money to support himself decently, which he did—understanding that Mitchell was possessed of property in the West Indies.

Another witness was called whose testimony did not vary from the above any.

Mrs. Roberts sworn. She stated that Mitchell came to her husband and said that he had about one million of dollars buried near Key West; acquired during the war. Her husband was invited to join in fitting out a vessel to go after it. Each man was to pay down two hundred dollars as an outfit. Mitchell stated that five or six others had agreed to go. Her husband put down one hundred and twenty-five dollars. A day or two after, Mitchell came to the house and wanted more; said that one hundred and twenty-five dollars had been stolen from him; after some dispute he gave one hundred dollars: and then she subsequently, on the night of sailing, gave 35 more on Captain Blankman's promising to let his son return it. The son, however, returned and said that he had purchased large quantities of diamonds, for a vessel which he expected to own, to the amount of about one thousand dollars; Captain Blankman and some of his sons sailed in this schooner, called the Com. Perry. After some time the schooner repaired to Lewistown to refit, and Mrs. B. went down there. After this she knew no more of them, excepting letters received from her husband, Here the learned counsel hoped the letters would be produced. She stated also that in the cruise referred to the Com Perry had touched at Norfolk, whereupon some undefined charge made by Blankman and Mitchell, the whole crew had been sworn into prison.

Here the matter closed for yesterday; to-day, at four o'clock, the examination of witnesses and testimony will be resumed.

In the meantime, whatever the general impression may be, (for there is an opinion among the citizens upon the subject) every one will see the propriety and justice of not expressing their sentiments, or of forestaling or prejudicing the public mind, pro or con. Justice, and its administrators, will do all that is required, will protect the innocent & reward the guilty; if innocent, it is not for this or any other community to entertain unjust suspicion against an innocent man; if guilty, it is not for the citizens to administer law.

With respect to the course (the illegal course as termed in effect by Mr Brown) of his honor the Mayor, we believe, illegal as it may be, he will, under the circumstances, be sustained in it. Those circumstances are peculiar; they are of a kind, as was well remarked by the district attorney, such as has not caused such an excitement in this community for twenty years. They exist under peculiar aggravation, rendered doubly painful by the uncertainty which attends the fate of many of our most respectable citizens, including females. We conceive this (whether it should eventually prove a mistake or not) to be one of these extraordinary emergencies which sometimes occur in the affairs of men, calling for immediate and decisive action; & under these circumstances, the Mayor may be assured that he has but responded to the voice of the citizens in doing as he has, and that they will appreciate his motives.

Natural Soda Fountain.—The Rev. Mr. Spalding, missionary of the American board of foreign missions, to the Indians west of the Rocky mountains, in a letter from Fort Vancouvre, (extracts of which are published in the last number of the Missionary Herald,) mentions among other remarkable objects discovered on his journey, a natural soda fountain, which he and his party passed, three days journey from Fort Hall, that may be considered one of the wonders of the world. The fountain had several openings. "One of them, says Mr. Spaulding, is about 15 feet in diameter, with no discovered bottom. About 12 feet below the surface, are two large Globes, on either side of this opening, from which the effervescense seems to rise. However, a stone cast in, after a few minutes, throws the whole fountain into a violent agitation. Another of the openings, about 4 inches in diameter, is through an elevated rock from which water spouts at intervals of about forty seconds. The water, in its properties, is equal to any artificial fountain, and is constantly foaming and sparkling. Those who visit this fountain drink large quantities of the water with good effect to health. Perhaps when a rail road connects the waters of the Columbia with those of the Missouri, this fountain may be a source of great gain to the community that shall accomplish such a noble work, if they are before hand in securing it. For I am sure if visitors can go from the far east to see the Niagara Falls, they would not value a few days to visit the west and see the great Soda Fountain of the Rock, mountains."

In another place Mr. Spaulding thus describes a narrow escape from being lost in a quicksand: "A few days before our arrival at the rendezvous, myself and several others, with our animals, came well nigh being swallowed in the earth. I drove my wagon on what I supposed to be a white dry sand plain, with a few bunches of sedge. All at once I saw the whole surface agitated with a tremulous, quivering motion. I instantly cried to Mrs. Spaulding, riding some distance before, to stop and remain unmoved. At that moment both my horses went down nearly out of sight. Fortunately, the wagon did not. I turned to look for help, and saw one of Dr. Whiteman's packhorses go down, several others at the same time. Mrs. S's. horse was jerked back by Mr. Pitzpatrick without getting in. By the mercy of God; we all escaped with our animals unhurt. It was a bed of quicksand mire, crusted over by the extreme heat of the sun. We saw several places where it was evident that buffaloes had plunged in and disappeared, after struggling perhaps for hours."

THE PIRACY.—There seems to be some doubt in relation to the capture of the Susquehanna. The Baltimore American of the 27th ult. says:—*Lon. Advertiser.*

"There are not a few of our citizens—included among whom are most of our nautical men—who disbelieve the story of the piracy, and think the pilots must have labored under a mistake. We see that the same opinion is entertained to some extent in New York; the Journal of commerce thinks that the ship is quietly proceeding on her way to Europe."

From the New York papers we clip the following:

"Capt. Hamilton, of the ship Florida, at New York from Valparaiso, reports that on Monday night about 10 o'clock, when within eight miles of Barnegat light, he saw a low long black schooner. She appeared to have no port of destination, for she continued yawing about and hovering near him, until about midnight, when she stood in for the land, and he lost sight of her. About 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, he was spoken by the United States Brig Porpoise, to whose commander, Capt. Hamilton, he gave the above information, and the Porpoise went off in pursuit. The wind was very light from E. S. E."

"Capt. Curtis, of the schr. Atlas, arrived on Monday from Washington, N. C. informs us that on Saturday afternoon he passed near to an hermaphrodite brig, on board of which he could see a large number of men, who appeared to be dressed in sailors uniforms. He could also distinguish the officers by their coats. He remarked at the time, that she was probably either a Texan or Mexican national vessel. There was at the same time a large ship not far off, standing N. E. and the brig was steering towards her. This was about the time the Delaware pilots report the capture. The account of Capt. C. is calculated to allay anxiety, and to induce the belief that the strange vessel was not a pirate, but the craft of some community claiming to be a nation, and in pursuit of some specific object, or that the commander had a smart streak come over him, and thought to show his consequence. If the story of the pilots be true, it is strange that it has not been corroborated by some of the hundred vessels passing that thoroughfare."

The Philadelphia Herald of the 26th says: "From the tenor of the above we are tempted to indulge a hope that the reported capture of the Susquehannah may prove to be unfounded after all, more especially when we recollect that the capture was said to have taken place near the Light vessel, from those on board of which, had they witnessed any such transaction, we should surely have had authentic or confirmatory information ere this."

The mystery which hang over this transaction will not in all probability be cleared up until the pirate be taken, or intelligence shall be received of the arrival of the Susquehanna at her port of destination.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 26th ult. states that regular files of the Houston Telegraph had been received to the 4th. The Texan Congress assembled on the 20th Sept. S. H. Everett was chosen president protem. of the Senate, and Mr. Howe speaker of the House of Representatives. The health of Texas was good. The Telegraph says:

"Gen. Wharton informs us that Bustamente continues to threaten Texas with an invasion. He has made a loan of five millions of dollars from the priests and is now collecting forces high up on the Rio Grande. Texans will be prepared for them whenever they may show their cowardly faces on the east bank of the river. In the meantime we shall take our turn at threatening, and we assure Bustamente that before six weeks shall have elapsed, the fleet of Texas will be again on his coast and extend its ravages from the Brassos Santiago, to the extremity of Yucatan: and further, if no overture of peace shall have been made before April next, the army of Texas will display its victorious banner west of the Rio Grande, and when once its conquering march shall have commenced, when the star of Texas shall have become the guide of the Pioneers of America, no power of Bustamente, or of Mexico shall avail, but that glorious march shall be onward, and onward, till the roar of the Texian rifles, shall mingle in unison with the thunders of the Pacific."

We learn that Texas had formed treaties with five Indian tribes, and that the Lipans and Tonkewas had assembled at Live Oak to treat with the Government. The Telegraph remarks: "thus have we the cheering prospect of a lasting peace with seven of those hostile tribes, whose tomahawks have spread continual alarm throughout our northern and western borders, from the commencement of our revolution." Overtures of peace had been made to Texas by four other tribes; the Amadarcoes, the Fronies, Keachies and Caddoes.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29.

The state of the money market still continues flat, stale and unprofitable.

Many persons are expressing surprise, while political knaves, who well know the cause of such inactivity, are using the circumstances, and distorting it for party purposes.

We have only to look back and review the past, to wonder, not that there is so little activity in monetary transactions, but that there is any activity at all.

All measures looking after such a revolution as has taken place among us, must have palpably a prospective advantage. They can only furnish the basis of better things; the structure must be raised by slow degrees, and will take an inconsiderable time in erecting.

What is important is, that we have the basis. This is not all, but it is much: and if we do not expect immediate beneficial results, but look forward through the vista of maturing time to the goal of our desires, all will be well.

We are now saddled with a heavy debt. In almost every business department heavy liabilities trammel our operations. Being prostrated and fettered and fettered with entanglements, mere time will be consumed, than otherwise, in stepping out.

His motions, it must be remembered, who rises from a sick bed are for a time feeble, although his return to perhaps a more than former healthful state, is certain. This is our condition. Let us not, then, misjudge the sluggishness of our market; it is, and will be for a time, the inevitable consequence of past events.—*Herald.*

TREASURY NOTES.—We are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has obtained engraved blanks of the Treasury notes authorized by law, and they are now issuing in proper cases for disbursement and in exchange for specie.

We understand that the present emission bears an interest of two per cent., and is chiefly in notes of fifty and one hundred dollars each. It will probably be most convenient to the public to issue them at first in these denominations, and of a low rate of interhst, as by this means they may be used as a medium for distant remittances; instead of being laid aside for investments, as would undoubtedly be the case if the rate of interest upon them was fixed at or near the maximum allowed by law.

We have seen a specimen of them. The devices are appropriate, and we consider them finely engraved, and particularly well guarded against counterfeiting.—*Globe.*

From the Evening Visiter.

CALUMNY.

BY MRS. P. W. BALL.

This is a worn theme, and alas! for the cause, that it is so common a one. Once, when roused by the knell of departed virtue, we poured out the heart sickening sense of wrong and injustice done to a beloved friend, in the strong language of rebuke and scorn to those who doomed an angel to a weary pilgrimage on earth. Again we feel impelled to take up the pen to paint this dark crime in its appropriate colors.

It is in vain to assert that innocence is proof against its attacks. As well assert that infancy could breathe unhurt, the deadly atmosphere that surrounds the fabled Upas. In fact the guileless and unguarded are its surest victims, as the lily first bends its stately head to the storm, and while its pure white petals lay soiled & torn in the dust, less delicate plants live unharmed.

Man is of a sterner texture than woman.—Mental and physical differences both exist to mark the sexes. Man, under the influence of ingenuous [illegible] of misapprehension, [illegible] and it rarely [illegible] the voice of truth does not disperse the illusory mists that slander sheds over his name, and like the sun he emerges from a cloud, brighter and more conspicuous for the temporary obscurity. *He* can herald his own entrance into the temple of justice, and demand reparation at the hands of his fellow men. Custom gives him the privilege of challenging his accuser, and the mean assassin of his fame may be dragged to light, and no shame, no dishonor, result from the temporary collision with infamy.

But woman—helpless woman—helpless as infancy and more sensitive than manhood—leaning with fond tenacity on man for protection and defence—shrinking from the near contact of vice, [illegible] by the conventional forms of society to remain quiescent under aspersion, too weak to be her own advocate, and too sensitive to stand the gaze of the vulgar multitude, her doom is silence and sufferance; and while the blighting mildew is settling over her name and her hopes, an early grave is her only refuge.

Oh! woe for such a fate, and scorn and infamy for the cold blooded atrocity that thus dooms her its victim.

There is much radical wrong in the education of woman. Her good and loving heart, that would not prompt her only to acts of kindness and beneficence, is early sophisticated. She is early taught to prefer the rules of art to the dictates of nature—the conventional forms of society to the natural promptings of her own pure mind. She feels her weakness and need of protection and she yields too deep a deference to that world's opinion, whom she feels herself unfitted by nature to encounter and struggle with successfully. Some erratic star, perhaps, has shot from her own sphere and been lost in chaos, and she dreads a similar destiny; and thus generation after generation, he- walk the same limited round, bound down by the fetters of custom that man's ignorance of her capabilities has wound around her, the mere slave of a set of dogmas.

Man with the tyranny of ownership, looks on and pronounces her destiny just and proper.

But it is not so. I would have woman all that is good, and all that is virtuous; but I would have her truer to nature—I would strengthen and soften the chain that binds her to man—I would teach her that generosity is not incompatible with prudence, nor justice with virtue. She who permits an unjust accusation against one of her own sex to be pronounced in her presence, is too weak to be aware of her own influence on society, and too much the victim of artificial teachings, to be aware of her own value or that of her dearest prerogative.

Woman cannot be—never is vile, without the pale of man's influence. True, she sinks to deeper depths: but is not proof of her possessing the sensibilities that would elevate, in a holy cause, that thus, at his promptings, sinks her below humanity?

Women should remember this, and mercy, not judgment should influence their feelings towards each other, when they know that even their destiny takes its coloring from the caprice of the other sex.

But how shall we describe *Men* who are the traducers of woman? Men whose infancy was cherished into youth by a tender mother; men whose first tottering steps were led by a fond sister's hand. He grows up, he learns vice; he forgets the pure lessons of maternal love, or perhaps she was uneducated, and had only the instincts of a mother for her offspring; (for I hardly think the son of an enlightened mother could so forget:) he indulges passions and propensities that would brand a woman with infamy, unscathed by censure, and his feelings take the coarse tone of his daily associations. He hears those whom the world applaud for success, and its imputed concomitants, deride female goodness, and gradually imbibed the same debased sentiments. To him, woman is a mere creature of convenience, created to supply his domestic wants, and soothe his bed of pain,

Let such a man with such imbibed modes of thinking, meet with a woman of sense and cultivated understanding, and he looks on her suspiciously—he believes her some anomaly in nature. He listens to her free expressions of thought, which boundless as eternity, career through the universe "from nature up to nature's God," and he cannot understand her. He finds her mind uncontrolled by prejudice, bursting the shackles of ignorance his jealousy had bound around her, and searching for truth in its hidden depths, and in the broad latitude of nature's language, holding communion with the human heart, and directly he infers that a corresponding latttude of morals is its inference. He judges from his own corrupt heart, and he *misjudges* her. He conceives that vice has tainted her soul, as if it and knowledge were synonymous, and he makes her the subject of remark. From that hour she is doomed. Woman's reputation is too fragile a thing to bear the slightest breath of slander, and the moment it becomes the theme of a rude jest it dies.—Like the sensitive plant, it shrinks from the mere contact of calumny. She is condemned because she is misunderstood.

True, she may live on—but oh! how robbed is life of its guerdon. Yes! she may drag on cheerless days, and solitary nights; and pride may steel her heart and her tears within their deep fountains, in the presence of men; and conscious rectitude may elevate her brow and her bearing in the presence of women, but who may tell the anguish of solitude to the proud heart stricken victim? None—none dare enter the recesses of her bosom & lay it bare to observation. Silent sufferance is her only alternative. How much of good how much that might have elevated and improved the condition of her own sex and mankind in general, is thus rendered useless to the world, and how many highminded women reduced to cyphers for fear of the world's misinterpretation!

Her hand becomes paralysed; her spirit is degraded—an incubus is induced over her mind; she feels herself a mark of sarcasm and impertinence; she shuns society; and her heart, her true, warm and womanly heart, dies within her, and she gradually sinks, the victim of heartless, cold, deliberate calumny.

The extent to which Animal Magnetism has engaged public attention at the North seems to us truly farcical. Grave discussions are had, and the most preposterous stories believed about the supernatural powers conferred by this wonder-working process. As for ourselves, so far are we believers in the difference between omniscence and the limited capabilities of created beings, that we find great difficulty in being made to understand how by any process the latter can be converted into the former. Were it not treating the matter with more seriousness than it deserves, we should attach the charge of impiousness to the belief that poor human nature by the application of magnetism or any thing else can be endowed with faculties belonging to the Almighty alone. It is by follies such as that of which we speak that free thinking, or in other words infidelity, is cherished, and the weak minded are led into the mazes of error and doubt as to the existence of that Being by whom all things were made that are made.—*Balt. American.*

Bakers superior Cocoa a nutritious beverage for the sick, for sale by
PARKER & MALOTT.

THE MONITOR.

SALEM::::::::::::::::INDIANA;

THURSDAY, NOV. 9. 1837.

An intended insurrection amongst the slaves at Alexandria, in Louisiana, was fortunately discovered, in the course of last month, which probably prevented the scenes of South Hampton from being acted over again. The plan of the insurgents appears to have been to devastate Alexandria, then Natchitochez, & then to turn their steps to New-Orleans. 9 of the ring leaders were hung on the 10th 12th ult., and thirty others taken and imprisoned. The discovery of such insurrectionary movements, will do more towards preparing the minds of the people of the slave states for the abolition of slavery than all the tracts, pamphlets and papers which have ever been published by the Anti Slavery societies.

The Rev: Mr. Wardsworth will preach at the Court-house in this place on Sunday the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock.

The emigration to Texas is considerable at this time, from every section of the United States. The present suspension of busenes in the north, south and west is said to encourage this disposition to emigrate to Texas. Every well wisher to the prosperity of his country, ought to give his aid in removing a state of things, which is driving many of our substantial mechanics, and young men of enterprize, from their native homes, to a distant and unsettled land.

The first issue of Treasury notes, we learn, are to bear an interest of two per cent. which it is hoped will prevent their falling under par, while at the same time, the interest allowed will not be sufficient to cause capitalists to make investments in them. We sincerely wish that the good effects upon trade, and the other financial concerns of the country, expected by the friends of the administration, may be more than realized. The present paralysis in the business of the country, should be removed, if possible by reasonable means.

The Rev E. Patrick, and William Fraley have been stationed upon the Salem Circuit, by the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which closed its session on the first inst, for the ensuing year.

The following article from our correspondent, Mr. J. is his *third* essay; we are under some obligations to give it a place in our paper of to-day, yet, really, we do not think it merits the space it occupies; much less any farther notice from us.

In your paper of the 2d instant, you commented, with your *usual force* and *perspicuity*, upon my production, as you are pleased to call it; but I cannot see that you have arrived at any point, worthy of notice from me. All that I can gather from your editorial, is a tacit acknowledgement that I was correct in my assertions as to the amount held by the banks, at the period to which *I referred*. But you have in your lugubrious style, harped upon what banks consist of; and as it is not worthy of notice, I shall say nothing about it at present. You are mistaken if you suppose I am either an "office holder" or "aspirant," as I am neither. I shall, so soon as I have time, accept of your offer to continue my correspondence. J.

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst by Peter Cauble, Esq. Mr. WM. FERRISER, to MISS ELIZABETH COLGLAZIER, both of this county.

—By the same on the 25th of October last, MR. SOLOMON KING, to MISS MARY ANN BARNET both of Washington county.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undesigned will expose to public sale, on the 1st day of December, next, at the late residence of Edward Norris dec., late of Washington County Ia all the personal property of the said dec. consisting in part of the following articles to wit; houses, cattle, hogs, sheep, a sett of Black Smith's tools, wagon, & Kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a quantity of Groceries. A credit of twelve month will be given on all sums over three dollars, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security, before the property is removed. Sums of three dollars under the cash will be required in hand.

MARY NORRIS, *Adm'x*

November 31 1837. 25-3t