POETRY.

THE MAGIC GLASS.

How lived—how loved—how died they!
BYRON.

"The Dead! the glorious Dead!—And shall they rise?
Shall they look on thee with their proud, bright eyes?—
Thou ask'st a fearful spell!
Yet say, from shrine or dim sepulchral hall,
What kingly vision shall obey my call?—
The deep grave knows it well!

"Would'st thou behold earth's Conquerors—
Shall they pass
Before thee, flushing at the Magic Glass
With triumph's long array?—
Speak! and those dwellers of the marble urn,
Robed for the feast of victory, shall return,
As on their proudest day.

"Or would'st thou look upon the Lords of Song?—
O'er the dark mirror that immortal throng
Shall waft a solemn gleam!
Passing with lighted eyes and radiant brows,
Under the foliage of green laurel-boughs,
But silent as a dream."

"Not these, O mighty Master!—Though their lays
Be unto man's free heart, and tears, and praise,
Hallowed for evermore!
And not the buried Conquerors!—Let them sleep,
And let the flowery earth her sabbaths keep
In joy, from shore to shore!

"But, if the narrow house may be so moved,
Call the bright shadows of the most beloved,
Back from their couch of rest!
That I may learn if their meek eyes be filled
With peace: if human love hath ever stilled
The yearning human breast."

"Away, fond Youth!—An idle quiet is thine:
These have no trophy, no memorial shrine;
I know not of their place!
Mid'st the dim vallies, with a secret flow,
Their lives, like shepherd reed-notes, faint and low,
Have passed, and left no trace.

"Haply, begirt with shadowy woods & hills,
And the wild sounds of melancholy rills,
Their covering turf may bloom;
But ne'er hath Fame made relics of its flowers,—
Never hath pilgrim sought their household bowers,
Or poet haled their tomb."

Adieu, then, master of the midnight spell!
Some voice perchance by those lone graves may tell
That which I pine to know!
I haste to seek, from woods and valleys deep,
Where the beloved are laid in lowly sleep,
Records of joy and wo."

[The entertaining tale, whose publication we commence below, is copied from the *Lady's Book*, in which it appeared several weeks ago, accompanied by an engraving, as the reader will surmise from what follows As we are obliged to divide it, for two numbers of the Herald, we would advise those of our readers who possess a fondness for matter of this kind, to preserve the present number till they receive that which is to follow, when, we venture to predict it, they will be delightfully compensated for their trouble from a perusal of the whole of this bewitching little production.]

The Three Sisters.

A far greater degree of interest is always bestowed on the relation of matters of fact when the objects which occupy the narration are brought in perspective to our view. Such may be considered the case with regard to the leading embellishment of the present number of the Lady's Book. Unconnected with the lively description of character which distinguishes the "Sisters," their appearance as presented by the engraver, would, perhaps, afford better attraction to a casual observer—yet, who will read their romantic history, taken, as we conceive it to be, at the happiest moments of their existence, without being impressed with sentiments of respect and esteem towards them—if there are any such, they must be devoid of the ingenuous feelings which such affection is calculated to excite.—We give the narration in the words of one of the principal actors in the pleasing drama, for we believe it would be difficult to convey it in more acceptable language. Our historian had been sojourning with a companion in the country, and has just returned to his paternal mansion.

There was a light in my father's counting-house. This surprised me as it was only two o'clock. I entered. My father was seated at his desk; near him stood Captain Classen, his old friend and servant. They both stared to see me, and winked to one another as I thought; I wished them good morning, and was about to retire. "Good morning, Henry," said my father, "I am glad you are here, for I have business with you."—"Classen, we are agreed, then; twelve o'clock precisely; I will have every thing in readiness." Classen withdrew.

"Henry," said my father without laying down his pen, "prepare for a voyage to France to-day." "To France, dear father, and on what business?"—"I wish you to marry."—"Marry!" I exclaimed half aloud—"Me marry!" "Yes, a daughter of Mr. Gerson, a merchant of Bordeaux."—"What, father, a lady whom I have never seen?"—"It is a good house, and you will have the choice of three sisters."—"But suppose I should not like either of them?"—"No foolery, Henry," said my father, in a tone of earnestness; "there is a time for every thing, and I have allowed enough for that."—"If I were a prince."—"And though you were an emperor, you would be but a thoughtless boy in need of a guardian, and my son. here is a letter from Mr. Gerson, saying that he expects you, and this is my answer. At twelve you will embark." "You will surely allow me to take leave of a few of my friends?"—"It is not necessary. Here are some cards; you have only to write your name upon them."

I took the cards and retired to my chamber. Marry! I muttered to myself, and to a little yellow, meagre French woman, whose whole business it is to disfigure, yet more by art, her sufficiently disgusting person? And why not in Hamburgh, if it is to be at all? The tall, fair Miss Sorgel, or the short round brunette, Miss Waterman, or the rich one-eyed Miss Funk, or the beautiful *naive* Miss Adler, or the witty, fascinating——My ideas became confused, and sleep bowed down my head. I was just on the point of changing my perpendicular for a horizontal position rather too suddenly, when I luckily awoke, and had sense enough to throw myself upon the bed, where, in the arms of Morpheus, I soon forgot alike the beauties of Hamburg and Bordeaux.

"Henry!" sounded in my ears. I sprang up, rubbed my drowsy eye-lids, and stared; my father stood before me. "It is eleven o'clock; your trunk is packed, the wind is fair, and every minute you delay is lost. Haste then to take some refreshment and embark." I looked sheepish and confounded. Upon a chair lay my travelling dress—my father retired, and my servant, George, assisted me to undress and dress again. "Are you to accompany me?" I asked. "Yes, sir."—"I am glad of it," said I, and derived some little consolation from the circumstance; for there was not in existence a greater rogue, nor, at the same time, a more faithful fellow than this same George. My father paid him for reporting my extravagancies, (which he might do without hesitation, for I made no secret of them myself) and I for assisting me to commit them. The prospect of the voyage began now to interest me; and if, for my sins, I was to be tied to a wife, like a poacher to a stag, it was at all events more agreeable to choose her for myself from among three sisters in France, than to have one allotted to me out of the magazine of merchants' daughters here, warranted sound and perfect, like any other article of merchandise.

I dined with a better appetite than my parents, and received their good wishes, tears, and advice, on taking leave, with becoming indifference.

Captain Classen was waiting with painful impatience. He did not take time to welcome me, but the moment I stepped on board he gave the signal, and, amidst the tumultuous bawling of the sailors, the masts sprung up, the pennants fluttered in the breeze, the sails outstretched themselves to the gale, and Hamburg and the shores of our beloved country by degrees darkened, receded, and vanished from our view. Capt. Classen, during the first day, entertained me with an elaborate description of Bordeaux, and with accounts of Mr. Gerson and his daughters. This conversation wearied me, I forced myself to hear nothing, and after a while retired, peevish and fretful, to my cabin. My trunk struck me. I had not yet opened it, and resolved to do it now, rather for the sake of amusement than from curiosity. My best clothes, my finest linen, letters to several mercantile houses, a casket containing a valuable ring with bracelets to match. I guessed at its destination, and pushed it aside, when lo! what should peep out of one corner of the trunk but a crimson purse! I took it up, and my heart danced with delight as I weighed it in my hand. On opening it, the contents proved to be exactly three hundred Louis d'ors.

I had frequently lost as much, and more than this in a single night; but latterly, owing, no doubt, to the fault of the circular form of the gold pieces, there was never a Louis in my pocket in the morning that did not, before night, roll into that of another person. The ebb was naturally stronger than the flow; an in spite of the liberal allowance my father granted me, I was certain of meeting a creditor in every one of the numerous streets of Hamburg; they were always, however, exceedingly civil, and satisfied with the honor of being told, in answer to their inquiries, that I was well.

I had enjoyed, notwithstanding several vexatious circumstances during our short voyage, a tolerable degree of comfort, but was exceedingly anxious to commence my peregrinations on land.

"Shall we soon come to an anchor, Captain?" I inquired as the coast of France appeared in sight. "Where?" he wondering asked. "At Bologne."—"Why should we?" —"What, don't you know, my good fellow? Has my father said nothing to you?"—"Not a word."—"Not that I am to land here, and travel by way of Paris to Bordeaux?"—"*Potz tausend!* art not sober yet?" and he burst into a horse laugh. "I hope, Classen," I rejoined in a tone of displeasure, "you do not take me for a fool? George, were not such my father's orders?" George hesitated; a significant look from me, which Classen could not observe, because he was staring full at the fellow, came like a reinforcement to his zeal, and he corroborated my statement.

"Ay, Ay?—Humph!" muttered Classen, regarding me with an inquiring look, which, however, I braved with unaltered countenance, "that I did not know. I ask your pardon."

He steered for Bologne. In a few hours George and I with our laggage were on shore, and shortly afterwards on the road to Paris.

I exulted aloud as I beheld the spire of Notre Dame, and soon found the whole sea of houses which surrounded it. Now, in sight of one of the first cities in the world, it occurred to me what I wanted there. Pleasure! What else? or how to best enjoy it? While I was thus occupied for plans for making the most of my liberty, and my three hundred Louis, we arrived at our destination. I immediately hired a *chambre garnie*, assumed the title of Lord Johnsbury, and appropriated the first fortnight to visiting all the places of amusement, and seeing all the sights the capital afforded.

I did not scruple to wear the solitaire intended for my bride. The diamond had become loose, and I entered a jeweller's shop to get it repaired. Two ladies came in almost immediately afterwards. One of them was elderly; the other young and beautiful; so beautiful, indeed, that for the first time in my life I was seized with a kind of bashful admiration, as I beheld her, and I made way for her with the profoundest respect.

She bargained for a pair of ear-rings; the jeweller asked her too much, and she very reluctantly returned them. I instantly paid down the money and requested her acceptance of them, in remembrance of the sentiments of respect and admiration with which she had inspired a stranger. "You are very generous, sir, and the jewels are extremely pretty; but even if they were far handsomer, the very circumstance of your being a stranger to me puts it out of my power to accept of them." She blushed as she spoke, and fixed her beaming eyes upon me with such a mild, yet penetrating look, that I trembled with a mixed sensation of fear and pleasure. I entreated, but in vain. A little impatient at her refusal, I turned at length to her companion, offered her the ear-rings, and begged her to allow me, at least, the satisfaction of obliging the fair inexorable in her friend. Her eyes glistened as she contemplated my gift, and a little persuasion induced her to accept it. The young lady's countenance evinced her disapprobation of her companion's conduct, and she shook her head as she saw her take them. They departed, and I was silly enough to suffer them to do so without asking a single question.

Arriving at my lodgings, I awoke as it were from a dream; the figure of the lovely girl was still before my eyes, and I would willingly have given thirty more Louis to see the original once again. Fortune favored my wishes; in the *Theatre Francais* I espied my two ladies in a box. Hastening to pay my respects to them, I had the satisfaction of being received by the matronly lady in a very tender, and by her lovely companion in a no less friendly manner. Now, thought I, is the time to push my fortune, I assailed the young lady, who seemed to be almost given up to me by her protectress, with all the idle flattery and nonsense I could muster, and was so importunate, in short, in the avowal of my passion, and so urgent in imploring her compassion on my sufferings, that the sunshine of her enchanting countenance by degrees entirely vanished, and the clouds of her displeasure gathered so thickly over her features, that I was really hurt, and felt myself at last compelled to inquire what was the matter. "Nothing, sir," she replied, with such a look of undaunted virtue as disconcerted me not a little; "except that we have both been mistaken." This rebuff completed my discomfiture; I kept silence for a long while before I could collect my scattered resolution for an attack upon the old lady. She was more reserved than I expected to find her; and indulged me with a long lecture on the want of self government in the men, and the propriety of prudence and reserve in the female sex, before she would condescend to inform me that she sometimes walked in the Thuilleries with her niece, when the weather was favorable.

I had forgotten to inquire at what hour, and had interpreted the word *sometimes* according to my wishes. The fashionable world was still buried in sleep, when my anxious steps led me, *reveur*, to the Thuilleries. Some what less to the inconvenience of my purse than my stomach, I continued my fruitless promenade till nightfall. This course I pursued for four days, yet neither aunt nor niece were visible, and I was ready to die with rage and vexation. The sun was declining on the fifth day, and I was heartily cursing myself and all the women in and out of Paris, when I caught sight of the identical fair I was in search of. She shuddered as her glance met mine; I know not whether at myself, or at the violent emotions which must have been strikingly portrayed in my countenance. These emotions were entirely out of my power to control, and I attacked her with such earnestness in entreaties, expostulations, and assurances, that her prudent reserve and indifference gradually softed into compassion and sympathy. I took advantage of this favorable change to offer her the ring, which I again wore, and it was firmly fixed on her finger before she had time properly to consider the objections to her accepting it.

"You make a child of me," said she, after a vain resistance; "I am as culpable in listening to you, as in accepting this diamond; but you are conferring an obligation on an ungrateful one, and who ought not even to suffer you to suspect that she is so against her will." I complained in vain of this cruelty. Nothing further could I elicit from her; yet she did not deprive me of all hope, and in a favorable moment I begged the aunt, who was present, to grant me her assistance, and to acquaint me with her residence. "I am under a promise to my niece, Sir," she replied, "to give you no assistance whatever, therefore it is out of my power to grant your request. I must confess, however, that I am a little surprised at your asking such a question." I was confounded at my own simplicity; I suffered them to depart without uneasiness, and ordering my *valet de place* to follow them at a distance, soon learnt that they resided in the neighborhood of the *Palais Royal.*

I was still too timid to avail myself of the advantage I thus gained that day. The turbulency of my feelings drove me from one place to another; even in the theatre I sought in vain for abstraction. Unable to hold out longer I hurried to the *Palais Royal*, that I might at least enjoy the satisfaction of being near her.

Chance led me to a gaming house. It was just the thing: I punted, won, lost, won again, lost again; and in two hours time found myself without a sous. The forty Louis d'ors which had emigrated gave me little uneasiness; however, I could play no more, and I returned home. "George," said I, as he undressed me, handing him the purse, "fill it again to morrow."—"What, have you got a fresh supply?"—"How! the money I gave you."—Is melted down to twenty Louis, of which our landlord claims three."—"Scoundrel, you have robbed me.'—"Would you like to inspect my account, sir?"—Well, well; think of some resource."—"For travelling, sir?"—"No!" I exclaimed with warmth; "I will not leave Paris now if I sleep upon the stones."

The prospect of being reduced to the bitterest distress in a town, in which I was an utter stranger, added to the probability of my sacrificing myself to a contemptible *fille*, was not the most agreeable. Her portrait, deeply engraven on my heart in the noblest traits, gave the lie to these suspicions; and yet, when I considered all the circumstances, and particularly the behaviour of the aunt, I could not entirely banish them from my mind. Unable to come to any decision, and harassed by the contending passions which raged in my breast, I was pacing the room with hasty strides, when Mons. Brelon, my landlord, entered.

"*Pardonnez Monseigneur,*" said M. Brelon, a genuine Persian; "pardon my intrusion at this unseasonable hour, but I have too great a respect for *milord* to keep from your knowledge some important intelligence that I have received."—"I am most highly indebted to your politeness, Mons. Brelon have the kindness to proceed"—He then commenced to make me acquainted with a circumstance that caused in my mind considerable apprehensions. Enquiries had been set afloat by the prefect of police, as to my real character, and as there was no knowledge among the noblemen in Paris of Lord Johnsbury, orders had been given to have me arrested and examined. I cast a look at George, and read in his countenance the same alarm, that chilled the blood in my veins.

"I assure you, Monseigneur," he continued, while I remained dumb with astonishment; "on my honor, and great esteem for you, that I am not mean enough to have the least suspicion of a man whose noble and generous conduct would do honor to any nation; but in case you cannot reckon upon the interference of his Excellency, pardon my boldness, Monsieur, but your safety and my own——"

"Be under no apprehension, Monsieur Brelon," said I, with as much composure as I could summon, at the same time squeezing him by the hand; "I hope my case is not yet so desperate; and should it come to the worst I shall not want means to prove my innocence; I have, perhaps, been inconsiderate." He shrugged his shoulders, "In England it is the fashion, and it is difficult to alter convenient customs. I thank you sincerely for your information. George shall discharge my account with you, and order post horses directly." He made a low bow, and, after a thousand apologies, took his leave.

The prospect of taking up my summer residence in the Temple or the *Bicetre*, or of making a voyage to Cayenne, had so few charms for me, that I drove George out immediately for post horses and set about packing my trunk myself. While thus occupied I debated with myself which route to take, with fifteen Louis d'ors, for M. Brelon had encreased his demand from three to five Louis, *pour prendre conge*. I could not very well make the tour of Europe; and, unluckily, I had troubled myself too little with matters of business since my departure from Hamburg, to recollect on the instant any one of my father's correspondents to whom I could apply for assistance in this emergency, though there were certainly many in Paris who would willingly have rendered it. "To Bordeaux," said I, at length, half aloud, "we will pay our devoirs to M. Gerson, and the trio of would-be brides; the old fellow surely will not suffer his son in-law to want cash, I will waver between the attractions of his three daughters till I find an opportunity to escape from them all."

We reached Orleans without stopping; my exchequer was very low, and I was unwilling to appear as a beggar before M. Gerson. The bracelets of my unknown bride came as if called for; I despatched George to a jeweller in the town to convert them into cash. They might have been worth about three hundred Louis d'ors. George brought me eighty for them, which he had accepted only conditionally, subject to my approval. I gingled them in my purse and we proceeded.

The journey to Bordeaux was both quick and agreeable. Sometimes my heart flew back to Paris to the fair *incognita*; yet as my whole life in that city recurred to me but as the remembrance of a dream, so the idea of my fruitless passion was like the yet fainter and more uncertain recollections of some thing long passed, which frequently leave us at last in doubt whether they owe their existence to an actual occurrence, or are the mere offspring of our imagination.

The impressions gradually wore off entirely, and on alighting at M. Gerson's door, I found myself in the best humor in the world for falling in love with each of the daughters by turns, and then returning to Hamburgh with the same alacrity and indifference as I had made the journey hither.

The house of my predestined father-in-law presented no contemptible appearance. My name seemed to sound as melodiously in the ears of the *domestique* as the chinking of a dozen gold pieces He overloaded me with civility, and conducted me to M Gerson, who received me with a warm embrace, which he effected by means of a spring, that none but a Frenchman knows how to make with propriety; and to my astonishment there streamed from his lips, such a flow of civility and compliment, that I could only find room for *Monsieur—ah! pardonnez*, to express all my gratitude.

It was near supper time, and in a quarter of an hour two covers were served up.—"Surely thought I, this prudent man keeps his three daughters under lock and key, that he may be able to guarantee them when disposed of."

To my satisfaction M. Gerson produced such excellent wine, that at the second bottle I forgot that I had come to Bordeaux to sacrifice to Venus and the Graces and not to Bacchus.

"It is to your father," said he "that I am in some measure indebted for my present affluence. You know I was once in his counting house?"—"My father has told me as much."—"He recommended me to M Peginneau, the former proprietor of this house, and this establishment. I had the good fortune to please him and his only daughter."

"I find that very natural M. Gerson." "You are extremely polite, Mr. Waltmann—and I became his heir. My wife brought me three daughters, and died as she lay in of the last."—"I can imagine the agony of your sufferings."—"Very fortunately I found out a distant relation, a very good sort of a woman, who took charge of my house, and superintended the education of my daughters; and, in justice to her, I must say, that she acquitted herself to my entire satisfaction.—In short, my happiness had been complete had nature formed them less beautiful, or at least, had she not formed them all equally lovely."—"A very singular misfortune your's M. Gerson."—"I will confess to you my weakness; at first I considered it my greatest happiness, and made it my proudest boast, that all Bordeaux, nay, the whole province, could produce nothing to equal the beauty of my daughters. There was no lack of admirers."—"That of course," said I, "and I only wonder to see the walls of your house in such good condition."—"Who addressed themselves first to one, then to another of my girls. But they were all too prudent and too mindful of the excellent precepts of their kind instructress to suffer themselves to be seduced into attachments, from which no honorable alliance could result. They wished first to know their future husbands, and then to love them; and every gentleman, who honored them with his attentions, was received freely at my house, in order that he might become better acquainted with my daughters, while at the same time, he thus exposed himself to their probation."—"What wisdom! Surely your daughters are not only the graces, but the Minervas also of France?"—"In truth, good girls, Mr. Waltmann. But this circumspection led to very disag consequences. Not a single young taste and sentiment visited us who did on a nearer acquaintance with my daugh become more and more undetermin his choice. And this difficulty was encre by their having reciprocally bound th selves to give no gentleman the least couragement, and also to suppress feeling of love in their own bosoms, till choice had fallen on one or other of th "Incredible!"—"I should doubt it myself had not had experience of the fact; but on the word of an honest man they lost at least thirty handsome offers by th means."—"That is ten for each—but account makes me fear that I have made journey from Hamburgh hither merely the satisfaction of adding one towards th up the second score."—"Permit me, sir a friendly letter to your father I lame my misfortune, acquainting him with precise situation. He answered that he an only son, a clever, well-disposed fellow, but addicted to extravagance dissipation."—(*Pardieu!* I exclaimed, my ther does not flatter his children")—and would please him much to see him unite one of my daughters, provided he c gain her consent and my approbation. C Classen was the bearer of your father's l referring to you, the bill of lading was rect, but the merchandise was wanting. began to attempt an excuse, but the old tleman stopped me, saying—"My friend right, and I love such wild rogues heart M. Gerson had more subtlety in his po ness than I could have imagined. His pr won him my esteem, and I began to the matter in a serious light.

(*Conclusion next week.*)

OLDEN TIME.
From the Worcester Ægis.

In 1637, there were but 37 ploughs in Massachusetts, and the use of these agri tural implements was not familiar to all planters. From the annals of Salem it pears in that year, it was agreed by town to grant Richard Hutchinson two acres of land in addition to his share, condition "he set up ploughing."

1739. A sumptuary act of the Gen Court prohibited short sleeves, and requ the garments to be lengthened so as cover the arms to the wrists, and requ reformation in immoderate great breec knots of ribbon, broad shoulder bands, taylers, silk rases, double cuffs, and ruffs.

1639. For preventing the miscarriage letters, it is ordered that notice be gi that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Bos is the place appointed for all letters, wh are brought from beyond the seas or are he sent thither, are to be brought unto and he is allowed for every such letter and must answer all miscarriages thro his own neglect in this kind, provided no man shall be obliged to bring his let thither, unless he please.

1648. The Court order, that in the e tion of the assistants, Indian beans sho be used instead of paper, the white to affirmative and the black negative.

1647. The Court order, that if any yo man attempt to address a young wom without consent of her parents, or in case their absence, of the *County Court*, he sh be fined £4 for the first offence, 10 for second, and be imprisoned for the third.

1649. Matthew Stanley, was tried drawing the affections of John Tarb daughter without the consent of her pare convicted and fined £5, fees 2s 6d. Th married women were fined 5s. each *scolding.*

1658. Jones Fairbanks was tried for we ing *great boots*, but acquitted.

THICK SCULLS.

The following extract from Dr. Crich *Inquiry into Mental Derangement*, proves this reproach is anatomically correct applied to those who labor under a defe intellect:—"It is very remarkable that sculls of the greater number of such pati are commonly very thick: nay, some been found of a very extraordinary de of thickness. Among 216 patients of this scription, whose bodies were inspected death, there were found 167 whose sc were unusually thick, and only 38 thin or among the number, there was one wh was much thicker on the right side than the left. But in particular it was obser that among 100 raving madmen, 78 had thick sculls, and 20 very thin ones; and which sculls there was one quite soft. mong 26 epileptic raving madmen, th were 19 found with very thick sculls, an very thin. Among 16 epileptic idiots, th were 14; and among 20 epileptic patient who had very thick sculls. Among 24 ancholy patients, there were 18 with thin sculls; and lastly, among 30 idiots, with very thick, and six with very thin sc all others had sculls of natural thickness.

Little minds endeavor to support a co quence by distance and hauteur. But th a mistake. True dignity arises from co scension, and is supported by noble acti Superciliousness is almost a certain mar low birth and ill-breeding.—People have just emerged into greatness, thin necessary to maintain their superiority proud look and a high stomach. The co quences are generally hatred and conte

GINGER OR SUMMER BEER.

To every gallon of water add one po of sugar or one pint of molasses, one ou of cream of tartar, half an ounce of gin and a table-spoonful of yeast; put it ferment, and as soon as the fermenta ceases, bung close or bottle, and in tw three days it will be fit for use.

An anecdote is told of Sir George B— to show the credulity of mankind. Wh young man, he put an advertisement in papers to say that Mynheer ——, just over from Germany, had found out a m od of taking a likeness much superior to other, by the person's looking into a mir and heating the glass so as to bake the pression; he stated this wonderful arti live at a perfumer's shop in Bond street, posite to a hotel where he lodged, and ed himself the next day in seeing the hers of people who flocked to have th likenesses taken in this surprising ma At last he went over himself to ask Mons. —— and was driven out of the by the perfumer in a rage, who said, ——, nor Mons. Devil lived there!

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BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered as advance.
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COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

ks pr. ct. dis.		BANKS pr. ct. dis.	
es Bank	par	Wilmington and	
Branches	par	Brandywine	par
SSACHUSETTS		Bank of Smyrna	par
banks	1	MARYLAND	
Mass. notes	1	Bank of Salisbury	par
ODE-ISLAND		Frederick c'y bank	½
ence banks	1	Havre-de-Grace	(none)
R. Island		Farmers bank at	
	unsteady	Annapolis	½
NNECTICUT		Branches at Freder-	
bank	1	ick & Easton	½
bank at		Susquehanna Bridge &	
tford	1	Banking Co.	1
port bank	½	Hagerstown	½
bank of New		Westminster	½
n	no sale	Elkton	75
rd bank	½	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		Bk of Washington	par
ity banks	par	Bk of the Metrop.	do
	1½	Patriotic bank	do
	1	Central bank	une
urg	1	Bk of Columbia	25
N York notes	2	Union bk Georget'n	½
EW-JERSEY.		Farmers & Mechan	
bank	no sale	icks bank	par
in Newark	½	Bk of Alexandria	do
of N Bruns-		Branch bank of U.	
k	1	S. at Washington	do
on Ins. Co	½	Bk of Potomac	½
rs bank at		Farmers bk of Al-	
unt Holly	par	exandria	par
erland bk	do	Mechanics bk of Al-	
bk Camden	do	exandria	do
Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
N Brunswick	1	Richmond & bran's	½
Trenton	no sale	Bk of the Valley	do
Morristown	1	Br at Leesburg	do
on bk	15	Br at Charlestown	do
x bank	½	Br at Romney	½
ENNSYLVANIA		N W bank of Vir	
delphia banks	par	at Wheeling	1
n	par	N. CAROLINA	
gomery county	do	State bk at Raleigh	
er "	do	and branches	1½
ware "	do	Cape Fear	2
uler bank	do	Newbern	2
rs bk of Lan'r	do	S. CAROLINA	
sburg	do	State bank of South	
hampton	do	Carolina	1
rs bank of		Union bank of do	1
cks c'y	do	GEORGIA	
bank	½	State bank	2
mbersburg	½	Planters	2
rs bank at		Augusta	2
ading	par	Darien	2
ysburg	½	Macon Br. Co.	2
ide bk	½	Columbus bank	1½
of Pittsburg	½	KENTUCKY	
nsburg	60	Bk of U. S. branch at	
nsville	8	Lex. & Louisville	par
DELAWARE		OHIO	
of Delaware	par	Specie banks	8
rs bank and		LOUISIANA	
nches	par	Banks at N. Orleans	5

Trustee's Sale.

evin Phillips, vs. Graham, Administratrix of Pe Graham, Benja Graham, Levin ham, William ham, and Peter ham, children & at law of Peter ham, deceased. — In Chancery, in Somerset County Court.

virtue of a decree of Somerset County ourt, in Chancery sitting, in the above e, passed at May Term, 1831, the subscriber as Trustee will, on THURSDAY 21st of next JULY, between the hours 0 and 12 o'clock A. M. on the premises, to public sale to the highest and bidder, all the real estate whereof Peter Graham, late of Somerset County, deceased, died seized and possessed, consisting e following lands, viz. a tract or part of ct of land called Three Brothers, part Weatherly's Convenience, part of Quackson's Neck, part of Wilson's Discovery, Graham's Lot, containing 1664 acres, e or less, lying and being near Barren k Springs, in said County.

he terms of sale will be a credit of twelve ths, the purchaser or purchasers giving or bonds to the trustee, with approved rity, bearing interest from the day of Upon the payment of the whole of the hase money (and not before) and the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee uthorized, by the said decree, to execute e purchaser or purchasers, his, her or heirs, a deed for the property to him, or them sold, free, clear and discharged ll claim of the complainant or defendants in the premises.

LEVIN PHILLIPS, Trustee.
June 21, 1831.

NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that THE STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,
Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running on her regular route between Baltimore, Salisbury, and White-Haven, on the Wicomico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White-Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock, the same morning, and proceed up to Salisbury: *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTER NOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same afternoon at four o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

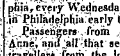
Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA, can, by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats, from Baltimore to Philadelphia, every Wednesday morning, and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

Passengers from Snow-Hill, Princess-Anne, and all that section of country, and travellers from the lower counties on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to the Wicomico,	$3 00
Do. do. White-Haven to Salisbury,	50
Children under 12 years of age half price.	
Horses to or from Baltimore to the Wicomico,	$3 00
Four Wheel Carriages,	3 50
Two Wheel Carriages,	1 00
Freight on Hogsheads,	1 00
Do. Barrels,	25
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel,	6¼
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot,	6
Do. Chairs, per dozen,	1 50

All other articles in the like proportion.
All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

JAMES HARWOOD, Agent.
Baltimore, March 8, 1831.



H. K. Long's Stage will leave Princess-Anne every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock for White Haven for passengers, and every Tuesday evening at 2 o'clock precisely. Persons desirous of going by the Steam Boat will leave their names at the bar of the Washington Hotel.
April 12, 1831.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,
June 21, 1831.

[SEAL.] *ON application of Henry Hyland, Administrator c. w. a. of John Walter, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.*

True copy Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WALTER, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 27th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 21st day of June, A. D. 1831.

HENRY HYLAND, Adm'r.
c. w. a. of John Walter, dec'd.
June 28, 1831.

For Rent or Lease,

NEXT year, to a good tenant, my farm on Quantico creek. This property has a well-known and long-established reputation for its great productiveness; and is besides admirably situated for its convenience to market.

No one need apply, who cannot furnish satisfactory testimonials of competency and character. Any person, wishing the place, will please to leave his application with Dr. Austin, Quantico Mills; Dr Robert R. Ballard, Potato Neck, or address a note, post-paid, to me, in Baltimore. Terms will then be immediately made known.

July 5, 1831. F. WATERS.

WOOL.
Done, Jones & Co.

Wish to purchase WOOL, for which the highest market price will be given, delivered at Princess-Anne or Back Creek.
May 31, 1831.

FOR SALE,
A Valuable second hand Carriage. Enquire of
Quinn & Townsend.

A Quarterly Camp Meeting

FOR Annamessex Circuit will be holden in Potato Neck at or near the Methodist Meeting-House, to commence on Friday the 12th of August, and to conclude on Wednesday the 17th. The attendance of the friends of religion generally, of this, and the adjoining circuits is cordially solicited.

Persons coming from a distance by water will be accommodated gratis by the inhabitants of the neighborhood with cart and team to bring their goods to the ground and convey them back.

The Managers desire it to be understood that neither cider, bread, cakes melons, nor any other article will be allowed to be sold on the ground.
July 5, 1831.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting for Annamessex Circuit will commence on Deal's Island on the 29th of next July. Preachers, itenerant and local, and our friends generally, of the adjoining circuits are invited to attend. It is hoped the people of this circuit generally will come. The ground selected for the meeting is healthy and probably unsurpassed in point of convenience by any on the E. Shore.
June 21, 1831.

Nanticoke Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will commence at the mouth of Wetypquin creek, on Nanticoke river, on Thursday the 4th of next August. There is a good harbor at the place, and plenty of good water on the ground.
June 28, 1831.

Cash for Negroes.

I wish to purchase six or seven hundred negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit me.

Richard C. Woolfolk.
June 7, 1831.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,
June 21, 1831.

[SEAL] *ON application of Mary Langsdale, Administratrix of Huet Langsdale, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administratrix give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.*

True Copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Huet Langsdale, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 21st day of May, A. D 1831.

MARY LANGSDALE, Adm'x
of Huet Langsdale, dec'd.
June 28, 1831. 99

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Somerset County will meet on The 1st, 2d and 3d Tuesdays of July next for the purpose of receiving accounts preparatory to declaring the Levy, and on the 4th Tuesday of July, for the purpose of appointing a COLLECTOR, when applicants for that office will make known their terms. Per order,

GEO. HANDY, Clerk.
June 28, 1831.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
56 Pratt Street, Baltimore
THOMAS PEACOCK

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a
House of Entertainment,
on Pratt street, No 56, four doors from Hanover st.—His table will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and his bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitting attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week or day, upon accommodating terms.
April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of *Ephraim Furnis* are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said court, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him relative to his said application.
June 28, 1831.

Notice to Mariners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIGHT BOAT of Hooper's Straights will leave her station for Baltimore, on the 10th of July, for the purpose of undergoing repairs. JOHN HOOPER, Keeper
July 5, 1831.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Isaac Beauchamp, vs. Henry P. C. Wilson, Ex'r. of John C. Wilson, Sen. dec'd. John C. Wilson, jr. James Wilson, Henrietta Maria Wilson, Peggy Custis Wilson, Elizabeth Tilghman Wilson, Anna Maria Wilson, and Mary Ellen Wilson. — In Chancery, in Somerset County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed in the above cause, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on Wednesday the 3d day of August next, all those valuable lands situated on Back Creek, in Somerset County, Maryland, whereof John C. Wilson, Sen. died seized and possessed, consisting of two farms, the one now occupied by John C. Wilson, Esq. commonly called "Westover," containing about 1053 acres of land, more or less—The other now occupied by Henry P. C. Wilson, Esq. and commonly called "Workington," containing about 1200 acres of land, more or less. The buildings and other improvements upon both farms are extremely valuable and in fine repair. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will, doubtless, view the premises for themselves before the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be a credit of one year for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the residue, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the Trustee for the purchase money, with security approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money to the Trustee, the Trustee is authorized by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants or defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The creditors of John C. Wilson, sen. deceased, are hereby notified, that they must file with the Clerk of Somerset County Court, their claim against the said deceased, with the proper vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of sale

WILLIAM W. HANDY, Trustee.
Princess Anne, July 12, 1831.

LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office, Princess-Anne, Md. June 30, 1831.

John T. Adams, Ann Beauchamp, Benjamin Baily, John P. Brereton, Mary Ann Beaucham, James Buston, William H Cunningham, Charles V. Crockett, Ann Dorman, Francis Deal, Caleb Dorsey, William Dix, John Dryden, Littleton Dennis, sen Matilda Furniss, Solomon Franklin, Charles Ford, Robert Gibbons, Abednego Green, David Goswaller, James C. Hyland, John Howard, Clerk of Somerset County, 4; John C Handy, Editor Herald, William Jones, John Laws, William Long, Robert Leatherbury, Edward Long, George Maland, 2; Levy Moore, Levin Morris, Henry Miles, James Marshall, William Moore, Sally Nelson, John Nelson, John Powell, Levin L. Porter, William Powell, William W. Powell, David Potter, Stephen B. Roach, Josapen Riggin, Matthew Smith, Henry Sterling, John Spencer, James D. Turner, John Turner, John Taylor, A Vining, Jos. Whitney, William Williams, Mary E. Waters, William Wall, Peter Wright, John Wright, William T. Wood, Mr. Zeber.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, one of the partners lately trading under the firm of Jehu Parsons and Company, being under the necessity of making some collections in order to meet his arrangements, has withdrawn from said firm and taken the books.—All persons having accounts in arrears on these books are most earnestly solicited to come forward and close the same either by cash or country produce.

Persons wishing to examine their accounts may do so by calling at Jehu Parsons & Co.'s store where the books will remain for investigation.

GEORGE PARSONS, of Jorden.
June 5, 1831.

REMOVAL.
A. T. BAXTER, Gunsmith.

HAS removed from his former residence in Market Space, to No 67 Pratt st. near Commerce st. where he has made such arrangements as will enable him to carry on his business in an extensive manner; and by unremitting attention hopes to receive a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand an assortment of single and double-barrelled GUNS, flint and percussion; Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Percussion Caps, Wad Cutters, Chargers, Nipple Wrenches, Washrods, Screw Drivers, and every other article for the Sportsman's use.

Also, several tons of CANNON BALLS assorted from 3 to 32 lb each, will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please.—Ships supplied with Muskets, Cutlasses, Boarding Pikes, and Cartridges at the shortest notice.

Baltimore, June 8—21, 1831.

Insolvent's Papers,
For sale at the Village Herald Office.

NEW YORK
Reformed Medical College.

THE public are respectfully informed, that an Institution is established, and in successful operation in the city of New-York, Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands *simple, pure and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth* alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of Medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. *Mercury*, the *Lancet* and *Knife*, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the Healing Art. Here the student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic *course of study*, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense in comparison to that of other Medical Colleges.

The following branches are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations and suitable Text books:

1. *Anatomy and Physiology*
2. *Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.*
4. *Midwifery.*
5. *Theoretical and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry.*
7. *Medical Jurisprudence, &c.*

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the students will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two, or more years, to complete a course of studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state, that this System of Practice has no connexion with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—1. A certificate of good moral character.—2. A good English education.

TERMS.

The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of $250, payable in advance; or $150 in advance, and $150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States, for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians, who are unacquainted with the System of Practice and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring or Fall is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. *Principal,*
New-York Reformed Medical College.
May 20, 1831.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1831.

It is our melancholy office to announce the death of his Excellency *Daniel Martin*, late Governor of Maryland, who departed this life on Monday last, 11th July, at his residence in this county, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the 51st year of his age. He was suddenly attacked on the preceding Friday, with the gout in his stomach, which yielding to no medical aid, he fell a victim to its power after excruciating suffering, on the succeeding Monday.—*Easton Gaz.*

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, George Howard, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, will fill the vacancy in the gubernatorial chair, occasioned by the death of Gov. Martin—Mr. H. being President of the Executive Council of the State.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on the 21st instant.

SECRETARY AT WAR.

It has been understood, that Judge White was a second time consulted about the Department of War. Immediately before or after the application was received, the health of his daughter became so much worse, that he finally determined to decline the office. Governor Cass is now appointed. A letter that we have received from a gentleman, well acquainted with him, says that "Cass unites talents of a higher order with great amiability of character. We feel confident, that the affairs of the nation will *now* move on harmoniously."—*Rich. Enq.*

The Cabinet is now complete, and consists of the following persons:

Edward Livingston, Secretary of State.
Louis M'Lane, Secretary of the Treasury.
Lewis Cass, Secretary of War.
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy.
Roger B. Taney, Attorney General.
William T. Barry, Post Master General.

FLORIDA ELECTION.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 23d ult. says that the election of Col. *White*, as a Delegate to Congress, is to be contested.

From the St. Louis (Miss.) Times of June 25.

INDIAN WAR.

Considerable anxiety has been felt by our citizens during the past week to hear from the scene of the Indian disturbances at Rock Island. The steam boat Winnebago has been daily expected to arrive with definite intelligence from that quarter. We now learn from two passengers who came down in a pirogue, from the northern part of this State, that the Winnebago has been stopped on her way down, and employed by Gen. Gaines, to bring in distant settlers to the fort, whose safety is seriously threatened by the hostile demonstrations of the Indians. Rumor says that hostilities have actually commenced between our troops and the Indians, much to the disadvantage of the former. This rumor assumes a more specific form in saying that a detachment of soldiers consisting of about 200 having been sent out to repair fences destroyed by the Indians, were driven back to the fort with considerable loss. The Indians who are much more numerous than was supposed, still adhere to their determination not to remove. We give these reports as we heard them without vouching for their correctness.

From the Ohio State Journal we learn that a letter is published in the Kentucky Observer, from a gentleman in Illinois, dated 20th ult. which states that an action had taken place between the forces under Gen. Gaines, and the Indians, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 300 men, and Gen Gaines wounded. It is also stated that Gov Reynolds, of Illinois, upon receipt of this information, proceeded with 1500 mounted volunteers, and ordered 3000 more to follow. We doubt the truth of this statement.

[The accounts from St. Louis are to the 28th June—they say that at the date of the last intelligence from Rock Island about 1500 of the mounted militia of Illinois were about 20 miles from that station on the 23d June—that the regular troops were in garrison, waiting their arrival. It was the general belief that no fighting would take place.]

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

The city was disturbed and disgraced, yesterday afternoon, 12th July, by one of the most outrageous riots that ever took place within its limits. The members of a society, composed, we understand, of Irishmen, and calling themselves Gideonites, but generally called Orangemen by their adversaries, undertook to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle Boyne, by a procession and a dinner. After parading through several streets they entered the Odd Fellow's Hall, where they were to dine.—About half past 3, a citizen called at the Mayor's Office, with information that there were strong signs of tumult in the street near the Hall. The Mayor being absent, his clerk, Mr. Cash, proceeded to the spot, with several officers. Albright, the Constable, seized a man who was flourishing a drawn bayonet, and, after an active resistance, secured him with the assistance of Barger, the captain of the city watch, and another watchman. This was near the corner of Prune and Fifth streets. As the officers were taking their prisoner along, they were suddenly attacked by the mob about them, and the man was rescued, Mr. Cash was knocked down, trampled upon and beaten. After he got up, he was obliged to seek safety in a neighboring house. At this time, we understand, the procession had not reached the Hall. What took place while the party was inside, we cannot say; except that one of their leaders assured the Mayor, who called on them, that there was no danger of a disturbance, and that they would leave the place in three quarters of an hour, not in procession, but quietly as possible. The Mayor went again, before the expiration of the period mentioned, but found that they had already departed. A considerable number of them, it seems, did go away in procession, four or more of their leaders carrying swords. As they marched down Fifth street, skirmishing went on, we cannot pretend to say how it commenced, between them and a number of their countrymen whom we hear called the Catholic party. At the corner of Fifth and Pine sts. the parties halted, about 5 o'clock, and had a regular fight, with swords, clubs, brick-bats, coal, &c. They showed no mercy to each other, nor to the police officers who attempted to quell the riot. The high constable Blaney was knocked down, and very roughly handled. Three men were lying, at one time, two on the pavement and one in the gutter, apparently unable to move. The stones flew in such vollies that several of the neighbors found it necessary to close the front windows of their houses and stores. The Mayor arrived on horseback; but about this time the Gideonite party gave up the contest and fled in different directions. Eight men were arrested; of whom seven gave bail last evening, and the other was committed.

This morning, Briton Evans, a magistrate of Southwark, and one of the leaders of the procession, though not, we understand, an Irishman, was brought before the Mayor, charged with having stabbed one of the other party, who now lies wounded, but not dangerously, at the hospital. The fact being positively sworn to, the accused was required to find bail in the sum of three thousand dollars. He declared that "he never drew his sword upon any man;" and stated, also, that his house was pelted with stones from ten o'clock last night till three o'clock this morning.

In this statement we paid no attention to the numerous stories current respecting the particular provocations received by each party from the other. Among the men bound over, there are some of each side. Justice will be impartially dealt to them; and should any of them be proved to have been active promoters of the riot, we hope to see them severely punished.

From the Annapolis Republican.

SOLID STEM WHEAT.

We had an opportunity a few days since, of seeing a *lot* of wheat upon the farm of Dr. Wilson Waters, of Rhode River, from which, we presume, something upwards of a bushel will be reaped—that if we mistake not, will be a valuable acquisition: it is the third product of a few grains of seed bro't home by our fellow-citizen Lieut. Mayo, of the U. S. Navy, and obtained by him upon the plains of Troy, in Asia-Minor, which he spent some time in visiting a few years ago, when the ship on board of which he then served, was in the Archipelago. The grains of this wheat are somewhat larger than those of wheat common to this country, though perhaps not quite as large as the wheat from the mountains of Chili. The stalk is peculiar for being nearly solid, instead of hollow, and more tapering than other wheat; the first joints being larger, and forming a more substantial base. The head has a thick stiff beard, not less than six inches in length. It averages about forty grains to each head, which we ascertained to weigh one-third more than the same number of grains of the blue stem wheat growing along side of it, and which also averaged forty grains to the head. Forty grains of the former weighed thirty-one grains—the same number of the latter weighed but nineteen grains. This being the third year that this wheat has vegetated in our climate and upon our soil, although but in specimen, we may fairly assume that it has been tested and found to answer well. It is said to be valuable more especially from the protection which the solidity of its stalk affords from the depredation of the fly, so destructive to other descriptions of wheat. It will also be less liable to fall, we presume, from the same reason.

The Boston Daily Advertiser has this paragraph:

"There have been (including the present) *seven* Presidents. The names of *four* of them ended in the letters ON. The names of three of them ended in the letters SON, but neither of these three had a *son*. All of them were married; but three of them were childless. The son of the only one, that had a son, was one of the seven. Four of the seven are dead—and three of them died on the fourth of July!"

CLOSING SCENE OF LIFE.

The last words of THOMAS JEFFERSON were, "*I resign my soul to my God, and my Daughter to my Country.*" JOHN ADAMS near his end, roused by the firing of cannon, and being told the people were rejoicing for the 4th of July, said, "*It is a great and glorious day*"—and expired with the words "*Independence forever!*" trembling on his lips.—The Commercial Advertiser states that when the noise of the firing began at midnight, the dying MONROE "opened his eyes inquiringly; and when the cause was communicated to him, a look of intelligence indicated that he understood what the occasion was." We know not if there be upon record more striking instances than those, of the "*ruling passion strong in death.*"—*Pet. Intel.*

DUELLING GROUND.

Among the crowds of persons who cross over to Hoboken in the summer season, a great many are strangers, who have never seen the "Duelling Ground," and who feel an anxiety to visit the spot, however, it is not as strangers generally suppose at Hoboken, but in a secluded situation, some three miles further up the Hudson, called Weehawen.

The Duelling ground is close to the bank of the river, and of very difficult access by land—the approach being down a steep craggy hill, of almost perpendicular descent, and so absolutely dangerous, that a man, having any regard for his neck, would not go that way to be shot. The space is too small and too uneven for the combatants to make any display—to march, wheel, and flourish in martial style—and the duellists having taken their distance, merely turn on their heels and fire as the fatal word is given.

A little one side of the space and out of the natural range of the shots, stands a tree, in which are shown sundry bullet holes, which bear witness either to the shaking hands or relenting hearts—to the cowardice or magnanimity of some of the duellists; while the surrounding rocks are inscribed with the names and initials of many a visiter, who is content with a less dangerous immortality than is to be purchased with the use of cold lead. Those who go there to be shot, escape the dangers of the cliff, by landing directly on the spot from their boats.—Strangers who feel a curiosity to see Hamilton's monument are disappointed, for that is no longer there. It was removed, because it was believed to have a bad moral effect, by encouraging others to go and expose their lives on the spot where so distinguished a man had fallen. Instead of serving as a beacon to warn others away, it would be taken as an excuse or justification for engaging in the same mad conflict—in fact as a sort of lure to duelling. Hence those who never did a worthy action, who were incapable of imitating Hamilton in any one of his great or good qualities, would take a foolish pride in following his only bad example, and shedding their blood at the foot of his monument. The fame of that great man requires no memorial of stone—no inscription in marble; the hearts of his countrymen retain the impression of his deeds. But if a monument were necessary, the Duelling ground was the last spot which should have been thought of for its erection.

Many is the insult which has been washed out, forgiven or forgotten on that ground. There hot blood has been cooled sometimes with lead and sometimes with apprehension. There youth has shown its madness, and there wisdom has sacrificed to folly; there genius has substituted the sword for the pen; there the lover has exposed his heart to a weapon more dangerous than Cupid's, and for once pleased his mistress, by consenting to be killed; there walking hour glasses have gone to have their sands hastened, or at least sadly shaken, by an exchange of shots; there cowards have trembled before each other like two aspen leaves, and there fools and madmen of all grades have gone to fight because they had not courage to let it alone. What a pity that the name of *Hamilton*, should be found in such connexion.

N. Y. Constellation.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

The decision of the committee on the merits of the Essays offered for the premiums proposed by the Editor of the *American Farmer*, and which appeared in the Village Herald in March last, has been delayed by the absence of one of the gentlemen who has consented to act. We have, (says the Editor of that paper,) great hopes of obtaining the decision for publication in the next number of the Farmer. In the mean time,—notwithstanding the Essays received are few in number,—the success of the experiment has been such as to warrant a repetition of the proposition. We therefore propose the same premiums, under the same regulations and on the same terms, for Essays on the various subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and rural Economy, which may be sent us on or before the first day of October next. We beg leave, however, to add the following to the terms of the proposition before made:—That all unsuccessful Essays, which may be sent in accordance with this proposition, shall be published in the Farmer or not, at the discretion of the Editor. But it shall be left to the option of the authors, whether they shall appear as unsuccessful candidates for the premiums, and writers of Essays are requested to state in a private note, whether, if unsuccessful, they wish their Essays published as unsuccessful candidates for premiums, or as ordinary communications. For the terms of the proposition now renewed, reference is made to No. 1, Vol. 13, of the American Farmer.

PREMIUM.

The publishers of the Saturday Courier grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium: ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward and Spragg, Philadelphia, *free of postage*, on or before the first day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name, and addressed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esq'rs. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, *public* information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

M. Fischer, of Vienna, has discovered a new process of Bleaching Straw. Instead of smoking it with sulphur, as heretofore, he steeps it in the *muriatic acid saturated with potash*. The straw bleeched by this process never grows yellow, and is equally white, besides that it acquires a great flexibility.

THE SEA SERPENT.

If there are any (says the Portland Courier) who are still incredulous as to the existence of an enormous sea monster on our coast, we think the following narrative must remove their doubts. We have been satisfied on the subject ourselves for years; but this is the strongest testimony we have ever met with. We know well the place described, and the witnesses, and can warrant the accuracy of their statements. The editor of the Wiscasset Yankee, who went from Wiscasset to Boothbay on purpose to get a correct statement of the facts, gives them as follows:

He was first seen, this year, on Sabbath last, by Mr. Chandler, the keeper of the light in the harbor; but on Tuesday last, the nearest and most accurate view of this monster was had [illegible] have ever heard of. This was from a northerly point in the western harbor so called; very near the dwelling of Marshall Smith, Esq. As he passed slowly by this and another small point of land nearly parallel from the same shore, there was a better opportunity of examining his length than was ever before afforded, more particularly as he passed very moderately within sixty feet of one of these points where Mr. Smith and his brother were standing to inspect him. He also passed and repassed several times within about 150 feet of Mr. Smith's wharf, where ten or twelve men were viewing him. As we were on the very spot, and the different points at which his length was estimated; as he was again seen the very morning we arrived, the public may rest assured, that the length of this monster, as estimated by ten or twelve respectable citizens of Boothbay, under the circumstances named, cannot be very remote from the truth.

We are well aware that the imagination may picture an animal of almost any length or size when excited by such an incentive as curiosity, (for there could be no fear in this case;) but here curiosity has been in some measure allayed by the previous views of this "monster," and all who saw him, concentrated all their observations to the single point of comparing him with some object on shore, by measuring which they could give the public something more satisfactory than the various discordant reports of what has been considered a "Sea Serpent."

No one of those who saw him would make oath that he was under 150 feet; but most of them would be willing to testify under oath that his length could not be less than 200 feet. Of his size no very accurate estimate could be made, as only parts of his body, from his undulating motions, could be seen at a time. No part of it, however, appeared larger than a hogshead. All agree as to this, and his general form, which resembled that of an eel more than any other animal known. His color was so distinctly seen as the sun was shining on him, that there was no difference of opinion—it was brown on the back and yellow brown on the belly. All agreed that there were no bumps on his back; but his undulating motions in swimming were like those of a leech or blood-sucker, which gave to his back precisely the appearance of the bumps hitherto described by those who have seen him. The shape of his head, which was most distinctly seen, was compared to a snake's—flat on the top, and tapering before and behind. Although of such immense length, he made several very short and quick turns, from which may be inferred his body cannot be very large in circumference.—His head and tail in one of these turns appeared within less than twenty feet of each other. Neither dorsal nor literal fins could be discovered by any one.

What astonished us most was the boldness of this monster; for even after he had been glutted with schools of Manhaden which he had evidently chased in, and was devouring with great avidity, and when he appeared sluggish, a Mr. Webster put off in a small boat to have a still nearer inspection, when he turned, made towards the boat immediately, and followed it very nearly to the shore.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

At the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, a committee was appointed "to consider whether any and what alterations are necessary or expedient in the penal code of that commonwealth, in cases wherein the punishment of death may be inflicted, with leave to report at the next session." At the present session the committee laid before the House a long and able report, which was on Saturday taken up, and referred to a special committee. The Report concludes as follows:

"If in the opinion of this community, death in execution of the sentence of the law, is in any case necessary, this demand for justice would be better satisfied, it is believed; and something might be added to its terrors, *by making it less dignified, and by setting it apart from the public gaze.* Might it not be done in private; in the presence of peace officers, magistrates, and a competent number of citizens drawn from the jury boxes of the county, though without the compulsion to be present against their will? And when this solemn and awful act is done, might not the execution of the sentence of the law be declared, in some mode, which might be seen or heard, over a far wider space than any multitude would cover?"

The result, then, to which the committee have come, and which they respectfully submit to the Honorable House, is this:

First,—That the punishment of death is required by no law, natural or divine, nor by any wise policy, for any crime in relation to property merely, where human life has not been destroyed; consequently, that highway robbery, burglary, and arson, where life is not, in fact, sacrificed, ought not to be so punished.

Secondly,—That rape ought to be punished by solitary confinement for life, so that the criminal will be no more seen or heard of.

Thirdly,—That murder may be punished as secondly above, and without the possibility of escape, pardon or mitigation; but that if the public sentiment still demands death, it should be in private, and in the manner already stated.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Island of St. Domingo.—By the schooner Angelina, Capt De Cost, at Quarantine, from Jackmel, 24th ult. Messrs. Topliff received the following intelligence.

On Thursday, June 16th, 1831, a proclamation was presented to the General commanding at Jackmel, decreeing that all the French white inhabitants of the Island should, on or before the 15th of July, leave there with their property. The President desired the natives to show them all proper respect until that time. An order was also issued to raise troops throughout the island. On the 17th June, 100 persons, including boys of 14 years and men of 70, had been pressed into service.

The proclamation was received at Jackmel with great joy, and the day celebrated with firing of cannon, and a band of music playing throughout the town. The proclamation was read at the corners of the streets, and received with general shouts by the people!—*Boston Transcript.*

[We have seen Port au Prince papers to June 26th, and Aux Cayes letters to the 21st, neither of which mentions the order of expulsion spoken of above.—*Edts. Jour. Com.*]

The Belgian question, says the Baltimore American, does not seem to be settled, and till it is settled, it would be premature to suppose that the peace of Europe will be preserved by protocols. It is asserted by the London journals, and by the [illegible] themselves that they will never conc[illegible] point of giving up Luxemburg, &c. b[illegible] prefer war first. The Congress, the a[illegible] tions, the people, the army, are deter[illegible] not to yield this point; they will soone[illegible] themselves beneath the ruins of their [illegible] try. Holland alone cannot support a[illegible] gainst Belgium, and will look to her [illegible] of whom France nominally forms one [illegible] on the one hand, it is said, England w[illegible] patiently see France admitted into fort[illegible] which it has cost her so many thousan[illegible] to wrench from her grasp; on the other [illegible] the French armies will not willingly [illegible] their swords against men who look on [illegible] and wish to receive them as brothers. [illegible] strange results may follow from the go[illegible] ments thinking one way, and the p[illegible] another.

A writer in the New York Enquir[illegible] the subject of safety in steam boats, [illegible] the following remarkable fact:

"Upon comparing the killed and w[illegible] ed by the steam explosions in the las[illegible] years with the killed and wounded o[illegible] Navy in the last two years of war, we [illegible] find the former do not differ much fro[illegible] latter in amount. The naval glory o[illegible] country was acquired with no greater [illegible] *The memorable battle of New Orleans* [illegible] *about as many lives as the explosion o[illegible] steam boat General Jackson!*"

LIGHTNING.

We regret to learn, that, within the pass of five or six miles, a good deal of [illegible] was sustained in this county, on Sat[illegible] evening last, by lightning. The ba[illegible] Messrs. Noble and William Warren [illegible] struck by it, and consumed, with the [illegible] of their newly gathered crop of whea[illegible] some agricultural implements, which [illegible] tained. Two horses, belonging to Mr. [illegible] Howard, and another, to Mr. R. Ra[illegible] were also struck by lightning and kill[illegible] was a hog, owned, we believe, by Mr. [illegible] Yates.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Dr. P. G. Randolph has resigned [illegible] fice of first clerk in the War Depar[illegible] The duties of Secretary of War will [illegible] signed to one of the members of the Ca[illegible] who will discharge them until the arri[illegible] Gov. Cass.

Mr. John L. Dorsey is announce[illegible] candidate for the first congressional [illegible] of Maryland, composed of St. Mary's [illegible] vert and Charles counties.

☞ The Orphans Court of So[illegible] set County will sit on Tuesday ne[illegible]

We learn that the following gent[illegible] have been appointed by the Orphans [illegible] of Somerset County, Trustees for the [illegible] bution of the Free School Fund for [illegible] county, viz:—

For Barren Creek district, James [illegible] don—For Williamstown district, Joh[illegible] tin—For Tyaskin district, Jesse Hug[illegible] For Trappe district, Noah Rider—For [illegible] cess Anne district, Matthias Miles and [illegible] liam T. G. Polk—For Dublin district, [illegible] M. Adams—For Dames Quarter d[illegible] Robert Patterson—For Brinkley's di[illegible] Thomas Robertson, James Lawson an[illegible] omon Evans.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the American Farmer.

BALTIMORE, July 15, 18[illegible]

There is no change whatever in the grain, except for fresh ground Howard [illegible] flour, which commands $475 from w[illegible] We exceedingly regret that an accide[illegible] ruined our quotations of wool for two [illegible] past. They are now correct, and care w[illegible] taken to guard against a recurrence [illegible] error. The price of beef has decline[illegible] further, our quotations embracing bot[illegible] tremes.

Flour—best white wheat family, $[illegible] 6.50; super. Howard street, 4.81 a 4.87[illegible] mills, fresh, 5.00; Susquehanna, 4.50 a[illegible] Corn Meal; bbl. 2 25—Grain; Md. red w[illegible] 90 a 100; white do. 1.05 a 1.15, Susq[illegible] 1.09; Corn, white, 60 a —; yellow, 61[illegible] Rye, 60 a 61; Oats, 33 a 34; Beans, 75[illegible] Peas, 65 a 70; Clover Seed, — a —; Tim[illegible] 2.00 a 2.50 Orchard Grass, —; Tall Me[illegible] Oat Grass 2.75; Herd's, 50 a 75; Lu[illegible] 30 a 37½ lb. Barley, — a —; Flaxseed —[illegible] Cotton, Va. 9 a 9½; Louisiana, 10½ [illegible] Alab. 9½ a 11; Tenn. 9 a 10; N. C. 9 [illegible] Upland 8 a 9½; Whiskey, hhds. 1st p[illegible] 34, in bbls. 35 a 37; Wool, *Washed*, [illegible] or Saxony Fleece, 60 a 67; America[illegible] Blood, 56 a 60; three quarters do. 52[illegible] half do. 47 a 52; quarter and comm[illegible] 42 a 46. *Unwashed*, Prime or Saxony F[illegible] 40 a 43; American Full Blood, 37 a 40[illegible] quarters do. 35 a 37; half do. 33 a 35[illegible] ter and common, 30 a 33; Hemp, [illegible] try, $255 a —; Country, dew-rotted, [illegible] 7½c. lb. water-rotted, 7½ a 9c. lb.—[illegible] ers 35, a 36 Plaster Paris, per ton, [illegible] 4 00 ground, 1 37½ a — bbl. Iron gr[illegible] for foundries, per ton, 33.00 a —; hi[illegible] for forges, per ton, 28 00 a 30.00; bar[illegible] per ton, 72 50 a 80.00. Prime Beef o[illegible] hoof, 5.00 a 5.50—Oak Wood, 3.00 a[illegible] Hickory, 4.25 a 4.50—Pine, 2 00 a 2 2[illegible]

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore ex[illegible] under the firm of DONE, JONES [illegible] was mutually dissolved, on the 13th in[illegible] and all persons indebted to said firm a[illegible] tified that *John W. Done* and *Sam[illegible] Jones* are authorized to settle the busin[illegible] said firm.

JOHN W. DONE,
SAMUEL W. JON[illegible]
WILLIAM L. JON[illegible]
JOHN DENNIS.

July 19, 1831.

The undersigned having associated selves in business, under the firm of

Done & Jones,

At the old stand, tender the public thanks for past favors, and respectful[illegible] licit a continuance of the same.

JOHN W. DON[illegible]
SAM'L. W. JON[illegible]

July 19, 1831.

[illegible] On the 17th of last month, the citizens of [illegible]wich celebrated the anniversary of the [illegible]le of Bunker Hill by firing salutes and [illegible]taking of a collation—mainly for the purpose of honoring the survivors of that bat[illegible] together with the other veterans of the [illegible]volution now living in that town. The [illegible]hole number of that class now alive, a[illegible]ounts to between twenty and thirty; pres[illegible]t on this occasion, sixteen.

[illegible]ames of the Veterans present, and their Ages.

[illegible] Furley, aged 76	In the battle of Bunker Hill.
[illegible] H. Bearliman 77	
[illegible] Lakeman 84	
[illegible]omon Colman 80	
[illegible]uel Lancaster 74	
[illegible]omas Burnham 80	Abram Perkins 85
[illegible]iel Smith 77	Nathaniel Dutch 77
[illegible] Seward 89	Nath'l Treadwell 80
[illegible] O'Brien 77	Moses Caldwell 75
[illegible]ebezer Martin 72	Daniel Ross 74

Major Woodbury 79.

Multiplied ages 1259—average 78½.

Several toasts were drunk, and the old [illegible]tlemen, after passing a few hours togeth[illegible] fighting their old battles o'er again peace[illegible]ly, retired in good order, thankful that [illegible]y were not entirely forgotten.—*Salem Register.*

There is a melancholy moral in the following striking exemplification of the mutability of human glory. The fate of the four greatest military men the world ever produced, is, indeed, '*the antithesis of ambition.*'

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder.

THE END OF "GREAT MEN."

Happening to cast my eyes upon a print[illegible] page of miniature portraits, I perceived [illegible] the four personages who occupied the [illegible] most conspicuous places were *Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Bonaparte.* I had [illegible] the same unnumbered times before, [illegible] never did the same sensations arise in [illegible] bosom, as my mind hastily glanced over [illegible] several histories.

Alexander, after having climed the dizzy [illegible]ghts of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood [illegible] countless nations, looked down upon a [illegible] world and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a [illegible] on fire, and died in a scene of debauch. Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the [illegible]—after having put to flight the armies of the "mistress of the world," and stripped [illegible] bushels of golden rings from the fin[illegible] of their slaughtered knights, and made [illegible] very foundation quake—fled from his [illegible]try, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, [illegible] called him Hanni Baal, and died, at last, by poison administered by his own hands, [illegible]lamented and unwept in a foreign land. Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes—after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth—was miserably assassinated by those he considered as his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition. Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and emperors obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could some times see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid!

Thus those four men who from the peculiar situations of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls great—those four who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile! "How are the mighty fallen!"

From the Portsmouth Herald.

THE SEA TIGER.

The sealing schooner Pacific, which arrived at this port a few weeks since, brought home the scull and hide of a Sea Tiger, taken near the South Georgia Islands. This [illegible] tenant of the deep measured 7 feet in length and girted three and a half when killed. The general shape of the head is that of the common seal, with the exception that it is more elongated, and the sockets of the eyes deeper and broader. It measures fifteen and a quarter inches from the extremity of the nose to the great hole in the occipatal bone. The length of the under jaw from the chin to the point of articulation with the upper jaw-bone is eleven and a half inches. A straight line drawn from one articulating process to the other, measures six inches. The number of teeth is thirty-two—four of which are tusks. The largest tusk is an inch and a quarter long, and one inch in circumference at its base. In each jaw there are ten grinders, which, immediately after emerging from their sockets, are divided into three distinct conical portions, the central division being more than half an inch long, and the two latter ones a fourth of an inch—all terminating with sharp smooth points. The skin is covered with fine, thick, short hair, of a grey color on the back, and spotted with black and white on the abdomen. It has short strong whiskers. The sea tiger moves with surprising velocity in the water, and all its motions in that element are indicative of great strength.

Its principal food consists of Penguins. When a flock of these beautiful birds is discovered at a distance, he gets upon the leeward side, lies upon his back, and in this attitude suffers himself to ride upon the billows with his head slightly elevated above the body—keeping his large dark, vigilant eye steadily fixed upon the ill-fated objects of his pursuit; and as soon as he has approached sufficiently near to secure it, he turns upon his belly, cleaves the billows with astonishing swiftness, and the next moment he is seen plunging into the water with a penguin, which weighs forty or sixty pound in his capacious jaws. He is an animal of undaunted courage and shrewdness.

The crew of the Pacific were frequently annoyed by sea tigers while they were cruising in their boats. On one occasion, when [illegible] men were at a considerable distance from the shore and from the schooner, a tiger nearly twenty feet long and six in circumference, discovered their situation and immediately pursued the boat with all possible speed; when he got within ten or twelve feet he leaped for the boat, at the same time exposing his teeth with great rage; but failing to get into the boat he made a furious attempt to upset it. At this moment one of the party lodged a musket ball in his body, but this only served to augment the animal's fury, and he again attempted to spring into the boat; and had it not been that he received a severe blow from a lance, would have succeeded. He still kept up battle, with unabated courage and violence, repeated his efforts, and seemed resolved that neither the power nor the weapons of man should prevail against him; and it was not till the second and the third balls were lodged in him that he was overcome.

At another time some of the crew were three miles from the schooner in their boat, where they saw a large tiger following in their wake. He kept at a distance from the boat and betrayed no disposition to annoy the party, which circumstance induced them, at that time, unacquainted with the habits of the sea tiger, to pursue him; but they soon found that their ignorance of the character of their enemy had betrayed them into imminent danger, and that they were like to pay dear for their temerity, for the tiger prepared himself for the battle, and gave chase to the crew, who immediately pulled for the vessel; and it was with extreme difficulty that they succeeded in keeping him out of the boat or from upsetting it. Some of the sailors tasted the milk of a sea tiger when killed, and found it excellent.

It has been supposed that the sea tiger and the walrus are the same; but they differ in several particulars, such as the number, size, shape, and relative position of the teeth, and in the form of the head which latter in the walrus, bears a strong resemblance to that of the human species.

ZINC VESSELS.

In this age of discoveries and improvements, when some valuable principle is bro't to light, it excites much less surprise than its importance would seem to demand. We have become so accustomed to the wonderful and marvellous in these matters that we are constantly on the look out for the superlative extraordinary; and hence, discoveries which two or three centuries ago, would have been regarded as introducing a new era in the world, we now esteem almost as trifling as affairs of every-day occurrence, although we are not backward in making a speedy application of them to the purposes for which they are intended.

Among other discoveries recently made is a mode by which zinc can be cast into many articles of culinary use, which possess many advantages over the copper, brass, bell-mettle, and iron materials, heretofore employed for the same purpose. Milk pans made of zinc are decidedly superior to all others. It has been satisfactorily proven; by experiment, that when milk is placed in two vessels, one of zinc, and the other in an iron, copper, earthen- or tin pan, the milk in the zinc pan will retain its sweetness six hours longer than that in the other. Also, that from 25 to 33 per cent. more cream will be raised on the milk in the zinc vessel.

The electric qualities of zinc and their application to galvanic batteries, &c. have long been understood.

Formerly zinc was very little used, and sold for twenty five cents per pound. Lately it has been brought into more general use, and it can now be purchased at the rate of four cents per pound. This is caused by large quantities being discovered and bro't into market. In cutting round a mountain, in the north of Europe, a solid bed of zinc of immense magnitude, was cut through, and a sufficient quantity discovered to supply not only Europe but various other places, in other parts of the globe. In one of the northern counties of New Jersey, it has also been found in sufficient quantities to supply any demand for the article in this section of country. It therefore bids fair shortly to become an article of great consumption, and it will, we have no doubt, be found decidedly superior, when used in the articles we have named, to the metals now employed for those purposes.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

LUDICROUS CASE OF ROBBERY.

A few days since a robbery was committed which caused a great laugh against the tradesman who was plundered. A well-dressed "victimizer," whose general appearance a very indifferent pair of shoes disgraced, walked into a bootmaker's shop in the city, and asked for a particularly neat pair of Wellingtons. He was rather a fastidious customer, but the master of the shop at last fitted him with great exactness "What's the price?" said he, stamping with his right foot to fasten himself immovably in the purchase. Before an answer could be given, in darted a stranger to the shop, struck the hooted customer a violent blow in the face, knocked him flat, and then ran off. The insulted person leaped up, with the blood streaming from his nose, and crying out "where is the villain who assaulted me?" ran out at full speed to catch the aggressor. "I wonder," said the owner of the shop, "will the gentleman catch that 'ere rascal what hit him so sharp. I am afraid the boots will cramp him; I thought they were too tight, and it's a pity if the fellow escapes."—"Catch him!" said the shopman, looking at the old pair of mudplungers, which the "victimizer" had left behind, "I'll be blest if they 'ant both in it fast enough."—"What!" said the master, "do you mean to say that the gentleman with the bloody nose won't come back?"—"To be sure I do," answered the shopman, "What would he come back for?—Has'nt he got a good pair of boots for his bloody nose?"—*London paper.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WINDOW SASH MACHINE.

We visited the hall of the Franklin Institute on Friday last, for the purpose of examining a model of Thompson's celebrated window sash machine—a labor-saving invention of mechanical genius, by which window sashes of every size may be made with great rapidity, and consequently at an expense far less than by the ordinary process. This invention is, in fact, a series of no less than eight independent machines, to each of which motion is communicated by any convenient power, through bands and pullies, and these, when necessary, through cranks, [illegible] screws and cog wheels. The operation [illegible] sawing off, slitting, cutting tenons, making motions and dovetails, are all performed by circular saws, furnish with suitable carriages and supports for stuff on which these several operations are to be effected.

The cutting of grooves is performed by cutters revolving in the manner of circular saws.—The planing, oveling and rabitting, are executed by suitable planes moving with alternate motion in a convenient frame, in connexion with a fly-wheel, intended to give them regularity of motion.

The mortising and coping are also performed by the alternate vertical motion of chisels acting upon the pieces placed upon supports or carriages beneath them.

The boring of holes for all the pins in the completed sash is effected simultaneously by a number of bits moved by pullies, connected by common band, and placed in a frame which serves the additional purpose of pressing up, tightening, and giving the true rectangular figure to the sash.

A committee of the Franklin Institute, some time since, reported very favorably of this invention; and we have seen the certificates of several highly respectable gentlemen, residing at Poughkeepsie, where one of these machines is in extensive operation, who testify as to its universal application in the manufactory of sash—several of them having used the sash so manufactured in the building of houses, and found them adequate to all the purposes designed. This invention has been patented.

A Fairy Land, or New El Dorado—The streams in the Huron country, says the Rochester Advertiser, glide over pebbles of cornelian, topaz, jasper, agate, copel and quartz, and are as pure as crystal. They are cool enough for drinking in the hottest day in August.

The great lead mines are in the southern part of this district. They have been wrought but three years, by comparatively few persons, and under every possible disadvantage; yet nearly thirty million pounds of lead have been made there. Only about a mile square of the surface has yet been opened, and from this thirty million pounds more might be extracted without opening a new mine. The whole of the lead district occupies a surface one hundred miles square, including, however, a district of copper ore about 20 miles long, and four or five broad. The climate is fine and pure, and the soil of the prairies is admirable for grain. Among the curiosities is a sort of *vegetable compass*, the "rosin weed," from the position of whose leaves it is said that the north and south points can be ascertained.—*Balt. Amer.*

We learn from Boston that the Ourang Outang, lately arrived in that city, which for some time was afflicted with dyspepsy has so far recovered, that she is now ready to receive visiters! The Boston Daily says, this interesting animal, "is but eighteen months old, and is consequently of small dimensions, being not much larger than a child of the same age. It has the nearest resemblance, we believe, to the human form of any species of brute animal which exists.—The resemblance is the closest in the head, eyes, and ears, and in the hands. The lips are large and projecting, and usurp the place of the chin, but the teeth, tongue, and the interior formation of the mouth, resemble those of the human species. Its legs are small and crooked. It walks erect, but generally with its legs much bent. She uses her hands with ease, handles a tumbler or other vessel freely, and adjusts her hat, shawl or other clothing in an easy and natural manner."

THE INDIAN CHOLERA.

We some time since gave an abstract of a document of some length, tracing the geographical progress of this extraordinary and very fatal disorder. Since that period, its apprehended extension into Poland has to a considerable extent occurred. Its having pursued the great routes of trade and travel in advancing from India to Europe, seems at first view to justify the idea of contagion, and precautions similar to those used against the plague, have accordingly been employed at various points in its progress. It is known, however, that the contagion of the plague itself has been doubted by many physicians, and a very interesting question, both to Medicine and Commerce, remains to be settled in regard to that former scourge of Europe, now confined almost wholly to Asia and Africa, and to that part of Europe inhabited by the Turks. The Cholera, in its new shape of an epidemic, presents another curious question to the scientific, and a very serious one to those portions of Europe threatened with it at present. On this subject a Document has been officially communicated to our department of State by the Russian Charge d'Affairs in this country, confined, however, to the question of the necessity of subjecting to purification such merchandise as may have been in infected districts. An Extraordinary Committee, composed of the most eminent functionaries, has been formed at Moscow, and has addressed the Provisional Medical Council on this subject, of whose twenty-four members eighteen utterly deny the possibility of contagion by means of merchandise; the rest admit it under limitations, or deny fumigations to be necessary, or advise it only as a means of quieting uneasiness. The quarantine provisions established as to the plague, were adopted as to the Cholera on conjectural principles only; but the facts developed by strict examination, by skilful physicians, at Moscow, where a more exact and extensive observation has been made than in any other part of the empire, go to show the propriety of different regulations, and are likely to lead to the soundest conclusions touching the true character of the Cholera. The result of this inquiry is the conclusion by the Committee, examined and adopted by the Council of Ministers and the Emperor, as founded on evident facts, that fumigation of merchandise in or from infected places is unnecessary; a conclusion very material to commerce, as infinite unnecessary vexation has arisen from the misunderstood character of the Yellow Fever.—*Balt. Amer.*

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on the 10th of August next, at the residence of Mrs. Peggy Coulbourn, all the personal estate of *Thomas W. Coulbourn*, dec'd. consisting of HORSES, BED AND FURNITURE, and sundry other articles.

Terms as usual. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC H. COULBOURN.

July 19, 1831.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for Quieting Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing the Estates of Purchasers.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the passage of this act, any deed for the conveyance of any interest or estate in lands, tenements or hereditaments, lying in this State, being executed and acknowledged within the United States or any Territory thereof, before any judge of a court of law, and of record of the State or Territory in which such person or persons may be at the time, or before any judge, of any of the U. States Courts, shall be good and effectual for the purpose or purposes therein mentioned, *Provided,* That the acknowledgement shall be certified or endorsed on said deed by the judge before whom it shall be taken, under his hand; and that the clerk or keeper of the records of the court of which he was judge shall certify under his hand and the seal of the court, that he was a judge of said court at the time of taking said acknowledgment; and that such deed shall be recorded within six calendar months from the day of its date, among the land records of the county in which such lands, tenements or hereditaments may lie.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That every deed for the conveyance of any estate or interest in any land lying in this State, which shall be acknowledged by any party thereto in open court, in any court of record of the United States, or of any of the States, or Territories, and certified under the seal of said court to be acknowledged shall be deemed as good, valid and effectual as if such acknowledgment had been made and certified in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That no deed executed after the 1st day of September next, shall be effectual to convey the interest or estate, or to bar any claim or right of dower of a feme covert in or to any lands or tenements, lying in this State, unless the judge or justices of the peace as the case may be, before whom the same shall be executed and acknowledged, shall examine her out of the presence and hearing of her husband, whether she doth execute and acknowledge the same freely and voluntarily, and without being induced to do so by fear or threats of, or ill usage by her husband, or by fear of his displeasure or to that effect, and unless such feme covert shall sign and seal such deed before such judge or justices out of the presence and hearing of her husband, and such judge or justice shall endorse upon, or annex to such deed, a certificate under his or their hands, of such private examination, execution and acknowledgment.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That any deed hereafter signed, sealed and acknowledged as aforesaid, by any feme covert within the United States or any Territory thereof, before any judge of a court of law and of record, of the State or Territory in which she may be at the time, or before any judge of any of the United States' Courts, and certified as aforesaid, shall be valid and effectual for the purposes expressed in such deed, and to bar the right or claim of dower of such feme covert, to any lands or tenements therein specified, lying within this State; *Provided,* that in all other respects the Act of Assembly, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, chapter fifty-eight, be complied with.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the Governor and Council shall be, and they are hereby authorized and requested to cause this act to be published once a week for six weeks, in one newspaper, in each of the counties in which a newspaper is printed in this State. July 19, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ISAAC P. SMITH & Co., Princess-Anne, are requested to settle the demands against them without delay; and all persons having any claims against the said firm, are notified to present them forthwith to Samuel D. Harper, in Princess-Anne, by the first day of September next, as we are particularly desirous of closing the business of this firm immediately. We trust that all persons concerned will give due attention to this notice.

ISAAC P. SMITH,
SAMUEL D. HARPER.

July 19, 1831.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 12th, 1831.

SEAL. *ON application of Arietta Williams, Administratrix of Levin Williams, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administratrix give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.*

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin Williams, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the tenth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 12th day of July, A. D. 1831.

ARIETTA WILLIAMS, Adm'x.
of Levin Williams, dec'd.

July 19, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the "Free School Fund of Somerset County," for the Education of Charity Scholars, from the 1st of January, 1831, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber, for payment, properly authenticated on or before the first of August next.

SAM'L. W. JONES, Treasurer.

July 19, 1831.

A Large and Valuable Establishment.

I OFFER FOR LALE,

ON a *long credit* and *easy instalments*, about 1400 acres of that valuable and well known tract of land, "*North Yarmouth;*" embracing all that part of said tract, which is included within what is called "North Yarmouth Neck;" bounded on the west by the county road, that leads from Cambridge to Middletown and Vienna; and the remainder by Transquakin river, where several good landings afford the convenience of delivering grain for market; and one within fifty yards of the principal homestead.

This land is handsomely and compactly situated, about eight miles from Cambridge, and may be enclosed by one short line of fence; it is celebrated for its crops of *tobacco, wheat, corn* and *clover*, and has annexed to it a reclaimed marsh of fifty acres, which affords infallible and rich grazing—and, with a little trouble may be cultivated in grain.

It is abundantly furnished with timber, and has a copious supply of springs of pure and excellent water.

The arrangement is, at present, in three farms; but it is well adapted for one or two establishments.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Cambridge, July 16—19, 1831.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I prohibit and forwarn all persons from trusting my wife Sally W. Skinner, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date. WM. B. SKINNER.

July 1, 1831—19.

The C. Chron. 3t and forward acct. to this office.

WANTED,

TO HIRE, by the month or for the balance of the present year, a woman who can come well recommended as a good COOK—Inquire at this office.

July 19, 1831.

Trustee's Sale.

James Hooper & wife, vs. *Cathell Humphreys, & Humphrey Humphreys, Executors of Thomas Humphreys, George W. Humphreys, Mary Anne Humphreys, Leah Humphreys, & Elizabeth Humphreys, children and devisees of Thomas Humphreys deceased.*	**In Chancery, in Somerset County Court,**

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, in Chancery sitting, passed in the above cause, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, upon the premises, on Thursday the 4th day of August next, all the real estate whereof General Thomas Humphreys died seized and possessed, consisting of very valuable mills, houses, lots, and lands, situated in, and near Salisbury, Maryland. It is expected that those wishing to purchase, will view the premises before the day of sale, and therefore a more particular description of this property is deemed unnecessary. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months for one half of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the balance; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the Trustee, with approved security, for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money to the Trustee, the Trustee is authorized, by the said decree, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed, for the property, to him, her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants, or defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The creditors of General Thomas Humphreys, dec'd, are hereby notified, that they must file their claims, with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of Somerset County Court, within six months from the day of sale. ELIJAH PARSONS, Trustee.

Salisbury, Md. July 5—12, 1831.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber as administratrix of William Done, late of Somerset county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said William Done, dec'd. on bonds or notes which have become due, or on book accounts, also all those who are indebted on notes taken for articles bought at vendue sales of the property of the said William Done, also all persons indebted to the said William Done in his life time for Attorney's fees which have not been put into the hands of the Sheriff for collection, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who will attend for the purpose of receiving the same at the house of James Polk, Esq. in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 12th and Tuesday the 19th of July next, and all persons so indebted, are requested to take notice, that no further delay or indulgence can be given.

HENRIETTA B. HAYNIE,
Adm'x. of Wm. Done, dec'd.

June 21, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of *Benjamin Williams* are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him relative to his said application.

July 19, 1831.