thera lound y of their bie branon tras not, by some hundred thousand acres, run off as high up the Chattaboochy as, by the articles of treaty, it should have been. To the evidence adduced by the agent Col. Wales, in confirmation of this opinion, we are able to addsomething of our own. While raversing that country as one of the engineers in the service of the state. in 1826, we were personally assured by its people that the true dividing line, ranning westward between the Creeks and Cherokees was considerably North of our rout, which was direct from Gates ferry in Gwinnett county, to the Missionary stand on the Etowah; which latter place, according to an observation taken, en passant, is in latitude 33 deg. 28 minutes. Our informants expressed considerable disappointment and rejoicing, that they, who conceived themselves within Creek limits, had been set off to the Cherokees. They had feit much inquietude from an apprehension that their nation, the Creeks, would ere Irag be compelled to relinquish all thair lan's to Georgia, in which evant they must needs abandon their dwellings and their home: but were gestified to leave that they had, in the issue been left in the quiet possession of both, far within the Cherokee Nation. Statesman and Pat

YEW ECHOTA: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1829.

The progress of emigration is but slow At the present rate, it will be a great while bother the Cherokee Nation is removed,-And if the prices now paid for improvements is continued throughout, it will cost the United States millions of dollars, It will be a dear emigration. The subject is greating an increased interest among our citizens--meetings are held in various pla-ers, and decided and unanimous opinion is gisen that it is not to the interest of the Cherokees to remove to the western wilderness. A mbeting, it appears, was held at Tarkey Town, the result of which the reader will see in our present number .-Another washeld, a few days ago, at the house of William Hicks, Esq. An address was drawn in Cherokee, which was published in our last. It is signed by a committee of seventeen persons, viz: three from Hightower, two from Pine Log. one from Oostahnahlee, one from Chutoogedah, two from Dire-town, three from Springtown and two from Oougillogy. We hope it will not be said, that these meetings are oc casioned by improper interference of the Chiefs-the Chiefs have had nothing to do with them.

The frivalwas claim a tranced by Georgia to a part of our Country shows, too manifestiv, the nature of her bgasted rights, and the inconsistency of her proceedings. It appears from the summary of the evidence collected by Col. Wal-, to prove that the real boundary line between the Cherokees and Creeks was as far north as the High Tower river, that that evidence originates from the Indiane, & is all hearsay, which would be of little avail in a court of law. The al litional testimony furnished by the editor of the Stats & Pat. (which see in a preceding column) is also of the same kind-he heard Indians say so and so. Now what says the law of Georgia? "No Indian or descendant of Indians, residing within the Creek or Cherolice Nation of Indians, shall be a comprent witness, or a party to any suit, to which a white man is a party," Will it be contended that the exidence in question was given previous to the passage of the law? The Indians then were once capable of telling the truth if they are not now. Or are the words of the Indian manufactured into truth after passing the mouth of the whiteman in the form of a deposition? It appears that Indians' testimony will be received when it is considered to the advantage of the State, even when the law dealares such testimony unavailing in a court of justice. How shall we account for such inconsistencies? We stated in our last, that previous to the establishment of the present boundary in* between the Creeks and Cherokees, there was no other which was considered a line by either party. We believe this to the strictly correct. We will, however, assert further, that the Cherokees had a better right to the country south of said line than the Greeks north of it-and it is not at all unlikely, that if the Cherokees were as powerful as the State of Georgia. & were governed be similar principles, they would now he attempting to wrest the courtics of Carrol and Coweta from their neightors, Why? Because many of our citigens believe, and no don'it can testify to that effect, that the Gregis is council a are at this time moving in, and some

1514, did agree that the soundary should commence at Vann's Store on the waters of Ocamulgee, It was the intention of the Cherokees at that Council to agree with the Creeks on their boundary, which was then unsettied, and the following, which we copy from a printed document, was commitied to writing as expressing the agreement made by the parties.

THE UNDERSIGNED, head men, chiefs and warrios of the Cherokee & Creek nations, availing themselves of the present happy occasion, of the United States giving peace and boundaries to the Creek nation; and having had an amicable interview, at which the subject of their boundaries has been in the most friendly manner discussed, have unanimously agreed, that the following described line shall forever hereafter be acknowledged, by the parties respectively, to be their permanent boundary line, viz:

Beginning at a point where Vam's store formerly stood, on the waters of the Ockmulgee river, this point being well known to the parties respective ly; and from thence continued to the Coosa river, crossing the same at the place where the present military road crosses the said river, and drawn from thence in a straight line, & crossing a fork of the Black-warrior river a little below the old town burnt by General Coffee; and in the same direction continued until it shall intersect the Chickasaw lands: thence leading to the Flat rock, or old comer boundary, this being known to the Cherokees by the appellation of the long leafed pine: for this point, viz: Flat rock, or old corner boundary. reference is had to the convention made and concluded at Washington City, het ween the United States and the Cherokees, on the 7th day of January 1806.

The parties respectively request Major General Andrew Jackson to present a certified copy of the above arrangement to their Father, the Pre-

sident of the United States. Done in the council house at Fort Jackson, the 9th day of August, 1814:

The above was, however, merely a verbal agreement, for it appears that the formality of a treaty was not concluded, this having been deferred at the request of the principal Cuteds, and by the advice of Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson. But an instrument was drawn, expressing the sentiments of the Cherokees and Creeks on the subject, which we request the reader to peruse attentivel. No intimation is given that either the Ch-rokees or Creeks knew of any boundary line then existing.

Be it known and remembered. That the Cherokee and Creek chiefs assembled at Fort Jackson; the first with a view to agree with the latter on a boundary line dividing the lands of the two natious: That, on proposition being made by the first to make a definitive settlement, of the bou said lauds, the second replied, that they had no objection at some time to settle their boundary with the first: that in the present distressed state of their nation they could not enter into the business with that consideration and deliberation which the subject required; but that until this could be done they had no objections to the Cherokees settling themselves down on lands which they might deem to be clearly within their proper bounda-ries, and that it is their desire to live in amity with the Cherokees, and would ever consider them as their good friends and neichbors, .. and would render them all the friendly

Port Jackson, on the 9th day of August) of them have already moved and are | ment, or I would rather say of those of f on this subject; and to all whear it may in possession of those places. Some of the emigrated party are now lying at Gunter's Londing waiting for a tide. It appears that the preceding of this people will be the cause of consider-able confusion between the Cherokees and the whites. Our citizeus, I believe, would wish to take possession of these improvements, if it were not for their white neighbors, who think they have a greater right to them.

> We are obliged to JULA for his communication. Our limits will not allow us to insert but a short extract of it.

"The Indian is obliged to look up to the white man for protection. This protection the white man has sole muy promised to the Indian, in their great Councils. The white man is bound to keep the Indian in his arms. to shelter him from all dangers; and the time has come when this promise must be put to the test. It is not for me to say in what way it will be disposed. All that we can do is to place our confidence in our elder brother--if his promise is violated we must then be subject to his future proceedings, for power is in his hands If he says to us, you must move west of the Mississippi, we will then, perhaps. le obliged to move, but it will not be congenial to our feelings-for the ed by a few savage nations of Indians

If the white man wishes to civilize the Indians, why does he send them to the west? Would a removal them to the west?" thither be civilization? No. I would rather be inclined to think that it would be placing them in a more savage, destitute and deplorable con-The Indians from time imme dition. morial were savages, and knew nothing about civilization, until they min gled with the whites-all that the In dians know, they have derived from their white brethren. Why is it that an attempt is made to drive them into darkness again? The cause is, avaricious disposition. The posses-sions of the Indians are quite small, and their members are but insight-cant, but they donest with as be driven like a great herd of Antelopes."

FROM OUR CORLESPONDINT. WASHINGTON CITY,) 8th Feb. 1829.

I transmit you by this mail a Document printed for the use of Congress, containing a correspondence between Col. Thos. L. M Kgnney and Col. Montgomery on the subject of the late plan of emigration. It unveils some important points, to which we have hitherto been kept in darkness, and perhaps may not be uninteresting to your readers in the Nation. You will perceive that Ca Rogers was a confidential agent of the Secretary of War's, sent out to open our eyes, and to "explain to us the kind of soil, climate, and the prospects that awaited us in the West." Col. M Kenney in his letter to the agent, informing him of this confidential plenipotentiary appointment, &c. says, "much, if not all his success will depend upon the keeping of the object of his visit a SECRET, you will by no means make it known." A secret agent then with an empty Captain's commission by way of recommendation, whose success depended upon secret management and intrigue! He that hoth business with us of either a private or public nature, let him be open, candid and upright in his actions; if he assumes a mysterious character, he becomes at once contemptible, even to the poorer class. Captain Rogers is a man well known in this country, and would I could say advantageously known as a man of integrity and reputation, since a confidential minister to our nation. Explanations, when manufactured by men to subserve private interest, are not likely to ef-fect mu h with people who are better able to make their own calculations as to their probable happiness in a change of life; and who need not, at this time, great inducements, or zealous efforts of secret agents to win them over to the enjoyment of true comfort, when offered. Many of the Indian tribes in the North West, yet in a state of heathenish state of ignorince and degredation, are led implicitly by their agents; if this has been the case with the Cherokees, I am appy to say it is far from being so now. The means adopted in the afing to the character of the Gevern-

its officers, who, after selecting an agent of their choice, and sending him to the nation, enjoining secrecy, that he might not be known as an agent uld, after he had introduced himself, by improper conduct, into a difficulty, say he was an officer of the Government, and as such should be protected.

Col. M Kenney says that it would be a great object for the emigrants to ascend as high up the Arkansas as possible, and recommended that flat bonts should be built in place of keeled boats on that account. Now did you ever hear of a man before that would prefer a flat to a keeled boat to navigate up stream, or that would prefer a tin to a brass kettle in which to beil a buffaloe's head? He also says that it is with the chiefs of the Southern Indians, a fixed purpose, by threats and otherwise, to keep their people from emigrating. The remedy is "the presence of an armed force!!" Can the Cherokees be included in this paragraph? I presume they are, as they are often blended with other Tribes to their injury in the public reports. The writer is certainly very ignorant of our condition, or, like the great nabob (M.) cares too little for rhetoric. At stated periods the Chiefs are created by the people, and if they are displeased at them, and but will it, they can turn them out, and reduce them to the ranks of common citizens. For what reasons, then, should the Chiefs be tyramical, or the people be afraid of their Chiefs. How much better would it have been, if the presence of this military force had been recommended as a remedy for removing intruders from our lands.

You will also perceive that the Honorable Secretary entertains an opinion that a greater portion of the poorer Indians are disposed to emigrate." This opinion 1 presume is founded upon Col. M'Kenney's report of the Cherokees (without ever seeing them,) after his visit to the Greeks. It is not to be proven by the fruits of his confidential agent's labors. I am informed that most of those who have encolled are white men and half breeds, under the prom-use of getting large sums for their improvements. The poorer class of people are not so soon led into a spec-ulation of this kind. Although the agent has been guarded against an unnecessary waste of a cent of the public money, I cannot but believe that every cent that has been, or may be expended under the treaty of the Arkansas Cherokees, to induce our removal, is an unnecessary waste of the public money, that might have been applied to much better uses. Sup pose one half of the Indians residit within the limits of Georgia were to emigrate, and paid for their improvements; would this give to the United States a title to the land? No: If there were but 500 citizens left in the country, the title would yet be with them, and the United States must enter into a treaty before their title can be legally extinguished. 9th February.

oncern, that a treaty of boundary was several years ago concluded by said parties, Gen. McIntosh being com-missioner on the part of the Creeks, and that a copy of it is deposited in the War Department at Washington -- that the Indian Spring treaty of McIntosh, which cost him his life, is annulted and made void by the subsequent treaty of Washington between the United States and Creeks, and in that treaty the boundary line between the Creeks and the Cherokees is distinctly acknowledged in writing, and that the United States' surveyors followed the line from Buzzard Roost on the Chattahoochy river towards the Mouth of Wills Creek on the Coosa River, to the Forty five mile point on said line as provided for hy the Treaty of Washington. For further particulars I request these claimants to be undeceived by the Hon. M Pherson Berrien Senator of Georgia, and Mr. Cohb, who were representing the State of Georgia at the ratification of said treaty.

JOHN RIDGE.

COOSA RIVER, IN TURKEY TOWNS

TO THE CHEROKEE PUBLIC,

The undersigned, in behalf of a towns meeting, composed of the Citizens of Turkey town, take the liberty of addressing you through the public Journal of our Nation, on the subject of emigration to the west, to which the United States have called their attention. The view we take of this measure, and the sentiments we will take occasion to expr-sa, will be simple and plain, founded on truth as handed down to us by our ancestors. Limited in knowledge and possessing but a small share of experience, our spology in this attempt is in the interest we feel in every thing that concerns the well being of our Nation. Our an-estors settled in this place at a period not now in our recollection. Here was sacred ground, and en this spot the Council fire blazed with lustre, and here were the dwellings and seats of Kings and our beloved Chiefs!-We speak of days when we lived in the hunter's state, and when our feet were swift in the track of game

Concel Washington, after baving smoked the pipe of peace with our Chiefs, sent us word to discontinue the pursuit of vagrant habits, and adont those more substantial, and become cultivators of the soil. His successors pursued, in regard to us, the same policy, and sent to us the same Talk from time to time--that as game was precarious and liable to destruction, the bosom of the earth afforded means of subsistence, both infinite and inexhaustible. But time was not allowed us to experience the blessings of putting this recommendation to practice by interested wicked men, who lived near to us, and who esteemed us a nuisance, because the Great Spirit had placed our habitations in a desirable Country, and be-cause they themselves had crossed the Big Water (the Ocean) and had become our neighbors. The bitter cup of adversity was filled to us on every side, by our enemies. Our safety was often endangered by intrigue and misrepresentation of our character to the General Government; and it was not mental or natural disability that opposed itself to our ad-advancement in civilization, but the obstacles placed in our wayto reach it. The Indians were represented as incapable of learning the arts of civil-ized life, and at the same time, treated in the most uncivil manner. They were savagely revengeful, because they had the spirit to resent the mur-der of their friends & relations. They were rogues and thieves, because, not knowing the method of legal processes. to obtain justice, and if they did, theiroath decreed to be non-availing, they retaliated in the same way. They were drunkards. because intoxicating liquors were introduced among them. They were disinclined to the study of books, because some few superficially educated under bad instruction had betrayed their countrymen and had set bad examples. They were stubbern, because they loved the land that had been endeared to them as an inheritance of their fathers. This flood of inconsistency raged with violence over the heads of our Chiefs & swept with its waves, from under their feet, the earth, for which they had struggled for ages past. In this way our terri-tory diminished, and our inheritance. was circumscribed to its present. bounds

offices within their power. Done at Fort Jackson, the 9th day of August, 1814.

The above contains the voluntary and friendly arrangement entered into hetween the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation of Indians, and the Chiefs of the Creek nation, requested to be committed to writing and attested by us Agreeably thereto, the same is committed to writing, and attested by us.

ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Com'ng BENJAMIN HAWKINS. Agent of I. A. RETURN J. MEIGS, Agent for the Cherokees. August 9th 1814.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed to the Editor, dated,

JAFFREVVILLE C. N. Jan, 29, 1829. I write to inform you. that those of this place, who have emigrated for the Arkansas Country have sold their stocks and improvements to citizens of the United States These who have hought their blaces

I had the honor of seeing the celebrated Indian Chief Red Jacket, who arrived in the City yesterday. The object of his visit I have not

learned. I am sorry to say that he was already intoxicated when I saw him. I believe he has been accompanied by two or three other Indians.

RIDGE'S FERRY, 7 Feb. 22, 1829.

Mr. BOUDINOTT, SIR-William B. Wofford of Geor-

gia, I am informed, has started a claim in the legislature of Georgia to a part of our territory, from Sowanny town, on the Chatahoochy river, to the Six's on the Hightower, and down the river to its intersection with the western charter line of Georgia, embracing all, or nearly all the District of Hightower; and on his motion, Gov. Forsythe is instructed to obtain proofs of the validity of this claim, under the treaty of the Indian Springs, con-cluded with Gen. M'Intesh of the Creek Nation, who ceded the whole of the Creek lands in the chartered limits of Georgia. I am also informed that affidavits or depositions are taken from citizens of Georgia and the frontier, to corroborate the claim. as having in their recollection, a treaty concluded by the Cherokees with the Creeks, by which the former surrenderedthe lands embraced by the aforementioned claim.

Be it known, therefore, to said Wofford, who is grossly ignorant of treaty stipulations, and to deponents

Dur Chiefs displayed wonderful forbearance in these trials, and maintrined the faith of treaties, with the United States, whose Chief Magis-trate also exercised the spirit of pa-ternal affection, and adhered to his engagements as pledged to us by trea-With caution have we passed the strong shoals of opposition, and its mingled crueities, to the light of civilization. The sun has arisen in our moral horizon and is fast advancing to its meridian. We hail it with joy! Although a part of our Nation have detached themselves from us, to follow the chase in the western wilds and we are invited to retrograde to savageism, with strong talks and in ducements, as bribes, our appetite for our present enjoyments is too strong to selliquish them, because we have tasted their sweets and are content

We have noticed the ancient ground of complaint, founded on the ignorance of our ancestors and their fondness for the chase, and for the purposes of agriculture as having in possession too much land for their numbers. What is the language of objection at this time? The case is reversed, and we are now assaulted, with menades of expulsion, because we have mespectedly become civilized, and because we have formed and organized a con-stitutional government. It is too much for us now to be hounst, and virtuous, and industrious, because then are we capable of aspiring to the rank of Christians and Politicians, which rea dars our attachment to the soil more strong; and therefore more difficult to defraud us of the possession. Disappointment inflicts on the mind of the av arictous white man, the mortification o delay, or the probability of the intend ed victim's escape from the snales taid for its destruction. It remains for us in this situation of the question, to act as free agents in choosing for ourselves to walk in the straight for wird path of the impartial recommendations of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, as most congenial to our feelings and knowledge of the means calculated to promote our happiness. We hereby individually The our faces to the rising sun, and turn our backs to its setting. As our an estors revered the sepaichral monum mis of the noble dead, we cherish the sacred spots of their repose, as they lie under hillocks of clay, that cover them from our sight.

If the Country, to which we are directed to go, is desirable and well watered, why is it so long a wilderness and a waste, and uninhabiled by respectable white people, whose enterprise, ere this, would have m duced them to monopolize it from the poor and unfortunate of their fellow citizens, as they have bitherto done? From correct information; we ha formed a had opinion of the western country beyond the Massissippit. But it report was favorable to the fertility of the soil, if the running streams were as transparent as erystal, and silver fish about led in their element in profation, we should still adhere to the purpose of spending the remnant of our lives on the soil that gave is birth, and rendered dear from the avarishment we receive from its bosom. We take the liberty of acknowledging for obligations to Muson Runan his attendinge at our meeting, an ! for an eloquent speech, suitably to the occasion, which he delivered at our request. MONEY HUNTER, his & mark. TAR-KA-RA-KRE, his x mark. SCATTERED, his x mark. KUNG-WAS-SOO-LAS-REE, bis x mk. KILLER, his mark. RICHD. RATLIFF, jr. his x mark. CRYING SNAKE, his & mark. Resummerrion, his & mark. Fut. oven his z mark. Tunvovek, his z mark. JOHN RIDGE, Sec.y pro. tem.

lividual to keep clear of siming in one; which all of our subscribers should olivary commercial transaction --Who can buy, or sell, or parter, and not sin? What seller, alm st does not extoi the article he would sell above its real value? What buyer, almost, does not depreciate the article he would buy? "It is mought, it is mought, saith the buyer, but when he is gone away, then he beasteth." But I,' says one, never pretend that my godds ale · And L. worth more than they are." says another, 'never undertake to beat down an article below what really think it worth.' Perhaps their neigh-bors believe these assertions; and if so, they are very probably true; and if they are true, these are two men, who deserve more than an ordinary share of praise. But let 'us not stop here. If we would be free from sin in our transactions, we must look at our emotions when these transactions are past. And who does not rejoice when he has obtained what is called

"the best end of the bargain?" 'And is it wrong,' exclaims my reader, (if I am so happy as to have readers,) 'is it wrong to be glad of a good wargain I think you will find if hard to prove that point.'

It may be difficult, my friend, to prove it to you, but, if you had a litthe loss sellishness in your composition, I should be willing to undertake the task.

"I am not willing to allow that I am selfish neither."

Well, then, if you are not selfish, you love your neighbor as yourself.

No. I do not mean that I am quite equal to that. You will not often find a man, who loves his neighbor as himself."

Perhaps nearly as often as you will find one who buys & seils without sinning that set us see the proof that it is

wrong to be giad of a good bargain.' By a good bargain you mean one,

in which you have got more value from your neighbor, than he has received in ceturn?

'Les; but not that I got it by unfair means:

Welt, I told you I could convince you, if you were less selfish.

I do not think I am uncommonly selfis .

Neither do I maintain that rejoicing in what you call a good bargain is nu-commonly sollal. Sur is very common in this world. 1 only maintain that it is wrong.

Well, let us see your reasons .-Perhaps I am not too selfish to be convinced.

You shall have them. Every man is bound to love his neighbor as himsell. If he does not, he sins. But if he does, then, in making a trade with his neighbor, he will as much desi e that his neighbor should have a good bargain, as muself. And if this were the case, he would only wish that th exchange mode might be equal, and would neither desire the test end of the bargun, nor rejoice in it is obtained. if ne sizes rejoice mit, he is seltish in that juy, unjust in his desires. "Ali such rejorcing is evil." This, reader, is my whole argument. If it convinces, well. If not, I can say no more. But, if this point is granted. I will proceed a little farther. It is hardly possible that he, who will de-sire to have the advantage of his neigh-bor in a bargain, or rejutee in it if obtained, will not use wrong means to ootanili, According to the desires of the heart will the conduct be. He that is onjust in his wishes is likely to be unjust in his dealings. He may indeed and excuses for his means to obtain what he calls a good bargain, as no does for the desire which prompts them Aperhaps public opinion may jus-tity him; but let him remember that he is accountable to hun, who has given the law of equal love to our neighbors as ourselves. Any attempt whatever to obtain, in trading more than an equivale it for what is given, is injustice. How few then are just! "As a mil sticketh fast between the joining of the stones, so does sin stick close between buying and selling." But, reader, let you and me endeavor to buy and sell without sin.

have a hand in comprising, and watch should contain suitable proportions of matter adopted to the taste of every one. It would be as spacious as heav-en's canopy; and we would be willing to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca in order to get a peep at it. Litchfield Post.

SUMMARY.

Conjugal Affection .- Mrs. Maria Reed of Bullato, N. Y. offers a reward in the newspapers of three while fish and a turkey' for the apprelicnsion and return of her inconstant husband, John L. Reed, who has run away with one Mary Thomson, a lady of doubtful character belonging to Buffalo.

Vering accinent----and Printer's Leg-islation extraodinary!----On Saturny ast, after working off the outward form of this paper, and washing the same preparatory for distribution, on raising at from the trough, 4 columns of the matter in the first page, comprising a part of the Speech or Gov. Van Baren, tunibled with a crash into pr, --mingling in one coolased mass the different subjects of which it is composed. What a sight was here. Our columns tumble into a massive neap- wreck of matter" and a crash of type? In committee of the whole, the matter was referred to our deril as a distributing committee, as in such cases made and provided; who, grinning horrible, entered on the duties of his officer On Monday he reported progress, & wished for leave to set again, which was granted .- Weedsport Ada

Or President .- A number of spirited victuallers of our city, on horse back, dressed in appropriate costume, preed by a cavalcade of butchers, carts decorated with flags, banners, ribbons and ever greens, para led through our principal streets this forenoon, with the slaughtered Ox President and the meat of several other fine cattle. It will all be exhibited for sale in Centre market to-morrow morning: a fine dis-play it will make. About three hanlred weight of the prime pieces of the President is already sold, we are informed, at one dollar a pound. He weighed upwards of four thousand pounds before he was slaughtered --- Ecening Post.

The words "pay the printer," can be so arranged as to read two thousand ways; and yet some subscribers devise more than 2000 ways not to pay the printer.

Power of Conscience .- A curious instance of the power of conscience occurred a few days ago, in this city. The proprietor of a fancy store re-ceived, through the Post Office, a letter, inclusing a small trunket, which the writer stated had been embezzled during the inspection of some articies of jewelry. A sum of money e-quivalent to its value, was also inclosed. The chirography and style of the writing indicated the person to be a female .- Journal of Com The debt of the city New York a-mounts to \$613,771. The receipts of the treasury, during the year 1528, were \$1,108,307-expenditures, \$1,-outs 672 098.677. A Boston gentleman, who resided 23 years in Spain, informs that he never knew of an accidental fire there in all that time, and only one supposed to be incendiary fire. One public house in London receives,

can, did not cest one fourth in his keep- 1 0, AD R.2 BA DARCAN DOP 20.4 DEmy, finat out of your weater nearer, to Days star AP OLET D.L. Antesta hap eared toliows would do, with a fear out stapar, sthat De. star frame like a 74.

December 27th says .- Nine coaches since, under au escort of thirty soldiers; and although they traveiled in company, each containing live or six passengers, well armed, they were all roubed, and lost, together, about \$12,000. Among them was Signed Garcia.' The rascals, after completing their search, compelled him to sing several songs."

Six Manufacturing Companies were incorporated by the North Carolina Legislature, at the late session, viz: one in Fayetteville; one in Kockingham, Richmond county; one in Kaudolph county; one in Luges omb county; and one for the Manufacture of fron in Chatkam county.

The Police of London consists of 437 constables, 468 watchmen, 63 patreles, & 34 beadies. The expense, exclusive of constables, is nearly \$180,000 per annum.

A correspondent of the Boston Palladium informs, that an instance has lately occurred in that city of a person a being completely cured of swollen limbs, and a propensity to the dropsy, by daily laying the legs in cold water. Before this application, the patient's limbs had enlarged so as to burst the skin, attended with an effution. The affliction had been caused by the sedentary business of the suffer-Cr.

Foul Play .- A young man lately dining at a hotel in Connecticut, un-dertook to dissect a fowl; but being unsuccessful, resigned the job to an elder personage, with an apology for having attacked a biped some 20 or 30 years older than himself. Fair Play.-The Legislature of

Ohio are contriving to compel the bachelors to perform some sort of duty towards posterity, by taxing them for the support of schools. A bill for this purpose has passed the Senate, and will probably become a law.

Mr. Samuel Liverpool, of Boyage Town, Me. says that the simple process of tying a weasel skin around the neck is a sovereign remedy for the distressing disorder of Asthma.

It is thought about 80,000 slaves are annually imported into Brazil, and as about one third die, or are murdered on the passage, the whole amount of the export from Africa for this market must amount to 120,000.

Rail Roads at the South .- A compa ny has been incorporated by the leg-islature of South Carolina, for the construction of three Rail Ro ds. One to extend from Augusta to Charleston; a second from Columbia, and the third from Orangeburg, to lars of the stock were subscribed in a few hours after the books were opened. It was thought, the whole amount of the stock would be taken very shorty. The cost of construction was estimated at \$3000 per mile. Pathor .- "The fleecy clouds of mor-ning were now tinged with nature s richest vermilion; the sun was just lifting his radiant head above the stately trees of the forest; the feathered Handels of nature sang forth their sweetest carols, and the universe had borrowed the robes of May, when Sylvia, more beautiful than Diana-walked out to feed the chickens."

PAA ZA" OZAGA OLPTZ DESE ZA" OF

A jetter from Vera Cruz, dated an ozne AD haradan, J J J Jrh4, PRESALAYA GTAT C-ACAO AAAA AGJEleft there together about a fortnight o oursa. Dhawz owned AD and, SP DOL OPAL OZACO OCAC DAS D YAL OPA. ODWALAZ, SPRALOZ D-PRIBART. \$2.4PA.42 14" GM7. 0-PAC, D BAY BAYIL OPA TT DISPA .--BAY OLAS, SE OFALLAT. SEZ TE T-OAT BASSET LAT OPA, OY TORA R. W.I. JEFALOFAT AKCALF OCted. taz over eya oyee. Las DADERA, SE SELAT BRYA LOCA DA-34. 860 F.12 OCA. SE SECEP, ONC-T. BAYA" hit.

ADZ A GRY SRAF OLG.I THALAE. C. ATLLIG DYJA CIT &T ALIAG.IAA* T. ARYdardz JPJAGPJ by. Leyh eave taht by, De Dataly, De w. FIT DALA TORLAIS TH LYSAN. 0-ACA OATLAG. 024Wh 04 28 11-ASY, JUNIAS SSAT.

DD PAP. SWYP ACTWO-A.

MATTHEW, CHAP. XIV. #8, DAA4 XIV.

1. GAG ROP RASY OF TASY PR D HALAL OFAL SEZES LE.

2. ADZ ASEAP JO-BLAL; AD CAP ON ALCAY, ADCO INTRY, CAYZ TG-AL ENDE PATALIT BEQUALIT. . S. REPAT OLES ON DE OACT DE C. SA JESSIS, BOJLA" JOLOG JESSA

AY OLFT DEAP LANT. 4. Char AD QLEAST, IL ALC AY C \$3.4.

5. OSPANZ CARAS DAZ LESTE BO. DACHRYSZ ON O'hS44T.

6. Dez ter Bar Oto-TA Shwee R G.IL O.E. DP COPAYEST 442 0344 Rar.

7. CAYZ TOAL OANDA SCARP OF ATALA CALLS ADA" GPC GWA4.

8. SHTZ O'L OWNER ADAT AD SUAT. Dh &EL Ch ILURY OAL DEPA STR.I. 9. LAZ OFECAON OBRAT. DAZ OF AWGA 10 ARP CATANO DE CRA GAS DePRESSARE MIRAWA CAT DEALS. 10. oto-42 shalt4 on statis.

11. OWAZ OWANT DEPA POST DE ON LAS DP. GRYZEAS OF.

12. EGALGIAAZ ONNY OMAAZ DE What WAT. OBLY42 Shand bu.

13. HUZ OFSC OFFR HO OKLO OF LIPA TOP SERY. LATZ 10 COPSO R. W.I OLALGPR 1854 ALGADRY.

14. HEZ OGTE SA& OLGS BO, SUA* POIZ DE SPOOR JAPY.

15. ORZ SPANO- EGALGUA BOM-TA AD SLORY, DA TOPA", TOZ OGAL-I. WTOATE YAL AD CORA BO, TC ALE-S& ODARA SS COPERCES OAC.Rob.

16. DAZ AN AD MERAQN; IS AND. SDAS, hA JTWAL.

17. ADZ abSR; Dh ARY4" #5 Ah3of WP-4"Z DQ.I. 18. ADZ QAR; JAY HAL SS De Lay-

BUYING AND SELLING.

"As a nail sticketh fast between the joining of the stones, so doth sinstick close between buying and sell-

So says the son of Sirach, and nothing could be said more truly. Every one knows, that, if a unil be inserted between two heavy stones of a building, at a point of contact, and the wall built upon it, it is with no small difficulty that nail can afterwards be removed. Not with greater case can sia be separated from commercial Precisely so with the printer. No transactions. I do not mean simply two of his readers think exactly alike that it is not more easy to bring about as to what would in their opinion con-

NEWSPAPER READERS.

A cook, whose business it should be to cater for the palates of eight or ten bundred persons, and who should be obliged to provide for each individ-ual the dish be preferred, would have a somewhat difficult task to perform. the general prevalence of integrity. stitute proper matter to fill a paper But that it is not more easy for an in- We would like to see a newspaper

for the sale of gin alone, the sum of \$55,992 per year.

The pen with which Bonsparte signed his abdication at Fontainbleau, was first bought by an Englishman for much more than its weight in gold. The domestic' who shows strangers through the palace, finding that this relic was so well paid for; has since sold a great number of true abdication pens!! His customers have chiefly

Joseph Gales, Jr. Esq. has been elected President of the Colonization Society at Washington.

Some persons, says Swift, treat books as others do Lords-learn their titles and brag of their acquaintance. A gentleman finished an culogium

"I beg your pardon," rejoined a by-stander, "a bad husband does."

A hog weighing 544 pounds, when dressed was recently sold at Providence for \$34. It was raised in Cran-ston, by Mr. D. Randall. The hog was of the short legged, small besed breed, and doubtless, says the Ameri-

TEA; DO-5 OVA TS, 1829;

IE ALAY ShWET LADA D.LA. BG 0hard herathad Rash, TEBAARIS T-YWhere, De eg thivel char gwy hror Taral. eay ow sheat Die se-ALA -- REPERY OCLUTOA. BRY RYL CheGAN PR SI OPhyd Ohac. - F 0-CAS SAUD, DAZ IS SP ETAPAL SY .e- AYA DA DALTG AYABA ASTPAN P-R IC KYNARJ AY. OF D4 MILT JO QE CA COSWARD, 64" D4 STPE AUCOF. 48, Gerow Land DAA. ILAYS OF SY CASTPE, OG CYGARLS TYWING ONTRYA BA DE ALTER, DE SAT DE 1 PB, De ICYAC; ICAYA BAY GAP CY-AAR.I ASSPOT. D.19 0.4" O'SP.1.988" AY SAA, DE JEGARS AY THE, DE DTA DG.I OG TPB SAIS, 10 Db Bahb-4-4"L. IC Behrattan, ay 44.10 32 Bash 48-TPAA, DLSZ ASWAL GOLIP DAFE KY-SEPPT, GAYAYA TSAUS KYPCAC.-BRATRYL OGAT ASSTELL PARA SETAD COWTRET, OFFC. Jayh db RyC. AWO-TEPPPERIAS, DC TEPPTAPRA BARYS Ser shiel Alburgs Abasz 4-AP TELC-LAE, ON YE JEAUCA ISCEAU

AY. OLPHAPIZ Y ECH ... I HT. 0-AYAY' ALTA OL COSSIANIA TYPE 74 TECANALA

LDC.L.

19. SATAZ OLEA DARLA OPE-JA. DE SYR GRY ARY AS GRY . WP DG.1 .. AR, SQW.IZ OSDED, OPITODE Tor 1 SAAZ'EGALGAAA, GRYZ EBREGAAA Ohes oshaay.

20. LALGE COPALLON. DE 12404 Y. O'STRZ OFEGMEA O'ALA WWS TAC-PT WMQ.

21. COPAWICAZ ARY & TARET DIA and Ghiy htappe Dhis

22. YWWZ TEP HE CORLO BORL GAAA BEA CORIA TEA AShean in DE LEPARLAE O'hos.

23. LATZ SJPARLO GLAS DLA OL. MR O'CR O'LAPREDEY. O'RE SPRWOF' G. PGR PRY.

24. HOZ SA DAPO ILP GALEY OF. JAWAASZ DP SPRJWAET, OZESZ T. LAP LOSPY.

25. LAZ CYA TOOST RZA HU SH NTAY ILP 45 DTRY.

26. EGALG.LLAZ EGA& DOLO-DWO+ Y. ADZ THURY; AD 63.4. SH"Z CAMO Dhastd.T.

27. DAZ YWAT TOP BU SATA, AD NEBAGY, OFFR.IN TOLOLS, DIWSZ, LAJ ANRSTER.I.

28. 912 0'AG 4.0449; TOZ N. PARA, AVAB OTNTLA 15P ST.

29. RED, OPOY, LWYZ TE BOATS. TR ISP 45 DTR HU 744 CSTY.

SO. DAZ OTGER DALA SZALAE DAL TAY, OCOAZ WZICE OUNDY, GLOUA ayana, oroy.

31. YWATZ TEP HU SAMO AP. Shade Y. AD 9544Y CAL MCARY SAZ IGA-LOT.

S2. bCAZ TOGGO SZQIAE OPPACY.

SS. LATZ HEA OVET OTHE EGLA-PALASY, AD SLORY, CAAGAO DA S-QW.I R.A OODS.

34. 64"Z SARE PALW.I Chesabd.

35. sez D.1.4 -DLASS ECTO, OSEN OLORAS, PEG.JZPAZ LAP INPY

36. FOWH492 DETEN CAN ORGI EGRALA, DATZ OVELAT SELECTA