

THE PERIODICAL PRESS.  
AGRICULTURE GOING AHEAD.

It is pleasant in this age of political braying to observe the increase and liberal bearing of periodicals for the People, the whole people, and nothing but the People—diffusing that best of all knowledge which is connected with our every day duties, and those sentiments which, not cast in sectarian moulds, may interest every bosom.

Every man of common observation and reflection tells you he is sick of partisan periodicals. Yet as the moral world had been imperfect without the presence of the devil, may we not predicate the same of the intellectual and its fallen archangel the political press? Disgusting as its unmeasured drestches have been and are, they may yet, for want of better, (like your fashionable mineral poisons,) produce at least a partial benefit by rousing the public system to indignant action.

The depreciation of the political currency, bearing though it does the image and superscription of Cesar, is but one of the many signs of the passing away of brass. The still small voice which tyrants were accustomed to drown with their petty thunders, is now either resounding through middle air like the loud clear tones of the war trumpet, or, as in the heart of Europe, is heard under thrones and from dungeon to dungeon, like the premonitory murmurs of an earthquake. The voice of the people is heard, and will be obeyed.

The seeds of knowledge are everywhere producing a hundred fold their legitimate fruit—power, and the example of the oppressor will be sufficient to teach the remaining lesson, that union is strength. Think you the quarter of a million of British working men who recently petitioned their government for the reversal of a tyrannical sentence, would have tamely submitted to see that petition thrust back at the point of the pike, had one thrill of the electricity of union pervaded them? They will soon learn that tyrants never grant, but, like the dying miser, only yield what is wrested by a stronger power.

Among ourselves, it is delightful to trace the intellectual workings and reaction of popular power, as that must ever be its characteristic agitation to render it like the ocean, a living and incorruptible union. Demagogues have played so long with the chords of public passion, that they refuse to vibrate to their touch. A loftier note is struck, the head is appealed to, and henceforth a most gallant courtship is to be made to the faculty of common sense. Power is still worshipped; power resides with the many; the many are wide awake, and only waiting, like Sampson, for their hair to grow. Of course the interests of the many must be studied, and their wants satisfied. Hence the improving character of our periodical press. Honorable mention is made of the mechanic, and honorable men harangue, write, lecture, and dream for his benefit. For the farmer, special honor is forthcoming, for he numbers the majority—the sovereign majority and holds the destinies of his country and the independent plow in the same pair of hands. Cincinnatus is referred to as the standard and glory of agriculturalists. Left to choose between an imperial sceptre and the humble plow, he exhibited that native greatness which needs not the aid of borrowed splendor, by adopting the symbol of a power which declined not with the downfall of earth's haughtiest empire—the symbol which at last in a yet prouder land has supplanted the emblem of the divine right of tyrants. Thus what the Roman had but the privilege of accepting, the American has the sole right of giving. Cincinnatus resigned imperial dignity for the plow; the American Cincinnati are imperial at the plow. Let us but be true to ourselves, and the world will be true to us. Already is it fashionable—O very—for political, literary, and religious periodicals, in city as well as village, to bear on their mirrored wings a column or so of hints that there is such an animal in the world as a farmer, and that some of his concerns will bear to be talked of aloud even in polite society, though perhaps to the exclusion of some slang tirade against the honorable Mr. X, some unfledged effusion of the learned Master Y, or some charitable cut at the pious Brother Z. Even should it become a reproach to any of such periodicals that their apparent interest in the pursuits of the mechanic and farmer was the dictate of mere policy, still, as Paul rejoiced that the gospel was preached, (though by some then from other motives than good will to man,) I would rejoice at whatever tended to promote the cause of the working classes, especially agriculture, constituting as it does the first great interest of America, and the criterion of national independence and domestic happiness.—*Farmers Reporter.*

HOLT'S NEW-YORK HOTEL.

Mrs. Anne Royal, the Editor or *Editoress* (we don't know which,) of the Paul Fry, printed at Washington city, has lately made a visit to Philadelphia and New York, for the purpose of "setting things to rights," as Major Downing would say. We copy the following description of Holt's Hotel, from her paper of the 1st instant.

NEW YORK.

We reached this city ere day-light; and on our way to Holt's, called to see Maj. Noah, and Col. Webb, our old friends—too early, they were not in—told a paper, and proceeded to the celebrated Holt's Hotel, of which we had heard so much, and which has gone into operation since we were in New York. It is a great building of granite, neatly built; the figure is about square, and stands at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets. We went through all the rooms, and took a view from the top—from which the whole city, the shipping, the island, the forts, and the State of New Jersey, are all seen, and presents one of the grandest views in the world. Mr. Holt was to have handed us the number of rooms, and size of the house, but did not.

Besides the upper part of the building, or-tavern, there is a separate business carried on in the basement story, where tables set ready furnished the year round, and the lamps burn the night through; and the doors are always open; here is an ordinary for the poor travellers, or any one else, who has but small means. Another room is appropriated to cart-men—another to market people, and another to hack men; while the table cloths are as white as alabaster on all, and viands plenty, and savoury. Besides these, there is a relish room—all well lighted, and neatly dressed attendants; and hot coffee and tea at all hours.

The vicinity of the house to Brooklyn Ferry, which runs all night, is one of its greatest advantages. Upon the whole, it is supposed, including the tavern, to average from four to five hundred persons victualled per day!!! On the morning after our arrival, 410 persons had lodged there!

The whole is so regulated, that few hands are necessary; much of the labor is performed by steam, even to grinding of pepper! The engine is continually going, with but two hands, if we recollect, to attend it. But the great cisterns and hose, in case of fire, and the facility of giving the alarm in any part of the building, exceeds belief. The wooden furniture, &c., cost fifty thousand dollars! The bedding and furniture, table linen, &c., is the work of Mrs. Holt's own hands.

In addition to the parlors, dining, bed rooms, and eating rooms, there are two large private parlors, which, for splendor and size, surpasses any thing we have seen; but it would fill a book to give an accurate description; and yet, it is the cheapest, and most accommodating house in the city! Such a house was much needed in New York.

Mrs. Holt is, perhaps, the most extraordinary woman in the world; to her management and enterprise, principally, this property has been made. Nineteen years since, they were burnt out on Water street, and lost every cent's worth. Mrs. Holt having a few cents only in her pocket, she neither begged favors, nor desponded; by some means she procured a piece of coarse canvas which served her as both bed and covering, and upon the floor she slept the balance of that winter.

She is a large heavy woman, but her step is light and graceful—is still handsome, though she has several grandchildren; she is fair and round featured, with a most penetrating blue eye, and searching countenance. She has several handsome, accomplished, and healthy looking daughters; and the best of it is, she has brought them up to work—both useful and ornamental. Mr. Holt is one of your plain, easy, good natured, business men. Speaks low and seldom. He is connected by blood to the celebrated Judge Holt of England, and a relative of Col. A. B. Holt, (if we mistake not,) who drew the rich gold lot in Georgia. But if every Holt were a hundred Holt's, Mrs. H. would eclipse the whole.

EMIGRANTS TO AFRICA.

The ship *Ninus*, Capt. H. Parsons, sailed from Norfolk, on the 26th Oct., for Liberia, in Africa. She had on board 123 emigrants, 110 of whom were liberated by the late Dr. Hawes, of Rappahannock, Va. who also appropriated funds for their transportation.

With the approbation of the Parent Colonization Society, these go to found a new colony at Bassa Cove, about eighty miles distant from Monrovia, on the coast of that continent, whose nations are sitting in darkness, and in the regions of the shadow of death. They are sent to give them the light of Christian example, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life. This col-

ony is to be established on strictly Christian and temperance principles. These first emigrants to this new colony are nearly all members of the Baptist Church, and have in their number three preachers of their own color. Twenty of them can read and write; and a goodly portion of them have valuable trades, and not one is superannuated. All of them seem to be above the ordinary class for vigor and intelligence.

There are also on board the ship *Ninus* fourteen very valuable slaves, liberated by the truly benevolent Mrs. Ann R. Page, of Frederick county, Va. sister of Bishop Meade. They are sent to the old colony in order to join a number who are settled there, and who had been previously liberated and sent out by the Meade family. These are all provided for, having large stores of clothing, provisions, and tools, and every thing necessary to render them comfortable.

There is also on board of the same ship two white gentlemen and one lady, who go out as instructors. Upon the whole, there has no expedition gone to that country better equipped, and which has fairer prospects of success than the present.

LYCEUM SYSTEM.

The institution of lyceums established in our country, is already extended into every section of our Union, to every class of the community, and to every subject of useful knowledge. There is a National Lyceum, which is a body of delegates, and representatives, from all the states, holding its meetings in the city of New York, in the first week of May, annually, to consult upon the subject of common and universal education, and to adopt measures to promote it.

Fourteen or fifteen State Lyceums, are in successful operation, each acting as a Board of Education for the state where it is established, and co-operating with those of other states, in the cause of National Education. They generally hold semi-annual meetings.

Something more than one hundred County Lyceums, are in operation, many of which, by quarterly meetings, correspondence, and exchanges among the members, have given a new character to all the schools within their circuits, and have created many new modes and channels of communicating instruction, diffusing knowledge, and promoting benevolence.

Nearly two thousand Town, Village and Neighborhood Lyceums, at weekly meetings, are communicating and exchanging instruction and other kind offices, among their members. At these meetings of village and neighborhood lyceums, almost every subject of human knowledge, and every object of *christian benevolence*, have at different societies, received their attention and encouragement.

The old and the young, the rich and the poor, males and females, the farmer and mechanic, the clergyman, physician and lawyer, resort together to these common fountains of knowledge, those common fields for labor in good works—for *recieving and doing good*.

Numerous School Lyceums, are established and conducted by the pupils of schools of various grades, and with distinguished success, not merely for schools individually, but by a system of correspondence and exchanges, for the benefit of each other, and of general education. Perhaps the most useful department of this institution, are Family Lyceums, which almost necessarily arise from the general introduction of the system, and which operate more constantly and powerfully, though more silently, than schools, academies or colleges, rich from their nature, are limited to short period of life and a small portion of community.

BRITH CAROLINA.

A gentleman informs us that eight families of his acquaintance, in an adjoining county, are making active preparations to emigrate to the West. Poor Carolina dearly loved as you are by your sons, the strong ties of affection must yield to the apathy and inismangement which portend nothing but poverty and ruin."

The above paragraph is taken from the *Newbern Spectator* of the 17th instant. Is a source of regret that, at the moment when Carolina is putting forth her power to attain her former rank in the Confederacy, that any of her sons could forsake her, and seek a distant land. But this incident ought to remain as of an important lesson.

It is the rest of that policy which Virginia and North Carolina have too long pursued, and to the baneful character of rich both are awaking. Could we rally, by the magic wand of the enchant, the gallant sons and lovely daughters of Virginia and Carolina, who have gone from us to build up the young empires of the West—could they

appear before us with their long train of descendants, how forcibly would we be struck with that miserable policy which has banished such a goodly host from our land? But the past is beyond our power; and it becomes us to be stirring, lest another generation shall pass from our confines, and the people, unnerved and dispirited, relapse into that lethargy from which, after a long slumber, they have at length awakened.

[*Norfolk Beacon.*]

A GENEROUS ACT.—A gentleman at New Orleans, not remarkable for his liberality, had a tenant who had occupied a building of his for some years. During the recent pressure the tenant called upon his landlord, and said that he was unable then to pay his rent for the preceding month, and reminded him that he had punctually paid him his rent (\$24 per month) for seven years. The landlord was inexorable, and told him he must move, and gave him fifteen days to find a house. Before the fifteen days expired the tenant called and paid his rent—the landlord handed him a piece of paper, saying "there is your receipt." Upon the expiration of the fifteen days the tenant again called, and informed the landlord that he had obtained a house, and was moving. The landlord replied, "you are a fool, sir! you are a fool! go look at your receipt; you will find that it is in full for the rent for twelve months." The tenant had not examined it, went home in great surprise, and when he found it, to his still greater astonishment, it was a bill of sale of the whole property, worth at least fourteen thousand dollars!—*Natchez Courier.*

MURDER BY POISON.—The Jacksonville Mississippian of September 25th, contains an account of one of the most revolting murders by poison that we ever heard of. The crime was committed upon the plantation of a Mr. Briggs, of Beatty's Bluff. It appears from disclosures made by some of those implicated in the murder, that the wench who cooked for Mr. Briggs and his wife, procured the heads of a rattle snake and scorpion, and caused them to be steeped in the coffee which she served at her master and mistress's breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs shortly after breakfast, were taken very sick, from the effect of the coffee, which they ascertained had been poisoned. Mrs. B. swelled up, and died in a few hours; and the life of Mr. B. was considered in great danger at the time our informant (says the Mississippian) left that place; but we have not heard how it resulted. Two negro women and a negro man had been lodged in Benton jail charged with the crime.

SCRAPS.

A child ten years old was lately convicted in France, of the murder of a little girl, upon the testimony of a child six years old. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the house of correction.

CHILD KILLED BY RATS.—The coroner of Philadelphia was called, a few days since, to view the dead body of a black child, which, the mother deposed, she found dead in its bed—it's face nearly eaten off by rats.

The age of birds are greater than many imagine. A swan may live 200 years—goose 80—Peacock 26—the thievish crow 100—but the sweet nightingale only 13.

The number of passengers conveyed on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, during the year ending on the 30th September, was 94,344.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, who is a candidate for Congress from the Plymouth district, it is said will be elected without opposition.

A quarrel took place on Monday the 20th inst. at Pittsburgh, between a young man of the name of Cowan, and another by the name of Young, during which the latter was stabbed in a vital part, and died immediately.

The executive committee of the American Lyceum have extended until next May the time for receiving communications from competitors for the \$300 prize, offered for the best text book on physiology.

The London papers speak of a duel between a lawyer and a clergyman, in which the latter was wounded in the thigh. The cause of quarrel was an accidental exchange of coats, at a place of public resort.

Mr. John Adams, second son of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, died at Washington, on Thursday week. During the administration of his father, the deceased was his private Secretary. He studied law under the late Mr. Wirt, and possessed talents of high order.

Ridicule is said to be a Frenchwoman's pocket pistol; on the trigger of which she always has her fingers.

On the 6th of October, Louis Philippe of France, attained the age of 61 years, the greatest age ever attained by any member of his race and name.

The mean depth of the Pacific Ocean is supposed to be about four miles, that of the Atlantic only three.

Two gentlemen, each six feet five inches high, have recently been appointed high sheriffs of Cork.

CLERGY.—In Spain there is one to every 91 inhabitants; in Italy one to 200; France, one to 280; England, one to 250; Austria, one to 600.

A shoemaker named Burham, of Baltimore, committed suicide a few days since, under an apprehension that his family would ultimately be reduced to starvation.

Three prisoners confined in the New Orleans jail lately made an attempt to escape; two of them ran but were overtaken, the other leisurely walked off, and has not since been heard of.

When the cholera first appeared in this country, says the Baltimore American, the opinion was expressed by several experienced medical men that it would become a permanent disease in a mitigated form. There are indications now throughout the country that this opinion will be verified: the cholera is said to be more or less all over England, and in London is regarded as a regular disease.

INDIANA DEMOCRAT.

Published by MORRISON & BOLTON, Indianapolis.

The proprietors of the *INDIANA DEMOCRAT* tender their respects to the public, and again propose to publish a semi-weekly paper, during the ensuing session of the Legislature of Indiana, containing Reports of the proceedings of that body, in addition to the usual news of the day, and political and miscellaneous matter. Competent Reporters will be provided, and the joint exertions of the proprietors will be used to give an additional interest to the paper. To those wishing the perusal of the proceedings of our Legislature, an opportunity is now afforded, by a subscription to the *Democrat*. As our current expenses will be greatly increased, by the employment of Reporters and an additional number of workmen, we call on our fellow-citizens to sustain us in an enterprise which has heretofore been unprofitable to both the offices in this place. As the political character of the *Democrat* is well established, and Mr. Morrison, the original proprietor, is again permanently interested, the public will not be disappointed in bestowing their patronage.

TERMS.

The terms of the *Indiana Democrat*, are two dollars per volume, of 52 numbers, if paid in advance; two dollars and fifty cents in six months, or three dollars if payment if delayed until the close of a volume.

The price of the paper during the session of the Legislature, (*printed twice in each week*), will be one dollar in advance. For the weekly paper, during the session, fifty cents, in advance. A reasonable percentage will be allowed for obtaining subscribers.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA JOURNAL.  
Indianapolis, Nov. 7, 1834.

The Editors of the *INDIANA JOURNAL*, having made the necessary arrangements, propose, as usual, to issue their paper twice a week during the approaching session of the General Assembly. It will contain as accurate and impartial an account of the proceedings of the Legislature as is possible for us to give, together with such other intelligence, foreign and domestic, as may be deemed useful and interesting to the general reader.

This paper has been so long established, and its character so well known, that it is not deemed necessary to deal much in promises. We would merely say that we will pledge our most unremitting exertions to give interest to our columns, and the most careful attention in forwarding papers to subscribers. We shall gladly receive subscribers either for the session or by the year. Those desiring the paper during the session only will please to cause their names to be forwarded on or before the first day of the session, in order that they may get the numbers complete.

The terms of the paper to regular subscribers continues as usual, two DOLLARS for 52 Nos. in advance, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the term.

The price to session subscribers will be ONE DOLLAR. Several years experience has demonstrated to us that the paper cannot be afforded for a less sum without involving us in debt.

Members of the General Assembly are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as agents for us in receiving subscribers and money.