



Ekton Press.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

MARYLAND ELECTORAL ELECTION.

In the Sixth district, composed of Cecil and Harford counties, the votes are as follows:

	Cecil	Harford
Mr. Hope, Esq. Dr. J. Archer	119	119
Cecil	119	119
Harford	119	119

It is said, Mr. Archer has a majority of 7 votes. In the district, Mr. Hope is elected by a majority of 102.

In the First district, composed of St. Mary's and Charles counties and part of Prince Georges county, the Crawford ticket has succeeded.

In the Second district, composed of Calvert county, part of Prince Georges and Montgomery counties, as far as known, the Jackson ticket is ahead 67 votes.

In the Third district, composed of Baltimore and Annapolis cities, Anne Arundel county and part of Montgomery county, entitled to electors, Messrs. Winchester & Caudel, the Jackson Electors, are elected.

The Fourth district is reported to be in favor of Jackson.

In the Fifth district, composed of Baltimore county, the Jackson ticket has a majority of 957 votes.

In the Seventh district, comprising Kent and Queen Anne counties, S. G. Osborn, the Adams Elector, is elected.

The Eighth and Ninth districts, not heard from.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have received returns of the election from the city of Philadelphia and 20 counties in Pennsylvania. The votes stand as follows:

Adams. Crawford. Clay. 29,699 37,49 30,01 1,432

On Tuesday last the Legislature of Delaware convened for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice President.

JOHN CALDWELL, of New Castle, JOSEPH G. ROWLAND, of Kent, and ISAAC TUNNELL, of Sussex, were elected. The Wilmington Watchman states that "Mr. Rowland is in favor of Mr. Adams, Mr. Caldwell in favor of Mr. Clay, and Mr. Tunnell for Mr. Crawford."

In New Hampshire, the Adams' Electors were almost unanimously elected. The Legislature of Vermont have elected Electors favorable to Adams.

It appears most likely that Mr. Clay will receive the vote of Ohio from the latest account he has a majority of 1000 votes.

In Massachusetts, as far as we have heard, the votes stand as follows: Adams. Crawford. 21,942 4,240

The returns from Maine, gives the Adams' Ticket a large majority.

In Connecticut the Adams Electors are elected.

Mr. Crawford will no doubt receive the votes of Virginia. On last accounts give him a unanimous majority in that state.

New York, it is said, have not elected Electors, and we have not received the returns from New Jersey.

COMMUNICATED.

Brigadier General HOLLINGSWORTH feels it his duty to acknowledge in the most public manner his obligations to General HOLLINGSWORTH and STUMP for their prompt and energetic exertions, in organizing an elegant escort of cavalry, to attend the "Nation's Guest" from the Maryland line, until he was received on board the steamboat, at Frenchtown, by the Baltimore committee. He takes pleasure in stating that never did he witness a more instantaneous exertion, and which was attended with a degree of order, decorum and subordination, that would have done honor to drilled veterans.

Captains Hollingsworth and Stump will confer on Gen. Freeman an additional favor, if they will tender to each other, who so cheerfully exposed himself to the heavy rain of the 6th October, his grateful thanks for their attendance, and his high approbation of their appearance and conduct on this interesting occasion.

By order, JEFFERSON GLENN, Aid-de-Camp.

The above order was written shortly subsequent to the 6th of October, but, owing to some derangement of the mail, never came to hand until a few days ago.

In Philadelphia last week there were seventy three deaths.

John Bennet raised on his farm this season, near Councils Bridge, Del. potatoes which took twelve only to fill a half bushel.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Through the enterprise of a gentleman who has lately visited the work, we are able to afford our readers some intelligence which will not be uninteresting. He took occasion to interrogate the contractors and workmen, many of whom he found to be men of considerable skill and sagacity. Several of the contracts for the summit are completed, and it probably presents the most beautiful specimen of excavation & embankment to be found in this country. The locks at the Delaware is a noble piece of masonry; great difficulties were encountered in obtaining a secure foundation, but they were finally overcome and there is no longer any doubt of its firmness and stability. The North draw, to guard the canal against floods and surplusous water, is finished for some distance, and presents in itself the appearance of a perfect canal in its size and style of execution. The excavation and embankment during the last six months have amounted to the enormous quantity of 700,000 cubic yards. It will be found by examining the reports on the New York Canal, that this is equal to about 22 miles of work—and at the average of 800,000 more executed annually in that State does not exceed 30—being one-third less than that which has been done on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

So differing a statement cannot fail to excite our citizens. They have undertaken its work, as become it and in a style of magnificence proportionate to the benefit which it will afford to Pennsylvania, and they must rejoice that it has advanced in a manner not unworthy of the exertions they have made for its accomplishment.

Ant. Gaz.

A correspondent of the New York Staatsman gives the following beautiful account of the Great Canal from Schenectady:

The magnitude of the scene, at a distance, may be imagined, and its beautiful results partly concealing but to have a just estimate of the genius that planned, and of the dauntless perseverance that carried it into successful operation, it must be seen. It snouts across the plain in sunlit grandeur, leaps over the valleys, and stretches through high lands, fields and forests, in a silver curve, as it were by enchantment. To see the exhaustless wealth of a country, hitherto controlled in the exercise of its native energies, rolling on with a steady career, and dispensing its beneficence with a generous hand, is enough to make any man proud of the characteristic enterprise of his country, that almost vies with nature in its operations.

Cautious.—The York Gazette says, we advise our readers to examine Ten Dollar Notes on the Bank of the United States, which may be offered to them, as five dollar notes altered to tens, have been found in circulation in and about this borough.

The election returns for Governor of the state of New York have been received from twenty-eight counties. In these the majority for Dr. WITT CLETON is about 14,000. It is expected, when all the returns have been received, that the majority will exceed 20,000.

GENA, N.Y. Nov 1

Singular Preservation.—A laboring man of this village descending a well about four feet down, the well caved in on him. The workman was until 9 o'clock next day digging him out, when very anxious and he proved to be alive, and is now doing well.

DETROIT, (Michigan) Oct. 22.

Indian Disputes.—Not long since, it was reported that a war party, composed of Ottawa and Pottawatomies, were assembled in the vicinity of Fort Wayne for the purpose of revenging themselves on the Miami, for some murders which had been committed by them, unless they would consent to an amicable arrangement of the dispute. We have just learned from Mr. Belcher, recently from Fort Wayne, that the dispute is settled—the Miamies having paid the injured parties five thousand dollars.

We also learn from Mr. B. that a quantity of goods, belonging to the American Fur Company, valued at about 6,000 dollars, has been recently seized by an agent of the Indian Department, on an alleged infringement of the law regulating trade with the Indians, on the part of those who had the goods in possession.

Lachry.—There are at present six law-schools in the United States. When we reflect upon the number of young men at these schools and under the tuition of private gentlemen, if we do not know that one half must ultimately want success, we should exclaim with him of old, "of strife there is no end." So numerous is the competition at this time, and so great is the competition that a young lawyer's prospect is well compared to a contingent remainder, requiring a particular estate to support it. In this city, we have, it is estimated

from three to five hundred lawyers, and the greater part, particularly in what honorable and celebrated, are manifestly poor. Taking the profession as a body, there is no calling in the community, in which the expenditures are so great a proportion to the receipts. No man acquainted with the situation of the profession would take the receipts and expenditures for thousands of dollars. But it is the broad road to destruction, in which many go down to the gates of death, before attaining the objects of their juvenile ambition.

N. J. Staatsman.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.

Negro Jane, a colored woman, was yesterday tried in Baltimore City Court for an attempt to destroy a highly respectable family by poison. I appeared in evidence that the prisoner was dissatisfied with her situation, having been frequently heard to complain; that she procured from a neighboring apothecary a species of poison called corrosive sublimate, for the purpose as she stated of destroying her husband, but which it appears she used in another and more criminal manner. In a small decanter of brandy, which was set apart for the family, and which she knew they at dinner would daily use, she poured the poison—those who drank of it were violently and immediately affected. They (the family) began to suspect all was not right, and immediately sent a portion of the mixture to an enlightened chemist in order to find out the cause of its affecting the system in so unusual a manner. After due deliberation, and strict examination, it was found to contain a portion of the poison above mentioned. The girl, being a convict, but denied having any knowledge of the transaction. The jury, however, before whom she was tried, after giving her a verdict of guilty, returned a verdict of guilty. It is fortunate for the girl that she is not a slave—the penalty in that case would, under an act of Assembly, be death—as it is, her punishment will be confinement in the Penitentiary.

Canal Navigation.—We have no space, this evening, for comments on the article respecting a bill upon canal boats, enacted by the general government, under the act of Congress of 1793. Our opinion is, that upon no fair and equitable construction, can the Erie and the Northern canals be considered "navigable waters of the United States," in the sense specified in the act. The designation was undoubtedly intended to be confined to natural channels of navigation; and Congress will unquestionably make the exception asked for by the State. We believe the Supreme Court of the United States would not sustain a suit commenced for the collection of the tribute.

N. J. Staatsman.

Delightful Situation.—There is, about six miles from Pontiac, in Oakland county, a lake of the purest water, with a clear and hard bottom, and surrounded with a beautiful sand beach. It is about eight miles in circumference, and is in a southerly direction from Pontiac. The land encompassing the lake is of the first quality of openings, and is surveyed in fractions, and there are, perhaps, few tracts in the territory which will admit of a more delightful settlement. Emigrants, who desire to settle on some of our pleasant interior lakes, are advised to visit this lake in particular. In the vicinity of the lake alluded to, is a pleasant country, through which a road is laid out, leading from Pontiac to the Quaker settlement, on the lead waters of the river Rouge.

We have been desired to call the attention of emigrants to the above portion of country, because it is little known, and because it is represented as offering as great inducements to the land buyer as any other part of the county of Oakland.

APPOINTMENTS. By the Executive Council, November 1. Isaac Mantz, Notary public of Frederick county. Robert Swan, Judge of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county. Samuel G. Caldwell, Notary public, Baltimore.

Col. Benjamin C. Howard, Director of the Maryland Penitentiary, (to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. John Owen.)

Accident to the Steam Boat Columbia.

The steam Boat Columbia, Captain Clark, left here on Thursday afternoon, with a loaded tow boat, to go by the inland passage to Georgetown. In the evening she came to the Narrows, back of Sullivan's Island, about two miles from the Cove. The boat having been moored head and stern, as was supposed in the middle of the channel, the passengers and crew retired to rest. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the following of the tide the boat was perceived to have taken the ground on one side, which caused a great commotion. Dr. Hume and Mr. Flagg, two gentlemen who were passengers, had barely time to escape from their beds and run upon deck before the cabin filled with water, and we regret to add that Mrs. Rantin, (wife of Mr. Wm. Rantin Baker, formerly of this city) and her daughter, about five years of age and a negro woman and child who were in the after cabin were drowned—the steam boat

slipping off the bank on which she had partially grounded, into deep water immediately filled and sunk. At low tide yesterday her deck was entirely under water with the exception of a few feet at the stern—but it is expected she can be raised, with the assistance of other vessels, which may be taken along side of her. The tow boat did not receive the least injury—she was brought back to town last evening. The bodies of the unfortunate Mrs. Rantin, and her daughter, were recovered yesterday, having floated up out of the cabin through the skylight, and were brought to town with the tow boat. A Coroner's inquest being empaneled on the melancholy occasion, returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The bodies of the negro woman and her child, have not yet been found.

Charleston Courier.

The steam boat Columbia has been partially raised. Her decks are now above water. The two negroes who were drowned on board of her have been taken out and buried on Sullivan's Island. There is no doubt, we understand, that the boat will be saved.

Charleston Mercury Oct. 25.

A Counterfeiter taken.—A person calling his name Wm. Fulford, was arrested in this city on Thursday evening, and confined in the county goal. He arrived in Bridgeport on Thursday from the westward, on foot took dinner at Knapp's tavern, and got a three dollar bill exchanged on the New Jersey State Bank, dated at Newark, and payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York, and signed by Elias Van Arsdale, as president, and C. J. Graham, cashier, dated January 2d, 1818. He said he had no smaller change. At Stratford he called at a grocery store and passed another bill of the same description, and also at Washington Bridge, and at a tavern in Millard, declaring at each place that he had no other change. At Millard he took the stage and arrived at the stage house in this city about 10 at night, and called for lodging. Soon after, Mr. Knapp's bar-keeper, of Bridgeport, and Mr. Lacey, from Washington Bridge, came up in pursuit of the person who had passed counterfeit money to them. Fulford, knowing Mr. Knapp's bar-keeper, immediately passed out at the door, but was pursued and watched until a warrant was procured and put out in the hands of Mr. Constable Scott, who soon brought him up for examination. There was found on him only a one dollar counterfeit bill on the Manhattan Bank, New York. He had 24 dollars in small gold bills and several dollars in change. He told on him a good pistol, loaded with powder and ball. He is a stout built fellow, of about 35 years of age. In May last he passed through this city in the stage for New-York by the same name.

N. J. Staatsman.

Waterbury, Salem county, about 10 days since, at a meeting monthly, a young man aged 20 by the name of Wm. Hoadly, Jr. was lying in a field in the hands of another person, pointed towards the spot, accidentally went off, and the shot struck the young man just above the hip, as he was stooping down, and passed through his liver. He lived two days and expired. No blame is attached to the person in whose hands the rifle was, except for carelessness. On such occasions too much caution cannot be exercised.

N. J. Staatsman.

Frankfort, Germany, Sept. 10.

Louis, Lucian, and Jerome Bonaparte, are expected at Carlsruhe. According to an account from that place of Sept. 10, it seems that the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, wife of Jerome, weary of the frivolous and dissipated conduct of her husband, is resolved to seek a divorce. She has asked the emperor, her brother, the King of Wurtemberg, who has sent a confidential person to conduct the Princess from Trieste to Rome. It is not known whether she will remain at Rome, or whether she will fix her abode at Wurtemberg.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

A most extraordinary case of forgery is stated in a London paper. A man by the name of Henry Fauntleroy stands charged with having committed forgery to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds, or about a million of dollars. He was a managing partner in an extensive banking establishment—the first forgery was an instrument by which he sold property to the amount of thirty thousand pounds, and pocketed the profits. He excused his partners in the banking establishment altogether, and is now confined, with two watchmen employed night and day, to prevent him from the perpetration of suicide.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas Territory, from its location, distance, and difficulty of access, at many seasons of the year, is perhaps less known by the agricultural part of the community, than any other section of the United States, of the same magnitude and importance; few, indeed are they which possess as many natural advantages, and certainly it is not equalled by any in the same latitude. But, from a variety of wants, calculated to embarrass and impede the spirit of population, from the first organization of the Territory, until a very recent period, its advancement may be said not to have equalled the sanguine expectations of those acquainted with the rare advantages it presents to invite population. Many of the difficulties and objections, however, which are incident to the settlement of all new territories (and more particularly to that of Arkansas), have been removed. The establishment of a competent military force in the Territory so located, and sufficiently strong, as to secure the inhabitants from danger of the Indian depredations, should any of the bordering tribes manifest hostile disposition, is a great and important step, which adds much, also, to the circulation of cash, and consequently to the prosperity of the territory. The advancement, also, of the civil government in the enactment and execution of the laws, is quite equal to the age and population of the territory, and calculated to secure justice and establish a moral community. During the last session of Congress, laws were passed, and appropriations made, for carrying into effect two very important objects for Arkansas, viz: the cutting and opening a road from the bank of the Mississippi river, opposite the town of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to the Little Rock, the seat of government of the Territory of Arkansas, which will secure an intercourse by land with the adjoining States at all seasons of the year, and greatly facilitate the carriage of the mail. The other laws, for treating with and purchasing the lands of the Quapaw Indians, a small friendly tribe, who at present occupy all the country lying south of the Arkansas river, between the Post of Arkansas, and the Little Rock, extending south to the West river, embracing the best cotton lands in the territory, and for the same purpose, the best of the land of the same tribe, situated in the center of the populated part of the Territory, cannot fail to add vastly to its value and prosperity while it secures for immediate settlement, both banks of the Arkansas river, a distance of about 400 miles, where commences the Cherokee settlement, on the north side, extending between the Arkansas and White rivers, westerly, about one hundred miles. This is the only isolated tribe of Indians that will be left in the Territory, who, from their advancement in civilization, and the arts of industry and uniform attachment to government, and citizens, may justly be regarded as valuable friends and neighbors.

The local advantages of this Territory, a little known, are by far too numerous for the limits of this communication; a few, however, may be briefly mentioned. Like most southern countries, the good lands are principally confined to the water courses, which are very numerous, and generally navigable. The St. Francis river navigable for steam boats about seventy or eighty miles; White river, at all seasons upwards of four hundred miles; the Arkansas river is navigable for steam boats at all seasons of the year from seven to eight hundred miles. All these rivers afford good land for navigation a much greater distance than here mentioned, and have many tributary branches, which are navigable to a great extent. The Washita and Red rivers also penetrate each many hundred miles into the Arkansas Territory, and afford excellent navigation. Freed from the impediment of ice, the farmer can avail himself of the Orleans market, while the waters of the vast upper country are either frozen or exhausted by drought, from whence flows at a peculiar season, such immense quantities of produce to glut the markets which period is able to avoid. From the immense prairies and barren woods that never can be brought into cultivation, which produce the most abundant and perpetual growth of pasturage, highly congenial to horses, cattle and sheep, with winters so mild as to permit them to graze the whole year, it must be the best stock country on the Western Waters; and from its proximity to the Orleans market, cannot fail to render the cultivation of that article extremely profitable. It is stated, and I believe correctly, that the cotton raised on the Arkansas river, although as yet but roughly handled, and to the growth of which a great proportion of the territory is highly congenial, has a coarser texture, equal if not transcending any in the market. Sufficient experiments have also been made in the culture of tobacco, to prove that the climate and soil of the Upper country are highly congenial to its growth, which together with cotton, will no doubt become the staple article of the country and when it is taken into consideration, that corn and stock can be more easily raised there, than in any other part of the United States, consequently planting must be more profitable.

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FOREIGN.

REPUBLIC OF HAITI.

Port au Prince, Oct. 6, 1884.

21st year of Independence.

CIRCULAR.

To the Commanders of the Departments.

The envoys who on an appeal to me were sent to France, to treat with the government for the recognition of the independence of Haiti have been returned. Their mission was not without success. The result, which we had a right to expect, as the French Govern-

ment, in its answer to the appeal, has

declined to recognize the independence of Haiti, until a very recent

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During the last session of Congress, laws were passed, and appropriations made, for carrying into effect two very important objects for Arkansas, viz: the cutting and opening a road from the bank of the Mississippi river, opposite the town of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to the Little Rock, the seat of government of the Territory of Arkansas, which will secure an intercourse by land with the adjoining States at all seasons of the year, and greatly facilitate the carriage of the mail.

The other laws, for treating with and purchasing the lands of the Quapaw Indians, a small friendly tribe, who at present occupy all the country lying south of the Arkansas river, between the Post of Arkansas, and the Little Rock, extending south to the West river, embracing the best cotton lands in the territory, and for the same purpose, the best of the land of the same tribe, situated in the center of the populated part of the Territory, cannot fail to add vastly to its value and prosperity while it secures for immediate settlement, both banks of the Arkansas river, a distance of about 400 miles, where commences the Cherokee settlement, on the north side, extending between the Arkansas and White rivers, westerly, about one hundred miles. This is the only isolated tribe of Indians that will be left in the Territory, who, from their advancement in civilization, and the arts of industry and uniform attachment to government, and citizens, may justly be regarded as valuable friends and neighbors.

The local advantages of this Territory, a little known, are by far too numerous for the limits of this communication; a few, however, may be briefly mentioned. Like most southern countries, the good lands are principally confined to the water courses, which are very numerous, and generally navigable. The St. Francis river navigable for steam boats about seventy or eighty miles; White river, at all seasons upwards of four hundred miles; the Arkansas river is navigable for steam boats at all seasons of the year from seven to eight hundred miles. All these rivers afford good land for navigation a much greater distance than here mentioned, and have many tributary branches, which are navigable to a great extent. The Washita and Red rivers also penetrate each many hundred miles into the Arkansas Territory, and afford excellent navigation. Freed from the impediment of ice, the farmer can avail himself of the Orleans market, while the waters of the vast upper country are either frozen or exhausted by drought, from whence flows at a peculiar season, such immense quantities of produce to glut the markets which period is able to avoid. From the immense prairies and barren woods that never can be brought into cultivation, which produce the most abundant and perpetual growth of pasturage, highly congenial to horses, cattle and sheep, with winters so mild as to permit them to graze the whole year, it must be the best stock country on the Western Waters; and from its proximity to the Orleans market, cannot fail to render the cultivation of that article extremely profitable. It is stated, and I believe correctly, that the cotton raised on the Arkansas river, although as yet but roughly handled, and to the growth of which a great proportion of the territory is highly congenial, has a coarser texture, equal if not transcending any in the market. Sufficient experiments have also been made in the culture of tobacco, to prove that the climate and soil of the Upper country are highly congenial to its growth, which together with cotton, will no doubt become the staple article of the country and when it is taken into consideration, that corn and stock can be more easily raised there, than in any other part of the United States, consequently planting must be more profitable.

FOREIGN.

REPUBLIC OF HAITI.

Port au Prince, Oct. 6, 1884.

21st year of Independence.

CIRCULAR.

To the Commanders of the Departments.

The envoys who on an appeal to me were sent to France, to treat with the government for the recognition of the independence of Haiti have been returned. Their mission was not without success. The result, which we had a right to expect, as the French Govern-

ment, in its answer to the appeal, has

declined to recognize the independence of Haiti, until a very recent

period, its advancement may be said not

constancy to any proof she could think proper. Aurelia accepted the proposition, and engaged to marry him if he would consent to remain dumb for six months. The Chevalier promised, and from that moment never opened his lips. He returned to Paris among his friends and relations, who lamented the singular infirmity he had brought with him from the army. Bauregard expressed himself only by signs; the physicians were sent for, he refused their assistance. The captive King was at length restored to his people, but his joy at his return was lessened by the situation of the unfortunate Chevalier, who was honored with the King's particular friendship. Francis sent his best doctors to his favorite, who this time accepted their medicines, but to no effect. The King's attachment went so far as to employ the Charlatans, who in his time as well as at present pretended to possess specific for all evils. He even called in those who dealt in charms, but to no purpose. All the Court were hopeless of his cure, when a fair fortune-teller presented herself, and wrote to the King that she would undertake the restoration of the Chevalier to his speech. Being sent for, she was introduced to Bauregard, when she addressed him by the single word—*Speak!!!* Bauregard, immediately recognised in the stranger his beloved Aurelia, who had long witnessed his constancy and devotion. Francis was sensibly affected at the event, and presented them with a rich marriage portion. It is not now-a-days that men become dumb for love, though many keep their silence from interest. There are few Bauregards in the present age.

FEMALE BEAUTY.

Beauty, however coveted and desired by ladies in general, is at best but a fading flower; indeed a woman of discernment and reflection must know that possessing it is dangerous, and therefore cannot, upon that principle, wish or desire it: well does the poet say, in the person of an unfortunate woman,

*"Base man the ruin of our sex was born.
The Beauties are his prey, the rest his scorn."*

*"Alike unfortunate, our fate is such,
We please too little, or we please too much."*

A pretty face has been the ruin of thousands of the fair sex, or at least has been the cause of the loss of their virtue, characters, and reputation; and that too even among the most sensible and discerning. It naturally exposes them to the flattery and adulation of designing men; and the admiration which it generally excites in all however pleasing and agreeable to the gay, thoughtless and inconsiderate part of the sex, must be acknowledged a snare and temptation too likely to betray women of every description; therefore, let every pretty woman be wise, be cautious and beware.

To a man of reflection an agreeable woman will be preferable to a pretty one; in the judgment of right reason even an ordinary woman, with a good temper and good sense, will be more acceptable than beauty, whose temper, disposition, and conduct, are in any respect reprehensible and blameworthy: hence let the female sex learn and adhere to this one great truth, that the qualities of the mind are far more deserving their pursuit and acquirements, than the charms of the face, and less likely to be the means of their ruin and destruction.

"Charms strike the sight, but Merit wins the soul."

A nephew of *Blues*, a famed English miser, went to visit him; "a few days after he went thither" (his biographer Topham relates) "a great quantity of rain fell in the night; he had not been long in bed before he felt himself wet through, and putting his hand out of the clothes, found the rain was dropping through the ceiling upon the bed; he got up and moved the bed, but he had not lain long before he found the same inconvenience. Again he got up and again the rain came down. At length, after pushing the bed quite round the room, he got into a corner, where the ceiling was better secured, and he slept till morning. When he met his uncle at breakfast, he told him what had happened. "Aye, aye" said the old man, "I don't mind it myself, but to those who do that's a nice corner in the rain."

Moral Chronicle.

THE SABBATH.

How lovely is the Sabbath! how rich are the hours of this hallowed day, the hum of industry breaks not in upon its peaceful moments, for man ceases from his labor to retirement and rest. The christian, abstracted from the labyrinth of business and worldly bustle and contention, enjoys, amid these holy hours an unspeakable felicity; he awakes in the morning with new views and feelings, he looks abroad and sees nature smiling in undisturbed repose, he sees God around him, he is sensible of his omnipresence, he beholds him in the gently rustling leaf, in the radiant beams with such efful-

gent beauty from the orient horizon; and while he

"Looks thro' nature up to nature's God," his affections become enkindled, and those emotions are excited, which qualify him for the devotions, the duties and the enjoyments of this consecrated day; he goes to the sanctuary with that holy fervor, that pious zeal, which should characterise a soldier of Christ, and prove his attachment to his cause; he takes his seat and offers his secret ejaculation; he realizes that the Lord is in his holy temple; he joins in the prayers and the praises which are borne to heaven on devotions breath, with emotions, correspondent to those important services, he listens to the instructions which are founded upon, and drawn from the sacred scriptures, with understanding and with profit, he returns to his habitation and finds himself advancing in the holy and divine life, he carries the instructions of this holy day with his pious feelings, through the week, which contribute a salutary influence amid the din of business, by imposing a powerful restraint on the propensities of his nature, and exciting him to the discharge of every incumbent duty. It is thus the Christian spends his Sabbaths, which are like mile-stones reminding him that he is constantly drawing nearer his journey's end—the haven of glorious rest.

CHARITY.

A friend should bear a friend's infirmities.

There is no virtue, in which men are more deficient, than in the exercise of that spirit of charity, "which beareth all things, and hopeth all things." Too we ought never to countenance error, yet ought we to view and reprove with tenderness, the faults of others. The pride of our own hearts, which is ever leading us astray, impels us to detect and expose the errors of our neighbors, and thus triumph in our fancied superiority. We place our own characters as a model, and every difference or deficiency receives our condemnation. Unmindful of the endless diversity of character; the peculiar constitution of different minds; and the variety of motives which govern human actions, we mark out one path of thought and action for the whole; an attempt as absurd and impracticable as to prescribe one orbit for all the planets which glitter in the firmament.

Charity does not require us to excuse the vices or overlook the errors of a friend. One of the best proofs of friendship, is that affectionate censorship, which watches over the actions of another, marks his errors, and sedulously labours for their correction. But it instructs us to bear, with affectionate sympathy, those eccentricities of character, those fluctuations of temper, and those little excesses, either of gaiety or depression, to which all are subject. We should advise a friend with caution and humility, and reprove him with that meekness which would result from a conviction that we ourselves are fallible, and that we frequently require to-day the admonitions which we so freely imparted yesterday. Another important duty is to guard and defend the reputation of a friend. The world is prying and captious, and the shafts of calumny fly too thickly to miss even the most spotless character. We need not point out the numerous occasions which present themselves to silence the calumnious hint, and rectify the equivocal remark. As the depositary of his sentiments, and the guardian of his secrets, we ought to guard the character of a friend—and without accusing or reflecting his errors, we may throw the mantle of goodness over his faults.

ment still, incredible to us, pretends to a right of **SOVEREIGNTY** over this country. The pretensions, which we thought had renounced, is totally inadmissible; and is a further evidence, as I have already proclaimed, that our only safety is in an unshakable resolution to maintain the measures for defence heretofore adopted.

Under these circumstances it behoves you, more than ever, to recollect the contents of my proclamation of the 6th of January last, and the particular instructions which followed it. Persevere in every necessary work—the proper disposition of the arms—the good condition of the artillery, munitions, &c.—nothing should be neglected. Put to requisition all artificers, and if necessary, private individuals for the immediate completion of such warlike instruments as are not yet finished. In fire, be always ready in every respect, in case of an invasion. Be ever mindful of your duties and responsibility, and act accordingly.

Our national honor is at stake (and I trust you will not lose sight of this object) to ensure tranquility and safety to foreigners, who have settled here, or the public faith guaranteed by the constitution. Protect them and their property, under all circumstances. The least reflection will convince you of the disgrace which will attach to the nation, if we act differently.

I sending deputies to treat for the recognition of our independence, I have only yielded to the invitation of the King of France. It was incumbent on me to take this step in order to give maintenance of every pretext for accusing me of obstinacy—to acquit my own conscience—and finally to establish the opinion of the nation of this important point. I trust that I have in this respect fulfilled my duty; and I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have not abused it.

The Republic is free: it is forever independent, as we are determined to buy our liberties at its ruin sooner than submit to foreign dominion. The enemies of Hayti nevertheless calculate on the chimera of a disunion among us. What an error! At the same time, what duplicity! Let us always begin, let us faithfully fulfill our duties, and under Providence we will ever be invincible.

BOYER.



Agricultural.

From the Farmer's Calendar.
NOVEMBER.

Barn Yard.—As this yard is the most favorable place on the farm, to make manure, the outer parts of it should be much higher than the middle, that no manure shall be washed out of it by the greatest rains. As many of the barns and out houses as is practicable, should stand on this yard, that the manure and rubbish which they afford may be easily conveyed into it, the yard should be considerably large, to afford sufficient room for making manure, and should have several apartments into which sheep, calves, &c. may be put as occasion requires. It should be supplied with water; for cattle cannot be driven any distance to water, without much inconvenience a loss of manure, and often very serious injury to themselves. As soon as the yard is cleared in the spring, the good farmer will store it with materials for making manure.

If the barn stands on land somewhat descending, let the stable door be raised so high from the ground that a cart may be driven under it; and trap doors be made in the floor into which the manure of the stable may be thrown, and vastly more will be made, than if the manure were lost, and the dung thrown out to be exposed to the sun and rain.

Secure your cellars from the frost. Fasten loose clapboards, shingles, &c. Secure a good schoolmaster, a man of learning and good moral principles. Better give twenty dollars for a good man, than have a poor one for nothing. Supply your children with books; and let them know that you respect their teacher, and place a high estimate on the privileges they enjoy under his instructions, and that they will find you steadfast in maintaining good government at school, as well as in your family. Be grateful to the God who is crowning the year with His goodness.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

What's to be seen at a Cattle Show?

We are waiting for the official account of a great Agricultural Exhibition, which was held in Chester on the 14th and 15th ult. The badness of the weather on the preceding day did not deter us, as it is said to have done many others of Maryland, who talked! and talked! and talked! of going; but whose zeal was on this, as it is on similar occasions, easily evaporated by too much heat, or congealed by too much cold, or melted by too much rain. A kind of zeal which kindles rapidly enough over a good fire and a glass of generous wine, and flies off in having a 'great mind' to do any thing; as certain officers of the Navy had a 'great mind' to embark in hazardous and fameless duty of catching pirates in the West Indies, until it came to the push, and then, like the Maryland farmers, who could so easily have visited the Cattle Show, they had a greater mind to—*stay at home*. So we dare say it will be with respect to the Fair at Easton on the 18th inst. Many have already announced a determination to go to Easton on the 17th. When the time comes we shall see, what—we shall see.

In the former case the loss was, in the latter it will be, their own; for we care not how *knowing* the farmer may be, or conceit himself to be, yet he could not have failed, if he had eyes to see and ears to hear, to have derived much pleasure, as well as instruction, from what was there to be seen and heard. And what then, perhaps, says the reader, should I have seen? Why, in the first place, you would have had a lesson of humility and industry taught to your pride of southern education and habits, in the person of a gentleman who, *in the field*, exhibited the skill of a first rate ploughman, successfully we believe, contending for the highest premium, and who was no other than the *Register of Wills and Clerk of the county*; and who might have been compelled to yield the proud trophy to the yet superior adroitness of one of the *Judges of the Court*, if official business had not taken him away! You would have seen, in fact, an immense assemblage of wealthy and *working farmers*, qualified by practice and education, alike to hold the plough, or to wield the pen; this was characteristic of nearly all, from the President, late an enlightened member of the Senate of the United States, down through all grades of the Society.

More—you would have seen a splendid display of Domestic Animals; among these, twenty *Stallions*, of superior figure and capacity for all the valuable uses by which that noble animal conduces to the safety and pleasure and comfort of man. You would have heard the points and qualities of each animal pointed out and criticised by men who have an eye, and a taste for such things. What more? you would have seen displayed on the field many individuals of Col. Power's fine stock of imported, and native *Improved short horn Cattle*, with some *North Devons*, and many fine specimens of home breed and the fruit of various crosses, exhibiting the effect of mixed blood of various degrees. Moreover, you would have seen of *Sheep*, six hundred full bred merinos, being part of a single flock of 1500, all in high health, with clean noses, rosy skins, lively eyes, and silk-like fleeces, together with numerous pens of *Disleys* and *Broad-tails*, mixed with both the other two.—Above all, you would have seen order, regularity, sobriety, and a heart felt interest at what was going on, by the solid land holding and land-working yeomanry of the state; put in ear-