made into homespun, and sends four bushels of wheat to the miller in exchange for the flour of three bushels. The farmers in the West use coffee only once a week, substitute maple sugar for sugar of the cane, and wear homespun. The failure of public works has thrown the majority of those engaged in them upon agriculture. There is a glut of provisions of all kinds; the farmers find the wharfs of the inland ports loaded with their produce, for which they can obtain no return in money. The net produce of the cargoes of the provision boats from the upper basin of the Mississippi at N. Orleans last year, after deducting freight, commission, &c., did not exceed a dollar or two dollars each. Both England and the United States are suffering because the (economical) colonial relation has been broken—because the surplus capital of England does not find its way to America, along with the stragglers of its surplus population; and because the raw produce of America, through the influence of restrictive duties, and for want of that capital, cannot find its way to England. Common sense would dictate the reception of all the raw produce of the Union in this country, upon favorable terms; but, since that cannot at present be looked for, enough has been said to show that much may be done to reunite the countries in commercial respects without alarming the landlords of England for their imaginary interests.

There is good reason to believe, that in announcing the inclination of the American Government to come to terms—to lower their tariff if we will admit their other great staples independently of wheat—Mr. Webster does not speak without warrant. The Madisonian, the Government organ at Washington, holds the same language. The fact is, that the statesmen of the Union are divided between two opposed systems. The one, which may be called the system of isolation, or that of imposing high restrictive duties on foreign merchandize, and depending entirely upon their home produce and manufactures, is supported by Henry Clay, Gen. Cass, and Van Buren; the advocates of free trade, or of low revenue duties, are the present President and Mr. Calhoun. The States most inclined to a high tariff are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, and Maryland: they have in the present Congress 103 members, and will have 86 in the next. The States most decidedly opposed to protecting duties, are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Missouri: they have 75 in the present Congress, and will have 67 in the next. The States which hang in a manner between the two parties, are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan: they have 43 members in the present Congress, and will have 51 in the next. The disproportion between the representation of the free trade and the Isolation States is about to be diminished, and the undecided States are gaining an accession of strength.

The manufactures of the United States are located in the isolation States and in New Hampshire and Maine. These two States are Democratic, and side with the free trade party; and New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, producing more provisions than they consume, are less decided in favor of isolation than Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, and New Jersey. The free trade States, as cultivating cotton, rice, Indian corn, and tobacco, are more united.—The sugar planters of Louisiana have been tempted by the promise of protection, by high duties, against the sugars of Havana and Brazil; but this interest is neutralised, even within the State, by the cotton growers. The balancing States grow provisions; and the present glut of their produce would be relieved to a greater extent than the demand of the foreign market opened by the demand occasioned in the States growing cotton, tobacco, and rice, by withdrawing the slaves from cultivating provisions to the production of those staples. So strongly is this felt, that it is only by introducing into their Protective Tariff bill a clause respecting the distribution of the land revenue, in compliance with the wishes of those States, that the Isolation party has secured their temporary alliance. Man to man, the agricultural interest of the Union is far more numerous and powerful than the manufacturing. According to the last census, there were only 791,545 persons engaged in manufactures and trades, and 3,717,756 in agriculture.

Without a higher Tariff than the present, the Americans cannot compete with our manufactures. The want of capital, and the want of a locally condensed population, prevent them. A number of furnaces and cotton factories have already been beaten out of the field by the low prices of Scotch iron, and Scotch and English cottons; and many establishments are going on solely, because, stopping them, would involve a still greater loss on the fixed capital. In silk and linen goods, and broad cloth, the Americans do not pretend to compete with us. Now, whatever may be the case with the agriculturists of other countries, the agriculturists of America are quite alive to the advantages of buying cheap; and they understand perfectly, that a high Tariff to protect their manufactures, means that they are to buy dear. Nay, some who are engaged in trade, see that this protection is injurious to them. At present, there is no nation that can compete with the United States in pushing manufactured goods into the countries of Middle and South America, by means of assorted cargoes in vessels, sailed by the owner, both of ship and cargo. It is for the common interest, that this hardy, enterprising, and independent class should to retain and extend it, by substituting the cheap fabrics of England for the dear "domestics" of the Union. Our shipping interest will lose nothing by the extension of this branch of the American marine, with which it has never been able to compete; and Mr. Webster will find this the most effectual means of creating the large Commercial Navy he so ardently desires. And in so far as our manufactures are concerned, the class of American adventurers alluded to, will find markets for their goods, where no Englishman could carry them.

Mutual concessions, in the matter of duties, on importation by England and America—an adjustment of their Tariffs on the basis of a well digested Treaty—is clearly for the benefit of both countries. Such an arrangement would insure to both all the advantages that could have been enjoyed by them if they had remained under our sovereignty. It would relieve the pressure under which both are suffering, and perpetuate peace, by making them one in interest, as they are one in lineage.

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THE POTOMAC AQUEDUCT.—The water is to be let into this magnificent work, by which the connexion between Alexandria and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is established, on Tuesday, the Fourth of July. The Aqueduct was commenced in 1833. The opinion of the Engineer, as to the mode of construction, was overruled, and an attempt made by certain contractors to build circular coffer dams in which to sink the piers. The failure of this plan, having its effect on an intelligent Board of Directors, placed the Engineer, Major Wm. Turnbull, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, in the position he has ever since held, with such advantage to the work and honor to himself. It was not till the year 1834 that it was in his power seriously to commence operations, and he was then beset by every difficulty growing out of the novelty of the work, the restricted means of the Company, and the natural obstacles to be encountered.

This Aqueduct springs over the Potomac river at Georgetown, and conveys the water of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal into the Alexandria Canal. It consists of two abutments and eight massive stone piers, at the distance of one hundred feet apart, supporting a wooden trunk, which superstructure, it was originally designed, also, should have been of stone. The foundation of the piers is on the rock at the bottom of the river. Twenty feet of mud and twenty feet of water were in some places to be penetrated to reach this rock. The task of baring the rock of this superincumbent mass and keeping it dry, called out the highest qualities of the Engineer. When every thing looked the fairest, and the bottom nearly reached, a sudden irruption of mud and water would take place from some unseen cause, and the work thrown back to its original condition. But skill and perseverance triumphed over all, and the work now stands a monument of the proficiency of the present age in the art of Engineering. As a hydraulic work, it ranks number one and may be boldly pointed to in comparison with any at home or abroad.

The progress of the work has attracted much attention in Europe, and the descriptions of it published by order of Congress, which are elaborate, have been asked for with avidity and republished in England. So that, hitherto, the work has had probably more celebrity abroad than that of which it is so well deserv[illegible] States [illegible] are now being constructed under the authority of the Treasury Department. Each vessel will be 140 feet in length, have 40 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold, and engines of one hundred and fifty horse power. The engines of four of them will be on the plan of Lieutenant Hunter, of the U States Navy, and those of the other two on the plan of Ericsson's single propeller. They will each have three masts, and be fore and aft and rigged. It is intended that they shall be complete in their sailing equipments, as it is contemplated to use the steam power only in cases of necessity. They will be so constructed that, if necessary, each vessel will be capable of carrying four long 68 pounders, (Paixan guns;) but their usual armament will consist of one long 32 pounder, on a swivel, amidships. Four of these vessels are intended for the sea board, one for Lake Erie, and the other for Lake Ontario; one will be built at Alger's yard, South Boston; one at Novelty Works, New York; one at Dunham's foundry, New York; one at Cold Spring, Hudson river; and two at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.—Captain Howard, well known as an intelligent and enterprising commander, will superintend their construction. He went to Boston in the United States steamer Union, from Norfolk, and intends remaining on board of her during her experimental cruise, with the view of obtaining practical information, that will enable him to remedy, in the construction of the vessels under his charge, what he may discover deficient in the Union. So far, Capt. Howard expresses himself satisfied, of the ultimate triumph of Lieut. Hunter's plan, over those of all others that have yet been adopted by the navy.

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NEW WHEAT.—The first parcel of the new crop was sold yesterday—1000 bushels prime North Carolina—at $1 25 per bushel.—[*Baltimore American, July 4th.*

## UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

We publish to day the proceedings of this Institution on the 4th. Although a smaller number of students have attended this session, nearly or quite as many have been distinguished, as in former years.

At the close of the exercises, Mr. Munford, of Richmond, delivered an oration, which we have heard highly spoken of by those who were present.

We learn, that the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Norfolk, has been chosen Chaplain for the next session. He is a young man of considerable talents.—*Jeffersonian.*

## UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

At the close of the session, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, the following public exercises, preceded with prayer by the Rev. Leonidas Rosser, took place in the Rotunda, in the presence of the Visitors of the University, and of a large and intelligent audience.

1. The Chairman of the Faculty announced, in alphabetical order, the names of the students who had distinguished themselves at the public examinations which have been held during the present session. The numbers indicate the examinations at which the student gained distinction.

SCHOOL OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

*Junior Latin Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Mauzy 1 2 | Rockingham. |

*Junior Greek Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Carthon Archer 2 | Chesterfield, |
| Tiberius G. Jones 1 | Powhatan, |
| James H. Skinner 1 2 | Norfolk Borough. |

*Senior Greek Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Dabney C. T. Davis 2 | Albemarle, |
| Wm. H. Talbot 1 2 | Norfolk Borough. |

SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

*Junior French Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| John T. Wingfield 1 2 | Georgia. |

*Senior French Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hyppolyte Chreteen 1 2 | Louisiana, |
| Joseph N. Edmunds 1 2 | Halifax, |
| James R. Pollard 1 | Nelson. |

*German Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Matthew Harrison 1 | Loudoun, |
| Albert P. Whitehead 1 2 | Alabama. |

*Spanish School.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hippolyte Chreteen 1 | Louisiana, |
| J. Reade Cornick 1 2 | Princess Anne, |
| John Y. Mason, jr. 1 2 | Southampton, |
| James R. Pollard 1 | Nelson, |
| Wm. C. Rives 1 2 | Albemarle. |

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

*Junior Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| N. H. Massie 1 | Augusta, |
| Richard Mauzy 1 | Rockingham, |
| Carter H. Page 1 2 | Albemarle, |
| Stephen F. Skinner 1 | North Carolina, |
| William H. Talbot 2 | Norfolk Borough, |
| John B. Townley 1 2 | Charlottesville. |

*Intermediate Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Stephen F. Skinner 2 | North Carolina, |
| John T. Wingfield 2 | Georgia. |

SCHOOL OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horace B. Burnley 1 | Albemarle, |
| Joseph N. Edmunds 1 | Halifax, |
| Jacob F. Kunkel 1 | Maryland, |
| John H. McCue 1 | Augusta, |
| Richard Mauzy 1 2 | Rockingham, |
| N. H. Massie 1 2 | Augusta, |
| Carter H. Page 1 | Albemarle, |
| James H. Skinner 1 | Norfolk Borough, |
| Stephen F. Skinner 2 | North Carolina, |
| John B. Townley 1 2 | Charlottesville. |

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND MATERIA MEDICA.

*Chemistry.*

| | |
|---|---|
| John N. Brockenbrough 1 | University of Va, |
| John N. Dunlap 1 | Greenbrier, |
| Benjamin F. Kinsey 1 | Madison, |
| Wm. D. Meriwether, Jr., 1 | Albemarle, |
| Benj. F. Osborne 1 | Nottoway, |
| John W. Reins 1 | Richmond city, |
| Philip J. Winn 1 | Fluvanna. |

*Materia Medica.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington F. Anderson 1 2 | Alabama, |
| Yelverton Banister 1 2 | Amelia, |
| Joseph B. Clements 1 | Albemarle, |
| Arthur B. Gibbons 1 2 | University of Va, |
| William Gray 1 2 | Essex, |
| John C. Meredith 1 | Louisa, |
| William D. Meriwether 1 2 | Albemarle, |
| William J. Wills 1 | Pennsylvania. |

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| William S. Bowyer 2 | Rockbridge. |
| William E. Cousins 2 | Dinwiddie. |
| Thomas J. Cooke 1 | Portsmouth, |
| Arthur B. Gibbons 1 2 | University of Va., |
| John C. Meredith 2 | Louisa, |
| John F. Miller 1 | Alabama. |

SCHOOL OF ANATOMY & SURGERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington F. Anderson 1 2 | Alabama, |
| John M. Burton 2 | Greene, |
| Arthur B. Gibbons 1 2 | University of Va, |
| William D. Merriwether 1 2 | Albemarle, |
| William J. Wills 1 2 | Pennsylvania. |

SCHOOL OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Junior Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| John T. Wingfield 1 2 | Georgia, |
| William H. Workmah 1 2 | S. Carolina. |

*Senior Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| William L. Anderson 1 | Richmond city, |
| Richard Eppes 1 2 | Prince George. |

CLASS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*One examination only.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Eppes | P. George, |
| Lewis E. Mason | Southampton, |
| Edward Scott | Buckingham. |

SCHOOL OF LAW.

*Junior Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| William L. Anderson 1 | Richmond city, |
| William M. Cooke 1 2 | Portsmouth, |
| Jacob F. Kunkel 1 2 | Maryland, |
| John H. M'Cue 1 | Augusta, |
| Napoleon B. Mitchell 1 2 | S. Carolina, |
| John Lewis Peyton 1 2 | Staunton, |
| Edward Scott 1 2 | Buckingham, |
| James D. Stewart 1 | Mississippi, |
| Randolph Tucker 1 2 | University of Va. |

2. Degrees were conferred by the Chairman, on the following students, who had been admitted by the Faculty to graduate in the Schools mentioned:

SCHOOL OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Reade Cornick | Princess Anne, |
| Matthew Harrison | Loudoun, |
| William C. Rives, jr., | Albemarle, |
| Wm. Rothrock | Pennsylvania. |

*Latin Language & Literature.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Carthon Archer | Chesterfield, |
| Peachy R. Harrison | Harrisonburg, |
| Stephen F. Skinner | North Carolina, |
| James H. Skinner | Norfolk Borough, |
| William H. Talbot | Norfolk Borough. |

MODERN LANGUAGES.

*French Language & Literature.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Carthon Archer | Chesterfield, |
| J. Reade Cornick | Princess Anne, |
| Matthew Harrison | Loudoun, |
| Peachy R. Harrison | Harrisonburg, |
| John Y. Mason, jr., | Southampton, |
| Carter H. Page | Albemarle, |
| Wm. C. Rives, jr., | Albemarle, |
| William H. Talbot, | Norfolk Borough. |

*German Language and Literature.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Peachy R. Harrison | Harrisonburg. |

*Spanish Language and Literature.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Carthon Archer | Chesterfield. |

*Italian Language and Literature.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Eppes | Prince George. |

SCHOOL OF PURE MATHEMATICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Matthew Harrison | Loudoun, |
| Wm. Rothrock | Pennsylvania, |
| John C. Rutherfoord | Richmond City, |
| Albert P. Whitehead | Alabama. |

SCHOOL OF MIXED MATHEMATICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. M. Cooke | Portsmouth, |
| John Randolph Tucker | University of Va. |

SCHOOL OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Walter Coles | Pittsylvania, |
| Chas. W. Downing | Florida, |
| John C. Rutherfoord | Richmond City, |

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. L. Anderson | Richmond City, |
| James Belt | Loudoun, |
| Yelverton Banister | Amelia, |
| J. Reade Cornick | Princess Anne, |
| Richard Eppes | Prince George, |
| [illegible] | Al[illegible] of Va. |
| Thomas L. Farish | Maryland, |
| Robert H. Poore | Albemarle, |
| Wm. G. Rogers | Charlottesville, |
| Edward Scott | Albemarle, |
| John B. Townley | Buckingham, |
| Wm. Upshaw | Charlottesville, |
| John T. Wingfield | Essex, |
| Wm. S. Whitehurst | Georgia, |
| | Albemarle. |

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

*With the Title of "Doctor of Medicine."*

| | |
|---|---|
| John N. Brockenbrough | University of Va, |
| James Belt | Loudoun, |
| John N. Dunlap | Greenbrier, |
| Richard T. Hundley | Hanover, |
| Benjamin F. Kinsey | Madison, |
| John Minor | Albemarle, |
| Benjamin F. Osborne | Nottoway, |
| Williams Pryor | Amelia, |
| John W. Reins | Richmond city |
| Wm. G. Rogers | Albemarle, |
| Philip J. Winn | Fluvanna, |
| William S. Whitehurst | Albemarle. |

SCHOOL OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles W. Downing | Florida, |
| Tiberius Gracchus Jones | Powhatan, |
| Lewis E. Mason | Southampton, |
| John Y. Mason, Jr. | Southampton, |
| John H. McCue | Augusta |
| James D. Stewart | Mississippi. |

SCHOOL OF LAW,

*With the title of "Bachelor of Laws."*

| | |
|---|---|
| Wyatt S. Beazeley | Greene, |
| John S. Beazeley | Greene, |
| James N. Cochran | South Carolina, |
| Richard H. Coleman | Caroline, |
| Catlett Conway | Caroline, |
| Paul Hill Goodloe | Alabama, |
| James W. Gordon | Louisiana, |
| William F. Gordon, Jr., | Albemarle, |
| Elmslie G. Higginbotham | Albemarle, |
| William Hiter Jones | Fluvanna, |
| McHenry Jordan | Bedford, |
| Robert Kyle | Botetourt, |
| Wm. Kyle | Botetourt, |
| John A. Linton | D. C. |
| Edward W. Messenburg | Southampton, |
| Francis Minor | Orange, |
| Wm Preston Munford | Richmond City, |
| Richard W. N. Noland | Loudoun, |
| Samuel Oldham | Tennessee, |
| Louis C. Perret | Louisiana, |
| Robert L. Y. Peyton | Ohio, |
| Wm. B. Stanard | Richmond City, |
| Thomas N. Welch | Madison, |
| Drury Wood | Albemarle, |
| Wm. H. Workmah, | South Carolina. |

3. Certificates of proficiency were also conferred by the Chairman on the following Students, to whom that distinction had been awarded by the Faculty for their proficiency in the classes mentioned.

CLASS OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard W. N. Nowland | Loudoun. |

CLASS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. M. Cooke | Portsmouth, |
| Charles W. Downing | Florida, |
| John T. Wingfield | Georgia. |

MASTER OF ARTS.

4. The degree of 'Master of Arts of the University of Virginia,' was conferred by the Chairman on the following Student, who had graduated in the Schools of Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Moral Philosophy—graduation in which entitles the Student to this, the highest degree conferred at the institution.

Albert P. Whitehead . . . . Alabama.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, July 6.

THE FOURTH OF JULY was celebrated by the people of this place with becoming and proper respect. The day was pleasant, cool and refreshing; the parade of the Guards, under the command of Capt. J. J. Winn, with full ranks, added to its other attractions; the smiles and cheerfulness of the fair portion of our community inspired a new zeal in the hearts of the sterner sex; the services of the Church were such as they should have been; the oration was excellent, well written and well delivered. Mr. Carr has entitled himself to the warm thanks of the large and crowded assemblage of people who listened to him, and we hope he will consent to let the press spread his oration before the people, as we are sure it will do honor to its author, as a patriot and scholar.

At two o'clock, upwards of a hundred sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Eagle Hotel; after the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were drunk by the company, and enlivened with the music of the Scotts—there were several volunteer toasts drank, which we did not obtain for publication. The celebration was a cold water one, and every thing that transpired throughout the day served to convince us that this kind of celebration is the most rational one for all such occasions.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The memory of Washington. Drank standing. [Music—Pleyel's Hymn.]

2nd. The Heroes of Lexington and Bunker Hill. [Star Spangled Banner.]

3d. The 4th of July—May its annual return infuse into every American heart, increased attachment to his country and its laws. [Yankee Doodle.]

4th. Liberty—It dwells only amongst a law abiding people. [Hail Columbia.]

5th. The Education of the people, intellectual and moral—The only sure corrective of guilt, the true preventive of anarchy and despotism. [Life let us cherish.]

6th. American Homes—May they never be invaded by the footsteps of a foreign foe, nor polluted by the contagion of foreign vices. [Home.]

7th. The survivors of the Revolution. [Roslin Castle.]

8th. Our Countrywomen—

Alive to every tender feeling,
To deeds of mercy always prone,
The wounds of pain and sorrow healing,
With soft compassion, sweetest love.

[Come haste to the wedding.]

9th. The President of the U. States. [President's March.]

10th. Virginia—May every citizen remember that he shares the name of Virginian with Washington, and imitate his virtues. [Washington's March.]

11th. Public Faith—Ever to be maintained untarnished—even by a breath of suspicion—under every circumstance of hazard or sacrifice. [Auld Lang Syne.]

12th. The University of Virginia—May it always do honor to the enlarged wisdom which planned, and the munificence which endowed it. [Jefferson's March.]

13th. Our Country—our whole Country.

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(From the Petersburg Republican.)

*Fourth of July—Military Celebration—The Oration, &c.*

Mr. Editor:—The 67th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with more than usual brilliancy in our town. The day was one peculiarly suited for an occasion of the kind—in fact, seemed "made on purpose."

The dawn was ushered in by a signal gun, which the different volunteer companies "armed all in proof," and "eager for the fray," were seen making for their several places of rendezvous. At 9 o'clock the line was formed at the head of Market street, the elegantly mounted corps of Dragoons, Captain R. K. Meade, on the right; the new Artillery company, Captain I. A. Garland, next; the veteran Grays, Captain J. Banks, and the blooming Guards, Captain G. V. Rambaut, on the left—the whole under the command of Capt. Rosser, Marshal of the day. The procession having been formed, marched down Market to Old, down Old to Sycamore street, and thence to the old Methodist church, where the Declaration of Independence was admirably read by Captain Meade, and a chaste and beautiful Oration delivered by George Rives, Esq. The services at the church concluded, the military marched to Poplar Lawn, where the national salute was fired. After a spirit-stirring address from the Marshal of the Day, the charge of the different companies was relinquished to their respective commanders.

At half past 5 in the afternoon, the Artillery corps re-assembled on the Lawn, whence they were conducted through the principal streets, closing the exercises of the day with a national salute at sunset.

The concourse of strangers who had collected from the surrounding counties and "the old North State" was immense, and is said to have surpassed any previous celebration of the kind in Petersburg. Some idea may be formed of the number when it is stated that about 300 persons came to town by the train of Monday evening. Only one slight accident occurred to mar the festivities of the day, and I am happy to state that the sufferer is now doing well. Q.

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AN AMERICAN MARQUIS.—A Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, says: "Mr. John Dade, the warden of the Penitentiary of this county, has received information from Lord Ashburton, through the hands of the President, that he is now Marquis of Townsend, with an income of £60,000 per annum. Mr. Dade is a genuine old Virginia gentleman, and he will know exactly how to enjoy so fine an income."

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun must have been drawing upon his imagination. There is but one Marquis of Towshend (not Townsend) in Great Britain, and the Marquis, now 65 years old being without issue, will be succeeded when he dies by his only brother, Lord Charles Townshend. It was the wife of this Marquis Townshend concerning whom the disgraceful exposure was recently made in the House of Lords—showing that she had deserted her husband within a year after their marriage, and formed an adulterous connexion with Mr. Margetts, by whom she had several children, which children, were christened as Lords and Ladies Townshend, one of them now sitting in the House of Commons under the by courtesy title of Earl of Leicester. A bill before the House of Commons, having passed the House of Lords, declaring the children not the offspring of the Marquis.—[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

(From the Albany Argus.)

FLOUR SPECULATIONS.—[illegible] Rochester, Buffalo, [illegible], Toledo, Michigan city and Chicago markets thronged with buyers. As prices are constantly advancing, sales are very quick, and one hears of renewed prosperity and wealth throughout all the "Great West." Western merchants begin to feel that they can pay for their Spring purchases, and buy heavily this Fall. Wheat is their great staple and their dependance. It is the commercial thermometer of all the Western States—the unerring index of their ability to buy. As cotton is to the South, so is wheat to the West. In 1842, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin raised 43,573,943 bushels of wheat. The crop of 1843 will be still larger. A slight advance on such an enormous aggregate brings in a tide of wealth, which floats them over breakers and sandbars.

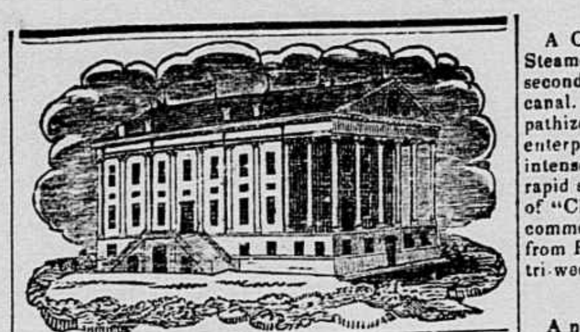
THE MINISTER TO CHINA.—Mr. Cushing was entertained at the Tremont House, Boston, on Saturday week, by the Boston merchants. Hon Robt. G. Shaw presided, assisted by Hon. David Sears. Messrs. Webster, Cushing, and others, made speeches. Mr. Cushing will soon sail for the Mediterranean, in the steam ship Missouri, from Norfolk.

RUMORED DECISIONS.—We learn that the decision of the Naval Court Martial which recently sat on board the Pennsylvania, in the case of Commander Ramsey, was suspension for five years, but that the President has remitted four years, and six months of the sentence.

Lt's Poor and Ring were honorably acquitted, and Midshipman Morein was suspended by the Court for 12 months.—*Norfolk Herald.*

CANVASS IN TENNESSEE.—Messrs. Jones and Polk are stumping it through East Tennessee, every day addressing large assemblies of people. At Knoxville, it is said, there were present upwards of 4000—and from 2 to 3000 at various other places. The Whig at Jonesborough says "we never have seen as large a concourse of people in this town."

The visit of the two candidates appears to have inflamed still more the very excitable people about Jonesborough.



# RICHMOND, TUESDAY, JULY 11.

## DIVIDE AND CONQUER!

The Whig Press is "feeding its thick coming fancies," and tantalizing its friends, with the hopes of our divisions. The Richmond Whig is bringing out in dread array, all the "gorgons and chimæras dire," which it is pleased to conjure up in the bosom of the Republican party. For this purpose, it is relying upon statements which have no existence—or giving a false hue and a factitious importance to facts, which are not calculated to produce any very serious alarm. It refers to the battle of the Presses in St. Louis; to a gratuitous, and, we believe, untrue, declaration, attributed to Mr. Benton, that he will never support Mr. Calhoun as the President; to alleged controversies between the friends of Messrs. Calhoun and V. Buren; and it finally refers to the few remarks we have made upon the prospects of Mr. Tyler. The N. Y. Courier takes up the subject upon the same key, and pretends to see "among the most prominent and most determined of Mr. Calhoun's friends, a settled purpose not to *support any other candidate*, whatever arrangements may be made by the *party* to which he professes to belong, in a National Convention." It pretends to prognosticate, that "should the same Democratic Convention see fit to nominate somebody else, S. Carolina and Alabama, and such other States as may by any chance become his supporters, will cut loose from such irregular proceedings and go for him against all others; even with the foregone conclusion, that there is no plausible probability of electing him—nay, with the full knowledge of the utter impossibility of such an event." It predicts, that "The Van Buren and Calhoun candidates will never be brought to coalesce. They will never give in to each other, and even if Van Buren by any party trickery, should manage to get the nomination, it would be but the signal of a total disintegration of the 'party,' and for the incurable secession of the Calhounians; but, if, as is perhaps more likely to occur, it should be considered advisable to drop them both, Col. Johnson is likelier than any other individual, to be nominated, and that nomination will leave to the Whigs an easy victory. No matter, however, what turn things may take, the Whigs of the U. States have it in their power, if they will be true to themselves, to elect their own candidate, and if Henry Clay is alive in 1844, he will be *President of the U. S., elected by a decided majority over all others.*" A very desperate calculation, indeed, and the only consolation which the Whigs possess!—but it is founded upon the ascription of a total want of common sense in the Republican party—of an unbounded ambition on the part of their candidates, of a most reckless devotion in their partizans—and it pre supposes, that the people will suffer their dearest interests and all their great principles to become the plaything and a sacrifice in the hands of profligate aspirants.

The Baltimore Republican rebukes these idle calculations in the following manner:

"A NEW MOVEMENT.—The Whig prints find their efforts to create a separation in the Democratic ranks, something like one interfering in a family quarrel—the latter become at once reconciled, and turn upon the impertinent interferer with united effort. This has been fully demonstrated of late. Unceasing efforts were made, first by appeals to the friends of one Democratic candidate—then by insinuations intended to reach the feelings of another, and so on throughout the whole number of prominent individuals, who are conspicuous before the public in relation to the office of President. But they have failed—signally failed, and they are now casting about for some other means to work upon, and we find the morning organ of this city attempting to mount the old tariff hobby, which we thought he had rode quite enough during the last Fall campaign, to have fully convinced him that, that nag was "*no nag*," but would again leave its rider, as it did on that occasion, far in the rear, most cruelly galded and used up.

"But we predict this new movement will be about as unsuccessful, as the efforts to create disunion and want of harmony in our ranks have proved to be. That they may see how completely they have failed, we give a couple of extracts from papers published in the South, where they have so zealously and industriously endeavored to kindle and fan the fame of discord.

"The Charleston Mercury, in an article in answer to the New York Courier and Enquirer, speaks thus plainly:

"'If Mr. Van Buren is the choice of the Democratic party—unless things happen which we neither wish nor expect—the *Mercury* will aid his election as far as it can—and if he is elected, the *Mercury* will support his Administration with whatever power it can wield. If there is any division in the Democratic party, it will be before the Convention, not after.'

"The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser, in the course of some most excellent remarks on the prospects and condition of the Democratic party, says:—[illegible] ciple, and, whatever the individual preferences of its members may be, whenever the party selects the man, individual preferences will be laid aside for the public interest. Mr. Van Buren cannot be elected, without the votes of Mr. Calhoun's friends, nor Mr. Calhoun without the votes of Mr. Van Buren's friends; therefore, they should be fools, indeed, if they should allow their personal predilections to interfere, not only with the interests of their favorites, but with the best interests of the whole party.—Our motto has always been 'MEASURES, NOT MEN.' If Mr. Calhoun shall be nominated by the Convention, we shall support him, because he is *our choice*; if Mr. Van Buren shall be nominated, we shall support him, because he is *the choice of the party*.'

"We think the above paragraphs must knock down the Whig hopes 'like a row of bricks!'"

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We have received a second communication from Washington, upon Mr. Tyler's prospects. It is in reply to the remarks which we made upon the 1st, (and which we are surprised to see, have received so much notice and circulation in the newspapers, but without any republication of the Washington piece, which called forth our remarks.) Their author now subscribes himself "A Creole of Louisiana." We must decline its publication, and will consequently return it to its author. We will not be drawn into any further discussion upon this subject, under existing circumstances. We should not, indeed, have gone at all into the subject at this time, if we had not been induced to notice it by the publication of the first article. We have no unkind feelings for Mr. Tyler, and we will not unnecessarily wound the feelings of a man who "has done the State some service." We have defined our own position. We have spoken to him in the language of truth. We have no disposition to repeat our suggestions, or to bore him with our advice. But how can the efforts of "The Creole of Louisiana" avail Mr. Tyler? Is it necessary for a Creole to come all the way from Louisiana to give Virginians—"through the length and breadth of Old Virginia"—information about Mr. Tyler? But exclusive of these considerations, we object to the tone of "The Creole of Louisiana." Is it very polite in our correspondent, to hint that we "have not *yet* arrived at that point of madness in which you have undertaken to read Mr. Tyler out of the Democratic party, as the Globe has done?" Was it necessary for him, because we pointed out the source of *his* letter, (Washington,) and because we remarked, that it "alone excites some suspicions of its purity," to reproach us with a course, which (our) own conscience will tell (us) is not (fair, just, and right?") Must we necessarily conclude, that because the writer is "not employed in the public service, in any way whatever," and is only "sojourning for a short period in Washington, on private business," that, therefore, he is only impelled to his literary efforts by an exclusive zeal for the public service?

Could he seriously have thought, that we should have acceded to his proposition to allow him "the use of one column in every No. of the Richmond Enquirer, from now until May, 1844, to be devoted to the advocacy of Mr. Tyler for the next Presidency"—politely allowing us, indeed, "the liberty of descanting upon (his) articles in any manner (we) please"—and if we "demur, for sake of the expense in publishing so much waste" matter—why! this zealous advocate offers to guarantee to (us) an increase of subscribers sufficient to meet that increased burden, provided (we) will inform (him) what the amount will be?"—one of the most extraordinary, and we might add, exceptionable propositions which has ever been made to us? We reject his proposition. We must decline, therefore, publishing *this* article. We further decline making over to him in fee simple one column in every Number of the Richmond Enquirer, "from now till May, 1844." We would much rather incur the penalty, with which the Creole threatens us, of "taking it for granted that (we) fear John Tyler too much to allow him to be heard throughout the length and breadth of Old Virginia through the columns of [our] Journal," through the trumpet, too, of the "Creole of Louisiana." We would even rather risk the verification of *his* prediction, which he "begs [us] to note down in [our] memory, viz: that if Mr. Tyler is not the nominee of the Democratic Convention the Democratic Party will be defeated in 1844!" We make these remarks, because we take it for granted, that the author will publish his communication, and we do not intend to notice it in any further form.

We consider it as an act of sheer justice to Mr. Tyler, to state our decided impression, that he has not the slightest agency in these communications, and that he is entirely ignorant of the strange proposition which has been made to us.—But *Vale, Vale.*

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The Whig Press of Philadelphia is in arms against the Captain, by the fact of the removal of Isaac Otis, Esq. (a friend of Mr. Clay,) Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the appointment of Gen. George M. Keim of Berks county, late a Republican Representative in Congress from the county of Berks.

At the request of a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, Mr. William C. Preston will deliver an Eulogium upon the life and character of Mr. Legare. The Oration will be delivered on the first Tuesday in November next.

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We have a variety of Celebrations of the fourth of July on file, which are postponed till our next.

### *The Canal Iron Steamboat.*

A Correspondent calls our attention to the Iron Steamer, and gives us the following results of the second experiment which has been made upon our canal. It is unnecessary for us to state, that we sympathize with him in the interest which he takes in the enterprize, and are watching its results with the most intense attention. The problem is now approaching a rapid solution—for, we notice from the advertisement of "Charles Dimmock & Co.," that this new line will commence running about the 20th July—through from Richmond to Lynchburg, 147 miles, in 24 hours, tri-weekly:

*TO THE EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER.*
THE CANAL IRON STEAMBOAT.

A new era has commenced with our city. We are no longer to progress in our march to distinction with the snail's pace, which has heretofore characterized our steps. The introduction of steam navigation on our Canal, will enlarge and extend our commerce, till Richmond will be as familiarly known to the people of the Ohio valley, and all the great West, as it is to the inhabitants along our own James. I have watched with great anxiety this important enterprise, of navigating our canal by steam power; and I confess I had great apprehension about the result. I saw the numerous difficulties which its projector had to encounter; and whilst I had great confidence in his energy, firmness of purpose, and ability to conquer, where others less fitted for such a work, would suffer defeat, yet I could but fear for him and for the good cause. These fears had their origin in my knowledge of the fact that all similar attempts had failed heretofore; but I rejoice to say, that I was unnecessarily apprehensive for our enterprising townsman. The genius of Ericsson, and the energy of Mr. Deane, have triumphed, and it is due to the country to know, to whom it is indebted for all the great blessings under Providence, that are to emanate from the accomplishment of their designs.

I witnessed from the bank of the Canal the first trial of the "Governor McDowell," (the name given by Mr. Deane to his Iron Canal steamer,) with which I was greatly pleased. I learn from several highly respectable gentlemen, who were so fortunate as to be on board at the time, that she made a mile in 10 minutes; selecting as the trial ground, the second mile between the basin and the first locks. I am also informed, by equally creditable authority, that on the 1st inst., (I wish it had been on the glorious Fourth of July,) when the second trial was made, she carried a coal barge with 45 tons on board, at the rate of four and a half miles an hour, taking her in tow, at Myers' factory, in view of a large concourse of our citizens. When the coal barge was set adrift, the steamer progressed up the canal to the third level; passing through the locks with as much ease as any boat on the canal. In returning, she was timed by Mr. Lancaster and Mr. Baxter for 3 miles, which she made in thirty minutes. One fact was developed in these experimental trials which is of the utmost importance; it is this, that whilst making six miles the hour, with the boat in the middle of the canal, no wave of consequence was produced; thereby removing all the fears entertained as to the injury which the canal might sustain from steamers moving at high speed.

Mr. Lancaster who was on board, and observed every thing with great care, says, that when the boat was running six miles to the hour, her engine only made 45 strokes to the minute; though it could be safely worked up to seventy or eighty. All these facts taken together, completely satisfy my mind, that fully eight miles an hour is practicable for passenger barges, and from four to five miles for freight boats. At this speed, the products of the Ohio country would be transported from the mouth of the Kanawha river to Richmond, in 116 hours, the distance being 463 miles; and passengers would come through in 58 hours. To you, gentlemen, I must yield the pleasure of depicting to your country men, and especially to your fellow-citizens of Richmond, the wonderful results which must follow the introduction of steam power on our canal. One thing is certain; it secures the completion of our great central line of communication with the mighty West. I predict that in one year from this time, there will not be found in the land a demagogue, hardy enough to declaim against the canal; but the people of the East and the West, will decree with a united voice, that the work shall go forward to the Ohio river and be connected with the tide at Richmond. I cannot conclude this hasty notice of the Iron Steamer, in which we all take such deep interest, without noticing some facts which I think highly creditable to Mr. Deane and his associates, (whom I understand to be Col. Charles Dimmock of Portsmouth, Va., and Dr. Wm. Spark of Southampton, Va.) The "Governor McDowell," if I may so speak, is in truth, of Richmond production. The plate iron of which she is made, was manufactured by Messrs. John R. Triplett & Sons, at the Belle Isle works; the brace and rivet iron at the Tredegar Rolling Mill; and all was fashioned into form and shape by Richmond mechanics, working under the direction of a young gentleman by the name of Risley, from N. York; who was sent here by Captain Ericsson for that purpose. This young gentleman, I am informed by Mr. Deane, was only 21 years old in June last, and is a native of New York. He has surely given evidence, by the superior style in which he has had the "Governor McDowell" built, that he possesses for one so young, rare qualifications for the highly honorable and useful profession he has selected; and for his success, he has the very sincere good wishes of the people of [illegible] A. B.

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*The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.*

As some of our citizens are interested in the solvency of this Institution, the prosperity of which has been almost uninterrupted, until the astonishing robberies of Edward A. Nicoll, the former Secretary, were discovered, we have thought it might be useful to lay before our readers a brief statement of the result of the late official investigation into its concerns, by the Master in Chancery, and two former Comptrollers of the State of New York—to wit: Mr. John Savage, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and William L. Marcy, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, and lately Governor of the State. We are impelled to this course by another consideration—viz: that of rescuing from unmerited reproach the late President of the Institution, William Bard, Esq., who, in 1829, first suggested the plan, under whose admirable management "the Company rose to be great and important, and "after having passed through years of embarrassment "in the country, of diminishing currency, deprecia-"tion of property, and general ruin, unparalleled in "its history, it still stood, among the wrecks around "it, uncontaminated in reputation, undiminished in "credit, and but little injured by the circumstances of "the times."

Thus stood the institution, its stockholders having received seven per cent. on their capital, and, in addition, on an average for nine years, and within a fraction, an annuity in surplus dividends of $60,000, which accumulated at six per cent., would amount to $689,478, from which taking losses to the amount of $229,000, as estimated by the examining committee in May last, on stocks, personal loans and real estate, as well as $350,000, Nicoll's robbery, there would still appear to be a clear profit of $498,000, which admits the capital to be full.

The examining committee, in their Report, dated 25th May, 1843, say, "That after giving this subject, "with every transaction of the Company, and of its "officers, the closest scrutiny and attention, a high "degree of satisfaction is felt, in stating, with respect "to the other officers of the Company, that not a shade "rests on their characters for truth, frankness and in-"tegrity—and that this expression of respect and con-"fidence, the master, and those associated with him, "feel themselves especially called on to make, as "touching the late President of the Company, inas-"much as he is the only officer whose position in the "Company was affected by the discovery of Nicoll's "fraud and crime."

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*TO THE EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER.*
CHEAT AND WHEAT.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 1843.

Your notice of my card on the subject of Cheat and Wheat, (in the Enquirer of July 4,) has just been shown to me, and I lose no time in complying with your request, (therein made,) by "defining what I mean by *cheat*." Permit me to observe, that this uncertainty as to what really is cheat, is a very strong argument against the changeability of wheat to cheat.—To my certain knowledge, there are three distinct plants, called *cheat*, and all of these are occasionally called chess, and again they are all called darnel, and sometimes spelt, spelter, and spelts, all which misnomers occur among different farmers in the same district, and in different parts of the country. But to the description. CHEAT is the plant presented to you by one of the farmers, with a "small stalk, at the end of which were pendulous strings and seed vessels, like grass running to seed." You will gather its exact character from the following Linnæan description:—*Bromus secalinus* (Smooth rye, broom grass,) grows only from seed, native of England, where it has been known time out of mind. Panicle inseed nodding at end, spikelets ovate, oblong, compressed, naked, florets at last distinct, beard wavy, shorter than glume, leaves nearly smooth. On holding a blade of cheat to the light, and looking over its surface, you will find it covered with extremely fine, short, perfectly erect hairs. By this test, I can, and have, often discovered cheat among wheat and timothy, when the plants were not six inches high, as neither of these latter have hairs on the blades. This plant is known in England as "smooth rye broom grass," and is there never suspected of originating from wheat. In that country, nothing but *darnel* is supposed to be produced in this way; and the farmers there quarrel with the seasons and their ill luck for changing their wheat to darnel, just as our farmers do for changing their expected crops of wheat to cheat. *Darnel* is the other plant shown to you by the farmer, with "a stronger stalk, which threw off little arms or short branches, alternately on each side of the stalk, and in the crotch or angle of the joint, were five or six grains, resembling small withered grains of wheat." Here is the botanic description of this plant:—*Lolium, temulentum, darnel, bearded darnel,* spikelets sessile—to the lowest, a glume with one valve—to the uppermost, two valves—lower pales, with a mucro or bristle at the end—upper membranous, bifid-toothed—Scales, with two unequal teeth—Seed, furrowed—Spikes, beardless—Spikelets, longer than glume. From these descriptions, I think you and your readers will be able to say, "which is cheat." Both of the above plants are sometimes called spelt, spelter, and spelts, erroneously. The real spelta is described thus:—Spelt, spelta, spelter, is another plant, often miscalled cheat, as it is also erroneously supposed to cheat the farmer of his crop.—This plant was not shown to you by the farmer. It is the *triticum spelta*, of botanists—belongs to the same family with wheat. It is cultivated in Switzerland, in high situations, where better kinds of wheat do not thrive. Its grain is almost as inferior as that of cheat and darnel. It has a compact head, very much resembling common wheat, and, therefore, is easily distinguished from the other two plants—cheat and darnel.

Now, to the two facts stated by you:—1st, "When the light and withered grains of wheat, principally at the ends of the heads, are blown off from the tail of the wheat fan, they are apt to produce an abundant harvest of cheat, out of the mass which is blown off." Granted. All very true—and glad should the farmer be that it is true. That is, I mean to say, it is true, that out of the mass of light seed thus blown off, cheat will be produced. This proves, that the cheat seed, (it being a light withered seed,) is blown off with the shrunken grains of wheat. But, if it be intended to say, that the wheat in the fan contained no cheat, that there was no cheat grown with the wheat, then I must be permitted to doubt the truth of the fact stated.—Everybody knows, that this is one of the methods resorted to, to clear the wheat of the cheat seed, when it is known to be mixed with the wheat. The second fact states, that a quantity of wheat straw, with its rustied and withered grains, was removed by a fresh from the shock, and lodged upon a tobacco field, and thence came up an abundance of cheat. Granted again. The rustied and withered grains of wheat did not vegetate. You cannot make them vegetate, more, especially, after being soaked and fermented in the water, and by the exposure in a fresh; but the cheat that was in the mass of straw, was very much assisted in its vegetative power by this very accident, and would, of course, produce abundance of cheat wherever it might be lodged, even on the shores of a river.

Let me conclude this letter, by giving you my deliberate opinion, founded upon a long course of close observation and careful examination. Every plant, like every animal, originates from its own kind, and cannot, by any possibility, be produced from any other kind.—It is just as impossible for one plant to change to another plant, as it is for a pig to change to a bear; and no accident of weather, or season, or bad mangement, will effect the one, any more more than it will the other.—If these erroneous notions did no harm, I for one, should not trouble myself to correct them. But, unfortunately, they are prolific of mischief. They induce farmers to be careless of the purity of their seed, saying in their hearts, when they see cheat seed in their wheat, "no matter, it is useless to clear it out, for the wheat will turn to cheat any how, if the season be unfavorable," &c. The true and only way is, to see that the land itself has not borne cheat before; that no cheat be in the fodder or hay that is fed to the stock; that no cheat seed may be carried out in the manure; and then that no cheat seed whatever, be in the seed wheat. These precautions observed, it will be impossible for the field to produce cheat—the wheat will not then turn to cheat.

But how easy it is for every farmer to try the experiment! Let him this Fall take a handful of cheat seed and sow it in a place that has been clear, free from all weeds and wheat for years—in his garden—and a handful of *perfectly clean* wheat, and sow it by the side of the cheat, and tell you what the product is next Fall.—Also, let him pick out shrivelled grains of wheat, and sow them in the same way; also, let him sow some perfectly clean wheat on a perfectly clean soil, and let him trample it down in winter, cover it with water, winter-kill it as much as he pleases, and see if he can turn the growth to cheat by harvest time. He may kill it, but he cannot change its character—it will be wheat or nothing.

Respectfully,
GIDEON B. SMITH.

[We thank Mr. Smith for the information which he has communicated—and we cordially recommend his scheme, of making experiments to determine the character of the plants in question. Indeed, it appears to us, that, if our farmers would multiply such experiments to ascertain any doubtful phenomena, (as for example, how far the stalks of corn should be planted; how many stalks in a hill; how deeply the ground should be ploughed, &c., &c.,) it would be frequently productive of very useful results—but let them be conducted on a very *small scale*, and with the most economical expense of labor and of time.

With the views which Mr. Smith expresses, we have no doubt he agrees with us in the astonishment which we feel at the perusal of the first piece in the last "Baltimore Farmer." The article is written in a neat and perspicuous style—but the facts appear to us to be very inaccurately observed, and the whole theory extravagant and unsound. It is an attempt on the part of Mr. McKenney, of Georgetown, (District of Columbia,) to explain the origin of the Hessian Fly—and he attempts to show, that it "does not proceed from the egg of any insect, but is the natural product of the grain!" He contends, that "no one has yet detected a fly in the act of depositing eggs in the wheat, either in the grain or during its growth." He assumes, that in a variety of plants, there is an animal and a vegetable principle combined together, which "operate in harmonious action, and produce at the same time a perfect *animal* and a perfect vegetable." He resorts to *analogy* to establish the existence of such a law of Nature—and he brings forward the little fly which is found in the garden pea—the insect which is detected in the chesnut—and which he contends to be formed by the nut itself, because no insect can penetrate the sharp and repulsive burr which encloses the nut, for the purpose of depositing its egg. He illustrates his ideas, also, by the worm in the hickorynut, the weevil in grain, &c., &c.,—and he finally concludes, that the Hessian Fly is the production of the wheat itself. Nothing appears to us to be more incomplete, than this series of observations, or more unphilosophical than this course of reasoning. We rather conclude, that Mr. McKenney has not been sufficiently vigilant to detect the fly, than that it does not exist at all. How much stronger is Mr. Smith's position about the variety of the seeds of vegetables, when applied to the difference between the seeds of vegetable and animated nature. If the "fruit tree yields fruit, whose seed was in itself after its kind"—it would seem much less doubtful, that vegetables come from *their* kind, and animals from their own kind.

But the problem of the Hessian Fly induces us to play Paul Pry again upon Mr. Smith—and we ask for information about the manner of its propagation, and the means of preventing or arresting it. Is it not true, as a lady has just remarked to us, that the Hessian Fly has appeared this year much more numerously in the cornfield land than in the fallowed fields; and, therefore, may we not conclude, that the eggs were preserved in the stubble of the late cornfield—and that the fly travels from the cornfield to the fallow?—*Enquirer.*]

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*FOR THE ENQUIRER.*

There is no surer evidence of the decline of a nation in the scale of morals and elevated political character, than the means employed by those who would attain to honorable distinction to effect that purpose. The time was, when public men were selected because of their eminent abilities and high moral worth; but at this day it is too frequent that he only is esteemed worthy of public confidence, who is regarded as being most sociable in his habits, and indiscriminate in his associations. To win popular favor, the aspirant must be obsequious and condescending in his deportment; and in the selection of his friends, must have no regard to the tastes, feelings and associations of those whose confidence he would gain: on the other hand, those who have to exercise the responsible duties of electors, do not sufficiently look to the fitness of an individual for any place he may seek, and often no further than to the simple fact, that he is what is usually termed a good fellow. In these causes, we have at least some of the fruitful sources of that obvious falling off in the talents and elevated character of our public functionaries. On the one hand the people are cajoled, and on the other, the aspirants are fawning, servile and weak.

In former times, men expected promotion, because of their obvious superiority, and, therefore, used no extraordinary means to secure popular favor, and the people readily acknowledging their abilities, and feeling need of their services, unhesitatingly conferred upon them the most important public trusts. Then, a representative of the people felt a just and requisite independence, resulting from the fact, that they were selected to discharge the duties of their trust, because of their acknowledged superiority; and the people having confidence in the honesty and intelligence of their representatives would generally concur in the manner in which their duties were discharged. There seems now to be a want of a sense of justice in those, who would discharge public duties: if they be strictly just in other things, they forget that it becomes them to inquire whether they can render such valuable and efficient services to those who confide in them, as the compensation they receive, and the confidence reposed in them, would authorise those, whose interests they represent, to expect from them. On the contrary, the selfish motive of individual distinction, and a little brief authority, will induce a man to accept a place which he himself must be convinced, he is unqualified to fill.

Politics is a science, and embraces an extensive field for the investigation of those who would inform themselves thoroughly upon those subjects connected with the regulation and government of a nation or State for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity. He, who would understand the subject right, should be well acquainted with the political histories of nations, ancient and modern, that he might profit by the wise and wholesome measures which they have pursued, and avoid the errors they have committed. He is greatly deceived, who flatters himself, that he is a thorough politician, because he reads the current politics of the day, derived from partizan political journals, which, instead of steadily pursuing after truth, too frequently indulge in all the chicanery of a well-practised advocate, not discussing important and momentous questions of political science, but rather employing the heaviest and bitterest denunciations against private characters; thereby attempting to bring odium upon particular measures through the reputations of those by whom they were advocated or defended. It may be said, that if political place is to be confined in the narrow limits which the qualifications above mentioned would prescribe, many would be unrepresented. This may be true, and it is the very defect that I would have corrected. The fault is, that too many are aspirants, and others again who might be informed, having