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INTED AND PUBLISHED

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Ens Solomon Marfield's heirs wood Upton's heirs wood Eden

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Jonas Green,

RCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

How much the pupil has accessished, when able to dissect an nce, and to transpose its member ery Teacher knows. Without eat deal of mechanical meter correct performance no method isted, so efficient, so true, so pre ble, as that which the Ame rammar now furnishes Its pur an, I mean the whole of the send decitionizing system must certified sectionizing system must certified to the control of the rammar-namely, to transcrip n our neighbour's mind, a trainithful copy of the picture of the picture of the Success to all similar "in ons."

J. DYKES,

BALTIMORE, July 12, 182 From the Rev. Mr. Morrison. I have attentively perused Mr. In Brown's American Granmar, and frown's American Graumar, my tating my opinion of it. I must nat it possesses much merit. As he student who has been through May's System, I consider the Americanmar an invaluable work. I ectional reading is certainly incovement, and on that accountly ut Mr. Brown's Grammar into ands of my nupils. ands of my pupils.
GEORGE MORRISON

Teacher, Baltimon

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to yas uest, I have examined the American Grammar, and am much pleased a To state wherein your works t. To state wherein your werke els the old system, would far embed in the limits prescribed. I than he wer, it would be unjust to confine elf to a cold and general asset in merits. The attention which you haid to a clear lucidation of the sect, and to the exclusion of exhing which might obscure it, miss essarily recommend your product are higher than any thing which is any.

As a teacher, I have found from As a teacher, I have toud under the old symmetric as a drudgery, and to spen you has a wear some task, as seized with a vidity, and its entered into with delight. This is considered. surprising, when it is considered orprising. When this company on place of burdening the memory loes the old system, you gradually the intellect. In your system, the intellect in your system, what he is about—in the old, be what he is about—in the dis-the dissatisfaction, and discourings of committing to memory without derstanding what he committy, it to add only, that your work has valuable production, even to those have already attended to Murry). tem. And I hope, that you first will recommend itself to others a has to me, and that teachers will for rally introduce it.

I remain, dear sir, yours, &c.
RICHARD KEMP, Tescher. Baltimore, July 17, 1827.

Notice is hereby given That an E'estion will be hid in several Election Districts of Appa-rundel county, on Monday the lab rundel county, on Monday the least of October next, for the purpose choosing four delegates to represent the next General sembly, and a sheriff for the south Aug. 9. B. Welch of Ben. S.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, October 4, 1827.

Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons tres passing with dog or gun, or in any other manner whatever, upon my farm near Muddy Creek, in Anne Arundel county, as I am determined to prose cute offenders to the rigour of the law.

Sept. 13.

Thomas Watkins.

7w

Three Dollars per annum. and al County to wit

| Arminer country, so with | |
|--|---|
| a William H. Baldwin, Collector of the Tax for Anne-Anindel co the commissioners of the tax for said county, the following lis- tes are due for the year 1825, and on which there is no person | unty, hath re- t of Lands on al property to |
| An arit: | |

| same, to wit: | e year 1825, and on which there is no personal Names of Lands. | mt. of Tax due. |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|
| s names. | Prestige's Folly | 12 |
| ames | Alcock's Chance | 23 |
| Robert | Lot at Pig Point | 51 |
| Peter F. | Part of Abbington, Part of Chance | |
| Il Thomas's heirs | and Gaither's Collection | 4 56 |
| | Burgess's Forrest | 2 38 |
| s Ruth | Part of Brown's Forrest | 3 80 |
| Valentine's heirs | Part of Shriver's Integrity and | |
| James | Additional Defence | 2 19 |
| | Part of Invasion | 1 22 |
| Elisha | 2 Lots at Lisbon, numbers not known | 50 |
| Caleb - to hairs | Winsor Forrest | 1 52 |
| Ephraim's heirs | House and Lot in Annapolis | 5 70 |
| rd William | Goury Banks | 3 33 |
| Joseph's heirs | Swamp | 2 23 |
| William | Part of Hockley and Polecat | |
| Daniel of | Glade | 5 21 |
| dington | Part of the Victory | 6 82 |
| tary n William's heirs | Puddington Harbour | 7 62 |
| Nathan's heirs | Timber Ridge | 60 |
| Thomas | Part of Head Quarters | 29 |
| Nicholas's heirs | Part of Chesnut Hills and other tracts | 16 38 |
| Rebecca's heirs | House and lot in Annapolis | 72 |
| Star George & Jo | hn Part of Mount Misery | 6 84 |
| de Charles G. | Part of Dorsey's Search enlarged | 19 56 |
| n Daniel | Name unknown | 1 16 |
| (B | Part of Duvall's Delight | 3 99 |
| Merchants Ban | | |
| B. M. more | Part of Dorsey's Friendship | 8 55 |
| ris Lyde . | Part of Poplar Ridge | 95 |
| rin Caleb | Part of Poplar Ridge | 4 91 |
| er Benjamin | Part of Fowler's Itange | 2 62 |
| Yachel's heirs | Part of Gaither's Felicity | - 6 65 |
| tenm Cornelius | Part of Talbot's last Shift | 12 29 |
| Son Eli | Part of Talliot's fact Shift | 4-75 |
| ell Samuel | Part of Snowden's 2d Addition to his Mar | or 9 50 |
| th Lloyd | Name unknown | 5- |
| Thomas | Part of Littleworth & Hayward's Discove | ry 1 19 |

Part of Littleworth & Hayward's Discovery

House and Lot in Annapolis

Carter Bennett

| Carter Bennett | |
|---|-------------------|
| Part of the Vineyard | 11 98 |
| Name unknown | 29 |
| Part of Hammond's Chance | 23 |
| Part of Knighton's Suburbs | 5- |
| Part of Walker's Lane | 1 9. |
| 2 Lots at Lisbon | 4 |
| Part of Hampton Court | 2 3 |
| Part of Chesnut Hills | 6 2 |
| Part of Chesnut Hills | 4 0 |
| Tate of Cacanac Inna | |
| Taylor's Park . | 11 4 |
| Part of Fowler's Range | 3 3 |
| Merriken's Contract Contained | 5 7 |
| Locust Thicket or Maskin Haven | 2 1 |
| Bear Neck | - 1 |
| | 2 8 8 0 1 4 |
| Part of Whortleberry Forest | 2 0 |
| Name unknown | 8 0 |
| Part of Whortleberry Forest | 1 4 |
| Name unknown | |
| Part of Poplar Ridge | 4 9 |
| Part of Addition to Timber Ridge | 3 |
| Part of Young Louis' Plains and Part of | |
| Henderson Meadows | 2 6 |
| f | |
| Part of West Ilchester | 1 (|
| Friendship | 2 - |
| Part of Hammond's First Connexion | 3 : |

| tenm John | Part of Hammond's First Connexion | 3 |
|--|--|------------|
| il Patrick | Part of Hanover | - 1 |
| nghla trvins's heirs | Part of Mount Misery | 2 |
| di Mary's beirs | Part of Athol Enlarged | 8 |
| ill Mary's heirs ter Archibald | Lot in Lisbon | |
| cer Richard's heirs | Part of Frog Range | 3 . |
| ford James | House and Lot in Annapolis | 3 |
| bt Sarah heirs | Holland's Choice | 1 |
| ings Miss Priscilla | Part of Piney Orchard | 5 |
| ps Matthew | Part of Portland Manor | 7 |
| mmer John | Part of Howard's Patapaco Range | 13 |
| ers Henry | Part of Holland's Choice | 1 |
| | | 6 |
| ter John heirs | Name unknown | O |
| cault Levis C. | Part of Whip's Hills, Part of First Choice, | |
| | and Part of Friendship | 6 |
| nce Evelina | Part of Dorsey's Search Enlarged | 12 |
| mington Elijah | House and Lot in Annapolis | 12 00 00 0 |
| lmiles William's heirs | Name unknown | 2 |
| gely Charles . | Bold Adventure | 3 |
| bey Aseneth | House and Lot in Annapolis | |
| ckett John's heirs | Part of Bridge Hill and Doden | 2 |
| ens William | Name unknown | 1 |
| Isra Zadock | Pig Point | |
| derland Backhannah | Name not known | 1 |
| ne John | Friendship | _ |
| ne John ith Susan | Part of Lynche's Purchase | |
| MEran Fier William heirs | Waters's Addition | 2 |
| Bier William halm | A Lot | _ |
| d lames | | |
| or Imac | Hayward's Discovery | |
| bler Edward | Pelicity | |
| ck Samuel | Part of Snowden's Second Addition to his Manor | 11 |
| a samuel | Part of Pleasant Fields | |
| Benjamin G. | Two Lots in Lisbon | |
| Nicholas and | to the state of th | _ |
| orden Nicholas and | Part of Winsor Porest | 3 |
| der Nicholas Ind Thomas's heirs | House and lot in Annapolis | 2 |
| Thomas's heirs | Burshaby | 13 |
| t nomas's neirs tous Richard Salms Gabriel's heirs | Pleasant Pields | |
| Gabriel's heirs | Part of Timber Neck | . 3 |
| | Part of Rell's Enlargement | |
| es Stephen | One house and lot at Elk-Ridge Landing | |
| wit Charles inn | Wincopin Neck | 4 |
| | January of Simulanta Second Addition to his Manor | |
| arteld John & Lobe Bin | ry Name unknown | |
| taley Williams hab | TY MEMO UNE NOTE ! | |
| sers Edward | Wincopin Neck | . 1 |
| aters David | Tiammond and Gist | . * |
| | Part of Howard's Resolution and Poplar Spring | |
| Heleh Phillip of China | Garden | 4 |
| | | |

Garden Part of St. James's Fark Part of St. James's Fark Part of John Beginning. Part of Good Hope, Part of Big Mealoys, Part of Pork Plenty, &c. House and Jot in Annapelia Poverty Discovered. Notice is hereby given,

DEISOTEILILANT. From the Morning Courier. "BEWARE THE FAR FISHER." charming young Fisher, a fishing hath To the land of the West, from her sea-cir-cled home; She uses no line, and she uses no hook; But she catches her prey with a smile and a Then I rede you beware of this Fisher so fair,
All ye who have hearts, of this Fisher be-

She fishes with wit and with Eveliness too, Beware the blue eye 'neath that "bonnet of blue!" She's a witch, for she carries a "broom" in With which she is going to sweep o'er the

Then I rede you beware of this Fisher so All ye who have hearts, of this Fisher be-She hath come in her pride o'er the wide

rolling waves,
We were free when she came—she hath
made us her slaves,
We are slaves to her sweetness, her wit and her song, But we'll punish the arch little tyrant ere

We'll make her a captive in spite of her And her prison shall be in the depth of our hearts.

From the New-York Post

BURNS'S ANNIVERSARY. The natal day of the darling Bard of Caledonia, was celebrated at the Rob Roy Tavern, Greenwich, on the 25th ult. when a number of toasts were drunk, accompanied with aparo priate songs and recitations, which gave life and vigour to the heartfelt gave the social night. The following song, composed for the occasion; by Mr John Graham, was song with great feeling and effect:

LAMENT FOR BURNS. Air-"Bank an' Braes o' Bonnie Doon." O mourn! the bard of Scotia's gane!

Nae mair his matchless pipe he'll tune,
And pour its soft, enchanting strains
O'er "banks an' braes o' bonnie Doone"
Nae mair he'll praise his Mary's charms,
Or mourn the dear departed maid,
M. Southe bleas' is within his arms. He fondly clasp'd within his arms Beneath the spreading hawthorn's shade.

Beneath the spreading liawthorn's snace. The flow'ry vales, the heatler braes.

The burn, the glen, the woodland green, Nae mair shall riag wi' nielting lays, Frae Robin's pipe to bonnie Jean.

When winter's clientless sun goes down Wiere Lugar smoothly flows along, Departed bard! one mair he'll tune. To Nannie's charms his sweetest sang.

To shone who bled for words's right,
Ne mair he'll pour the patriot strain,
Whose sounds would make the coward fight
And fire the slave to burst his chain.
Nae canting knave's vile teur we seek —
From you his slavie indignant turns;
O'et beauty, worth, and bravery's cheek,
Must fall the tear that's shed for Burns.

Must fall the tear that's shed for Birns.
Wi's sweetest flow'rs that deck the year,
Array'd in a' their summer bloom;
Bedew'd wi' feeling's warmest tear,
Ye maidens, busk his hallow'd tomb.
Sweet Nith, O soft and gently flow
To mingle with the briny deeps;
For on thy banks, laid cauld and low,
The Bard of Caledonia sleeps!

THE FXILE OF SCIO. Extracted from "Letters from the Le vant," in the New Monthly Maga-

wint, in the New Monthly Maga-zine.]
"The following day a strong head wind detained us till evening, beating through the straits of Scio, and alter-nately tacking from its wooded coast to Chesme and Asia Minor. This beautiful arm of the sea, once celebrat-ed as the scene of the defeat of Aotto-abus, he in later days hear retidered chus, has in later days been rendered doubly interesting by the struggles of Greece; it was at Chesine, that in 1770 the Russian Admiral Orlow destroyed the Uttoman fleet, and it was in this same strait that in 1822 the modern Themistocles consigned to destruction the author of the Sciote Massacre.— The view on either shore was splen didly beautiful; but on both, the associations of memory cast a feeling disgust over every object; we could not look on the verdant hills of Sciu without a shuddering recollection of the slaughter that had so lately stained thein, whilst the opposite and equally beautiful coast was alike de testable as the home of its perpetrators. But whilst to us the scene was any thing but a pleasing one, there was one individual on board our vessel to whom the sight of this devoted island served to summon up the most heart rending reflections. This was a young Greek lady of twenty-two or twentythree years of age, a native of the i-sland, a witness to its massacre, and a destitute exile in cousequence of the murder of her family. She was now en her way with us to She was now cealment. From a place of imperfect seem to be a distant relative, whom she hopedy though faintly, to find still surviving. She sat all day upon the deck, watching with wishful eyes the shores of her native island; at every approach murder of her family: She was now

12 73 65

1 90

4 42 38

which our vessel made towards it, she | seemed straining to recognize some perhaps some now deserted home that had once been the shelter of her friends; and when, on the opposite tack, we again neared the Turkish coast, she gain heared the laurain coast, are turned her back upon its hated hills to watch the retreating shores of her de-solated home. I had not been aware of her being on board, as her natural or ner using on board, as her natural retiring habits had prevented her appearing upon deck during the early part of the voyage; but as she drew usar Scio, feeling seemed to overcome education and prejudice, and she sat all day beneath the awning to satiate herself with practice and site. herself with gazing and with recollec-

Towards evening we drew near the ruined town, built on the sea shore, at the foot of a wooded hill, which had been the site of the ancient city of Scio Its houses seemed all roofless and deserted, whilst the numerous groupes of tall and graceful cypresses which rose amidst them contrasted sadly with the surrounding desolation; all was solitude and silence; we could not descry a single living creature on the beach, whilst from the shattered fortress on the shore, the blood red flag of Mahomed waved in crimsen pride above the scene of its late bar barous triumph. At sunset the wind changed; we passed the Spalmadores and Ipstra, and rounding the promon-tory of Erythræ, entered the bay of Smyrna. As we caught the last glimpse of the ruins of Scio, the unfortunate lady pointed out the remains of a house to the north of the town; which had been her father's; it was now in ruins. and as clearly as we could discern, appeared to be of large dimensions, and que points of Scio. Her name she said was Kalerdji, and her father had been one of the commissioners for collecting the revenue of the Sultan from he gum-mastic of the Island. On the breaking out of the revolution in the Morea, strong apprehensions of a simi-lar revolt in Scio were entertained in the Divan, and a number of the most distinguished Greeks of the Island were selected to be sent to Constantinople as hostages for the loyalty of the remainder; amongst these were her fa-ther and her only brother; herself, her mother, and two elder sisters being left alone in Scio. Tranquility continued undistinguished in the island for more than a year; though the accounts of the reiterated successes of the Moreots were daily stiring up the energies of the inhabitants, whose turbulence was only suppressed by the immediate dread of the Turkish garrison in the Genoese fortress on the beach the only strong hold in Scio.

One evening, however, a squadron of three vessels, manned with Samians, entered the harbour, attacked the unsuspecting garrison, and aided by the lowest rabble of the town, succeeded in despatching the guard and taking pos-session of the fortress. But the deed was done without calculation, and could be productive of no beneficial result; the fort was untenable, and on the almost immediate arrival of the Ottoman fleet, a capitulation without a blow ensued. The news brought by the hostile armament was of the instant execution for the ill fated hostages the moment the accounts of the revolt had reached the Porte. Overwhelmed with grief for the loss of their only and dearly beloved protectors, the family of Kalendji spent the few intervening days in vain but poignant regret, and, in the exclusion of their bereft mansieness and amnesty, the troops of the Sultan disembarked at the fortress. At length the preparations for slaugh-ter were completed and the work of

death commenced. It was on the evening of the 3d day from the arrival of the Furkish admiral that the family of the wretched being who lived to tell the tale, descried the flames that rose from the burning mansions of their friends, and heard in the calm silence of twilight, the dis tant death scream of their butchered townsmen; whilst a few flying wretches close pursued by their infuriate mur derers, told them but too truly of their impending fate. As one of the most important in the valley, their family was almost the first marked out for murder, and ere they had a moment to think of precaution, a party of Turkish soldiers beset the house, which afforded but few resources for refuge or con-

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less corpses of her violated offspring. Satisted with plunder the monaters left the house in search of farther victims, whilst she crept from her hiding place to take a last farewell of her butchered parent, and fly for refuge to the mountains.

She had scarcely dropped a tear over the immolated remains of all that was dear to her, and made a step towards the door, when she perceived a fresh party of Demons already at the thresh-hold. Too late to regain her place of refuge, death, with all its aggravated horrors, seemed now inevitable, till on the moment she adopted an expedient. She flew towards the heap of slaughthe door, when she perceived a fresh, party of Demons already at the thresh-hold. Too late to regain her place of She flew towards the heap of slaughter, smeared herself with the still oozng blood of her mother, and falling on her face beside her, she lay motionless as death. The Turks entered the apartment, but, finding their errand an ticipated, were again departing when one of them, observing a brilliant spark-ling on the finger of Phrosine, return-ed to secure it. He lifted the appar ently lifeless hand, and attempted to draw it off: it had, however been too long, too dearly worn, it was the gift of her affianced husband; and had tarried till it was now only to be with drawn from the finger by an effort. The Turk, however, made but quick work, after in vain twisting her delt cate hand in every direction, to accom-plish his purpose, he drew a knife from his girdle, and commenced slicing off the flesh from the finger. This was the last scene she could remember.

It was midnight when she awoke from the swoon into which her agony and her effort to conceal it had thrown her; and she lay, cold and benumbed, surrounded by the now clotted streams of her last loved friends. Necessity now armed her with energy; no time was left for consideration, and day would soon be breaking. She rose, and still faint with terror and the loss of blood, flew to a spot where the valuables of the house had been secured; disposing of the most portable a bout her person, she took her way to the mountains. She pointed out to us the cliff where she had long lain con cealed, and the distant tract by which eealed, and the distant ract by which she had gained it, through a path at every step impeded by the dead or dying remains of her countrymen. By the time she imagined the tide of terror had flowed past, when she no longer observed from her lofty refuge the daily pursuits and murder of the immolated Sciots, and when she saw the Ottoman fleet sail from the harbour beneath its crimson a mon, now doubly tinged with blood, she descended, with her fugitive companions, to the opposite shore of the Island.

Here, after waiting for many a te dious day, she succeeded in getting on board of an Austrian vessel, the master of which engaged to land her at Hydra, in return for the quantity of jew-els and gold she had been able to re serve. She reached the island in safety, where she now remained for nearly two years, but finding, or fancying her various benefactors to be weary of their charge, she was now going to seek even in the land of her enemies, a relative who had been living at Smyr na, but whom she knew not if she should still find surviving or fallen by

the sabre of their common enemy. posure of oft repeated and long con-templated grief; she shed no tear in its relation; she scarcely heaved a sigh over her sorrows, she seemed, young as she was, to have already made he alliance with misery. She had now, she said, but one hope left; and if that

the door of the best house in it. It so happened that the only domestic in the disturbed her, she very angrily bade him leave the house and go and work. Oh, (said he) I suppose if I maun, I maun, but afore I gang, I canna help saying, that I hae na seen so bonny a . Ye are no the first that said that gude man (said the mollified lady of the dripping-pan,) many hae thought the same: come in poor bodie, an' I will e'en give you a cheack."

A French writer, who translated Cibber's play of "Love's Last Shift," entitled it thus-"La Derniere Chemise de l'Amour." A similar blunder is that of the French writer of Con-greve's life, who has taken his Mourning' for a Morning 'Bride,' and trans-lated it 'L'Espouse du Matin."

Lord Norbary being told that Mr. Day was courting, remarked, Al Then he's a DAY after the PAIR."

From the Sparta (Cenn.) Review. JUDGE ISACK'S LETTER

No. 40.

Sparta, (Tenn.) 5th Sep. 1827.
Sir. I find in your paper of the 1st instr a comment upon the matters lately made public by the communications of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan; and in behalf of my constituents an inquiry therein made of me, for whatever I may know on that subject. As prints; I cannot object to the propriety of the inquiry. The names of the persons concerned being already before the public there. the public, there remain no considerations of delicacy sufficient to forbid the answer which I have to make to

In the winter of 1824-5, after it was known that Mr. Clay had not received a sufficient number of electoral votes to bring him before the House of Representatives as a candidate for President; and before I had heard of any indications being given by him, and his friends, of the course which they ultinately took in the election; I met with Mr. Ma kley of Pennsylvania, in the Lobby of the House of Representa-tives, in the morning a little before the meeting of the House; we were sitting on a Sofa on the right wing from the door; Mr. Markley introduced the subject of the approaching Presiden-tial election, and spoke encouragingly of Gen. Jackson's prospects of success-to which I very readily assented. Mr. Markley, however, proceeded further, and with more than ardinary interest and earnestness (as I thought) insisted that Gen. Jackson, if elected, ought to appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and anged to me the necessity of having the thing so understood; and said that he wished to see Mr. Eaton about it. In answer to that, I spoke of my own high regard for Mr. Clay, but told him that as from Gen. Jackson I could say nothing. I did not know what his in-tentions were upon the contingency mentioned, and consequently had no authority to communicate any thing.
My object was to let the matter presented by this part of the conversation rest just where I found it; and that the proposition made should neither beproposition made should betther become of more or less weight from any thing I might say, for I knew nothing that would enable me to incline it either way, and I sought to be so understood Here the conversation ended. The words used in it I have not attempted to give; but their import was wnat I have stated.

After the adjournment of the House on the same day, I met with Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, on the way to our fodgings, about where we passed the enclosure that surrounds the Capitol, we walked together about half a mile, taking the pavement on the Jeft side of Pa. Avenue. The points on which our conversation turned, I will relate as I now recollect them. Upon our falli g in together, Mr. Buchanan let me know that Mr. Markley had been talking with him, and had press-ed him for information on the subject of Cabinet appointments, in the event of Cabinet appointments, in the event of Gen. Jackson's election. I soon discovered from Mr. Buchanan's conversation, that the proposition to him had been varied from that made to me in the morning, at least presented in another view. The information shich seemed to be sought through Mr. Buchanan's conversation, that the proposition to him had been varied from that made to me in the morning, at least presented in another view. The information shich seemed to be sought through Mr. Buchanan, was an assurance to be relied to the sought through Mr. Buchanan, was an assurance to be relied to the sought through Mr. Buchanan, was an assurance to be relied to the sought through Mr. Buchanan was an assurance to be relied to the sought through the probable beging to the first their probable beging to work the fiberty of rapping at the door of the best house in it. It so happened that the only domestic in the house was a cook, who left her own immediate business to open the door. Seeing that it was a beggar who had disturbed her, she very angrily bade of Gen. Jackson's election. I soon dised. These I understood to be his ap-

prehensions—If nothing was commu-nicated on which Mr. Clay and his frends could rely: That Mr. Adams would have a manifest advantage over Gen. Jackson in the contest; because it had already been rumored, that if eected, Gen. Jackson would continue Mr. Adams in his (then) present office, and this would be turned to the ac-count of the latter; on the other hand the election of Mr. Adams, would nethe election of Mr. Adams would ne-cessarily lease the Department of State vacant. And he insisted that the ef-fect of these circumstances ought to be counteracted. That Gen. Jackson ought to be informed of these matters, and mentioned Mr. Eaton or myself as most suitable to make the commu-nication to him. I perceived and ad-mitted the effect which these circum-stances might have on the event. (if stances might bave on the event (if such means were to be, used and regarded.) I spoke of the supposition