing. A short time ago a highly respectable gentleman in N. York asked us, if there were any brick houses in Cincinnati. And now we have the Editor of the Star talking about persons having no advantage of education, 'except in the west!' The editor ought to have known, that in Cincinnati, we have better schools, than any in New-York; and in Ohio as good Colleges as any the east can boast of.—Cin. Whig.

From the Red River, La. Herald, August 1.

TEXAS.—Our readers will find several papers on the subject of the expected disturbances in Texas. The news which they contain we consider as highly important. It appears that Texas has entered her veto against the proceedings of the Ayuntamiento of Matamoros, which "illustrious" body has passed resolutions approving the conduct of Santa Anna, and requesting that, taking the supreme power into his own hands, he would "condescend to dictate," &c. such laws as to him will seem conducive to the general welfare. Several thousand troops have been sent to Texas, the Governor has been seized and imprisoned, and the citizens of that State seem disposed to consider themselves as a part of the Mexican Republic, only so long as the latter will adhere to the liberal principles which first gave her a rank among the nations. They are every where organizing themselves into military corps, and appear disposed to resist to the knife all attempts to render them subject to the rich-apostate, who now wields, in his single hand, the purse and the sword of the Mexican Confederacy. It is said to be the intention of Santa Anna to visit Texas shortly, in order to complete his work of destroying the State Government, and possibly in the hope of pleasing the people by a gracious display of his person. But the stout and independent men of Texas, are too averse to tyranny of any sort to be humbugged by a conduct like this. Let them therefore, take courage. A stout struggle, sanguinary as it may be, should not deter the lovers of freedom striking for "God and Liberty."

TEXAS.—Conversing, a few days since, with a friend who had spent some months in the territory of Texas, he informed us, that a very large proportion of the settlers are of the same description with the unhappy wretches who were slaughtered at Vicksburg. Most of them are Americans by birth, and many are refugees from justice. Numbers go ostentatiously armed, with pistols and dirks in their girdle. Gambling houses are innumerable. A number of murders were committed, while our informant was in Texas, but the perpetrators were never punished. The only capital punishment that took place, was, in one instance, for horse stealing; and the unfortunate culprit who "traversed the cart," in that case, happened unfortunately to be the only preacher in the colony.

Salem Gazette.

FROM PARA.—By the Baltimore, Capt. Backston at Salem from Para, we learn through the Boston Gazette that the long expected expedition from Para arrived at Para on the 22d June, with a new President for that Province, who having corresponded with the usurper Vinagre, the latter abdicated. In consequence, the legitimate President disembarked on the 25th, and was saluted by the English, French, and Portuguese vessels of war, and afterwards installed. On the day following Vinagre delivered up the forts, and the soldiers laid down their arms. Quiet is restored, and business resumed.

N. Y. Sun.

BERMUDA.—By the schooner Jane, arrived on Saturday, files of the Bermudian have been received to the 8th inst. inclusive. The paper of the last date remarks: "The conduct of the colored people in the last year has been highly satisfactory; and we trust that they will take care of the kind persons by whom their future actions will be governed."—N. Y. Paper.

THE POOR POET.—The New York Sunday News says that the prize of \$50 offered by Mr. Dinneford, for an address to be spoken at the opening of the Franklin Theatre, on the 1st of September ensuing, has been adjudged to a pauper inmate of the Almshouse!

Philadelphia.

"Jo. Smith, the Mormon prophet, has bought three mummies, and has discovered that they are the bodies of Joseph, the son of Jacob, and king Abimelech and his daughter. They are now carrying them about the country with which to gull poor human nature.

The sum of twenty thousand dollars has been made up in N. Orleans, as a reward to be paid for the delivery of Arthur Tappan, the celebrated agitator, upon the levees in that city.

Philadelphia.

A HEROINE.—The Baltimore Republican relates an instance of female devotion and heroism that would have reflected honor on the sternest Roman matron. While the infuriated populace was in its highest state of excitement it visited the house of Dr. Hinze, in Gay-street, for the purpose of razing it to the ground. The doctor had rendered himself obnoxious to the rioters by his active efforts to protect the property of his fellow-citizens, and was compelled to fly. But when the crowd appeared, his wife, who was alone in the house, addressed them, and asked if under such circumstances they would attack it. They told her to leave the house for they were determined to destroy it. She replied, she would not leave it, and if they were resolved to destroy it, she would stay and perish in the ruins! Struck by her courage and devotion, the crowd retired and the house was uninjured. Had the same spirit animated a few of the citizens, especially the Mayor and the police, Baltimore would have been saved from those horrible scenes which will paralyze her energies and stain her character.

Frederick Herald.

Edenton, (N. C.) Aug. 11.—For the last 12 or 15 hours a fearful storm has been upon us, and up to the hour of our going to press, it has abated but little in its fury. On Monday night, the clouds, which had worn a lowering aspect since Sunday, appeared to have concentrated for a general delugation; the wind blew a perfect hurricane from the north, and the rain fell as if it would completely saturate the earth. The destruction of human life and property by the storm on this eventful night must have been immense, and the next papers and arrivals will no doubt furnish heart-rending accounts.

DECREASE OF TURKISH FANATICISM.—I walked about Stambul to-day, and experienced much civility from the Turks, who took infinite trouble to answer all my enquiries. When I made them understand by signs that I wished to cross the Horn, many left their little stools and walked some distance to put me in the right course. How changed is their conduct in this respect from what it was at a very remote period, when a Christian hardly dared to be seen in the streets,—and when the Turk, for more sport, thought nothing of drawing

a pistol and shooting at any Frank whom he happened to observe looking out of his window,—and not only the foreign merchant, but even the consul, was obliged to have a guard of janissaries to attend him from his house to his office. At that time, too, the wealthy Christian, in passing through the streets of Stambul, was often stopped and compelled to sweep the muddy crossing; and even the dogs were allowed to worry him, without his daring to beat them off. Happily those days of fanatical intolerance are for ever passed; and the irresistible march of civilization, by gradually weakening his prejudices, has humanized even the intolerant and ferocious Mussulman.

Auldjo's Journal.

The safe return of Captain Back to Montreal, from the Arctic Expedition, has already been stated. The Montreal Herald has the following notice of the movements of this intrepid gentleman during his absence:

During the first winter the expedition had to endure great privations and sufferings, owing to the scarcity of food, and the severity of the weather. On the 25th of April, being exactly one year after he had left Lachine, and during a very heavy snow-storm, the despatch communicating Captain Ross's safe return was delivered to Captain Back. The primary object for which the journey was undertaken being thus happily filled by other agents, Captain Back made preparations for complying with the secondary part of his instructions—the examination of the coast between Point Turnagain and Ross's Pillars. Several boats were with the utmost activity built during the winter, but in the spring, finding that they had an insufficient supply of provisions, they could not take one with them. It was not until the month of July, 1834, that the expedition got to open water on the *Thérèse-de-la-déité*, or *Great Fish River*. Capt. Back, we believe, succeeded in determining that this river runs to the northward, and if we understand the purport of the scanty information which has reached us, it has its source on a height of land, about 150 to 200 miles from Fort Reliance, the winter establishment of the expedition at the eastern extremity of the Great Slave Lake.—Captain Back is the first European who has visited Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar seas. Its very existence was doubted by many geographers. It is said to be large, but dangerous of navigation—greatly impeded by ice; and having little but mounds of sand along its banks. It falls into the Polar Sea, at a point, as far as we can learn, that coincides very near to the place assigned to it by Captain Back and the Arctic committee in London, in their prospectus already referred to.

Farther than this, we know that the party of intrepid travellers had to encounter every obstacle to which polar navigation is liable, and we are led to believe that immense masses of ice, accompanied by uncommonly severe weather, finally arrested their progress.

How far the labors of the expedition will increase our knowledge of the line of coast, we are unable to say; but from what has been stated above, it is obvious that a new route has been opened to the Polar Sea, and that the large blank which formerly struck the eye, on surveying the map, will now, in a great measure, be filled up. Captain Back, will, we believe, have much interesting information to communicate, respecting his observations on the Aurora, the changes on the needle as he drew northward, &c. The extreme cold experienced, we learn, was 708 below zero.

The expedition returned to Fort Reliance, which place Captain Back left on the 20th March, 1835, and travelled on snow shoes to Fort Chipewyan. From this station he departed on the 28th May, and arrived at Lachine, as already mentioned, on the 5th inst.

Thus has terminated an expedition, undertaken from the most generous and lofty motives of which our nature is susceptible, pursued with the utmost ardor and zeal, and conducted in safety, through dangers and difficulties of no ordinary kind, with the most consummate wisdom.

Captain Back arrived at New York on Saturday last, and sailed for Liverpool on Monday in the ship North America. His anxiety to return to England obliged him to decline numerous civilities extended to him in Montreal, Albany and New-York.

Baltimore American, 18th Aug.

Sudden Deaths.—We learn verbally from Bel-Air, Harford county, Md. that ten or twelve persons after partaking heartily of *Crabs*, were taken suddenly ill with cholera morbus, and seven of the party expired in a few hours. We are surprised that any person should have been guilty of such imprudence, as crabs are generally considered an unwholesome food at this season, and more particularly of late years.—We would impress upon all, the propriety of being careful in their food, and use all means necessary to preserve health. The melancholy occurrence mentioned above should be a caution to others.

Chronicle.

MACKEREL.—Judging from the few and small fares of Mackerel which have thus far arrived, we apprehend that there will be a great scarcity of them this season, especially of Nos. 1 and 2. Some of our vessels have as yet done nothing. This falling off the last year is the more deplorable, as in consequence of the success of the Mackerel in former years, but a small number of our craft were sent Cod-fishing.

Gloucester Telegraph.

A caricature has lately been 'got up' in London on the Hygeion or Vegetable Pills. A poor wretch is represented as having taken a dozen for the cure of the tooth ache. But, lying in the wet all night, the vegetable pills have sprouted out in various parts of his body. A great gooseberry tree has taken root on his head; leeks, onions and carrots have shot from his finger ends; rickney beans are hanging down his back, and mustard and cress over the other parts of his body.

To Preserve the Tomato.—Press the ripe pulp through a hair sieve—spread it on plates or tins so that it may become quite dry; or it may be dried in a moderately heated oven.

A small piece of this dried pulp will flavour a Tureen of Soup.

LEGAL VERBOSITY.

Mr. Symons has just published a work, entitled 'The Mechanics of Law making'; the primary intention of which is to exemplify the gross defects in the verbal and formal parts of our laws. The obscurity of these laws arises from the verbiage in which their meaning is couched, and causes a large share of that ruinous litigation which is the bane of society. The following instance of legal verbiage we take to be the happiest parody of convancing phraseology we have met with:—"if a man would, according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying, 'I give you that orange' which one would think would be what is called in legal phraseology an absolute conveyance of all right and title thereon, the phrase would run thus:

"I give you all and singular my interest, right, claim and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise eat the same away, as fully and effectually as I, the said A. B. am entitled to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp or pips, any thing hereinbefore or hereinafter, or on any other deeds, instrument or instruments, of what nature or kind soever, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; with much more to the same effect." Such is the language of lawyers, and it is gravely held by the most learned men among them, that by omission of any of these words, the right to the said orange would not pass to the person for whom the same was intended.

The editor of the New-York Star, speaking of the late fire, says:

"The stores destroyed by the late fire in New-York, were supported by upwards of 100 granite pillars, not one of which is to be found—all crumbled into small pieces. This ought to be a warning to future builders: the firemen shun them as they would destruction."

Atrocious Act.—On Saturday last, as captain Peter Gray, of Craig township, was returning from camp meeting he was way laid—knocked from his horse, and had his head literally mashed, and is not expected to survive. For some time past he has lived on unfriendly terms with his neighbor Isaac Higgins, whom he suspected of having injured his property, &c. and for which he had him bound over to keep the peace.—Higgins, to be revenged, way laid him as above and then fled, and had not been overtaken when we last heard from his pursuers.—Weekly Messenger.

Punishing.—A journeyman printer in the city of Washington, replying to some remarks of General Green, about the late disturbances in that city, refers to a statement of the General's at a typographical anniversary dinner, in which he said all the reward he asks of posterity for his services, was a marble monument with the inscription, 'Here lies Duff Green! This would do him justice.' The printer says he would do himself more justice if he would place immediately under the editorial head of the Telegraph, that same inscription as a motto, 'Here lies Duff Green!' We do not very much, like the sentiment, as applied to a brother editor but the wit is good. Westchester Virginian.

GEN. HARRISON. Will any sincere wisher of defeat to Van Buren inform us, what benefit there is in giving a new start to this gentleman as a candidate for the Presidency? The Van Buren men here are circulating the idea that Harrison is likely to be a prominent candidate. We consider this another *rise de guerre* of that wily class of politicians—their rule is to divide and conquer! They have done their best to divide the friends of the administration, and they are now busy in another quarter. We caution all lovers of their country not to be caught in their toils."

So says the Nashville Tennessee Banner. The joke is too good to be lost. It is "the Van Buren men," it is, that are "circulating the idea that General Harrison is likely to be a prominent candidate?" Can't the Banner persuade its readers that it was "the Van Buren men" who held the meeting which nominated the General in the city of New-York—that it was "the Van Buren men" who gave him the dinner at Vincennes; that it was them, also, who escorted him from Cincinnati to this place, and gave him a dinner here and at New Albany? If the Banner can only make the *Whigs* believe all this, it will do Judge White an essential service. Only convince the Bankites that it is "the Van Buren men" who are endeavoring to make General Harrison a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and they will at once drop an aspirant whose claims clash with the Judge's, but who has no better chance of being elected.

Lou. Adv.

SHOEMAKING AT LYNN. This town has been famous in New England for this trade, from a period anterior to the American revolution. The ladies' shoes, particularly, with old fashioned high heels, which our grandmothers used to sport at the soirees of Gen. Washington, could then no where else be obtained but from Lynn. The trade has been constantly advancing and extending from the small constant shops, then occupied by single families, carrying on the business upon their own individual account, to the commencement of the present century, when large factories were built for the purpose. In 1810 one million shoes, it is estimated, were made here, valued at \$200,000.—about \$50,000 of this sum was paid for the labor of females. In 1832 the manufacture had increased to one million seven hundred thousand pair—giving employment to 3600 persons, amounting to one million of dollars. Of late years millions of the fancy shoes have been made there for exportation to South America. One-eighth of the shoes is made from goat skin morocco—three-eighths from various stuffs. The cloth shoes consume about 400,000 yards. The sole leather consumed is about 700,000 lbs. The galloon for binding 1,200,000 yards. The cotton for lining 80,000 yards—sewing thread, 1000 lbs. silk; and 5500 lbs. flax and cotton. We glean the above from the Newburyport Herald.

Eastern paper.

THE AERIAL SHIP.—We notice in a London paper a description of a vessel now constructing in that city for an aerial voyage to Paris. It is of an oblong shape, pointed at both ends, and it is supposed that if floated in the air, and the wind should be in the right direction, it would place itself in the direction of the current and move swiftly without oscillation. If the wind should be slightly contrary, the proprietors hope to direct it by two fan like wings or fins and a rudder like the tail fin of a fish. These are not attached to the balloon itself, but to the passenger car which swings beneath, and being made of net work is very light. If the wind should be much opposed to the proposed course, the navigators must come down to the earth and wait for a more favorable opportunity. The apparatus for descending consists in an air balloon within the gas balloon; when this is inflated by means of a simple condensing apparatus, its weight added to the ballast in the car will sink the balloon as near the ground as its navigators wish. The balloon itself is of a cotton fabric, so varnished as to be air tight. It will only support twenty persons, ten sailors and ten passengers, and this at a great expense of gas; and this with its uncertainty, [as it must wait for the wind] will make it rather an inconvenient method of travelling. It is perhaps a little more capable, of guidance than the common balloon, and certainly a little safer.

Boston Patriot.

UNION CANAL COMPANY.—During the week ending the 14th inst., the amount of Tolls received was 2,887 dollars 40 cents—former report 26,873 dollars 96 cents. The whole amount of receipts this season have been 99,561 dollars 35 cents.

The loss by the late fire at Newark, in which the county building including the jail, was burnt, is estimated at 30,000 dollars. The public records were rescued, and the prisoners secured.

Free Star.