

Jockeys and breeders, in order to make their colts seem five years old when they are but four, pull out their last colt's teeth—but if all the colt's teeth are gone, and no tusks appear, you may be certain this trick has been played; and the artifice they use, is to heat the bars every day with a wooden mallet, in the place where the tusks are to appear, in order to seem hard, as if the tusks were just ready to cut.

When a horse is coming six years old, the two lower pincers fill up, and instead of the hole a fore-mentioned, show only a black spot. Between six and seven, the two middle teeth fill up in the same manner; and between seven and eight, the corner teeth do the like; after which it is said to be impossible to know certainly the age of the horse, he having no longer any mark in the month. You can indeed only have recourse to the tusks, and the situation of the teeth, of which I shall now speak.

For the tusks, you must with your finger feel the inside of them from the point quite to the gum. If the tusk be pointed flat, and has two little channels within side, you may be certain the horse is not old, and at the utmost only coming ten. Between eleven and twelve the two channels are reducing to one, which, after twelve, is quite gone, and the tusks are as round within, as they are without; you have no guide then but the situation of the teeth.—The longest teeth are not always a sign of the greatest age, but their hanging over, and pushing forward, as their meeting perpendicularly, is a certain token of youth.

Many persons, whilst they see certain fine holes in the middle of the teeth, imagine that such horses are but in their seventh year, with out regard to the situation the teeth take as they grow old.

When horses are young, their teeth meet perpendicularly, but grow longer and push forward with age, besides, the mouth of a young horse is very fleshy within the palate, and his lips are firm and hard; on the contrary, the inside of an old horse's mouth is lean both above and below, and seems to have only the skin up on the bones. The lips are soft and easy to turn up with the hand.

All horses are marked in the same manner, but some naturally and some artificially. The natural mark is called begue; and some ignorant persons imagine such horses are marked all their lives, because for many years they find a little hole, or a kink of void, in the middle of the separators and corner teeth; but when the tusks are grown round, as well within as without, and the teeth point forward, there is room to conjecture, in proportion as they advance from year to year, what the horse's age may be, without regarding the cavity above mentioned.

The artificial manner is made use of by dealers and Jockeys, who mark their horses, after the age being known, to make them appear only six or seven years old. They do it in this manner: they throw down the horse to have him more at command, and, with a steel graver, like what is used for ivory, hollow the middle teeth a little, and the corner ones somewhat more, then fill the holes with a little rosin, pitch, sulphur, or some grains of wheat, which they burn in with a bit of hot wire, made in proportion to the hole. This operation they repeat from time to time, till they give the hole a lasting black in imitation of nature; but in spite of all they can do, the hot iron makes a little yellowish circle round the holes, like what it would leave upon ivory; they have therefore another trick to prevent detection, which is to make the horse foam from time to time, after having rubbed his mouth, lips and gums, with salt, and crumbs of bread dried and powdered with salt. This foam hides the circle made by the iron.

Another thing they cannot do, is to counterfeite young tusks, it being out of their power to make those two crannies above mentioned, which are given by nature, with files they make them sharper or flatter, but they take away the shining natural enamel, so that one may always know, by these tusks, horses that are past even till they come to twelve or thirteen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MONTRÉAL, JUNE 13, 1832.

Messrs. C. Mills & Co New York

GENTLEMEN:

The intelligence this morning from Quebec is very alarming. The Cholera is raging on every part of that city. Some say that from Sunday morning to Monday night there were ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES OF CHOLERA and that nearly all had proved fatal. Our correspondent writes that up to Monday, 4 o'clock P.M., twenty five deaths had occurred in the Hospital alone, and that there was an entire suspension of all business.

Its effects on business here is not fully known, but it cannot but be very serious. Our health Officers will not allow the Cholera to exist here, although sudden deaths do occur in every part of the town of some unknown disease.

Yours, C. & J. E. MILLS.

The Reform Bill was defeated in the house of Lords on the 12th, by a majority of FORTY.—On the 13th, news of the result was received at Liverpool. Placards were immediately pasted around the streets, with the heading—

"DOWN WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS!"

It is said that the king refused to sign the papers for the new Peers whom Earl Grey wished to create to carry the bill. The Ministers

thereupon resigned, and a new Ministry was to be created, at the head of which the Duke of Wellington would be again placed.

FATE OF THE POLES.

WIAŁKA.—There are here 360 Polish prisoners of war, who have been tried by a Special Adjutant. Two Russian officers, formerly Adjutants of the Grand Duke Constantine, employ every means, and are prodigal of menaces and promises to induce them to enter the Russian service.

The officers of the celebrated 4th regiment of the line have been sent to Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia; their final destination is still unknown. At Bursk and Woronez there is a multitude of Polish Nobles, who have been made prisoners because they were declared suspected in 1826.

WASIL.—In this town there are 15 officers of the Volhynian insurrection who belonged to the corps of General Dwernicki. They are marching on foot to Tobolsk, in order to be incorporated as soldiers in the battalions of the garrison. They are in a state of the most dreadful misery, but they deplore their own fate less than that of their unfortunate country.

Forty youths of the academy of Wilna, the oldest only fifteen, are at Turkin. They are on their way to Siberia to labour in the mines. All those who are condemned to this kind of labor lose their names; they are only known by numbers.

DRACROW.—There are here a multitude of children of from 10 to 12 years of age, women with infants, and old men who are dragged to Siberia; a little further are detachments of 100 individuals. These are the unfortunate fugitive families, who, seeking a refuge in the woods of Volhynia, Lithuania, and Podolia, have fallen into the power of the Cossacks, and have been taken as prisoners of war. The barricaded houses, called ostsrogs, inclose victims of the revolt, of all ranks, all ages, and both sexes, and present a heart breaking spectacle.

KALUZA.—In the ostsrog of this town groans young Gathard, Bobanski, with his hands and feet loaded with chains. After having passed five years in this horrible prison, he is to be conveyed to Siberia, to labor in the mines for life.

LIZKOW.—One hundred fifty Lithuanian Nobles, in chains, have passed through here with their feet naked, proceeding to Siberia. Their sentences import that they are to be incorporated as soldiers in the regiments of the Caucasus, Orenburg, and Siberia. The two young Counts Pyskiewicz, almost children, present a heart breaking spectacle. At every step they fall, through the weight of their chains, and beg on the road for means to purchase lighter chains, which are refused to them by their keepers.

KRĘPLIA.—About 100 soldiers, prisoners part of them without arms, almost worn out by suffering and exhaustion, are dragged on to Siberia.

CHORBACIEWICZ.—Some detachments of from fifty to sixty soldiers in chains conveying to Siberia. They are of those who, reckoning on the amnesty granted by the Czar, and guaranteed by the King of Prussia, returned to Poland. Many of them were bathed in tears on seeing us; others endeavored to sink. Poland is not yet lost; "We hope still to return to our dear mother."

Beyond Chorbaciewicz, M. Warcynski, Marshal of Osmania (the town where the Kirghises assassinated 300 men, women, children, and old men, in a church,) has been brought into a station, under an escort of gendarmes with his feet and hands loaded with chains, and a ring of iron round his body, joined to another round his neck. His long beard fell on his chest. His hair was cut in the form of a cross; his clothes were half black and half white; he is condemned to compulsory labor for life.

BOBRIK.—Six hundred soldiers of the 4th regiment of the line, and officers, are condemned to labor in the fortresses. They are chained ten by ten to a long bar of iron. From this they are only released during the hours of labor. Zahn, a Lithuanian Noble, accused of having conspired to deliver up the fortress to the insurgents, awaits his sentence in prison. When he was arrested he had about him a list of the patriots, the greater part of which however, he succeeded in swallowing. The Sbirros, who arrested him, broke his teeth and tore open his mouth, but only succeeded in tearing from his throat a few fragments of paper.

Extract of a letter, letter dated Paris, March 30.—The Cholera Morbus has at last reached our Capital. It made its appearance on the 27, and has since made considerable progress; more than 200 up to this morning have been attacked with it, and in different quarters of the city, being confined to none. The following is a very pointed definition given of this terrible epidemic by one of the most celebrated physicians of France. "Those who are attacked, become cadaverous in a few moments; this word says more than all descriptions. It is a complete cessation of life, as if it were separated from the body by him who has the power of giving it—The whole frame becomes cold, the skin of a livid color, the blood no longer circulates, the heart ceases to beat, the eyes sink into the head, lose their transparency, and soon all has the appearance of a corpse of three days."

I yesterday had occasion to see a case, and to witness these deplorable effects.

We can state, on authority, that upwards of one hundred and twenty outrages have been of

therein as arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it, at once, as populous as the number appears, it does not amount to one half of the insurrectionary crimes actually committed during the above short period.—*Kilkenny (Ireland) Moderator.*

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—

That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.—

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into a compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected—whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing

therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it, at once, as populous as the number appears, it does not amount to one half of the insurrectionary crimes actually committed during the above short period.—*Kilkenny (Ireland) Moderator.*

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their friends.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every state of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts, by their legislature, to extend unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.

We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here.—We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexion and correspondence.—They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice, and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things, which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Indian Hostilities.

From the Vincennes Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The war in Illinois excites considerable attention; and that spot over which its ravages are extended, lies on both sides of Rock river, between Illinois lake, on Illinois river, in latitude 41° N. and the town of Galena, about 42° 50' N. The distance from Vincennes to the junction of Rock river with the Mississippi, is about 238 miles on a strait line; and not less than 390 miles on the route to be taken by a mounted company, starting from this place. The following questions

naturally arise out of this matter. What adequate cause can exist impelling these Indians on their own extermination? Why does Black Hawk excite a few 15 or 16 hundred Indians, to rouse the consuming ire of thirteen millions of freemen? Does he expect, in imitation of Tecumseh, to concentrate the energies of all surrounding tribes, and excite a simultaneous invasion? Does he expect foreign aid, in arms, ammunition, treasure, and advice? Will the war soon cease, and if not, what will be the consequence? I shall not attempt to answer all these questions, but merely present a few plain facts and obvious reflections in relation thereto.

Rock river is the scene of savage devastation, but it is not alone the scene of danger—Chicago is threatened by the Indians," says the last mail, and most unquestionably the borders of Illinois, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and parts of Louisiana, Indiana of Michigan, Territory, have a reckless, desponding spirit hovering around them. A few more days may bring intelligence of serious import, from Arkansas territory. For all those disaffected Indians who moved beyond the Mississippi, are in her immediate borders; and the herds of buffalo will afford them provisions, whilst the mountains and deserts will secure their retreat.

Not less than four hundred thousand Indians are within the limits of the United States and very