

PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON. TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1836.

POSTAGES.—There appears to us to be practical good sense in the subjoined observations on the abolition of postage, which, it seems, is proposed in some quarters as one of the means of reducing the revenue of the United States.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER. Postage.—A project is on foot for reducing the rates of postage on letters, and for abolishing postage entirely upon newspapers.

But the revenue may be partially reduced by a repeal of postage; for admitting that the Post Office Department maintains itself from its own revenue, and no more, yet, if the sources of its own revenue be dried, it will be thrown for support upon the general revenue.

A slip from the office of the Winchester Republican states that one of the houses erected at the railroad depot in that town was consumed by fire on Wednesday night, together with its contents, consisting of the train of burden cars (three) just arrived, laden with dry goods, groceries, salt, &c.

A New Ship is now fitting out in the harbor of Boston for the trade of the North of Europe. It is a fine specimen of naval architecture, and does honor to the owners and builders.

The following sketch is nearly two centuries old, but the great English master drew from Nature, and consequently for all ages. We need not go far, here at home, to find the original in a certain predominant party by whom means are held legitimate, not as they are in themselves honest, but as they are appropriate to success.

A private letter from London, received by the Roscoe, at the office of the New York Times, and which speaks by authority, says, "Lord and Lady King (late Miss Ada Byron) will sail in February for New York, where they will remain until the opening of the spring.

Several persons have died in New York lately, by being choked with edibles, at their meals. This is the result of the bolting system, which is so generally adopted among our people.

The U. S. ship Concord, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore A. J. DALLAS, arrived at Havana, on the 1st of November, from Pensacola.

The appointment of Wm. FRICK to the Collectorship of the port of BALTIMORE seems to be more acceptable to the Whigs than to their opponents. The considerations in his favor, as stated in the independent journals of that city, are briefly these: that he is a native of Baltimore, a gentleman in his character, very generally known, and as generally esteemed, even by those opposed to him in politics.

We regret to observe a statement in the Wilmington Gazette of Friday, said to be derived from Dover, (the place of Mr. C.'s residence,) that Mr. CLAYTON has resigned his trust as a Senator of the United States from the State of DELAWARE. When he was last re-elected, it was against his own expressed wish; and from his known desire to withdraw from public life, we apprehend that this information will turn out to be true.

The House of Delegates of the State of MARYLAND, after waiting for a week for the organization of the Senate, adjourned on Saturday last, to the day fixed by law for commencing the sessions of the General Assembly. A sufficient number of the Senators had not arrived to form a quorum of that body; but as the recalcitrant Electors, whose perverse conduct had occasioned the convocation of the Assembly, had, some of them, returned to their duty, and their infatuated followers were utterly prostrate, overwhelmed, and in the dust, in every county in the State, it was thought unnecessary to protract the session.

From this one Circular, which has come to light, we may fairly argue the existence of similar ones in all the Departments; and then what a figure, in the eyes of honest and truth-loving people, does the Secretary of the Treasury cut, when he authorizes so palpable an evasion and preparation as that above referred to in the Globe!

POVERTY.—We little dream in this country of the reverses which attend some of the titled personages of Europe. An inquest was lately held in England on the body of a baronet who died for want of proper food, in a miserable lodging. He had been ruined by a law suit. Among some debtors, proclaimed outlaws at a sheriff's court, were Lord William Paget, Sir John de Beauvoir, and Long Wellesley, the brother of Wellington.

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THE LATE SHIPWRECK.

The New York Courier and Enquirer furnishes the following additional particulars of this most disastrous shipwreck on the Rockaway beach:

SHIP BRISTOL.—After a prosperous voyage, the Bristol made the highland lights, bearing N. N. W. before eight o'clock last Sunday evening, and at 10 1/2 she was rounded to, with lights hoisted for a pilot. At one o'clock Captain Mackay ordered the ship to be brought to the wind, then blowing fresh from the southwest, and stood off shore under her three topsails, fore and main spruce, and jib.

From the shore, about a quarter of a mile distant, the wreck had been seen at break of day, but the surf ran too high to afford her any assistance. Towards noon, it being low water, the surf had naturally subsided, and a boat manned by Mr. Donnelly, and the two Mr. Carlsons, and several others who were lashed to it, Mr. Burtall had also secured himself to this spar, but caught one of the obstays as he was falling, and by that reached the bowsprit, from which he was rescued by the boat.

On shore, all supposed that not a soul remained alive on the wreck, broken up as it was. Some faint sounds of cries of distress, however, occasionally reached them from the wreck, and the surf having again subsided, the boat once more ventured to the ship, from which, in three or four trips, she brought on shore all who now live to tell this sad story of disaster.

Capt. McKown was the last to leave the wreck. He had been urged by the boatmen to go on shore before, but he resolutely refused. He was seen to leave the wreck, at the house of the wreck-master, about seven miles from the scene of his misfortune. He has saved nothing, not even the ship's papers, and came on land with only his vest and pantaloons. Mr. Donnelly had been urged to leave the vessel in the first boat, but declined taking the risk of the surf.

It is but justice to add that, notwithstanding the sufferings of the surviving passengers, they speak of Capt. McKown's humane and intrepid exertion to have them safely landed, in the highest possible terms; imputing to him no blame whatever for the loss of the vessel.

EMIGRATION.—For two months past there has been a continued stream of emigrants passing through our town. A part of the emigration to Missouri crosses at St. Louis, and a part at Alton, but nearly all pass through the town of St. Charles. The emigration during the present season has exceeded that of any former year in numbers, and in property.

On Thursday evening, the 17th instant, at Hyde Park, Surrey county, Va. by the Rev. Mr. SMITH, COLIN PETER, Esq. of Jefferson county, Va. to Miss MARGARET M. E. PETER, daughter of Col. JOHN PETER.

On the 3d inst. at Mariana, Camden county, Geo. General DUNCAN L. CLINCH to Miss ELIZABETH BAYARD HOUSTON.

WOODLAND FOR SALE.—The subscribers, wishing to close the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & T. W. Sough, will offer, at public sale, in Leonardtown, Md. that tract of land, in said county, called "Hunter's Hills," containing 1,600 acres; of which about 1,300 are thickly covered with wood, and the purchase money, to be paid in cash, or by notes, payable to the order of the subscribers, in full, on the 1st day of January next.

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OBITUARY.

JAMES PLEASANTS, OF VIRGINIA.—The death of this virtuous citizen and enlightened patriot was briefly announced a short time since in the Richmond papers. The following more extended notice of the life and services of the deceased appears in a late No. of the Whig. Every one of the numerous individuals who served with him in the national councils, and are spread all over the Union, will cordially respond to the truth of all the commendation bestowed on his personal character and public virtues.

He died, at his residence in Goochland county, Virginia, on Wednesday, 9th November, after a long and melancholy illness. JAMES PLEASANTS, Esq., in the 71st year of his age. His last moments were serene, and he met death with composure.

Mr. PLEASANTS entered public life in 1796-7, as a delegate to the General Assembly from the county of Goochland. As a member of the Legislature, he took a very decided stand with the Republican party of that day against the encroachments of the Federal Government. He speedily acquired great popularity with the House of Delegates, and, at the session of 1803, succeeded the late William Wirt as its Clerk, a post which he retained until the session of 1810-11, when he was elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in opposition to his own wishes.

He resigned this station before entering upon its duties, and was, in the April following, with much unanimity, elected to Congress from the District of Chesterfield, Amelia, Powhatan, and Goochland, in place of Mr. Eppes, who had then removed to the county of Buckingham. In the House of Representatives, he was a firm supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and his body were more prominent before the Public, but few, if any, possessed more its confidence; for it is believed that he was the single public officer of his day who, filling in succession all the high offices of his State, had the remarkable fortune, in high party times, of passing through them all without being once assailed by party spirit or private scandal; nor was he subjected for this exemption to any reproaches from the popular will; for no man was more indefatigable in his political principles; but it was a honorable tribute to an integrity which was never suspected, to a goodness of heart which ever construed the actions of others favorably, and to a modesty which induced him continually to think himself unworthy of the great popularity which he enjoyed.

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WASHINGTON. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1836. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. LOUISIANA. FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER—EXTRA. MOBILE, (Ala.) Nov. 24, 1 P. M. All the Parishes in Louisiana but three, Natchitoches, Claiborne, and Concordia, have been heard from, and they give Mr. Van Buren an aggregate majority of 301 votes.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. BY THOMAS MILLER. FROM FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING FOR 1837. Tread lightly here! This spot is holy ground, And every footstep wakes the voice of ages; These are the mighty dead that here lie round, Whom the great God has laid in their own names. Listen! 'tis Fame's loud voice that now complains, "Here sleeps more sacred dust than all the world contains."

WASHINGTON. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1836. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. ARKANSAS. Returns from only one or two counties in this State have come to hand. They are favorable to White, though no one doubts that the State has gone for Van Buren. ALABAMA. The returns from our election come in very slowly, owing to the miserable arrangement of the mails, and the low state of the rivers, which prevents the steamboats from running with despatch.

WASHINGTON. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1836. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. MISSISSIPPI. White's prospect in this State is, we think, from present appearances, decidedly good. The following table comprises all the returns received, with the exception of vague rumors from one or two other counties. [The table, comprising 18 counties, giving an aggregate majority for the White ticket of 1,504 votes.] GEORGIA. FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER OF NOV. 24. GEORGIA ELECTION.—Returns from 82 counties have been received. Congress.—Dawson, (W.) 23,882 Sanford, (V. B.) 20,909

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LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) NOV. 8. The steambot John Nelson arrived on Thursday, with about 900 crews, of Tick-batch-e-had-j's party, in charge of Lieut. J. T. Sprague, U. S. Marine Corps, and Dr. G. W. Hill, surgeon to the party. The party started westward on Saturday and Sunday by land. The J. N. returned on Saturday, to bring up about 900 of the same party, who were left at the post of Arkansas, and about 400 more of the same party are coming through the Mississippi swamp, with horses, &c. the whole to rendezvous at Lewisburg, and proceed from thence to their new homes.

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ABUSES IN BANKING. Messrs. GILES & SEATON: I must beg the favor of a space in your paper, for the purpose of dropping a hint or two for the perusal of my female acquaintances who are in the habit of indulging in the odious practice of painting, or, as Shakespeare would say, "daubing their faces." I could not venture even a vague suspicion of the fact, while engaged in a tete-a-tete with those of my fair and blooming associates, because I know that should I should then have committed the unpardonable sin; for from them I could never hope for forgiveness. Allow me, then, Messrs. Editors, in a general way, to drop a few hints through the medium of your press, for the benefit of this class of painters.

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE NEW DOCTRINE OF NULLIFICATION.

We are pleased to see that the doctrine of annulling contracts, so far as it has been the subject of remark by papers in Virginia, has met the strongest disapprobation. The following article from the Lynchburg Virginian contains much that deserves attention.

We have not observed what course the Globe and Enquirer have pursued on the subject. If it be true, as the Virginian intimates, that not a single word of disapprobation has yet appeared in the latter paper, it may have been because the editor of that paper thought there was no occasion for it.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

The Charter-breaking Doctrine.

The reception in Europe of the information that a distinguished American statesman had broached the extraordinary doctrine of the right of a State convention to annul charters of incorporation, and thereby to make vested rights the sport of demagogues and factions, excited great astonishment, as might have been anticipated.

"I am sorry to see Mr. Dallas's attack on the United States Bank; though I think it will recoil on himself. Such a monstrous doctrine cannot be countenanced."

And the other thus shows its effect already, which must necessarily be more extensive and decisive, should the doctrine of Mr. Dallas find favor with any considerable portion of the Pennsylvania Convention, which is soon to assemble.

"There is no sale now for American stocks, G. M. Dallas's Jacobinical letter having been published in the Times."

The New York American adds the following letter from Paris, expressing similar sentiments:

"PARIS, SEPT. 29, 1836. We have read with painful attention the newspaper slip regarding the Bank Charter. The advocating such doctrines as we there find seems to us about as imbecile and culpable as would be the promulgating an unprotected light through a powder magazine. The simple broaching of this pretended right of a succeeding Legislature, or of a Convention, to break faith with public contracts, is already an evil to your national credit.

In reply to the first position, it is only necessary to say that a charter of incorporation, whether of a bank or of any other company, does not confer exclusive privileges on such association; because, when books of subscription for stock in these companies are opened, every man in society has an equal right to participate in its supposed or real benefits, by subscribing for as many shares of stock as he may think proper.

"No Yankee ever caught rattle-snakes in a cleftstick more adroitly than Andrew Jackson has caught these people, and handed them over to the State of New York. Let Mr. Martin Van Buren will be able to hold the people as his master has done, is now the question—nono veritas."

"The terms of sale will be one-fourth cash, or approved drafts at sixty days, and the balance in one, two, and three years, in equal payments, with interest; and, when said payments are made to the Trustees, a clear title will be given by them to the purchasers."

"The Trustees give notice, that the sale of CITY LOTS advertised to take place on the 10th of January next, is postponed until the first Tuesday (being the 7th day) of March next, at which time the sale will positively take place, at the City of Appalachicola."
APALACHICOLA SALES POSTPONED.

"ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Run away from the city of Washington, D. C. on the 14th inst. a man named MARTIN VAN BUREN, D. O. B. on the 17th of about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black complexion, bushy head, and is easily confused when spoken to. She took with her two female children, the oldest about 2 years of age, very notable in consequence of one eye being blind, and another nearly so. She will endeavor to make her infant, about 6 months old, very black, and of a healthy appearance. The above woman has a husband belonging to G. W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington, who calls himself Daniel Dodson, who, there is no doubt, has effected her escape, with an intention of following her. It is quite likely she will endeavor to make her way to the North. Fifty dollars will be paid, if apprehended within the District of Columbia, and one hundred dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid, if taken out of the District, and delivered to William Lloyd, or to the subscriber, near the Seven Buildings."
ADELAIDE DOUGLASS.

"ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, Maryland, on Saturday, the 7th of the present month, a negro man BASHI, or Bassi Thomas. He is upwards of six feet high, and large in proportion, with a full suit of hair, and very large whiskers. I gave Bassi a line to get a master in the county, which was not done until the 20th of the present month. I have since which time I have not seen him. He passed the Anacostia Bridge on Sunday morning, and was seen on the Capitol Hill about 12 o'clock of the same day. I am of the opinion that he is still in Washington city, as he has several connections living there. I will give the reward if secured in jail, or if he returns to me again, and all expenses paid."

they rest, and our future career will be marked by an imbecility and weakness of effort, which is the necessary consequence of the division, instead of the concentration of strength. The fable of the bundle of sticks is peculiarly and strikingly applicable to this subject. The wealth of a country, however great it may be, scattered in many hands, each wielding his own for a separate object, can never accomplish any but partial benefits; while far inferior means, concentrated in a single association, and used for a single purpose, will achieve the most magnificent and seemingly impracticable schemes. But, unless we guaranty to such associations the possession of their 'vested rights,' alike from the rapacity of agrarians and the hostility of factious demagogues, they will never be formed. No man will put his money into a fund when the doctrine is sustained that the fund may be plundered either by a State Legislature or a State Convention.

There is still another view of this question—which is, that, if the principle be once established that charters may be nullified by law, there is but one more step to the abrogation of title-deeds and the confiscation of private property. The same chain of argument, indeed relied upon by Mr. Dallas to demonstrate the competency of a State Convention to do this deed of mischief, would, if pushed to its legitimate consequences, justify the complete annihilation of the rights of property, and a general division of the gains of the economical and industrious among the spend-thrifts and the licentious!

Although this proposition of Mr. Dallas is, for the present, confined to Pennsylvania, we cannot tell how long it will be before it will be insisted upon in Virginia likewise. The 'official journal' of the Government approves of it—Amos Kendall has declared that it 'must be settled' as the custom of the country—while the organs of 'the party' in this State have accompanied their notices of it by not a single word of disapprobation. Under these circumstances, we deem it necessary to warn the people of Virginia against a principle which, if recognised, will be as subversive of their prosperity, as it is of honesty and good faith.

WHAT MRS. GRUNDY SAYS OF US.

It is our settled conviction that the 'experiment,' as it has been miscalled in the United States of North America, is about to experience what the honorable member from Pennsylvania has so humorously alluded to as the 'experiment of the fisher.' In this 'experiment,' from the days of Tom Paine until now, has been a great and systematic piece of cheating. Those States never had, have not, and never will have any bond of union as a nation, save and except the plunder of other nations. Speaking of the distribution of the taxes among 'the people,' from whom they are first derived, and who themselves derive them from the property of foreigners, the Governor of the State of New York, and the Governor of the State of Virginia, as in the case of Van Buren, is becoming a stepping-stone to the Presidency of all the States—his Government has told us, in an official document, that 'to the victors belong the spoils.'

This is the Governor who, in his annual message, about two years ago, said that the citizens must 'raise more money in Europe,' and which citizens did raise a few millions, in order to pay off a few thousands to the English holders of shares in the Erie canal, which happens to be the only safe stock in the United States. Were the shares of the United States Bank a safe stock, the clique of the persons who manage its affairs would contrive to buy up all the shares held by foreigners—and why? Because the first and last principle—the beginning and end of every American transaction, financial or political, is—self-interest. It is in the nature of the 'fisher'—one reader will probably hear of before another publication of the 'Bull,' is the Presidential election. Were General Jackson forty or sixty years old, instead of being as he is, more than seventy, he should have the honor to be played on by the 'fisher'—that of Napoleon Bonaparte. Andrew Jackson has all the ambition of Napoleon, and nothing pleases him more than to be called the Bonaparte of America. However, he is too old to ape his prototype much longer, and the next best thing to a perpetuation of his own supremacy and despotism is that of procuring the election of one of his creatures, Martin Van Buren. If he could not get elected, he would be glad to see Martin Van Buren man will be the President. That is a point settled. It was settled so long ago as 1828, when General Jackson was elected President, and procured the election of his body as Governor of the State of New York. The succession was then arranged. A mandate has now gone forth, and the *convoe d'elire* will produce the anticipated result, provided the United States should have another President. Under such circumstances, we have no objection to the wicked Whig, or tender-hearted Tory, talk again of the 'voice of the people,' the 'march of reform,' or the 'interesting experiment' in America? We hope not.

"No Yankee ever caught rattle-snakes in a cleftstick more adroitly than Andrew Jackson has caught these people, and handed them over to the State of New York. Let Mr. Martin Van Buren will be able to hold the people as his master has done, is now the question—nono veritas."

"PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS AT APALACHICOLA.—The undersigned, Trustees of the Appalachicola Land Company, hereby give notice that their second public sale of Lots in the City of Appalachicola, will take place at the place there on the second Tuesday of April next, being the 10th day of said month, under the direction of the Directors of said Company."

"The terms of sale will be one-fourth cash, or approved drafts at sixty days, and the balance in one, two, and three years, in equal payments, with interest; and, when said payments are made to the Trustees, a clear title will be given by them to the purchasers."

"Lithographic maps may be obtained at the office of the Trustees in the City of New York, and at the office of the Directors at Appalachicola. New York, October, 1836. LOUIS M. CLANE, CHARLES AUG. DAVIS, JOSEPH M. WHITE, Trustees."

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POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE BANGOR COURIER.

"Political Judges.—The Advertiser has recently broached the dangerous doctrine that Judges should be elected by the People. This, with the opinion heretofore expressed, that their appointments should be for very short periods, is what we call the *ne plus ultra* of folly; uttered for effect with the People, who are flattered by the honeyed words that they are as well capable of choosing those who administer as those who make the laws. We have heretofore spoken at considerable length upon these disorganizing and pernicious doctrines, and shall again, when occasion requires, show the danger of 'converting the court-house into a caucus room, and the sacred temple of justice into a political arena;' but it is not called for at this time. We only allude to the subject for the purpose of putting the declaration of the Advertiser on record, and to show the manner in which a 'gentleman of the bar' would control and trammel the 'gentlemen of the bench' as well as the jury box. Three months would not probably elapse after the election by the People of democratic judges (as the Advertiser terms those of its favorite school of politics) before we should have democratic juries. From all and sundry of which good Heaven deliver us."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"NORTH CAROLINA.—That tower of strength in which we trusted, turns out, at last, to be but a goodly vision—fair, indeed, to the eye, but as false as it is fair. The only political privilege almost left to the People is the elective franchise; and even this, it seems, they have not the spirit to exercise. The vote of the State has been given to Mr. Van Buren, by a minority of the PEOPLE, as must be evident to any one who will examine the subjoined statement. There has been no material increase of strength to the *now* successful party, but they owe their triumph altogether to the apathy of their opponents, who seem to have wholly forgotten the inducements of personal interest, which, they might have known, would stimulate the holders and expectants of office to exertion. In the counties of Davidson, Rowan, and Randolph alone, the Whig majority was diminished about 2,000 votes by a failure to go to the polls; whilst, only in two or three counties of the State, was our August majority increased. We feel mortified and humbled at the result, and can find no excuse for the reprehensible neglect of those who have contributed, by their inertness, to entail upon the country another four years of misrule and mal-administration."

"The Senate [of North Carolina] has made a good beginning in the election of HUGH WADSWELL, Esq. as Speaker. He is a talented and dignified gentleman; full of the fervent fire of liberty—the uncompromising opponent of all encroachments upon the rights of the People—all infringements of the constitution and laws of the country. Orange should be proud of such a representative—the State of such an able and patriotic son. The hope is indulged, however, that all party spirit may be laid aside, and legislation conducted on that good old plain republican plan, which characterized the ancient law-makers of our State, as such a course can only ensure the adoption of wise and salutary measures. In the present condition of our State, every patriot, without regard to party, should go for 'our country—our whole country;' for the enactment of every measure calculated to redound to the prosperity of North Carolina."

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND JOURNAL.

"THE EXAMPLE OF NEW JERSEY, in the late election, is as honorable to the State as it is gratifying to the friends of the Constitution throughout the Union. Directly in the face of the discouraging accounts from Virginia and Pennsylvania, the Whigs of New Jersey have achieved a noble triumph over the office-holders and their adherents. Animated by that indomitable spirit, which rendered the old Roman soldiers more terrible after a defeat than after a victory, they went to the polls determined to do their duty, let who might prove recreant to their principles and their country. Had but a tith of that spirit been manifested by the Whigs of Rhode Island or of Virginia, they would not now suffer the mortification of seeing their respective States in the hands of an acknowledged minority. He who takes a just and candid view of the present state of our national affairs, and can yet reconcile it to his conscience to absent himself from the elections, must use a kind of ethics, or of logic, with which we are unacquainted."

NO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received, until the 8th of December next, for the graduation and masonry of the first ten miles of the Gainesville and Narceeta Railroad.

"While I was waiting the arrival of the procession, two coolies came in, bearing between them a stout pole covered with a red cloth, and a flag leaning against it together. I asked the cover of which was something more substantial. I soon ascertained that it was a lady, who was brought in this style to the wedding. The carriage consisted merely of the *cajang* with a cloth, the ends of which were tied to the pole, and the middle, hanging down two or three feet and spread out, afforded a seat for the bride and groom, and their attendants. The carriage, as the carriage seemed to have been thoroughly used, I conclude that this is the method in which they are usually conveyed from place to place. A more uncomfortable and degrading method could scarcely be imagined. But Chinese custom and opinion do not allow them to be seen, and they are not considered worthy of a better carriage."

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

"The proprietor of the BATH COFFEE-HOUSE, (O'Ferrall's) at the Berkeley Springs, Virginia, desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale the aforesaid property. It consists of the well-known Bath Coffee-House, adjoining the Bath Square, with several neighboring lots, on which are good Stables, Carriage-house, Ice-house, Tea Par, and a neat two-story Dwelling, and other necessary appendages of a boarding-house. Also, a very valuable *machinery* Mill, on a never-failing stream, within a mile of Bath, with about 200 acres of land, a part of which is cleared and under cultivation; and another tract about four miles west of Bath, of upwards of 800 acres. To any person or persons wishing to purchase, a liberal bargain will now be given. Also, a House and Lot in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Va. This property will be in market for sale or rent until the first of December next. If not sold or leased by that time, the proprietors will continue to keep the Bath Coffee-House as heretofore, for the reception of visitors to the Berkeley Springs. This property, being well known, need not be particularly described. Those who are not acquainted with it, are invited to see it, and enquire for themselves. For terms, apply in person or by letter to JNO. O'FERRALL, Bath Coffee-House, Berkeley Springs, Va."

A CHINESE WEDDING.

FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY, FOR APRIL.

SINGAPORE, NOV. 28, 1835.

"Having been informed that a daughter of one of the principal Chinese merchants was about to be married, I solicited an invitation to attend and witness the ceremony. The bride, as the bridegroom, was the daughter of the merchant, and was received by him, and invited to a seat in a room adjoining that in which the ceremonies were to take place, there to await the arrival of the bridegroom. As he did not arrive till nearly half an hour had elapsed, I improved my time in examining, with the father, the room where the daughter was to be married."

"On the right hand of the door, in front of a window, stood a narrow table elevated on a bench, and some old bricks, covered with fruits and sweetmeats, having two or three small wax candles burning on each end of it. Beyond this, towards the interior of the house, was a mat spread upon the brick floor, and still another smaller mat, on which were placed a wooden screen, and a table, opposite to the window and table on the right hand of the door. On the left hand of the door, a large picture of a deified hero, and under it the family altar. This was fitted up for the occasion with a variety of showy ornaments and sacrificial articles. Next to the wall was a screen about two feet square, formed of small square pieces of marble, each having some painting upon it set in a wooden frame."

"The sound of music was now heard, and they prepared 'to meet the bridegroom.' He came in a procession preceded by music, dressed in the 'receiver of guests,' and attended by several domestics, each bearing a parasol, and other persons bearing poles of bamboo, with branches and green leaves upon them, and sustaining between each pair a piece of red cloth about three yards long. On his arrival near the door, a kind of paper basket, filled with Chinese crackers, was carried out, and the crackers burnt with great uproar."

"The bride and groom met him at the door, and performed the usual ceremony. As he entered the door, a nephew to the bride, splendidly dressed in embroidered satin, with much tinsel and a little gold, advanced and presented him an orange. The receiver of guests then conducted the bridegroom to the carpet already described, and placing him at one end and himself at the other, they bowed to each other, and, after a few steps, they exchanged a bow and bowed again; and then at last he conducted the bridegroom to his seat at the head of the table, and pretended to arrange the cloth for him. They here bowed to each other over it, then he went to receive others, leaving the bridegroom standing, and performed the same ceremonies with each of the six friends of the bridegroom; they then took their places, bowed, and sat down."

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VALUABLE POTOMAC LANDS & THREE FISHERIES FOR SALE OR RENT.

"A view to a further removal to Alabama, the subscribers will sell their Deep Hole and Farm Plantations, adjacent, containing two thousand acres of land, with a large quantity of lumber on the other end of deep fene par enclosing ditches with names written upon them; and on the middle, a waiter on which was laid a belt, said to be wholly of gold, and to have cost two hundred dollars, a splendid large buckle for a handsome bosom pin, and several rings. All these are presented to the bride from several of the friends. The names of the papers are the names of the friends who gave as many dollars as their abilities allowed or disposition prompted them to do. The table was covered with a red velvet cloth, embroidered with gold thread; and at each end it stood a chair with a similar cloth upon it."

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face uncovered, and her features as immovable as if made of marble. Her apparel was rather careless and impatient to be done with the ceremony."

"After their worship in this room, they went into the interior of the house, and performed similar prostrations there. They then returned to the outer room, and their relatives began to come forward to receive their reverence. They both knelt before each other. First came three or four men, then the many women, each, when on her knees, she received the bridegroom, and then came the old man, an elder brother of the bridegroom's father, who showed much kindness in his manner towards the bride, and helped her to rise from her knees; then followed several women, some of whom were dragged into the room by force, as they manifested much reluctance from real or pretended bashfulness. The bridegroom frequently went into the inner room, and called for wine, and for other refreshments, and then returned to the outer room, and waited for the bride, who was sitting on a chair, awaiting his return, till some of the by-standers, pitying her weariness, brought her a chair, in which she sat when at leisure."

"During the intervals between these ceremonies, I had the opportunity to observe the appearance of the bride. She was about eighteen years old, of the middling stature of females of that age, and of a fair complexion, and generally well featured. Her face was pretty enough, but rather too wide, and destitute of expression. Her beautiful black hair was tastefully done up, and ornamented with white and artificial yellow flowers, and encompassed by a tiara of black velvet, on which were eight little yellow images, or genii, which they would have people think were gold. Her dress was a broad-sleeved shirt of different colors, red, yellow, white, and blue, and of fine muslin, and a pair of red trousers of Chinese shen; the fore part of which, being seen when she walked, they made a very clumsy appearance. When the ceremonies were ended, they both went into the interior apartments, and took tea and other refreshments. While there I saw for the first time some movements besides those required by the rules of ceremony. After a few minutes had elapsed, they returned to the outer room to return to her father's, bowing at the door."

"The carriage of the bride moved fast, preceded by servants bearing the presents of clothes, &c. noticed above. The din of music continued during the movement of the procession, as well as during all the ceremonies of this and the former day, and was quite insufferable. On reaching the father's house they bowed at the door, and proceeded to the interior apartments. She was seated on a chair, and a stick of the leaf-made pyramid with its flowers and spangles, and bore it away; thus signifying the completion of her wedding, and the change from the former to the present relations. The bridegroom soon made his appearance again, and seated by the receiver of guests, as on the 28th, and joined by five or six relatives, each seated with the receiver of guests, and the bridegroom, and the receiver of guests, which were brought forward. This concluded the ceremonies of the day, and the wedding was considered completed."

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TRUSTEES' SALE OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY LANDS.

"By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, made in a cause wherein Thomas S. Alexander is complainant, and Edward L. Nicholson and others defendants, the subscribers will sell public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 16th day of December next, all that parcel of land, the title whereof is vested in the late Gen. George Washington Annapolis, containing about 302 acres, more or less, lying in Montgomery county on Bennet's creek, about six miles from Clarksburg, and the same distance from New Market. This land has for many years been in the occupancy of Samuel and Joseph Nicholson, and is sufficiently fertile to grow tobacco, and contains about 75 acres in timber and wood; has erected on it a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, three tobacco houses, and other suitable out-houses. The soil is as fertile as that in the neighborhood, and is adapted to the growth of tobacco and farming generally. There is a well on the premises, and a warrant of resurvey taken out of this land, whereby it is believed much vacancy will be added, all of which will also be sold on the day of sale."

"The terms of sale are: One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of ratification of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be secured by bonds or notes bearing interest from the day of sale, to be executed by the purchasers and attested to be approved by the subscribers. The subscribers reserve the right to sell the property sold, free, clear, and discharged of the parties to this cause, or those claiming under it."

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THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

"Run away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Prince George's county, Md. on the night of the 21st instant, three negro fellows, named SAM, ROBERT, and BOB. They are calling themselves 'Sam, Robert, and Bob,' and are about five feet ten inches high, well made, of a dark color, with fine teeth, and a pleasant countenance, and had, when I left, large whiskers. He wore jacket and pantaloons of light colored cotton and yarn, and a pair of new hopped shoes. He may change his dress, however, as he had other clothing. Robert, (calling himself Robert Lockwood) brother to Sam, is 25 years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, rather a bad countenance when spoken to, fine teeth, fine head of hair, and altogether a good looking negro. He wore a roundabout of the faded cotton and yarn, blue pantaloons, and a pair of new heavy hopped shoes."

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WESTERN LAND AGENCY.—JOSEPH T. DAUGHTERY, CHARLES OSGOOD, & CHARLES H. DABNEY, have formed a partnership under the firm of Daughtery, Osgood, & Dabney, for the purpose of buying, selling, and locating Government lands on commission.

"Persons wishing to invest money in Government lands, the undersigned offer great facilities and advantages. One of the firm resides in the West, and has much experience in the business of locating lands, particularly in the States of California, Oregon, and Texas. For a moderate commission, say fifteen per cent., individuals may have their money profitably invested, without the labor and risk of transporting specie to the land office; or, if preferred, the undersigned will take their compensation in a share (one-third) of the profit arising from the sale of the lands, and guaranteeing to the person investing, his principal and interest. Persons at a distance may have their money invested by remitting drafts on Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York. Those who do not wish to pay before they obtain the land, may deposit the amount of the purchase money in the hands of the undersigned, who they desire to purchase, at one dollar and sixty cents per acre, subject to our draft upon producing the proper certificate of title. The undersigned have the best means of making judicious selections—they spare neither trouble nor expense in obtaining all necessary information, and having a large number of maps, pertaining to this business, it is their interest to obtain good lands advantageously situated, for all who may employ them. They will also sell on commission any real estate which may be consigned to them. All letters and orders from a distance promptly attended to. Office No. 28, Wall street, New York. DAUGHTERY, OSGOOD, & DABNEY. REFERENCES. Messrs. Charles H. Russell & Co. Lawrence and Trimble