

THE TRIAL OF MCLEOD.

The examination of witnesses on the part of the defense show a new aspect entirely upon this important case. The conduct of Mr. McLeod, it is true, is bad; but the greater weight is certainly on the side of the prisoner. It is proved that Mr. Lewis left "Chippewa on the evening of the attack upon the Carolines; the witness who testifies to this declares that he and McLeod travelled together, and that he parted from the latter at the gate of Capt. Meason. The testimony of Capt. Meason is direct and unequivocal. He declares that McLeod stayed that night at his house; that they sat up together conversing until past 12 o'clock; that he saw him in his chamber early next morning when the news came of the destruction of the Caroline. The prisoner's boots, which were wet, were placed by the kitchen fire and remained there all night. The general tenor of the testimony is confirmed by the evidence of other members of Capt. Meason's family.

The evidence of Sir ALLEN McNAY and of the several officers commanding the boats that went against the Carolines is to the point that McLeod did not accompany the expedition.

McLeod's own brother recollects distinctly

such is the general substance of the defense. The testimony in behalf of the prisoner clearly proves an alibi; while the evidence adduced by the prosecution is almost equally positive in proving the fact of his presence at the time and place in question. There would seem, however, to be no room to doubt of the prisoner's acquittal. —[Baltimore American.]

The taking of evidence was concluded on Saturday last, and the arguments of counsel were to have been gone into on Monday. We shall no doubt be able to give the result of the trial in our next. The impression appears to be general with those who attended the trial and examined the testimony closely, that the prisoner will certainly be acquitted.

Whigs' Election.

The special election held in Albemarle county, this State, on Monday (the 4th inst.) for a delegate to the Legislature, in place of Mr. Cole, deceased, resulted in the choice of Alex. Rivers, Whig, over S. F. Leake, Locofooc, by a majority of 17 votes. Mr. Leake is the editor of the Jefferson Republican, published at Charlottesville, and a ship from his office brings the full, loving returns in full: Rivers 546; Leake 559.

The vote is a small one on the Whig side, and about as large as it has been for years on the Locofooc side. A letter says 300 whigs did not vote.

The Richmond Whig says—Mr. Rivers is elected—a result more honor for than expected. Under all the circumstances, it is a great triumph. Mr. Rivers having announced himself a candidate a day or two before the meeting, which was called to nominate his candidate, gave very great dissatisfaction to many Whigs—and several, whom we have seen, gave that as a reason, why they would not vote at all.

Gov. Clinch—who last spring was “every inch a Whig,” voted for Leake, who is every-inch-a-little-better-than-a Whig. This is bearing the comparison with Clinch. But we like this. It is much more manly than the half-hearted hesitating, seeking apathy of some men. If the Governor had behaved a little sooner, we should have lived it better. Even if he had shown his hand early in the day, instead of waiting till the close of the session, Rivers would have been elected. Many of the Governor’s old friends, who could not credit the idea of his defection, in deference to him did not vote—a deficiency they would not have perpetrated, if they had known his intentions—to say a gentleman who was present.

Maryland Election.

(FULL RETURNS)
GOVERNOR—RECAPITULATION.
1840. 1841.

Allegany, 1271 1093 1032 1059
Annapolis, 151 112
Anne Arundel, 1604 1384 1166 1364
Baltimore City, 7306 7202 6386 7433
Baltimore Co., 1841 2020 1414 2316
Calvert, 494 525
Caroline, 687 635 606 551
Carroll, 1554 1610 1445 1618
Cecil, 1439 1314 1188 1207
Charles, 641 662 618 430
Dorchester, 1381 630 616 916
Frederick, 2308 2023 2082 2476
Harford, 1342 1318 1111 1151
Kent, 670 470 607 466
Montgomery, 1099 666 900 732
Prince George, 1817 609 606 421
Queen Anne's, 778 661 702 721
Somerset, 1516 944 933
St. Mary's, 696 415 743 450
Talbot, 739 685 683 770
Washington, 2484 2350 2107 2340
Worcester, 1494 691 691

23,509 25,752 25,946 26,902
28,753 26,346

Harrison maj. 4,770 Thomas' maj. 656

ASSEMBLY—RECAPITULATION.
The House of Delegates stands for—
1840. 1841.

Cities. Whig Opp. Whig Opp.
Allegany, 3 0 1 2
Annapolis City, 1 0 1 0
Anne Arundel, 4 0 0 4
Baltimore City, 0 5 0 5
Baltimore Co., 0 5 0 5
Calvert, 3 0 3 0
Caroline, 3 0 2 1
Carroll, 0 4 0 4
Cecil, 3 0 0 3
Charles, 3 0 0 3
Dorchester, 4 0 4 0
Frederick, 5 0 0 5
Harford, 2 2 0 4
Kent, 3 0 3 0
Montgomery, 4 0 4 0
Prince George, 4 0 4 0
Queen Anne's, 3 0 0 2
Somerset, 4 0 4 0
St. Mary's, 3 0 3 0
Talbot, 0 3 0 3
Washington, 4 0 4 0
Worcester, 4 0 3 1

60 19 35 43
19 35

Whig maj. 41 Opp. maj. 8

* A tie for the third member.

Wm. VAN BUREN, Esq. formerly of this town, is one of the “Democratic” delegates elected to the House of Delegates from Allegany county.

The election in Pennsylvania for Governor and members of the legislature took place on Tuesday last.

The Administration will of course be used up.

From the National Intelligencer.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The Baltimore papers of yesterday give full returns of the late election in Maryland. Mr. Tamm's Maryland Government is a majority of 300 votes; and the Opposition party have a majority of 8 members in the House of Delegates; last year the Whigs had a majority of forty-one.

When with a heavy heart we admitted some days ago the probability of the loss by the Whigs of all the autumnal elections, we excepted the State of Maryland, which was our confidence in her integrity and soundness. We have, however, lost that State also; and rather she has led the way to the defeat which we may anticipate in other State elections which are to take place within the next few weeks.

The election in Maryland, however, has given the Whigs all the seats of the Legislature.

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his country—and that he cannot oblige them without sacrificing his own principles. A new day may yet dawn upon Charles City. No affectionate son of Old Essex ever regretted more than we have done, that we were compelled by our consciences to differ with a majority of our citizens.—And none could be more proud to believe than we do, that we now coincide in sentiment with our native county. The fact will be made good at the polls of the next Spring.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Tuesday, bringing London to the 16th September. The papers contain nothing of much importance.

One of the most important items of intelligence is the reduction of the duties on wheat to one shilling per quarter—a nominal price. This, of course, cannot last long. We took occasion some weeks since to remark, that Great Britain must import wheat before the harvest, lest the produce of her fields be what they may. She is now receiving grain at the minimum duty, but as, of course, a great deal will be released from bond, and the market will follow very near the dutiable

The London Atlas says the harvest is now fairly ended in many of the southern counties, although in the north it is still exposed to danger. Undoubtedly the result turns out much better than was expected a month or six weeks ago, though still no one will deny that there will be a serious deficiency. From observation and inquiry in various quarters, we are inclined to think it will yield one-sixth or one-seventh less than an average crop, or, in other words, we may require two millions and a half, or three millions of quarters of wheat from foreign countries, in addition to our domestic supplies, to feed the population of Great Britain until the autumn of 1842.

The Duke d'Aumale, one of the sons of the French King, had been shot at by a party of revolutionaries. At the time of the attack, subsequently, there were some disturbances in the rue St. Antoine, in consequence of the police attempting to arrest some of Pappard's accomplices, but they were suppressed by the National Guards.

FRANCE.—The state of France appears disturbed; and another attempt against the royal family was made by an assassin, who fired at the Duke of Aumale while dining at the head of his regiment, accompanied by two of his brothers, through the public street. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested. He is named Pappard, a discharged soldier, and actually a drunken sawyer, who is not certainly of the number of those that would be trusted by conspirators. It was thereby probably an isolated crime; nevertheless, by royal ordinance, the House of Peers were directed to try the criminal.

Sir Charles Bagot has been appointed Governor General of Canada, in place of Lord Sydenham, resigned, and since deceased.

LETTERS BY THE ACADIA.—The Acadia brought 10,000 letters. The postage from the city of New York amounted to \$1,500.

The Paris Tribune of Commerce have adjudged Fanny Esterer to pay a forfeit of \$60,000 francs, for a breach of contract with an Opera company in that city.

THE NEWS AND THE MARKET.—The news from England—by the Acadia, has had but little effect on the flour and grain market. Buyers yesterday offered \$6 for Howard st. flour, but in consequence of the light receipts, holders continue to ask \$6.12½. City Mill flour is held nominally at \$6.25—no sales. The receipts of wheat are light, and sales of flour to strict prime rods were made at \$1.20 a \$130.—[Bull. Amer. V.

FOR FARMERS.

From the Frederick Town Herald.
Mr. E. Hughes: Dear Sir—Being a Farmer myself and satisfied that you are friendly to that interest, I wish to communicate through the columns of your useful paper, to the Farmers of our county, and others, the following facts:

In consequence of the great drought that prevailed in the section of country in which I live during the last summer, my crop of corn fell short three-fourths of what I anticipated when planted, and the pastures being quite exhausted early in the fall, I became concerned lest I should not be able with the provender I had to support my stock through the then approaching winter.

Having cut off my corn in the field close to the ground, as has been my practice for ten years, I took up a notion that I could, after husking my corn, & leaving the shock to the stalk, by cutting the stalks, blades, shucks and all quite short, make it go further as stock food, and do more good than when fed in the usual manner of throwing it in the cattle yard, for the cattle to pick, and having procured a cutting Box of Mr. L. Wernwag's make of Harper's Ferry, which was designed to be operated with hand, & mode too fatiguing and too slow to answer my purpose, I made some slight alteration in the Box, and put it in motion by means of horse power, when with the labour of two hands, and one horse, it would cut for horse food from half an inch to three quarters long, fifty to sixty bushels an hour, and from seventy-five to ninety bushels when the stalks were cut from an inch to an inch and a quarter long for cow food.

The failure of the last crop of Rye with me as well as corn, induced me to try cut corn fodder for horse food as well as for cows; and therefore commenced feeding my horses early in November last twice a day, giving each horse a little more than half a bushel at a time, to which I added two quarts of wheat bran stirred together, and made moist with water, frequently adding a little salt; my eight head of work horses have been confined entirely to this kind of food, from the commencement up to the present time, with the addition of a rather scant portion of hay as rack food; they have done, as much work as usual at the same season of the year, and appear in better health and as much flesh on them as heretofore when fed with grain.

As food for cows, cut corn fodder with the addition of a little bran, made moist, is excellent for cows that give milk, and without the addition of bran cut corn fod-

der as a food, will keep three head of cattle better than the same fodder in the usual way, would keep one of them.

The advantages of feeding out corn stalks, instead of whole corn stalks, is not to be accounted alone to the saving of the stock derived from it, but for the advantage in the article of manure proceeding from the cut food over that of long food, more than amply pays for the difference in the labour of feeding.

Corn should be cut from the hill in the field as soon as the ear has matured, at any rate before hit by the frost, and put in shocks; as soon as the ear is sufficiently dry to be housed, it should be husked, leaving the shock to the stalk; the fodder then should be put up as close and compact as practicable, secure from the action of the weather and kept dry, for there is no need of a roof over it, but the stalks are to be stored in a dry place, so as to prevent the moulding of the stalks, and the result, when they have been preserved, will be fully established their power for so long a time.

It is clear that 6000 bushels would never have sold had they not been good.

Mr. E. Hughes: I hope that your subscribers will profit by this information.

Dr. Benjamin Brindell's Vegetable Universal is indeed universally approved medicine, by its popular action, cures all kinds of ill humours, removes every pain and weakness, and easily restores the constitution to perfect health and vigor.

JAS. SIMMONS.

LISA PRESERVES.—Still another form of life Preserves is recommended in some of the Eastern papers. This is to have the bottoms of all the seats on passenger cars filled with wild corn. This

is now fairly ended in many of the southern counties, although in the north it is still exposed to danger. Undoubtedly the result turns out much better than was expected a month or six weeks ago, though still no one will deny that there will be a serious deficiency.

From observation and inquiry in various quarters, we are inclined to think it will yield one-sixth or one-seventh less than an average crop, or, in other words, we may require two millions and a half, or three millions of quarters of wheat from foreign countries, in addition to our domestic supplies, to feed the population of Great Britain until the autumn of 1842.

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MARSHFIELD BISCUITS.

ASSEMBLED at Emerson's depot, on Saturday the 13th instant, A. M., and in the Union Church in Smithfield, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. J. H. BEARD & CO.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14, 1841.

NOTICES.

THE Diocese service may be expected in the Presbyterian Church in Charleston, on Sabbath morning next at 11 o'clock, A. M., and in the Union Church in Smithfield, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. J. H. COLLINS will hold his third quarterly meeting for Jefferson Circuit, at Berryville, to commence on Saturday next, Oct. 19, North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

Also for the stores of J. H. BEARD & CO.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14, 1841.

NOTICE.—
LAST NOTICE.

PERSONS interested in the sale of the estate of Mr. J. H. Smith, deceased, and others in any manner indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who disregard this notice, must not be surprised to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

GEORGE BYRNE, Adm'r.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14, 1841.

TOMORROW.

Hunting and shooting—will call at my residence Friday the 13th October; all my Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c. on credit of nine months, on sums above \$3—bond and approved security to be given.

J. J. PALMER.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE HARPS-FERRY TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will have a procession at that place, on Saturday the 6th of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in due procession, appropriate to the occasion, will be given to the town of Harps-Ferry, convenient for the safety of all.

JOHN H. ROSENBAUGH, Jr., Capt.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of John M. English, (privately advertised,) by F. S. Boggs, trustee, will not take place.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14, 1841.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINT,

& OTHER ARTICLES,

To which he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally.

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100 YEARS
BY THE JOHN Q. AWARD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1844.
John Quincy Adams is one of the intelligent
men whose character distinguishes era of
time.

Mr. Adams is now 75 years old, but years
have made no impression upon his intelligence.
He is still fresh and vigorous. He is, has
been so frequently stated, always in his seat in
Congress, always watching the course of busi-
ness, and always ready to shed light upon the
subjects before the House.

The Hon. Mr. MORSE, whose seat is next to
that of Mr. Adams, has obtained for me, with
permission to publish it in the Journal, a copy
of the letter which he wrote to me on July 15, 1840, in which he thus expresses his views on the
Gates affair. Inferior, Mr. Adams that several young
ladies in his District had requested him to obtain
Mr. A's Autograph for them. In accordance
with this request, Mr. Adams wrote the following
Poem, which, though it does not set a precious value
upon such an Autograph from this illustrious
statesman.—[Correspondence—Albany Ex. Journal.]

THE WANTS OF JULY.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."—
(Columbus' Hymn.)

"I'm not with us exactly so,
But we're in the song."
We wants are many, and if told
Would enter many a door;

And were each with a mint of gold,
I still should long for more.

What first I want is daily bread,
A simple fare for winter's frost,
And sites for summer's fit,

And cashmere shawls and Brussels lace
My bosom's front to deck;
And diamond rings my hands to grace,
And diamonds from my neck,

And then I want a mansion fair,
A dwelling house, in style,
For stories high, and rooms wide,
A thousand miles apart;

With halls for banquets and for balls
All furnished rich and fine;

And simple stads in fifty states,

And cells for my wine—

I want a garden and a park
My dwelling to surround,
A thousand acres, (bless the mark,)
With walls incapable of fire,

And diamonds and rubies and pearls may low,
And kids and lambkins play;

And flowers and fruits commanding grow
All Edens to display.

I want, when summer's foliage falls,
And autumn strips the trees,
A house, within the city's walls,
For comfort and for ease—

But home, as space is somewhat scant,
My house in town I only want
To occupy—a square.

I want a steward, Butler, Cook,
A Coachman, Footman, Grooms;

A library of well bound books,
And picture garnished rooms,

Carreras, Magdalene and Night
The Matron of the church—

Guido's sweet companion, their eight
And Claude's fair pair.

I want a cabinet prof,

A library of well bound books;
A library piece for private use;

Or fifty thousand acres,
And plants and minerals and shells,

Worms, insects, fishes, birds,
And every beast on earth that dwells,

In solitude or here.

I want a board, a silvered plate,
Of silvered gold, and

Twenty pounds in weight,
With diamond's richest mould;

Platters with chandeliers and lamps,
Plates, dishes, all the same;

And Porcelain vases with the stamp
Of Savres, Angoulême;

And mappes of fair gossy stain
Must form my chamber deities,

And curtains over all my main
My walls with tapestry bedecked

Must never be outdone,
And damask curtains must protect

Their colors from the sun.

And mirrors of the largest pane
From Venice must be brought;

And sandals and bunches and canes

For ladies, and bunches and canes;

Or all the manel pieces, cloches,
Or thric gilt brass must stand,

And screens of ebony and box
Invite the stranger's gaze.

I want—(who does not want)—a wife,
Affectionate and fair.

To solve all the woes of life.

And all its joys to share.

Or a home, a happy dwelling, will,
Or home, res pied mind;

With all my faults to love me still,

With sentiment refud.

And as Time's ear incessant runs

And Fortune fills my store,

I want of daughters and of sons
From eight to half a score;

I want (as I can mortal dare
Solve) sons on whom to lay

Father's all care, and sons fair.

The boys all wise and brave.

And when a boy's darling stages

And leaves the world,

A pearl harp of many strings,

Must with her voice combine,

A piano, exquisitely wrought,

Must open stand apart;

That all my daughters may be taught

To win the stranger's heart.

My wife and daughters will desire

Refreshment from perfume,

Cosmetics for the skin require,

The C. Co. franchises shall dispense

And treasured secret recipe;

Colours revive the flagging rose,

And smacking amber-burn.

And when, at night, my weary head

Begins to droop and doze,

A southern chamber holds my bed

For nature's soft repose;

With bladders, counterpane and sheet,

Mattress, and made for me,

And comfortable for my feet,

And pillows for my crown,

I want a warm and faithful friend

To cheer the adverse fortune,

And a friend who will defend,

Not bend the knee to power.

A friend to chide me when I'm wrong,

My honest soul to see;

And that my friendship prove as strong

For him, as his for me.

I want a kind and tender heart,

For others' wants to feel;

A soul secure from fortune's dart,

And bosom arm'd with steel,

To bear divine affliction load,

And mingling in my pain,

Sorrowing to the will of God

With charity to man.

I want a keen, observing eye,

And even, tasteless eyes;

The truest and most discerning eye,

And wisdom's voice to hear.

A tongue to speak at virtue's need

In Heaven's sublimest strain,

And lips, the cause of man to please,

And never plead in vain.

I want uninterrupted health
Through my long career;

And streams of never failing wealth

To scatter far and near.

The dress to clothe and train,

Fit for the highest sphere's need

Supply the widow's woe.

I want the genius to conceive,

The talents to unfold,

The virtues to uphold;

Inventive power, combining skill;

A persevering soul;

Of human hearts to model the will

And teach from Paul to Paul.

I want the seals of power and place,

Charged by the people's sovereign grace,

To rule my native Land.

Not crown nor sceptre would I ask

By day, by night, to ply the task

Under cup of blis to fill.

I want the voice of honest praise

To follow me behind;

The friend of human kind,

That after ages as they rise,

Exulting may perceive.

In union to the skies

Their blessings on my name.

These are the wants of mortal man;

Exempt them want them long;

And these are but a sum.

My love is but a sum,

And told me behind,

White—white days

The friend of human kind,

That after ages as they rise,

Exulting may perceive.

In union to the skies

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