





GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM FLORIDA.

The subjoined general order issued by General Gaines upon giving up the command of his troops to General Clinch, before their return to Fort Drake, is published in the Savannah papers. We are sorry to see in this general order the manner in which General Scott, placed in command of the campaign by the Executive, is alluded to. So far from peace with the Indians being certain, we apprehend much blood will yet be shed before they are subdued, or before General Scott's diplomatic powers will come into play. We presume, that what has passed, his orders require the subjugation of the Indians, and their removal beyond the Mississippi, as the indispensable condition of peace for them.—Nat. Int.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Fort Leach, on the Withlacoochee, Florida, March 9, 1836.

I.—Called to East Florida by the savage massacres and conflagrations of the 25th December, and the following month, the Commanding General has collected in Louisiana the forces which accompanied him from that patriotic State. These troops, in the short space of thirty-six days, have marched by land and water, nearly eight hundred miles—one hundred and forty through the country occupied by the enemy whose principal forces they have met, beaten, and forced to sue for peace.

II.—These important objects of the campaign having been accomplished with the hearty and cordial co-operation of Brig. Gen. Clinch, (to whose sound judgment the defence of this frontier had been wisely confided, and by whose gallantry the enemy had been chastised on the 21st December, and since held in check as far as his limited means would allow,) the troops from Louisiana are placed under his command in order to guard against the known faithlessness of the enemy until the arrival of the forces under the officer charged with the diplomatic arrangements of the War Department. Whenever, and as soon as that officer shall mature his plan of operations, and accomplish the duties assigned him, the forces from Louisiana will return to New Orleans.

III.—The commanding General cannot consistently with his views of propriety take leave of the troops by whom he has been so manfully sustained, without tendering them his grateful acknowledgements for the constancy and courage with which they have performed every duty, and borne privations, the recital of which would fail to command the admiration of the virtuous and wise of every section of the Republic. The officers and soldiers of the whole of these forces, (including the artillery from Tampa Bay, acting as a light brigade, under command of Lt. Col. Twigg, of the 4th Infantry, have performed their duty so much to the satisfaction of the General that he cannot discriminate between the relative claims of corps, or officers, or other individuals, without the risk of invidious distinction. All did their duty cheerfully and gallantly, and when it became necessary to meet the

their own horses, or to abandon an important position, all cheerfully preferred this unpleasant subsistence to any movement that would endanger the frontier. The horse meat was accordingly eaten by horses and men until the enemy was beaten and stilled for a season. A timely supply of provisions arrived, escorted by the brave Georgians, Floridians, and regulars, under Gen. Clinch, at the moment the pacific propositions of the enemy were in the act of being answered. The Indians were fired on by the General's light troops before he could be notified of their being near the camp, they have since disappeared.

IV.—The General deeply regrets the fall of Lt. Lieut. J. F. Izard, of the Dragons; acting Brigade Major, and in command of the advance guard.—He fell at the head of his corps, and, though mortally wounded, had the heroic presence of mind to order, "keep your positions, men, and die close."—2d Lieut. Duncan, 2d Artillery, was slightly wounded. Captain Armstrong, of the U. S. Transport Schooner *Motto*, was slightly wounded. The two last named officers were in the advance, where their services had been highly useful during the march. This officer, and twenty-nine N. C. officers and soldiers of other companies of the Regiment, evinced their gallantry by their good conduct as well as by their honorable wounds. The General is convinced that he never commanded a braver corps—its chief would do honor to any service.

The officers of the Medical Department merit the approbation of the General, for the attentive and skillful manner in which their duties were discharged.

List of killed and wounded:  
Killed.—1st Lt. J. F. Izard, Dragons.

Bergeant F. Doan, 2d Artillery.  
Private F. Bolls, La. Volunteers.  
Do V. Beck, do do  
H. D. Butler, do do Total 5.  
Wounded.—Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates:  
2d Artillery, 8  
4th Infantry, 30  
La. Volunteers, 40  
Total wounded 78.

By command of Major Gen. Gaines,  
GEORGE A. McCALL,  
A. D. C. Act'g. Asst. Adj. Gen.

Fire.—About 11 o'clock last night, the 30th ult. the bell sounded the alarm of fire, which was discovered to be in the second story of the Theatre. The engines repaired promptly to the spot, and it was speedily extinguished without doing any material damage.

In August next, the city of Boone will number 2,564 years since its foundation.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

We learn from Annapolis that the Committee from Baltimore presented, on Saturday, a memorial to the Legislature and that a bill was reported authorizing an appropriation of two millions to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, two millions to the Canal and one million to the Eastern Shore Railroad. This is designed to take the place of the Improvement Bill. The Legislature sat on Saturday night until 11 o'clock, and will meet again tomorrow. The only additional information we have is contained in the subjoined letter.—Ball. Chron.

ANAPOLIS, APRIL 24, 7 o'clock.  
I consent to say that all hope of the Improvement Bill seems to have gone. Every proposition in favour of it has been frustrated. There is, however, some hope that the opponents of the measure will agree to an adjournment of the Legislature to meet in May of June next, but even this is exceedingly doubtful.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above was in type, we learn that both Houses, at a late hour on Saturday night, resolved that when they adjourn, they will adjourn to meet on the fourth Monday in May, to take the Improvement Bill into consideration. It is not to be doubted that it will then pass. This information may be fully relied upon. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Merrick, Pratt and Spruce of the House, and Mayer and Claude of the Senate, was appointed to report a bill for the consideration of an extra session.

REPRIMANDING.

CONRAD'S CASE.—The following is the reprimand pronounced by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, upon Henry W. Conrad, the hero of the celebrated bribery case. We can scarcely conceive of a situation more replete with all the elements of mortification than that of Mr. Conrad. He has resigned office.

Henry W. Conrad is this day on which I have been directed by Pennsylvania, publicly to reprimand you for a violation of the duties which, in your opinion, are due to them, and our common constituents. I need not say that it is to me a source of deep regret, that a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, should be placed in the relation to the house and the country which you occupy, and that my official station compels me to associate the judgment of your fellow members. The judgment was deliberately formed, after having fully heard your case, and the result is, that you have been found guilty of an attempt to mislead public sentiment at the expense of the character and reputation of the Legislature of our commonwealth, and vitally and calamitously grossly, those with whom you were in the habit of daily communion. The object of the evidence offered by you to the committee, was to show that the conversation you had with the Senator from Schuylkill, was purely jocular, and that you so considered it. Supposing this to be, it has seemed to this house, that your subsequent conduct in representing that an

interview had been privately made, and your repeated assertion in public places, that senators and representatives had been bribed was an utter dereliction of your duty as a man of honor, and an abandonment of that high integrity and purity of purpose which should distinguish a representative of a free and honest people.

Had not the public mind been diseased, and the antidote of truth met and subdued the venom which a combination of designing men had endeavored to circulate, the most disastrous consequences must have ensued; confidence in the purity of popular representation would have been destroyed, and the territories of public benefit arrested; the character of the commonwealth stigmatized, and the triumph of those at home and abroad, who would rejoice to see your native state degraded from her primary rank in the union, and subjected to pernicious influences from abroad, would have been complete; and among the active agents in this disgraceful conspiracy you would have been found.—It is a source of gratitude to every honest freeman of Pennsylvania, that such success was not achieved, but the pleasure which such a result occasions, is greatly qualified by the conviction which has been forced upon you, that you have been guilty of an exception from the emphatic condemnation to which a share in this wicked and disgraceful scheme, justly subjects you. It is not necessary that more should now be said on this painful subject, and in mercy to your feelings, I readily abridge my part in the painful exhibition of this day. In conclusion, in obedience to the order of the House, in the name of the people of Pennsylvania whose representatives we are, and whom, through us, you and your confederates have traduced, I solemnly and emphatically reprimand you.

The Canal—the Trade of Georgetown.—The Georgetown Metropolitan, in reply to an inquiry as to the amount of flour and other produce received by the Canal at that place, makes the following statement:

Statement of the Descending Trade on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from the week ending Wednesday, March 30, 1836.

13,047 barrels of flour;—6 barrels of whiskey;—725 bushels of corn;—100 bushels of bran;—150 bushels of rye chop;—974 bushels of clover seed;—49 cords of wood;—30 tons of stone;—800 bushels of oats;—2 barrels of krou;—142 bushels of corn meal;—1900 bushels of wheat;—595 bushels of rye;—23 barrels of apples;—78 hogs;—1650 pounds of lard and butter;—49 tons of iron, pig, bar and bolting.

There have been this winter 135 snow storms at Haverstraw, Rockland

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1836.

An error occurred in our paper of yesterday in giving an account of the occurrence which took place in the House of Representatives on Saturday night, which induces us to publish a history of that occurrence, and give the words of the parties as they were delivered.

Mr. Wise was replying to Mr. Bynum's remarks upon the conduct of the majority. Mr. Wise said that the majority was complained of by the majority, precisely as the Turk complained of the French grenadier for not permitting him to untie his cravat in order that he might cut off his head, upon which a reward was placed by the Grand Seigneur. That the present majority was the most tyrannical and oppressive ever known in the history of Congress; but that at the same time it was the most grinding, unrelenting and unmerciful; and now sleeping in its tyranny, it was the most weak, lame, bungling, and dribbling majority ever known. That he was informed that it had been said by the high powers, that the present Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would have put a pitchfork upon him, and he sent home to perform the duties of a nurse. Here Mr. Wise was called to order by Mr. Bynum. The Speaker checked Mr. Wise, and he proceeded.

Surely, sir, I may be permitted to say that the orderly gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. B.) should be the last man to call me to order for irrelevance, when he himself was in the like manner out of order.

Mr. Bynum said he would let the gentleman from Virginia know that he should not bully him. Mr. Wise said he would as soon think of bullying a fly. Mr. Bynum again called him to order. Mr. Bynum was required to put the words in writing. He stated that as he understood them, and was corrected by Mr. Wise, who repeated what he had said, upon which Mr. Bynum remarked, as he sat down, that if he (Mr. Wise) had named other members, he should not bully him.

Mr. Wise then leaned over toward Mr. Bynum, and said in an undertone, not intended to be heard by the Speaker, but which was heard by all those around both the gentlemen. "I consider you a damned little rascal." Mr. Bynum rose, and replied "you are a scoundrel." This it is that the idea has got out that Mr. Bynum called Mr. Wise a scoundrel before Mr. Wise had used to him the language above referred to. The House was at once a scene of disorder. Mr. Mercer addressed the House and restored order. Several other members addressed the House; and the House unanimously voted that both gentlemen should mutually explain, and retract their personal expressions. They both rose at once. Mr. Bynum explained his remarks. Mr. Wise followed and did the same. A member then rose and adverted to the difficulty of either of the gentlemen doing more than they had, and saying that both had said enough. That the honor of both was perfectly maintained; and such being the unanimous opinion of the House, the whole affair was happily ended, and to the great honor of all parties.

We are told that Mr. Bynum of the House of Representatives, the fighting little gentleman from North Carolina, has lost more than thirteen bullets in him, all received in personal encounters. As the little fellow is no more than one-third the size of an ordinary man, a pretty large proportion of him must be lead. He is loaded with as many balls as Fieschi's Infernal Machine, which he exceedingly resembles in his explosions. [Prentiss.

Contested Election.—The North Carolina contested election case was finally disposed of by the House of Representatives late on Tuesday evening. The House adopted the first resolution, that Mr. Graham, the sitting member, was not entitled to his seat, by a vote of 114 to 87. They rejected the second resolution, that Mr. Newland, the petitioner, was entitled to the seat, by a vote of 100 to 39; and then passed a resolution declaring the seat vacant, and referring the election back to the people. [Alex. Gaz.

To the Friends of Internal Improvement in Virginia.  
Desiring to devote a portion of our paper to the diffusion of information on the subject of internal improvements throughout the State, we respectfully invite public attention to the matter. The directors of the various incorporated companies will serve the public interest by communicating with us freely on this head, and giving the progress of their labors. It is a mortifying fact that citizens of Virginia are better informed as to the condition of great works out of the State, than of those within their limits. This ought not to be so.—Engineers will often have it in their power to give us facts calculated to awaken public attention to our internal resources; and by this means we shall be enabled to aid the great cause which is now animating every portion of the country. We shall allot a column or more each day for the purpose stated, under a special head, and will omit no effort to spread before our patrons a mass of useful information. All we ask of our correspondents, is, to state briefly, and give us a plain hand writing. By attention to these requisitions, we shall be able to keep up our usual variety, and avoid many perplexing errors. Need we do more than mention our design, to insure a hearty approval and a prompt co-operation? [Richmond Compiler.

The New Orleans Bee of the 21st ult. expresses a confident belief, that the Mexican forces will speedily be driven out of Texas. The blockade is treated as mere gasconade, and it is asserted that Captain Hawkins and the other officers of the Mexican Navy will speedily sweep the gulph of all

New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road.

We regret to learn, (says the Nashville Banner), that the Mississippi Legislature have adjourned without chartering the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road. The House of Representatives insisted on an "impracticable route"—east of Pearl River, while the Senate was for permitting the company to locate the road on the most eligible route, which was west of Pearl River, and thus the bill was lost. The object of the House was to protect the river towns from the injurious competition of the Rail Road in carrying freight.

From the following article, it would appear, that the good people of a portion of Connecticut, are totally opposed to railings. They seem to think that in the "land of steady habits," no encouragement should be given to steam-railings.

A Quiet People.—The Newington folks, Connecticut, hearing that it was proposed to run a railroad, from Hartford to New-Haven, through their town, presented a remonstrance to the Directors, representing that they were a peaceable, industrious, and law-abiding people, and begged that their quiet night not be interrupted by steam cars, and an influx of strangers.

A lady by the name of Caroline H. Sheepbanks, has applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to have her name changed.

An Irish Brief.—The brief in Mr. O'Connell's case for the Dublin election to be sent to London, consists of 23 reams of paper—only 11,000 sheets!

The navigation of the Pennsylvania canals only commenced last week.

Gov. Tazewell, of Va. resigned, as was expected, on the first instant.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet Ship *Roscoe*, Capt. DeLano, arrived at New York brings Liverpool papers to the 26th of February inclusive.

They contain little intelligence of interest, except an account of the reorganization of the French Ministry, and the execution of Fieschi and his accomplices.

Great Britain.—Nearly the whole of Tuesday the 23d of February was consumed in the House of Commons, in a debate upon Mr. Hume's motion for an address to the crown to remove all magistrates, &c. who remained members of Orange lodges, or of any other political club or society, bound together by oaths or signs. Mr. Hume supported his motion by a long and very interesting speech, in the course of which he read a great number of letters from distinguished members of the Orange lodges, going to prove that a change of the succession was actually contemplated. Lord Russell moved an amendment, to the effect that the address be for such measures as might be deemed advisable for the suppression of Orange lodges, &c. which was

The spirit of speculation in rail-road stock, in England, amounts to a perfect mania. Some of the stocks are held at 30 per cent premium.

On the 25th Lord Morpeth was to make a motion, that that part of his majesty's speech relating to the settlement of the title-question in Ireland, should be read and taken into consideration by the house.

On the 19th Col. Sibthorp complained of being annoyed by persons attending in the lobbies, anxious to forward rail-way bills, said that he considered rail-ways a dangerous system of gambling, calculated only to fill the pockets of attorneys and engineers, and gave notice that in future, when a rail-way bill came before the house, he would move that the company should not be at liberty to sell a single share until the works should be completed. (Hear, hear.)

Death of the Mother of Napoleon.—Madame Marie Letitia Buonaparte died at Rome on the 23d of February. She was born on the 24th of August, 1759, at Ajaccio, of the Ramiffini family, and had lived at Rome ever since 1814.

Prince Talleyrand completed his 83d year, Feb. 11th. It is said that he has been twice elected by the members to the minister of the interior. M. Thiers is chosen.

The venerable John Gillies, LL.D. died at Glasgow, Feb. 15th. He was the author of the well known history of Ancient Greece, and other works of great merit. He was a native of Scotland. He is brother to Lord Gillies.

On board the *Batavia*, which sailed from London for New York, on the 18th of February are 80 bricklayers and carpenters, coming out in expectation of finding employment in re-building on the site of the great fire of December 16. Nearly one hundred more had engaged passage on board the *Westminster*.

FRANCE.

The ministry is at length re-organized. The Minister of Feb. 19, gives the re-constitution, as follows: M. Thiers, president of the council and foreign minister; M. Salzet, minister of Justice; Count Montalivet, minister of the interior; M. Passy, of commerce; M. Pelet de La Loze, of public instruction.

M. Argut remained as minister of finance, marshal Maison, of war, and Admiral Dupere, of marine.

The new ministry is less doctrinaire than its predecessor. A relaxation of the severity against the press was expected from the new minister of Justice.

Boivreau, the fourth of the parties included in the Fieschi trial, was sentenced to twenty years of detention at hard labor, December, the 30th, was acquitted and discharged.

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN. THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1836.

OPENING OF THE RAIL ROAD.

The Winchester and Fotonac Rail Road was formally opened, in accordance with previous notice, on Thursday last, the 31st ult.—The circumstances were in a high degree interesting and imposing.

The locomotive *Tennessee*, with the Passenger Cars, having come down with the Committee of Arrangements, early in the forenoon, received at Harpers-Ferry the President and some of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and sundry other invited guests; the locomotive *Thomas Jefferson*, belonging to the Baltimore Company, having been loaned to this Company for a few weeks, was placed on the track in the rear of the *Tennessee*, and to the Jefferson a train of fifteen burden cars was attached; the Harpers-Ferry Band were stationed on the passenger cars, and over the whole a number of flags were waving. The procession, thus formed, moved off in grand style about the middle of the day, and after stopping at divers points to take up guests, arrived at Winchester at 3 P. M. The entrance to Winchester was magnificent. The immense crowd that lined the rail way for nearly a mile out of town—the waving of flags both among the spectators and on the cars—the animating music which the band had struck up—the immense velocity with which we were moving—the repeated thunders of artillery—all these, together with the associations naturally called up, conspired to render the scene indescribably grand and exhilarating.

A large audience was soon seated in the spacious Depot, where, on a platform composed of boxes, seats, &c. filled with merchandise, and destined for the Far West, a very neat and appropriate address was delivered by the President, JOHN BRUCE, Esq. He was replied to briefly by PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq., President of the Baltimore Company.

The procession then moved on foot to the Victoria House, kept by Mr. GEORGE ALEXIS, and sat down about half past 6 P. M. to a most elegant and sumptuous dinner. The table was loaded with every luxury of the season, served up in superior style. No exertion and no expense seemed to have been spared by the worthy landlord, to minister to the various tastes of his numerous guests. About 150 partook of the splendid repast.

After the removal of the cloth, the "sparkling champagne" was introduced, and a number of toasts, both regular and volunteer, were drunk. Mr. BRUCE acting as President, and Col. J. M. MASO as Vice President. The entertainment was enlivened by a number of brief speeches, songs, music from the band, &c. &c.

The occasion will long be remembered as one memorable in the annals of Winchester and of the whole Valley.

An accident occurred on the rail road on Thursday morning last, which was near causing extensive and serious injury. As the *Tennessee* was passing down with a train, she encountered a bull upon the track a short distance below Halltown, and before the animal could be driven away, or the engine could be checked, it was crushed by the wheels—the

cars, all passing over his body. The hindmost car, containing a load of flour, was thrown from the track; and Mr. JEFFERSON FEAS, a hand stationed on this car, to bear on the rubbers when necessary, was badly injured. We understand, however, that he is not so dangerously hurt as was at first supposed. It was a fortunate circumstance, that when the burden car was thrown from the track, it became detached from the others. Otherwise it might have capsize the whole train, and injured all the passengers.

Large quantities of goods are lying at Winchester, destined for the West. Wagons, we understand, are much needed.

WASHINGTON, EVANS, Esq. has withdrawn his name from the canvass in Berkeley.

On our first page will be found an account of a disgraceful scene in the House of Representatives. The difficulty arising between Messrs. Bynum and Wise, which it was thought would have a serious termination, has been adjusted.

Supposed Treaty with the Florida Indians.—The Charleston Patriot of the 25th ult. thus notices and discredits the rumor in regard to a treaty said to have been formed by General Scott, with the hostile Indians in Florida:

"There was a report in the city this morning of an Express for Washington, having passed through Columbia from Gen. Scott, with a treaty which had been formed between that officer and the Seminoles of Florida. We have inquired into the truth of the report and find that the supposed messengers of a new treaty with the Indians are nothing more nor less than the bearers of some old despatches from Gen. Scott to the Government."

A gentleman from Nacogdoches, in Texas, informs us, that, whilst there, he found in public with Col. Crockett, who had just arrived from Tennessee. The old bear hunter, an being toasted, made a speech, to the Texans, replete with his usual dry humor. He began nearly in this style: "I am told, gentlemen, that when a stranger, like myself, arrives among you, the first inquiry is—what brought you here? To satisfy your curiosity at once as to myself, I will tell you all about it. I was, for some years, a member of Congress. In my last canvass, I told the people of my District, that, if they saw fit to elect me, I would serve them as faithfully as I had done; but, if not, they might go to hell, and I would go to Texas. I was beaten, gentlemen, and here I am." The roar of applause was like a thunder-burst. [Louisville Jou.

Mr. Beardsley, of New York, Attorney General of the State of New York, has at length resigned his seat as a member of the House of Representatives.

FREDERICK ELECTION.

In consequence of the inclement weather on Monday, the Polls were kept open for three days at Winchester, Fughtown, and Newtown. The following was the state of the polls on Tuesday night:

Table with 5 columns: Name, Votes, and other details. Includes names like H. L. Opie, E. J. Smith, J. B. D. Smith, &c.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

To the Whigs of Jefferson.  
"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny." [Shakespeare.]

"Vice hath not a more abject slave, society produces not a more odious serf, nor can the devil receive a greater worship, than his possessor more vilely than the SLANDERER." [Tom Jones.]

"Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis nothing, 'till he has filched from me my good name; but that which he purloines is sacred, and his theft will grow like a cancer, 'till he has consumed it." [Shakespeare.]

"One who has offended, will seek from us a vote to which his qualifications entitle him, we may not refuse it from motives of resentment. His right, and our obligation which follows that right, are not altered by his enmity to us or ours to him." [Paley's Moral Philosophy.]

Fellow-Citizens:—The above scraps have been recalled to my mind by the numerous *almsdeeds*, which have been started by the designing or credulous concerning our candidates. Thank heaven, the other has lived so long in the county, and his whole history, marked as it is by nothing but honesty and benevolence, is so well known, that there is no knave fool enough to attack him. If an open hearted, generous and talented young man is to be hunted down by such base means, when his political friends name him as a fit and suitable candidate for office, then will every public station be filled by unworthy men, and the only post of honor will be private life. First we hear that he was opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage, and after it is told to every new voter, and succeeds in prejudicing some against him, a dozen persons step forward and declare that it is so far from being true, that they distinctly recollect him always to have said that it was not extended sufficiently far. Next we are told that "he does not like poor white people, and will never employ them," but unfortunately for the lie, he is poor himself, and employs white labourers in his farming operations every year. I might mention a dozen others; but the above may serve as a sample, and I would suggest that whenever these busy-bodies are caught dealing in any such fabrications, their charges should be reduced to writing, and they brought face to face with the accused, and the truth ascertained. Ask them if they will abide this test, and put them to it, it will then turn out that they "do not know it themselves, but have heard several say so"—names not recollected.

Fellow-citizens; it is a hard case that by fair means, others are reported to. Who doubts his talents, his intelligence, his independence—the three great requisites of a legislator?—

Who does not know that a representative can be useful to his constituents only in the proportion that he possesses them; that without them he commands no respect, and can exert no influence in your behalf? Stand by him then at the polls; (unless you think that he is not competent, in which case any candidate should be deserted by his party), and do not suffer him to be lied out of the seat of which he is so deserving, in the opinion of those, who (in the language of the poet)

"Give them leave to boast,  
Most admire, because they know him most." A VOTER.

Sugar obtained from Indian Corn.—M. Pallas lately presented to the Academie des Sciences of Paris a sample of this substance, extracted from the stem of the plant, which has been found to contain nearly six per cent. of syrup boiled in 40 degrees, a part of which will not crystallize before fructification, but it condenses and acquires more consistency from that period to the state of complete maturity. The most favorable time to obtain the greatest quantity of sugar is immediately after the maturity and gathering of the fruit. The matter left after the extraction of the sugar is capital to feed cattle or to make packing paper.

Curious Calculation.—If the population of England had increased from the year 1000 to the present time in the same ratio as that of the United States, the inhabitants would have amounted to 1,060,502,324,000,000, or 5,933 for every square yard of ground! A pretty squeeze this would be for Malthus to lecture about!

CANDIDATES.  
FOR THE SENATE.  
Anti-Fan Buren.—JACQUES-JEROME SMITH, of Clarke county, nominated by citizens of Jefferson.

Fan Buren.—HERON L. ORIE, of Jefferson—nominated by a public meeting.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
Anti-Fan Buren.—HENRY BOTTLER and JOHN DAVENPORT—both nominated by a public meeting.

Fan Buren.—SAMUEL CAMERON and JACOB MOKAN—both nominated by a public meeting.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE A *WHEELING* NLOP, 24 by 16 ft. in good order, with two Looms, and all the implements for weaving, in good order, which I will rent as it now is, or sell the Looms and implements at a low price, and rent the House alone.

Also a *CARVER AND FULLER*, who can sew, well recommended, will find employment, either as a partner or renter. None but a man of the best character need apply. From the weaving hither to, there is reason to expect constant employment.

ALEX. STRAITH.

DEED.

On the 29th ult. HANCOCK CLARK BELL, son of John H. Bell, aged 6 years, died. On Sunday last, in the 13th year of her age, JULIA S. MOORE, daughter of Mr. CATO Moore, of this place.

On Monday night last, CARVER WILLIS, Esq. of this county, aged about 60 years, Mr. W. was a valuable member of the community. He had been for many years a justice of the peace, and had represented the county in the House of Delegates.

Departed this life, on Sunday the 27th ult. in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH HEARS, wife of Mr. Henry Hears of this town. Seldom has the grave closed upon the remains of a more excellent woman. The duties of her station were performed with exemplary fidelity. Her obsequies were performed for her the 29th ult. at 10 o'clock.

From the Alexandria Gazette.  
Upon her death bed she seemed not unfrequently to forget her own special interests, while she besought for others the reward of long and assiduous services. Her exit from three scenes of probation and trial was calm and peaceful, and furnished the cheering evidence that her weary spirit had gone to mingle its joys and its sympathies with those of her beloved friends, whose early demise had taken some of the greatest pleasures from the cup of earthly life. Her remains were deposited in the same grave which contained the relics of her departed children, where they will enjoy an unbroken slumber, until the last hour shall pierce the cloistered ear of death, and re-sound the alarming doom.

"Peaceful  
May she sleep out the sabbath of the tomb,  
And wake to rapture in the life to come."

From the Alexandria Gazette.  
Departed this life, at the residence of her father, Anthony G. Caxenore, Esq. of this place, on Wednesday the 29th ult., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the resignation of a true Christian, Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. SHEPARD, consort of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, of North Carolina, in the 22d year of her age.

The deceased was as lovely as she was youthful—highly gifted with every grace of mind and person that adorn the female character—with high hopes and bright prospects before her; happy in her family, happy in her friends, and with the charms of domestic felicity strongly rekindled around her tender and affectionate father. Rut these hopes, these prospects, and this felicity, were destined to an early and fatal bright; and like a delicate and beautiful flower, she has bloomed but for a few days, and has left behind her a fond and afflicted husband, to deplore the premature death of so beloved a companion—a society to lament the loss of one of its best and brightest ornaments, and a sweet infant unconscious of its bereavement.

But her family and numerous friends have long concluded to believe that she died in the Lord—in full communion with the Church of Christ—in the bright and confident hopes and prospects of christian faith, and that her pure spirit has been sent, mingled with kindred spirits of the heavenly choir.

NOTICES.  
The Communion will be administered on Sunday next in the Presbyterian Church in this town. Preparatory services on Friday night and on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

Dr. STRAITH'S Introductory Lecture is postponed till Saturday the 16th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. when the public are respectfully requested to attend. April 7.

TEB MARKETS.  
BALTIMORE, APRIL 1.  
FLOUR.—Howard at 47 cents at the beginning of the week sales of Howard street were made at \$6.93 3/4, but the market has since given way, and the general store price to-day is \$6.87 1/2, with a downward tendency. The stock is light. The wagon price, which in the beginning of the week was \$6.91, is now \$6.87 1/2.

SALES.—We quote at 44 1/4 cents per bushel, and of yellow at 73 1/2 cents. Within a day or two prices have advanced, and a sale of white has been made at 73 c. and of yellow at 78 c. A cargo of Virginia mixed sold yesterday at 73 c.

Wool.—Sales at 92 c. per pound.  
Oats.—Are scarce. We quote at 44 1/4 c. per bushel.

Cheerless.—We quote from stores at \$5.25 a 5.37, and from wagons at \$5. a 5.25.  
Flaxseed.—The wagon price is \$1.25, and the store rate \$1.50.

Charlestown and Jefferson County Savings Institution.  
AN ELECTION will be held at the Court House in Charlestown, on Saturday the 16th instant, for the purpose of choosing thirteen Directors of the Institution for the ensuing year, under the superintendance of J. T. Daugherty, Thomas Rawlins, and William Crow, Jr. RICHARD WILLIAMS, Treas'r.







