

LAWRENCEBURGH,

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After a pleasant recess of some years from the toils, troubles, and anxieties, connected with the editorial management of a public Journal, the Editor again finds himself, unexpectedly thrown into the political arena at the head of the Indiana Palladium.—He finds himself transferred from the quietude of rural pursuits to the boisterous and troubled sea of politics—in a situation, where, though laurels may be won, they are seldom worn.

In resuming the duties of an Editor, he is fully aware of their magnitude and importance; and he enters upon their discharge, not without a lively apprehension that he will fail to perform the task, in a manner calculated to do credit to himself, or benefit the party in whose cause he may labor. He knows that he shall not be able to bring into the service of the public, talents and experience equal to their expectations and their deserts. Indeed, his avocations for the last four or five years have been such, as were but ill calculated to fit him for the duties of a public writer; and it may be considered by many (and justly so perhaps) that the handles of the plough and other implements of husbandry, in the use of which he has acquired some little proficiency, would better become him at this time, than the pen of the political essayist. We are, however, placed in a community, who are generous as well as just; and who well know how to appreciate these things; and he feels assured that whatever may be his imperfections, as a writer, they will regard them with an indulgent eye, and cover them all with the broad mantle of their charity.

It is now about eleven years since the present writer in conjunction with Mr. Cully, commenced the publication of this paper. During the last six years of which time (with the exception of the last five months) it has been under the able and efficient management of the latter. Under his direction it has acquired no little degree of popularity with the friends of the present administration, whose cause it has uniformly supported, with a zeal and fidelity seldom surpassed. The Somerset which it is now about to make in politics, will therefore be regarded with feelings of regret, by many of those who have long patronized it, and have accorded with it in sentiment; while the change will be hailed with pleasure by many more who have deprecated its political course, but at the same time generously contributed to its support. And we trust there are hundreds of others who will take an early opportunity of evincing their approbation by enrolling their names among the list of our patrons.

In reference to this change, though it may be unpleasant to the friends of the present administration, they should exercise more philosophy, than to indulge in any unnecessary regrets. They should reflect that this world is full of changes, and that every day's experience proves the mutability of all things. The heavens with all its glories must pass away, and this earth, now teeming with life and animation, again resolve itself into utter chaos. The noblest works of man, those towering and splendid monuments of his greatness and pride, which now seem imperishable will be touched by the corroding finger of Time, and anon crumble into dust. Our own happy form of government, now the glory of every American, and the admiration of all the civilized world, may ere long, fall in anarchy and ruin, and become a standing reproach to all the free nations of the earth. On the other hand we are daily witnessing changes for the better. Our country is rapidly changing from a wild state of nature, to a densely populated region, interspersed with highly cultivated farms, and beautified with cities, towns, canals and Rail Roads, &c. &c. Our citizens are daily changing from their rude and vulgar habits, to the refinement of civilized life. Even the politician, however much he may prate about the immutability of principle, has been known to change!—But why, amidst all these changes, should a public newspaper, the freest among the frail inventions of man, claim an exemption from these prevailing mutations? It should not be marvellous at all. And indeed gentle reader, we are not without hope, that even you, who have so long contributed to build up and sustain a system dangerous to the peace of our citizens, and the permanency of our free institutions, will soon change from the error of your ways, and nobly come to the aid of the people in rescuing the government from the hands of those who are using the public treasure of the nation for the promotion of their own unhallowed ambition—that you will aid in bringing it back to its former purity and simplicity, when party spirit shall be merged in the public good and the only test required of a man's fitness for office, shall be, his honesty, his capacity, and his unyielding devotion to the Constitution and laws of his country.

From the foregoing remarks, it may be justly inferred, that the writer of this article is neither a friend to the present administration, nor a supporter of the claims of Martin Van Buren, to the next Presidency. We were opposed to the present administration when it first came into power, and so few have been its redeeming virtues since, according to our political faith, that we have never been able to reconcile it to a strict sense of our duty to yield it our feeble support. To the pernicious counsels of Mr. Van Buren, is justly attributable much of the evils of the present administration, (else Madame Fane believes him) and judging from the fruits of the past, we have very little of good to hope from the future, should the star of his destiny continue in the ascendant. If elected, he stands pledged to carry out the principles and follow up the measures of President Jackson, among the most prominent of which, stands the doctrine of universal proscription, for opinion's sake, and indiscriminate distribution of public patronage among political favorites, without regard to merit; and a wanton and dictatorial exercise of the veto power. Such a man we can never consent to support, for the highest office in the gift of the people. But while we thus frankly avow our opposition to that distinguished individual, we promise to act towards him, and towards his political friends, for many of whom we entertain a high personal regard, with all becoming liberality. They shall always be entitled to, and receive, in common with our political friends, a fair and impartial hearing through the medium of our columns.

In looking around us for a suitable person to succeed the present incumbent of the Presidential chair,—one in whose political honesty and integrity the people can place implicit confidence—one who will regard the Constitution of our Union, as the sheet anchor of our national safety—one who will restore the government to its proper equilibrium, and in the exercise of Executive power, will be better calculated than any other man to reconcile conflicting interests, and pour oil upon the troubled waters of party strife—we are not at a loss to find such a man. We seek him not in the halls of the rich and great. He is not to be found among the proud aristocracy of the land, the titled heirs of nobility, surrounded by the pomp and pageantry of wealth, and public honors. No, but we find him as the Romans did their own beloved countryman, when they besought him a second time to resume the reins of government, and restore order and tranquility to the Roman Empire. As they found the good and unambitious Cincinnatus at the plough, so we find our own brave, generous, and patriotic HARRISON. We find him engaged in the humble but honorable pursuits of agriculture, on his farm at North Bend engaged with the cares, and blessed with the comforts of domestic life. Such a man cannot fail to enter into the feelings and interests of the common people, and on all oc-

casious will properly appreciate them. The election of Gen. Harrison will be better calculated to allay party strife than any other man now before the public; for the people have taken him up without regard to former party distinctions. Among his warmest advocates, we find many who have long stood enrolled with the friends and supporters of the present administration. The people, the great people, are rising in their strength, and in the most unequivocal manner are declaring their preference for the Sage of North Bend; and his name has been received in every part of the country with the most perfect enthusiasm. His popularity, says a Van Buren writer, has burst upon the country, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. Yes, and we may add that its reverberations will not cease till they are heard and felt in the remotest parts of the Union. They may now attempt to ridicule the idea of his sudden popularity if they choose, but let them rest assured that the day is not far distant when they will stand perfectly agast at its unparalleled strides. He is endeared to the people by a long life devoted to their services, not only in the field but in the councils of the nation, and his name need only be mentioned in connection with the high office to which he aspires, to find a favorable response in the bosom of every true American. It is true, his enemies have endeavored to cast reproach and contumely on his military fame; but every effort of the kind has but tended to exhibit his character in a favorable light. His name is engraven—too indelibly engraven in the warm affections of his countrymen, to be ever obliterated or sullied by the foul breath of Slander; and whatever they may say against the hero of Tippecanoe, the impartial verdict of his peers will always be—that he was great in arms, wise in council, and just and generous in the exercise of Executive power. Such a man the people will delight to honor.

OHIO.—The Legislature of this State will soon meet. Application will no doubt be again made by Indiana, for permission to pass through a portion of the county of Hamilton, with the White Water Canal. We trust the application will not be rejected. To reject it, would be unworthy the character of a noble State, and, we humbly conceive, that it would be contrary to her interest also. If we are not permitted to pass through that portion of Ohio, with the Canal, we can terminate it at Brookville, and a Rail Road, of a few miles, will unite Brookville to the Rail Road from Lawrenceburgh to Indianapolis, which is now in progress. If this be done, as it assuredly will be, unless Ohio permits us to pass through her border with the Canal, will not Cincinnati lose, almost entirely, and forever, the trade of the White Water country?

Is it not better that Ohio should permit us to pass through her border with the canal and then join it, by Turnpike or Rail Road at Harrison or Lawrenceburgh?

What would our Ohio friends say, if Kentucky should throw obstructions in the way of the contemplated Rail Road, from Cincinnati to Charleston?

While they desire Kentucky to permit and to aid in the construction through her limits of this Work, which will place Cincinnati, on the vantage ground of western cities, and perhaps turn much of the trade of Louisville and Maysville, into the bosom of an already too formidable rival, have they no fear that Kentucky will imitate the example of selfishness, which the Ohio Legislature, exhibited, last winter, in relation to the White Water canal?

We hope the Ohio Legislature will, at the earliest period of its session, grant to Indiana the favor she has asked, and thus not give to Kentucky, if she has any inclination to obstruct the contemplated Rail Road, the apology of her own bad example. A State as well as an individual, should remember when it denies a boon, that it may ere long, become its turn to ask one.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of our State will convene at Indianapolis on Monday next. There will no doubt be much important business blocked out for legislative action, during the ensuing session, among the most prominent of which will be a bill contemplating a general and extensive system of State internal improvement—a bill apportioning the senators and representatives in the State legislature—and the ad-valorem law of last session. We shall endeavor to keep pace with the current of events in that body so far as the limits of our paper will justify.

CONGRESS.—This body will also meet on Monday next. We look for a stormy session. Among the most exciting questions which will probably come before that body, will be the French question—whether it is consistent with the honor and interest of this nation, to make further explanations to the French government, in reference to the Message of President Jackson, which seems to have so wounded their exquisite sensibilities. It is no doubt the interest of the United States to maintain the most friendly relations with all the nations of the earth, and more particularly with that of the French; but if that friendship is to be purchased only at the sacrifice of American honor, the price will be infinitely too dear, and the American people will never consent to make the sacrifice. We hope to see Congress take such a review of the subject, as that, while it may prove conciliatory to the French, shall manifest no disposition on our part, to truckle to their pride.

The Palladium will be forwarded to the subscribers of the late Cincinnati Courier, by its late editor, who is now the publisher and proprietor of this paper, and he flatters himself with the hope that many, if not all of them, will be willing to receive it in lieu of that paper. Those who may decline receiving it, will please return the paper to the Post office, notifying the Post Master of the fact, who will confer a favor by sending them back to this office with as little delay as possible.

Our friends, who subscribed to our prospectus for the Indiana Courier, will receive the Palladium in its stead. Having purchased the Palladium Office, we have concluded to continue the paper under its old name. It has acquired a good standing under the auspices of Messrs. Culley & Cole, and we hope it will not deteriorate in our hands.

The Editor having to be absent during the session of the Legislature, will entrust the editorial management of the paper to competent hands, who will no doubt discharge the trust with fidelity and care. In the mean time we bespeak for the pro tem the indulgence of the public.

Measure for Measure.—In looking over the subscription books of the Palladium, we find that a great portion of the patrons of this paper with whom we are personally acquainted, were opposed to the politics of its late editors, notwithstanding which they have generously contributed to its support. Will the friends of the present administration whom we now find upon the list, manifest the same liberal feelings towards the present proprietor by continuing their support? Or will they adopt a more selfish and lib-

eral policy, by showing him the back of their hand, and saying, "we hold no fellowship with you?" Nay, we have better things to expect from them.

As the session of Congress and the State Legislature is about commencing, we hope to receive an accession to our subscription list. We know there are many—very many, who are abundantly able to take a newspaper, who who do not do it. But why say that many are able—all are able to take a newspaper, and is it not worth the small sum of two dollars per year? In this happy country, every man is a part of the government, and it is the duty, therefore, of every man, to inform himself of the course of public events and the conduct of the public servants. The man who reads no newspaper, must form his judgment of public affairs very much from the information of others, and is therefore liable to be deceived. We do not intend to urge it as the duty of all who may chance to read these lines, to take the Palladium, though of course, we should prefer that they would take this paper. There are many good papers in the country—one other, our readers know in this country—let each man take the paper he likes best, but let every man take some newspaper. We shall endeavor to make the Palladium as interesting as any other paper, and we hope our friends will use their exertions to extend its circulation. If such exertions were used, its patronage might easily be much increased.

LAWRENCEBURGH MARKET.

We understand from Maj. J. P. Dunn, that our Pork Merchants are offering the following prices for Pork.

Pork weighing less than 150 lbs.	\$4 00
weighing from 150 to 175 lbs.	4 25
weighing from 175 to 225 lbs.	4 50
weighing from 225 to 250 lbs.	4 75
weighing 250 lbs. or upwards.	5 00

Flour is selling at \$7 50 per Barrel.

The prices of all other produce of the country are, we believe proportionally high. In a late number of the Rushville Herald, we see the question incidentally mentioned, whether, if certain contemplated improvements shall divert a part of the trade of this portion of the State, from Cincinnati, a market could be found at Lawrenceburgh or Madison. It seems to us, no one could complain of present prices in the Lawrenceburgh Market, and our information leads us to believe, that the prices of all the produce of the country are, through the year, as high, if not higher in Lawrenceburgh than in Cincinnati. It is better, however, to have two markets in the vicinity of each other, than only one. The competition of the markets, will then keep prices fair and steady, and Lawrenceburgh is so near Cincinnati, that if fair prices are not offered here the holder of produce can easily take it to Cincinnati.

Col. Cameron.—For the benefit of your patrons and the public generally, will you please publish so much of the act of Congress, as relates to the postage of newspapers, and the penalties to Post Masters for overcharging of postage. Your compliance may correct abuses which no doubt daily transpire in that useful department.

In answer to the above, we state "that newspapers carried not over 100 miles or any distance within the State where they are mailed, are chargeable with a postage of one cent each—if carried over 100 miles and out of the State where they are mailed, they are chargeable with a postage of one and a half cents each.—See Act 1825—Sec. 30. The Post office Law also provides "that if any person employed in any Department of the Post office, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle or destroy any newspaper, or permit any other person to do the like, or shall open or permit any other to open any mail or packet of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed, such offender shall on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding \$50 for every such offence."

CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

The citizens of Charleston act with spirit, enthusiasm, and effect in whatever they undertake. They are now deeply engaged in an enterprise every way worthy of them, of the country, and of the age,—we mean that of effecting a communication by railroad from the Ohio to the southern Atlantic coast. At a late meeting, of which Gen. Hayne was chairman, a long and masterly report was adopted, in which the advantages of the enterprise are fully pointed out and the speedy and efficient co-operation of the people of South Carolina with those of other states interested in the scheme, earnestly solicited. They appointed a committee of correspondence with powers to make explanations and surveys, in conjunction with committees appointed from other states. They asked an appropriation of 5000 dollars from the common council to defray the expenses of the committee, which was immediately granted. The committee appointed consists of Messrs. Gen. Hayne, Gov. Hamilton, Edmonston, Colcock, Bennet, Boyce and Black.

The report, besides urging the commercial advantages of the interchange of the cotton and rice, and foreign commodities of the south, with the meat, and grain, and minerals, and manufactures of the vast west and north, points out the political advantages of vital importance, which will thus accrue to the country, by surmounting the barrier that has hitherto shut out the north and the south from an acquaintance with each other, but which being now overcome, will bring them into constant intercourse, remove the prejudices existing between slave and non-slaveholding states, and thus cultivating a feeling of social and moral sympathy, and of brotherly love that will cement together, by indissoluble ties, our happy union.

It is calculated that the annual amount of shipwrecks around the gulf of Florida, besides the detention of the voyage from New Orleans to Europe, as compared to Charleston, is half a million of dollars, which would more than pay the interest of the railroad.

A great portion of the road, if the route through Tennessee by the Muscle Shoals is taken (which is most probable) would be almost without any obstruction.

The committee in their report, say:

"From the mouth of the Tennessee river to Florence, just below the Muscle Shoals, where the steamboat navigation now terminates, the ascending voyage consumes from two to three days. From the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi to the mouth of the Tennessee, scarcely one. From Florence, a railroad of three hundred and forty miles, without having to encounter any interposing mountains, or cross any formidable streams, will reach Augusta. From Augusta, Savannah is distant one hundred and twenty;—Charleston one hundred and forty miles. Thus then, the products of the western country, whether descending the White river, or the mighty stream of the Missouri, whether floating along the current of the Mississippi, or its tributary branches, many of them noble rivers, and like the Illinois, flowing through territories of exuberant and inexhaustible fertility; whether descending along the Ohio itself, or any of its secondary waters, will only have to pause in their descending progress, turn against the current of the Tennessee for two or three days, and then in forty or sixty hours, according to the rate at which carriages shall be made to travel, may be placed in Augusta, on navigable water flowing into the Atlantic, or in another day, on continued railroads, may be delivered in Charleston or Savannah, in Atlantic ports, possessing every advantage that mercantile enterprise may require. Six days, therefore, of uninterrupted travelling, may take

produce from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi to the shores of the Atlantic; in five days, a return cargo may be delivered at the same point."

The advantages of this rail road, in time of war will be immense. Troops, and munitions of every kind could be sent down to the southern coast in a few days, with perfect certainty and security. The danger of servile insurrection will be greatly lessened, as the facilities for overwhelming and exterminating the whole race of blacks, in case of necessity, will be greatly increased. We see that the people of Columbia and of several others places in South Carolina are deeply engaged in seconding the efforts of the citizens of Charleston, and the people and authorities of Georgia will be no less animated on the subject. We have very little doubt that the work will go on, and be prosecuted to speedy and successful completion.

There are so many states interested in the scheme, that it must succeed. Among the states directly interested in its success are Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, northwestern Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and upper Mississippi; nearly half the population of the Union are thus urged by the strongest motives of interest to take hold of, and carry through this great enterprise.

From the New York Gazette.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Extract from Downingville Family Correspondence.

I found my "four year old" had already preceded me, and taken his accustomed stand in the stable yard, approaching which I heard the two distinguished individuals, Uncle Joshua and Seth, engaged in an animated conversation, involving subject of no less importance than the all-absorbing subject of "Executive Patronage." I instinctively stopped. Who knows, thought I, but I may get something from this unsolicited confab, that may not only fill a page in my journal, but turn as a guide to the Government itself; the source and fountain of patronage.

This is a Republican Government, thought I, in which public officers are public servants; and, as accords produce oaks, who knows but this identical event may lead equally to glorious results.

I felt reluctant to interrupt, by my presence, the dialogue, and contented myself by taking a position on the side of an old board fence, which projected itself between the barn and the shed, and, with the aid of sundry crutches, not only had the scene entirely before me, but heard distinctly the whole conversation.

The day being warm, both Uncle Joshua and Seth were in their shirt sleeves, each had a knife in his hand, "whittling"—the former a piece of shingle, and the latter a twig; and as they would approach any difficult part of argument, it was indicated by a greater care and nicety in chipping off the fragments. It was evident that the main object was to get an honest conclusion, which in these days is not always the case.

"I don't know," says Uncle Joshua, "that the notion of giving the spiles to the victors aint politically right, though, like many other things in nature, it don't always work right in practice."

"I don't know why it should not," answered the pedagogue, "for history tells us, from one end to tother, that was always the way, from Caesar to Stark."

"Well, well," rejoined Uncle Joshua, "that may be in war, but not in time of peace. Our folks should remember, that the nature of our country and its government, is to live in harmony together; and if we differ in opinion upon some things, so long as we obey the laws which we have made, and stick to the Union, which is beyond all law, and equal to gospel itself, then, I think every man has a right, according to his ability and his good character, to have as good a claim to patronage as his neighbor, although he may not have voted for the men in office. Now (says he) I made a trial of this to-day with my pigs. I shut up twenty on 'um, as fine shoats as you ever see, in one pen, and when I fed 'em, I threw the corn in on the cob right among 'em; they scrambled, and squealed, and knocked noses.—Some I see got a few bites more than others, but upon the hull, day in and day out, they all get a pretty fair share, and in laid down together arter eating, and all got along considerable well. Then I tried an experiment, and I run a partition fence right through the pen, and put 11 pigs on one side and 9 on tother; and when I come to feed 'em, I shelled corn outside the pen in sight, and then I threw the cobs in the pen of 9 pigs, and put the corn in the pen of 11 pigs—and then came trouble, and such a squealing you never heard in your born days; and do you know Seth, (says Uncle Joshua) if I had continued that practice one day longer, them 9 critters who only got the cobs, and who could see their neighbors gobble down the clear corn in tother pen, and not understanding the rights of a majority, would have had the audacity not only to squeal like all natur, but actually to root up the posts of the partition fence, and break up the hull part of my experiment. It won't do," continued Uncle Joshua, (making the shavings from his shingle fly off like the leaves from a tree in October), "it is agin natur."

Both suspended for a moment the process of whittling his twig, and there seemed a crisis in the argument—a silent pause—interrupted only by the twittering of the swallows retiring to their nestlings in the angle of the old timbers of the shed, and the cooing of the pigeons basking in the sunshine, on the roof of the old barn contiguous.

Uncle Joshua maintaining his silence, and waiting for a rejoinder, continued whittling his shingle till he had reduced it, as he had his argument, to a point, beyond which no remedy could apply, except to change ends; and being evidently a generous man, as well as a fair politician, was on the eve of doing so, and thus enable his friend Seth to avail himself of all the advantage the subject admitted, when a shrill voice from the front gate adjourned the meeting instantaneously—it was the voice of aunt Nabby herself, breathing authority and hospitality; "Joshua come to dinner, and bring the folks along with you."

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES, OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

TO those unskilled in naval affairs and nautical language, the history of naval battles is not always perfectly intelligible, and even to the skillful there is a degree of sameness in a succession of descriptions, which detracts from the interest which separately they would not be apt to excite; but traits of character are intelligible to all and as to man and his circumstances attending him. We have given a description and a biography of the hero of the battle: we append a few characteristic anecdotes.

A chain-shot having passed through the bulwark, struck the second Lieutenant of the Lawrence in the breast, knocked him down and lodged in his bosom; Perry, who was standing near him, flew to his assistance, raised him up, and seeing no marks of a wound told him he was not injured. "Very well, sir," said the Lieutenant coming to himself, "but this is my shot," and coolly put it in his pocket.

The character of lieutenant Yarnell, of the Lawrence, in the attitudes in which it has been presented to us, if it is not heroic it is something more. He seems to have considered the fighting of a battle, to be a piece of business, which has to be done, and must be done well. At the battle of Erie he had equipped himself in a common sailors dress. He had received one wound in the head, and another in the neck, each of which he had hastily bound up in a bandana handkerchief; his nose had likewise been pierced by a splinter of dimensions.

Disregarding, or perhaps unconscious of his wounds, or ghastly appearance, he came on deck to captain Perry, and informed him that all the officers of his division were killed. The captain thereupon ordered others in their places. In a short time Yarnell returned with a similar account, and a request for more officers. To this request Perry could only answer, "I have no more."

Two days after the battle, a couple of Indians were found concealed on board of the Detroit, where they had remained without eating during the time. Captain Perry being informed of it, ordered them to be brought on deck. As they had been stationed in the top as sharp-shooters, they expected no mercy; and had screwed their feelings and their countenances, to the point of suffering as became them, like Indians. Their surprise must be guessed at for their countenances indicated little, when Perry addressed them with mildness and kindly ordered them to be fed.

When Captain Perry was getting into the boat, in order to pass from Lawrence to the Niagara, his pilot who had been ordered on that perilous enterprise, jumped into the boat declaring that "he would stick by his commander to the last."

The fate of the engaging and handsome Lieutenant Brookes, of the marines was truly affecting. In the midst of the engagements his thigh was dreadfully shattered by a cannon ball, the force of which threw him to the opposite side of the deck. With the most piercing cries of agony he entreated Captain Perry to shoot him and put an end to his misery. A little mulatto boy belonging to Lieutenant Brookes, on seeing his master fall, burst into the most unappealing cries. Brookes was carried below, and gradually died away; requesting that his boy might be kindly taken care of.

Lieutenant Turner, commander of the brig Caladonia, resolved to bring this vessel into action, which required all its canvass, rather than let go the foresail which stood in his way; he fired through it; and in this manner procured for himself a share in the engagement.

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE WORLD.

A German paper says: In Spain there are 12 newspapers; in Portugal, 17; in Switzerland, 36; in Belgium, 92; in Denmark, 80; in Austria, 82; in Russia and Poland, 81; in Holland, 150;—in Great Britain, 211; in Prussia, 288; in the other German States, 335; in Australia, 9; in Arica, 12; in Asia, 2; and in America, 1,138; from which it will be seen that there are more than half as many newspapers published in America (with the exception of France, which the writer has left out, and well he may, for she has so completely muzzled the press, that there might as well be none, and cast a stain on her escutcheon which it will be difficult to wipe off), than there is in the whole world put together, and with not one-fortieth of the population. It is no wonder then that this country bears the reputation abroad of being not only the happiest but the freest nation of the earth, when the press, which we consider to be the "sentinel on the watch-tower," is left free, not only to guard us against all encroachments on our rights (if it acts up to its profession), but to diffuse information far and wide over the country, for wherever knowledge is there will freedom also be found.

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.

The following table may be useful for occasional references.

Battle of Concord, April 20, 1775.
Battle of Old Hampton, Virginia, where the Americans took five deck vessels, November, 1775.
Battle of Great Bridge, Va., December, 19, 1775.
Battle of Fort Lee, Nov. 19, 1775.
Battle of Trenton, where Washington and his army took 1,000 Hessians, December 26, 1776.
Battle of Princeton, Jan. 2, 1777.
Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.
Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.
Burgoyne's army taken near Saratago, Oct. 17, 1777.
Battle of the Red Banks, Oct. 22, 1777.
Battle of Monmouth, June 18, 1779.
Battle of Stony Point, July, 15, 1779.
Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1779.
Cornwallis and his army taken at York Town, Va. Oct. 1781.
Battle of Guilford, North Carolina, March, 1781.

MABION, Ala., Sept. 19.

MUREL'S ATTEMPTED RESCUE.

We have been shown a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of Tennessee, which states that a daring attempt had been made to liberate Murel from the State Penitentiary. The letter says that four or five hundred strangers, gradually, and seemingly without concert, appeared in Nashville, but that the influx was so great as to excite suspicion, and eventually public opinion settled down into the belief that they were confederates of that arch fiend, Murel, which suspicion was soon confirmed by an unsuccessful attempt at his liberation. The letter states that about four hundred were under arrest and undergoing trial for participation in the matter, and that a number had already been sentenced for various periods to the penitentiary.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A WIFE. An anecdote preserved by the historians of Britany, acquaints us with the character of the Princess, and the opinions of John, surnamed the Good and Wise, as to the qualifications of a wife. On requiring from his ambassadors, immediately after their return from Scotland, their opinion regarding the lady, he received for answer, that she was beautiful, elegantly formed, and in the bloom and vigor of health; but remarkably silent—not so much, as it appeared to them, from discretion, as from extreme simplicity. "Dear friends," said John the Good and Wise, "return speedily and bring her to me. She is the very woman I have been long in search of. By St. Nicholas! a wife seems to my mind sufficiently acute, if she can tell the difference between her husband's shirt and his shirt ruffle."

A few days since a Jonathan from the country who had taken lodgings at the American House Boston, was somewhat surprised when he came to the dinner table to see there was nothing on it. What will you have? asked the waiter. Jonathan stared at him, I don know. Would you like a bill of the five, Sir? Thank ye, I don't care if I do take a small piece!

A lady requested a friend to tell her what order of natural history man was usually assigned? He answered her philosophically, and desired her to give him woman's location. "Oh," replied she with a smile, "man embraces woman."

"May I be married, ma?" asked a pretty brunette of sixteen. "What do you want to be married for?" inquired her mother. "Why, ma, you know the children have never seen any body married; and I thought it might please 'em a little."