HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to print the resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont in relation to the Public Lands, the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and a national Bank.

The question being taken, the motion to print was agreed to; yeas 159, nays 32.

Petitions praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, were presented by Messrs Jackson, of Massachusetts, Slade, of Vermont, and Beardsley, of New York, and were laid on the table.

[Each of these gentlemen addressed the House on presenting the above petitions, in some remarks, the report of which is necessarily deferred.]

The Speaker presented a memorial from certain citizens of Oneida county, New York, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; which was laid on the table.

Mr Patterson presented the petition of the citizens of Huron County, Ohio, praying that Congress may direct that a survey and estimate be made of the expense of making a ship navigation round the falls of Niagara. Laid on the table.

Mr Hannegan offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate, No. 45, being "An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash," be made the special order of the day for Thursday next, the 26th instant.

Mr Mercer moved, as an amendment, the following additional clause to the resolution:

"And such other bills as relate to Roads and Canals and Surveys.

Mr Hannegan accepted the amendment as a modification, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr Mann, by consent, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to the next Congress, at the commencement of their first session, a statement shewing the state and condition of the Ordnance and Ordnance stores, under the control of the Ordnance Department; the number and kind of arms and accoutrements, & heavy ordnance on hand, specifying the number and kinds fit for service; the amount of money expended in each year at the respective Armories and Arsenals, and the general objects of such expenditure, since their establishment; the average cost of each kind of ordnance, and small arms, and accoutrements in each year; shewing the agregate expense of buildings, implements, and machinery, devoted to the manufacture of arms at each Armory; the number of officers and workmen employed at the respective Armories and Arsenals in each year, and the number and kinds of arms produced; the aggregate cost of the whole, and the average cost of each description manufactured; and shew

refused.

The bill having been gone through with, was now laid aside to be reported to the House.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

Mr Webster rose and stated that it had been his intention, at an earlier period in the session, to take the first favorable occasion to make a preliminary movement, for the purpose of drawing the attention of Congress to what was, in his opinion, a very important subject. Gentlemen who had been here long must have seen that such had been the enormous accumulation of private bills, that they could not anticipate that, if we remained here much longer, we ourselves and if not, those who would be our successors, must be overwhelmed with the mass of business of this character. He thought it to be his duty to take some step in reference to this matter, as soon as the condition of the business would permit, in order to reduce, if possible, the number of these private applications to the Legislature. At present, he would do no more than to bring, by a resolution, the subject before Congress, in the hope that, at the next session, some person would bring the subject up for action. He concluded with offering the following joint Resolution, which was read and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Joint Committee of the two Houses, to consist of members of each House, be appointed for the following purposes, viz:

1. To examine the general nature of the private acts which have passed Congress within the last five years; to ascertain their numbers, and to classify them, according to their subjects.

2. To consider the practicability of diminishing the number of private applications to Congress, either by vesting the authority of deciding on such claims, or some public board, or in the several departments, or by other proper provision, and to report thereon.

BRANCHES OF THE MINT.

The bill to establish branches of the Mint of the U. States, was read a third time.

This bill proposes to provide by law, that branches of the Mint of the United States shall be established as follows: one branch at the city of New Orleans, for the coinage of gold and silver; one branch at the town of Charlotte, in Mecklinburg county, in the State of North Carolina, for the coinage of gold only; and one branch at or near Dahlonega, in Lumphin county, in the State of Georgia, also for the coinage of gold only; and to appropriate sufficient sums of money for the purpose of purchasing sites, erecting suitable buildings, and completing the necessary combinations of machinery for the several branches aforesaid.

On the question of the passage of the bill.

Mr Pill spoke at length in opposition,

for the Delaware breakwater, and certain harbors, and removing obstructions at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835.

An act for the relief of William O'Neal and Robert Morrison.

An act for the relief of Benjamin Holland.

An act authorizing the construction of a Dry Dock for the Naval service.

An act making appropriations for building light boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys for the year 1835, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the City Council of St Augustine to widen a street in St Augustine.

An act to authorize letters patent to be issued to Francis B. Ogden.

An act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835, and for other purposes.

An act amendatory of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

An act to authorize the removal of the Land Office at Wapaughkoneta to Lima, in the State of Ohio.

An act to prescribe the punishment of Consuls, Commercial Agents, and others in certain cases.

An act to authorize the sale of certain land belonging to the University of Michigan.

An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan.

An act granting to the borough of Michilimackinac certain grounds for puplic purposes.

An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

An act for the relief of Col. J. Eugene Leitensdorfer.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Moses Shepherd, deceased.

An act for the relief of John Dougherty, an Indian Agent.

An act for the relief of Lemual Tanner, assignee of Pierre Dufresne.

An act making appropriation for the completion of the Military Barracks at New Orleans.

An act to provide for the further compensation of the Marshal of the District of Delaware.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands from Tallahassee to St. Marks, in Florida.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands.

An act to continue the officer of Commissioner of Pensions.

An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas.

An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States.

An act to establish branches of the Mint

no fought the battle. The
mselves had fought a battle
Anna knew the ground so
ordered his Gen. (Minion)
eep possession of it, in or-
our rear. Gen. Minion got
as ordered; but when he
a Vista, he found us in pos-
. The 22d of February,
ostly raw troops, opposed to
enemy, was certainly not
raging day. We did not
happy or so well, as over
table to-night. We thought
d of families and friends;
ce of death was much bet-
seeing them again. For
previous, Gen. Taylor was
ngaged in making his ar-
and in writing home. It is
at he *made his will*. But he
from his duty. 'I may per-
thought, 'but I will perish
g the honor of my country!
a terrible risk in assuming
bility of making this onward
it is the only course that
army. To stay in Monte-
be sacrificed by the over-
ce of the enemy. To save
ere risk all!' The battle
you know the result,—but
er know the influence that
e of Gen. Taylor had upon
He alone, so it has seemed
have inspired, by his pres-
soldier in the army, as the
were inspired. The confi-
was complete. He had
Volunteers before, and had
sful with them. He had nev-
red. He had never been
d the idea got abroad, that
ld be. When manœuvring
thwart the gullies, I cite this
e of that confidence, I saw
st about two miles from me.
en. Minion had fallen upon
d attacked our depots, and
was first thought. A man
ng up through the dust into
ing, '*Old Zack is coming!*'
er gave involuntary utterance
s. *Old Zack came*,—and in
as the tide of battle turned.
nd five hundred men repulsed
fled,—and to the influence
ce, under God I think I
to dine with you this day.
an.—How often did you dis-
eces that day.
—About 250 rounds to each

in that town. Crossing the street to a store, he put neatly up a bundle some four inches by two in size, in one corner of which he put about a spoonful of Dupont's best.

Re-entering the bar-room he tipped the landlord a sly wink, and then, by a personal appeal prevailed upon the most good-natured man of the group to move his chair momentarily so as to admit Z. within the circle: a movement which the rest reproved instantly by looking daggers and icicles at the good natured man.

Dr. Z quietly turned his back to the fire, pulling his coat tails aside, and very composedly whistled Yankee Doodle.

At length some one chanced to remark, 'Must be a good morning for rabbit hunting.'

'Yes said the doctor, catching eagerly at the very hint he had been waiting for, 'yes, I should think so. I'm going myself directly. Just bought a pound or two of first rate powder over the way here. Finest article I've seen in the town.'

And coolly taking out the package, he turned off a corner, as if at random, and pouring upon his hand about a spoonful of the apparent contents, threw it upon the fire.

The explosion elevated some half dozen of the circle (who had not noticed what he was doing) two or three inches from their chairs, and loud remonstrances followed against the repetition of any chemical experiments of that sort; while the landlord, who had got his cue, remarked:

'By George! you'd better blow a man's house up hadn't you?'

'If you say much I will,' rejoined Z. in great apparent heat. 'I'd just as soon pitch the whole two pounds in the fire as not.'

'I'd like to see you.' replied M. contentedly.

'Do you dare me to do it?' shouted Z.

'Yes; I do.' doggedly answered the landlord.

No sooner said than done. With a muttered remark about 'taking a dare from any man,' Z. dashed the bundle among the blaizing brands and sprang towards the door, followed by the landlord.

Heavens and earth, what a scattering! No one stopped to shove back his chair—everything turned a complete sumerset; and, gathering themselves up as quickly as they could disentangle arms and legs from the confused mass, every-

with some energy, "Happy!—yes, as happy as the day is long, and would not exchange situations with the President. I don't interfere with politics, but I know all about them."

"But are you happy in employment, confined all day in this small room?"

"Yes, certainly. The fact is, half the world don't know how to be happy. I was for a while humbugged about happiness; but sitting on my stool and reflecting seriously one day, I got the secret. I thought that to be happy you must be rich and great and have an inconveniently large house, and more furniture, by far than is nesessary, and a table groaning with every thing.—But I soon found out all that was stuff. I am happier here with my last and hammer than thousands with their fine houses and splendid equipage, and have a great deal of enjoyment in looking out of my little cabin, and laughing at the follies of the world. They don't see me and it does them no harm. Between you and me, the world are busy pursuing mere shadows; one wants to be rich, another to get into office—never satisfied; but here am I, mending old shoes, contented with my lot and situation, and happier by far than a King. Indeed, I am thankful that Heaven in its wrath never made me a King for it is poor buisness."

By this time my boot was ready, and, wishing to prolong the conversation with a man who displayed so much real practical Philosophy, I said—

"Have you no distressing cares to vex you, no anxieties, no sleepless nights no bliss to meet, no pangs for yesterday, no fears for to-morrow?"

He stared at me a moment, and said, "No, no. The only cares I have are comforts. I have a wife the best in the world, and two children, which are comforts for any man to enjoy.—As to bills, I have none to meet. I never buy on credit, and never buy what I do not really need. As for the fears of to-morrow, I have no fears, but trust in a kind and overruling Providence to be the truest Philosophy."

What a noble fellow said I, to mend a crack in a boot! I felt inwardly the truth of the saying, "Contentment is a kingdom;" and after I left my philosophical cobbler, I thought much about him, and am satisfied that his philosophy was sound, and that mankind in general have yet to learn the secret to be happy. His situation in life is obscure, but

"Honor and fame from no condition rise
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

[illegible] kingdom" would

you was dreadfully tickled; there's nothin's flatters the vanity of the 'lords' so much, as to make 'em think you are 'amused by their attempts to be witty or facitious. If you think a good deal of any particular person, and he is too full to find it out, be very careful how you show it to the world, for you may be laughed and sneered at, as one whose love cannot be reciprocated.

'When you get married, you've got a nice game to play. Your husband will think, in course, that he is master, and things must go on just as he pleases. When you have a pint to carry, which he disapprobates of, don't go to kickin' up a shindy about it and quarrelin' and carryin' on, like some feminines do, but give up like a good wife orter—and when he is in a good humor, or wants you to give a diner to his friends, or somethin' of that kind, just mention your wish in a quiet kind of way, and two to one you'll git what you want. That's the way I used to manage Mr Scruggins who said he had the dutifullest wife as ever was. I want to tell you somethin' about managin' your children.'

'Oh! Mrs Scruggins!' exclaimed the young lady.

'Hi! child, don't you expect to have any children when you are married?'

* * * * * * *

The dinner bell rung at this interesting moment and Mrs Scruggins went up stairs to smooth her hair and fix her cap, preparatory to meeting the boarder with green specs at the table.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

From the Knickerbocker.

It will be some time, if not longer, before we shall awake the echoes of our quiet sanctum with a laugh so irrepressible as a guffaw which has just escaped us, at a mercantile anecdote inimitably related by a German friend. An old fellow, living at Frankfort-on-the-Main, sent to a business-correspondent at Frankfort-on-the-Oder a large consignment of cotton stockings, and at the same time, to another correspondent, in the same place, an equally large consignment of cotton night-caps, the product of his own manufactory. He wrote to each the price at which they were to sell, but the sum designated was found to be too large, of which fact they took occasion to inform him. He yielded a little in his demand, but still there were no offers for his fabrics. Again he writes, in reply to other letters from his correspondent, naming a yet smaller amount; but weeks elapse, and still no sale. At length he writes to each correspondent to make *some* disposition of his manufactures; if they can't get money for them at least to exchange them, no matter at what reasonable sacrifice, for any other goods. Under these instructions, the stocking-factor calls upon the night-cap agent, both unknown to each other in connection with their principal, and 'names his views;' he wishes to exchange a lot of superior cotton stockings for some other goods; he is not particular what kind, as the transaction is for a friend, who is desirous of 'closing his stock.' The man at first can think of nothing he would like to exchange for so large a supply of stockings; but at length a bright thought strikes him. 'I have

Gleanings And Extracts.
(D. Leavitt.)

The last Will of Luther.

BY. DR. C. E. STOWE.

As soon as this determination of Luther was known, the whole city was in commotion; the citizens said it would ruin their town forever; the magistrates begged; the students petitioned; Melanchthon and his colleagues entreated; the ladies cried and promised better fashions; and the elector of Saxony implored and even commanded him to return. Luther at length yielded, and resumed his labors in the university and the city church. He felt, however, that he had not long to live, and he had sometime before written his will, which, like every thing else that came from his pen, is full of character. It is given by Lomler, Vol. III., p. 151–155, in the original German, and I have here attempted to translate it into English.

"I, Martin Luther, acknowledge by this my own handwriting, that I have given to my dear and faithful housewife Catharine, for her own, (or whatever the legal phrase may be,) during her life, that she may use it for her own welfare and pleasure; and by the authority of this present writing, this day, I grant unto her what followeth, namely, first, the little property at Zulsdorf, as I have fitted it up and owned it hitherto; secondly, the house by the well, for her residence, which I purchased in the name of my servant Wolf; thirdly, the gifts, such as cups; jewelry, rings, chains medals, gold and silver, which, perhaps, in all may be worth something like a thousand gulden.

"This is all I am worth, and I give it all to my wife, for the following reasons:

"1. Because she has always conducted herself toward me lovingly, worthily, and beautifully, like a pious, faithful, and noble wife; and by the rich blessing of God she has borne and brought up for me five living children, who yet live, and God grant they may long live.

"2. Because she will take upon herself and pay the debts which I owe and may not pay during my life; which, so far as I can estimate, may amount to about 450 florins, or perhaps a little more.

"3. But most of all, because I will not have her dependent on the children, but the children on her; that they may hold her in honor, and submit themselves to her, as God has commanded. For I see well and observe, how the devil, by wicked and envious mouths, heats and excites children, even though they be pious, against this command; especially when the mothers are widows, and the sons get wives and the daughters get husbands, and again *socrus nurum, nurus socrum.* For I hold that the mother will be the best guardian for her own children and will use what little property and goods she may have, not for their disadvantage and injury, but for their good and improvement, since they are her own flesh and blood, and she has carried them under her heart.

"And if, after my death, she should find it necessary or desirable to marry again, (for I cannot pretend to set limits to the will or the providence of God,) yet I trust, and herewith express my confidence that she will conduct herself toward our mutual children as becometh a mother, and will faithfully impart to them property, and do whatever else is right.

"And herewith I humbly pray my most gracious lord, his grace, Duke John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, graciously to guard and protect the above named gifts and property.

"I also entreat all my good friends to be witnesses for my dear Catey, and help defend her, should any good-for-nothing mouths reprove and slander her, as if she had secretly some personal property, of which she would defraud the poor children. For I testify that there is no personal property except the plate and jewelry enumerated above. And indeed any one publicly can make the calculation, for every body knows how much income I have had from my gracious lord, and besides that I have never had a penny or a pepper-corn from any one except in the way of presents, which are mentioned above among the jewelry, and in part are pledged for debt; and when it is seen how much I have built and bought, and what great expense of housekeeping and charity I have maintained with this income and these gifts, others as well as myself must consider it a special and wonderful blessing that I have been able to get along, and the wonder is, not that there is no more ready money, but that there are so few debts.

"I beg this may be considered, because the devil, when he can no longer plague me, would be glad to plague my Catey in every possible way, for no other reason than because she has been the married housewife of that man Dr. Martin, and is yet, blessed be God.

"Finally, I beg, since in this will or testament I have not used legal forms or words, (and thereto I have my reasons,) that every one will let me be the person that I am in truth, namely, openly, and known both in heaven, on earth, and in hell, and let me have respect and authority enough, so that I may be trusted and believed more than any lawyer. For so God, the Father of all mercies, hath entrusted to me, a poor, miserable, condemned sinner, the Gospel of His dear Son, and therein, thus far, I have behaved and conducted myself truly and faithfully, and it has made much progress in the world through me, and I am honored as a teacher of the truth, notwithstanding the curse of the Pope, and the wrath of emperors, kings, princes, priests, and all kinds of devils; much rather, then, let me be believed in this little matter, especially as here is my hand, which is very well known; and I hope it may be enough, when it can be said and proved, that this is the serious and deliberate desire of Dr. Martin Luther, (who is God's lawyer and witness in his Gospel,) to be proved by his own hand and seal.

"Done and given in the day of Euphemia, (Sept. 16,) 1542.

"M. LUTHER."

Ego Philippus Melancthon testor, hanc esse et sententiam et voluntatem, et manum Reverendi Domini D. Martini Lutheri Preceptoris et Patris nostri carissimi.

Ego Caspar Cruciger D. testor, hanc esse, et sententiam et voluntatem et manum Reverendi D. Domini Martini Lutheri, carissimi Patris nostri. Quare ipse mea manu subscripsi.

Et ego Johannes Bugen Pomeranus D. idem testor manu mea.

Confirmed by his grace, the Elector and Duke of Saxony, April 11, 1546.

Presidents of the United States.

George Washington was born in 1732; elected President in 1789; installed in 1789; 57 years old when installed, served 8 years, retired from public life in 1797, when he was 65 years of age.

John Adams was born in 1735; elected in 1796; installed in 1797; 62 years of age when installed, served 4 years, retired 1801, at the age of 66 years.

Thomas Jefferson was born in 1743; elected in 1800; installed in 1801, at the age of 58 years; served 8 years, retired from office in 1807, at the age of 66.

James Madison was born in 1751; elected in 1808; installed in 1809, at 58 years of age; served 8 years; retired in 1817, when he was 66 years of age.

James Munroe was born in 1758; elected in 1816 installed the following year, when he was 58 years of age, served 8 years, retired from office in 1825, being then 66 years of age.

John Quincy Adams was born in 1765; elected in 1824; installed in 1825, being then 60 years of age; served 4 years; went out of offiec in 1829, at the age of 64 years.

Andrew Jackson was born in 1767; elected in the year 1828; and went into office in 1289, at the age of 62; served 8 years; retired to the Hermitage in 1837, at the ago of 70.

Martin Van Buren was born in 1782; elected in 1836; installed in 1837, at the age of 55; served 4 years; retired from office in 1841, at the age of 59.

William Henry Harrison was born in 1773; elected in 1840; installed in 1841, at the age of 68 years, and died in the first month of his term.

John Tyler, the present incumbent, was born in 1790; elected Vice President in 1840; installed as President in 1841 at the age of 51, and will retire in 1825, having served three years and eleven months, at the age of 55 nearly.

Of these 10 Presidents, 3 were military chieftains, and the remaining 7, members of the bar, as were also 2 of the former.

Two were natives of Massachusetts, 5 of Virginia, 1 of South Carolina, 1 of New York, and 1 of North Carolina.

Five were elected to, and served out a second term.

The terms of 10 Presidents embrace a period of 56 years. Eight years of this period were filled by Washington, twelve by incumbents elected by the Federal and Whig parties, and 36 years by the Democratic Republican Presidents.

Ch. Watchman.

ART AND SCIENCE.

From the N. H. Patriot.

Longevity in New Hampshire.

The Boston Transcript copies from the Patriot of Nov. 25, 1822, a list of persons, who had, since 1732, attained to the age of a hundred years and upwards. The following is the list which the Transcript copies from the Patriot, and which the Patriot copied at that time from the N. H. Gazetteer:

Instances of Longevity in New Hampshire, with the time when each person died, name, place of residence and age.

1732	William Perkins of New Market,	116
1736	John Buss of Durham,	108
1739	James Wilson of Chester,	100
1754	William Scoby of Londonderry,	110
1754	James Shirley of Chester,	105
1765	Elizabeth Hight of Newington,	100
1772	Howard Henderson of Dover,	100
1775	William Craige of Chester,	100
1775	Mrs. Craige (his wife) of Chester,	100
1775	Mrs. Lear of Portsmouth,	103
1775	Mrs. Mayo of Portsmouth,	106
1787	Robert Macklin of Wakefield,	115
1789	Mrs. Ulrick of Hollis,	104
1790	Mrs. Haley of Exeter,	101
1791	Jacob Green of Hanover,	100
1791	Widow Davis,	102
1791	James Shirley of Chester,	100
1793	James Wilson of Chester,	100
1800	Sarah Newmarch of Portsmouth,	101
1800	Thomas Wason of Chester,	100
1801	Ezekiel Leathers of Durham,	100
1802	Abednego Leathers of Durham,	101
1805	Hannah Lovejoy of Amherst,	102
1808	Martha Chesmore of Dunbarton,	101
1808	Daniel Davis of Allenstown,	105
1808	Margaret Bacon,	101
1808	Mrs. McClench of Merrimack,	100
1808	Martha Porter of Lebanon,	100
1808	Catharine Sherburne of Conway,	101
1809	Joshua Foss of Barrington,	100
1810	Catharine Sanborn of Sanbornton,	100
1810	Mrs. Hixon of Portsmouth,	100
1810	Tabitha Bohonon of Salisbury,	101
1811	Mrs. McIntire of Goffstown,	106
1711	Ezra Dedolph of Hopkinton,	102
1711	Mary Bean of Sutton,	100
1811	Nathan Blake of Keene,	100
1811	Benjamin Conner of Exeter,	100
1812	James Atwood of Pelham,	100
1813	Joanna Hixon of Newington,	105
1813	Mary Davidson of Goffstown,	100
1815	Anna Leavitt of Hampton,	100
1815	Sarah Morse of Salem,	100
1815	John Shaw of Holderness,	101
1815	John Crocker of Richmond,	100
1816	Elizabeth Richards of Newington,	101
1816	Phebe Dow of Seabrook,	101
1816	Zene (a negro) of Nottingham,	101
1817	Elizabeth Darling of Portsmouth,	102
1817	Elizabeth Pitman of Epsom,	100
1817	Abigail Craig of Rumney,	105
1817	Mrs. Bunker of Barnstead,	105
1817	Mary Fernald of Portsmouth,	100
1818	Hannah Foss of Gilmanton,	103
1818	Dorcas Rowe of Meredith,	100
1818	Dye (of Indian descent) of Exeter,	105
1818	Corydon (a negro) of Exeter,	100
1819	Elenor Pike of Meredith,	101
1819	Jacob Davis of Sutton,	105
1819	William Prescott of Gilford,	102
1820	Dorothy Creighton of Epping	101
1820	Samuel Downs of Somersworth,	100
1820	Mrs. Cilley of Poplin,	101
1821	Jonathan Foster of Mason,	101
1821	Joanna Aplin of Keene,	100
1821	Jane McLellan of Wentworth,	100
1821	Mrs. Godfrey of Deerfield,	101
1821	Mary Smith of Salem,	101
1822	Reuben Abbot of Concord,	100
1822	Thomas Walker of Sutton,	103

Of uncertain date:

Mr. Lovewell of Dunstable (father to Col. Lovewell, mentioned in Belknap's History N. H. vol. 2, page 233) aged		120
Mrs. Belknap of Atkinson,		107
Mrs Tucker of Rye,		100
Mrs Beals of Keene,		101
Mrs Parker of Chesterfield,		103
Mrs Welch of Rumney,		100

Besides the preceding list of aged persons who had deceased there were then living at the time of the publication of the list (1822) the following persons over 100 years of age: Tryphena Styles of Somersworth, 101; Sarah Kelly of New Hampton, 113; Mrs. Bailey of Chesterfield, 109; Mary Barnard of Amherst, 101; and Samuel Welch of Bow, in his 113th year.

We have prepared the following list of persons, who have attained the age of one hundred years and upwards who have died in this State, since the above list was published. Many instances of longevity are undoubtedly omitted, as our means for preparing this list are very limited.

Instances of Longevity in New Hampshire since Nov. 25, 1822, with the time when each person died, name, place of residence and age:

		Years.	Months.
1822	Mrs. Hannah Bailey, Chesterfield	100	3
1823	Samuel Welch, Bow,	112	7
1823	Mrs Abigail Roberts, Durham	104	
1823	Mrs Parker, Coventry, (now Benton)	101	
1823	Mrs Sarah Dame, Newington	100	10
1823	Mrs Mary Barnard, Amherst	101	6
1823	Job Kidder, Goffstown	100	3
1824	Nath'l Pallotte, Canterbury	100	
1824	Tiffany Stiles, Somersworth	102	5
1824	Francis Como, Sutton	100	
1824	Mrs Hannah Wheeler	103	
1824	Mrs Sarah Kelley, New Hampton	104	
1825	John Callamore, Kensington	110	4
1826	Mrs Joanna Dearing, Bartlett	100	4 1.2
1826	Mrs Mary Bean, Conway	100	
1827	Francis Sawyer, Canterbury	100	
1828	Thomas Kenison, Brookfield	104	
1829	Zachariah Kelsey, Gilford	100	
1829	Cato Saunders, Rye	100	
1829	Mary Fowler, Canterbury	101	5
1829	Greely Jackson, Gilsboro'	102	10
1831	Mrs Priscilla Johnson, Enfield	102	6
1831	Duncan McNaughton, Moultonboro'	117	
1831	Mrs Hannah Locke, Barrington	103	
1832	Widow Bailey, Salem	100	11
1833	Alex. Graham, N. Boston	100	

1834	Mrs Elizabeth Hazeltine, Concord	100	61.2
1834	Mrs Anna Willey, Concord, about*	100	
1834	Bina Potter, Winchester	104	
1834	Miss Mary Wiggin, Stratham	100	31.2
1834	Mrs Rachel Badger, Lyndeboro', about	100	
1834	Widow Thompson, Newtown	100	
1834	Antipas Dodge, Goffstown,	102	31.2
1835	John Witcomb, Swanzey	103	41.2
1835	Mrs Betsey Bean, Chester	100	
1836	Mrs Hannah Emerson, Newport	100	
1837	Oliver Elliot, Mason	102	6
1840	Mrs Ann Bradley, Danbury	100	
1840	Mrs Mary Rollins, Andover	100	51.3
1840	Mrs Molly Norton, Chester	100	1
1840	Mrs Abigail Rowell, East-Kingston	100	10
1840	Jenny Kennison, Brookfield	110	
1841	Mrs Abigail Philbrick, Deerfield	103	
1844	Mrs Mary Jones, Wakefield, about	100	
1845	Samuel M'Guinn, Andover	110	21.2

At the time of taking the last census, (1840) we find that there were 13 persons living in this State of 100 years of age and upwards.

*Her age was 99 years, 11 months and some odd days.

GEN. JACKSON.—In a letter declining the offer an ancient Sarcophagus supposed to have contained the remains of a Roman Emperor, made to the General by Com. Elliot for the depository of his ashes when the thread of life shall be severed, the venerable ex.President beautifully remarks:

"I have prepared a humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife, where without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid; for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds to call the dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise together, clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in that glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality."

The sarcophagus is of marble, and was brought from Beyroot, in Syria, by Commodore Elliot, having contained the remains of Julia Mammila, who was Queen Regent of Rome during the minority of her son, Alexander Severus. It is about six feet in height and eight in length—similar in form to a plain cottage; the roof two feet and a half from the ridge point to the eaves, above which the corners project nearly a foot, and are rounded inversely. The four sides are hieroglyphically embellished with representations of serpents, festoons of fruit, heads surmounted by wings, ox heads, human figures, etc.; and the front portion of the roof also presents two rough and unfinished forms of men, in a recumbent posture. The sarcophagus is broken in several places, and a mere glance, without being specifically told, demonstrates that it has seen much service. To the living it seems anything but a desirable place for the dead.

Amherst College, Mass.

On Tuesday, April 15, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock was installed Pastor of the College Church, and President of Amherst College. At the same time President Humphrey delivered a farewell address, in which he gave a brief history of the Institution from its commencement to the present time. It was exceedingly interesting. He spoke of the origin of the Institution—the doubt and uncertainty which for a long time attended the enterprise—the trials it had to pass through—the laying of the corner stone of the first College edifice by Rev. Dr. Parsons, in Sept. 1821—the seven special revivals with which the College had been blessed, and the fact that no class had yet graduated without going through one or more of these revivals. Of the 765 graduates, 400 were now in the ministry or in a state of preparation. About 100 are at this moment settled as pastors in Massachusetts, some were laboring as preachers in at least 17 States of the Union, and about 30 were employed as Foreign Missionaries. In conclusion Dr. Humphrey remarked upon the beneficial effects of a religious influence in our seats of learning and its necessity to the prosperity and perpetuity of our Republican Institutions and the highest good of the people—and took an affectionate leave of the trustees, faculty and students.

Dr. Hitchcock, the new President, is a self made man, not having enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education; by well directed and persevering application, however, he has attained the highest rank in science, and is as well known by his works on Geology in England and Europe as in his own country.

Hon. Samuel Williston of Easthampton has secured to the Trustees of Amherst College the sum of *twenty thousand dollars* to be vested in a permanent fund, to be applied, to such an amount as shall be needful, to the endowment of the Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory in said College; and the balance to be employed for the advancement of its general interests. The style of the professorship, is to be, the "*Williston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory*" in Amherst College. The Rev. Aaron Warner, formerly professor in Gilmanton Theological Seminary, has been appointed to this Professorship, and has accepted it.

THE CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY IS COMPLETED.—By complete we mean that the building is erected—the great Telescope contracted for placed in the Observatory,—the grounds inclosed,—the Astronomer at his post, and in fine what the Society undertook to do is done.—*Chron. 7th inst.* Apr. 1845

SHALL THE REJECTED BE RESTORED?

It is insulting to the common sense of the American people, to ask them to restore to power an Administration, which, but four short years ago, was condemned, after a labored defence, by a majority of 147,372 of the Great Jury that tried it. Mr. Van Buren was condemned for cause, and he will never be restored to power by those who tried his case.—We ask every freeman who will have a vote to give next November, to take a peep into the following

LOOKING-GLASS.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

1825	$11,490,459
1826	13,062,316
1827	12,653,095
1828	13,296,041
Mr. Adams' administration	$50,301,921
Average for each year,	$12,575,477
1829	$12,666,460
1830	13,229,533
1831	13,864,067
1832	16,516,388
1833	22,713,756
1834	18,425,417
1835	17,514,950
1836	30,868,164
Gen. Jackson's administration	$145,792,735
Average for each year,	$18,224,092.
1837	$39,164,734
1838	40,427,208
1839	31,815,013
Mr. Van Buren's three first years	$111,406,955
Average for each year,	$37,135,651.

Look at the above table and recollect that the administrations of Adams and Jackson paid off the public debt and distributed a large surplus among the States, and left the nation free from debt to Mr. Van Buren. Then look at the facts, that Mr. Van Buren's administration expended the immense sums shown in the table—made no appropriation for harbors, and spent but little for the Cumberland road—and near its close demanded $5,000,000 of Treasury Notes to enable it to get along. These facts are presented to the candid readers of all parties. They are not to be met before the People with the cry of "Federalism and Democracy." Is it not time that the people come to the rescue of their country, and keep it from the rule of a party of office holders, whose principles are, "*to the victors belong the spoils,*" *and the larger the amount the greater the dividend amongst them?*

TEXAS. This territory is more than equal to eleven States of this Union. It contains 160,000 square miles. The six New England States, with New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Michigan all together have but about 150,000 square miles.

Texas at this time contains only about 300,000 inhabitants; just about the number who now inhabit the little mountainous granite state of New Hampshire. Every square mile of the eastern and middle regions of Texas is capable of supporting very many more to a square mile than is the Granite State.

EUROPEAN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—From such Reports of Protestant Societies in Europe, as are at present accessible most of them for 1844, the amount of their annual receipts appears to be nearly two millions of dollars, viz:

English Baptist Society	$96,174
Church Missionary Society	463,238
General Baptist Society	9,213
Berlin	11,699
Gosners	2,601
Dresden	4,369
Free Church of Scotland	59,638
French Protestant Society	16,283
German Evangelical (Basle)	26,986
Glasgow	11,100
Scottish	9,487
Moravian	63,749
Wesleyan	480,008
Rhenish Netherlands	14,891
Netherlands	25,978
Glasgow African	6,304
London	367,605
Lawsanne	964
Halle	244
Hamburgh	2,771
Gospel Propogation	303,940
Total ascertained	$1,986,495

CANAAN.

Together let us sweetly live,
I am bound for the land of Canaan;
Together let us sweetly die,
I am bound for the land of Canaan.
O Canaan, bright Canaan,
I am bound for the land of Canaan;
O Canaan, it is my happy home,
I am bound for the land of Canaan.

If you get there before I do,
I am bound for the land of Canaan;
Look out for me, I'm coming too,
I am bound for the land of Canaan—&c.

I have some friends before me gone,
I am bound for the land of Canaan;
And I'm resolved to travel on,
I am bound for the land of Canaan—&c.

Our songs of praise shall fill the skies,
I am bound for the land of Canaan;
While higher still our joys they rise,
I am bound for the land of Canaan—&c.

Then come with me, beloved friend,
I am bound for the land of Canaan.
The joys of heaven shall never end,
I am bound for the land of Canaan—&c.

THE USE OF THE FORK.—An English writer remarks that it is curious enough that nations should be distinguished by so trifling a circumstance as the mode of using the fork at the table. An Englishman is remarkable for placing his fork at the left side of his plate; the Frenchman is recognized at the table for using the fork alone, without the knife; a German by planting it perpendicularly in his plate; and the Russian by using it as a pitchfork.

BEES.—The hives should now be canted up, and all the filth that has accumulated through the winter should be brushed away. The dead bees ought to be buried in the earth, for they often have animalculæ on their bodies, and these may infest the live bees. If the hives seem too light it is proper to feed the swarms, for many are lost as late as May for want of food. Liquid honey, or molasses will drown them if care is not taken. Brown bread, with honey or molasses absorbed in it, is good food for bees. Very cheap honey will answer the purpose.

☞ The Washington Madisonian of the 13th inst. has the following announcement:—

THE NEW CABINET.

So far as depends upon Gen. Harrison, his Cabinet will be composed as follows:

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Mass., Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN BELL, of Tenn, Secretary of War.
GEORGE E. BADGER, of N. C., Secretary of the Navy.
FRANCIS GRANGER, of N. Y., Postmaster General.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Ky., Attorney General.

☞ Since the above was in type, we have received other certain intelligence that Gen. Harrison's Cabinet will be precisely as above announced. It is a very able Cabinet, and one admirably selected as to local interests.

Mr. GRANGER, who is to be Postmaster General, is a son of the old Postmaster General who filled the Post Office Department under Mr. Jefferson. He is an able man, and will make an excellent Cabinet officer.

Mr. BADGER of Raleigh, N. C. is one of the ablest—indeed, he is said to be *the* ablest man south of the Potomac. Mr. Hoffman, a Member of Congress from the city of New York, recently pronounced GEORGE E. BADGER second to no man in the country in point of talents except Senator Webster.

Speaker BELL, like Mr. EWING and Mr. CRITTENDEN, is well known to our readers as a public man; and no man in the country has done more, during the last six years, to effect a change than has Col. BELL of Tennessee. He has had to "beard the Lion in his den," for Old Hickory is one of his immediate constituents and is his neighbor. We rejoice that Col. BELL is to go into the new Cabinet.

CONFIRMATION OF THE TREATY!—Last Saturday the U. S. Senate confirmed the Treaty relating to the North-Eastern Boundary, recently signed by Lord ASHBURTON on the part of England, and by Mr. WEBSTER on the part of the United States.—The vote stood 39 to 9, and 2 declined voting. Every Senator was present. Of the 9 who voted against ratifying, 8 were Locos, and 1 was a Whig, (Mr. Conrad of La.) Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, and Walker of Miss., were among the opponents. Mr. Calhoun gave it a noble defence.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. The President of the United States transmitted to Congress, on Saturday last, the annual report from the director of the Mint at Philadelphia, of the operations of the mint and its branches during the past year, from which the following facts are gathered:

The coinage at the principal mint, in 1843, amounted to $6,530,043 20; comprising $4,062,010 in gold; $2,443,750 in silver, and $24,283 20 in copper coins, and composed of 10,405,233 pieces. The deposites of gold, within the year, amounted to $4,107,807, and those of silver to $2,357,830.

At the New-Orleans branch mint, the coinage amounted to $4,568,000; comprising $3,177,000 in gold, and $1,391,000 in silver coins, and composed of 4,030,239 pieces. The deposites for coinage amounted to $3,138,990 in gold, and $1,384,320 in silver.

The branch mint at Dahlonega received during the year deposites of gold to the value of $570,080; and its coinage amounted to $582,782 50, composed of 98,452 half eagles and 36,209 quarter eagles.

The branch mint at Charlotte received deposites of gold to the value of $272,064; and its coinage amounted to $287,005, composed of 44,353 half eagles, and 26,046 quarter eagles.

The whole coinage in the United States, during the past year, amounts to within a small fraction of twelve millions of dollars, and exceeds by more than one half that of any former year.

Of this coinage, more than eight millions is in gold; showing a greater proportion to silver than has heretofore been presented.

The branch mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega have each coined nearly double the amount which they have reached in any former year, and the New-Orleans mint nearly quadruple.

The production of the gold mines of the United States, as indicated by the amounts sent to the mints, exceeds that of any former year.

The Loco Foco Alphabet.

A was an *Amos*, a blind party hack,
B was a *Benton*, a humbug and quack.
C was a *Calhoun*, a dark Catiline,
D *Doctor Duncan*, a 'whole hog' with swine.
E was an *Ether*, a class-mate of Amos,
F was a *Forsyth*, for protocols famous.
G was a *Grundy*, an obstinate mule,
H was a *Hill*, a Subtreasury tool.
I was an *Ingersoll*, nailed in a trice,
J was a *Johnson*, not wanted for '*Vice*.'
K was a *Kendall*, quite good at a '*charge*.'
L was a *Lewis*, call'd Dixon the large.
M was a *Martin*, in Uncle Sam's box,
N was a *Niles*, the most stupid of blocks.
O was a *Orestes*, a very deep thinker,
P was a *Paulding*, a 'cobler and tinker.'
Q was a *Queue*, which old *Petrikin* wore,
R was a *Ritchie*, a twaddler and bore.
S was a *Swartwout*, who clean'd out the closets,
T was a *Taney*, who moved the Deposits.
U was a *Unit*, in days of Old Hickory,
V was a *Vanburen*, unequalled in trickery·
W was a *Wickliffe*, nicknamed Greasy Bob,—
X was an *X tra* Globe, filled by the job—
Y was a *Young*, who went with the mob.—
Z was a——Zounds! let us rout the whole crew,
& put in the HERO OF TIPPECANOE!

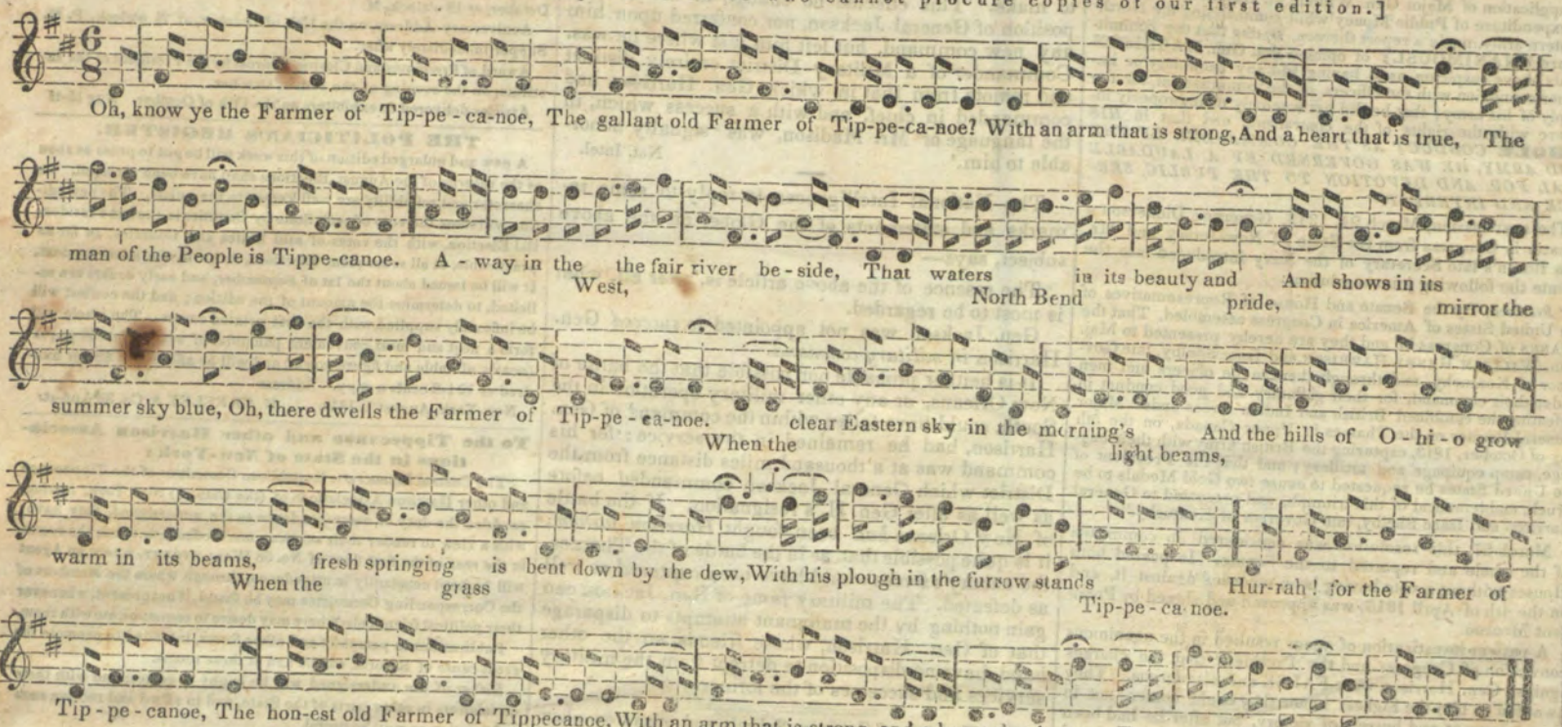
A statue of Franklin, costing $43,000, has been placed in the Court House at Chambersburg, Pa.

It is said that Daniel Webster, retained as counsel for the heirs of Mr. Girard, is to receive a fee of $50,000, if successful.

THE FARMER OF TIPPECANOE.

ARRANGED FOR 'THE LOG-CABIN,' TO THE AIR OF 'O, SAW YE THE LASS WI' THE BONNY BLUE EEN?"

[Republished at the earnest request of those who cannot procure copies of our first edition.]



2.

And when far in the west the warm sunlight goes down
And the woods of Ohio look dusky and brown,
In his snug, quiet home, he the Past will review,
And think of his comrades at Tippecanoe;
For warm are his feelings, and strong is his mind,
To the suffering poor man he ever is kind;
With a hand that is open, a heart that is true,
The poor find a friend in Old Tippecanoe.
Hurrah! for the Farmer of Tippecanoe,
The honest old Farmer of Tippecanoe,
With an arm that is strong, and a heart that is true,
The choice of the People is Tippecanoe.

3.

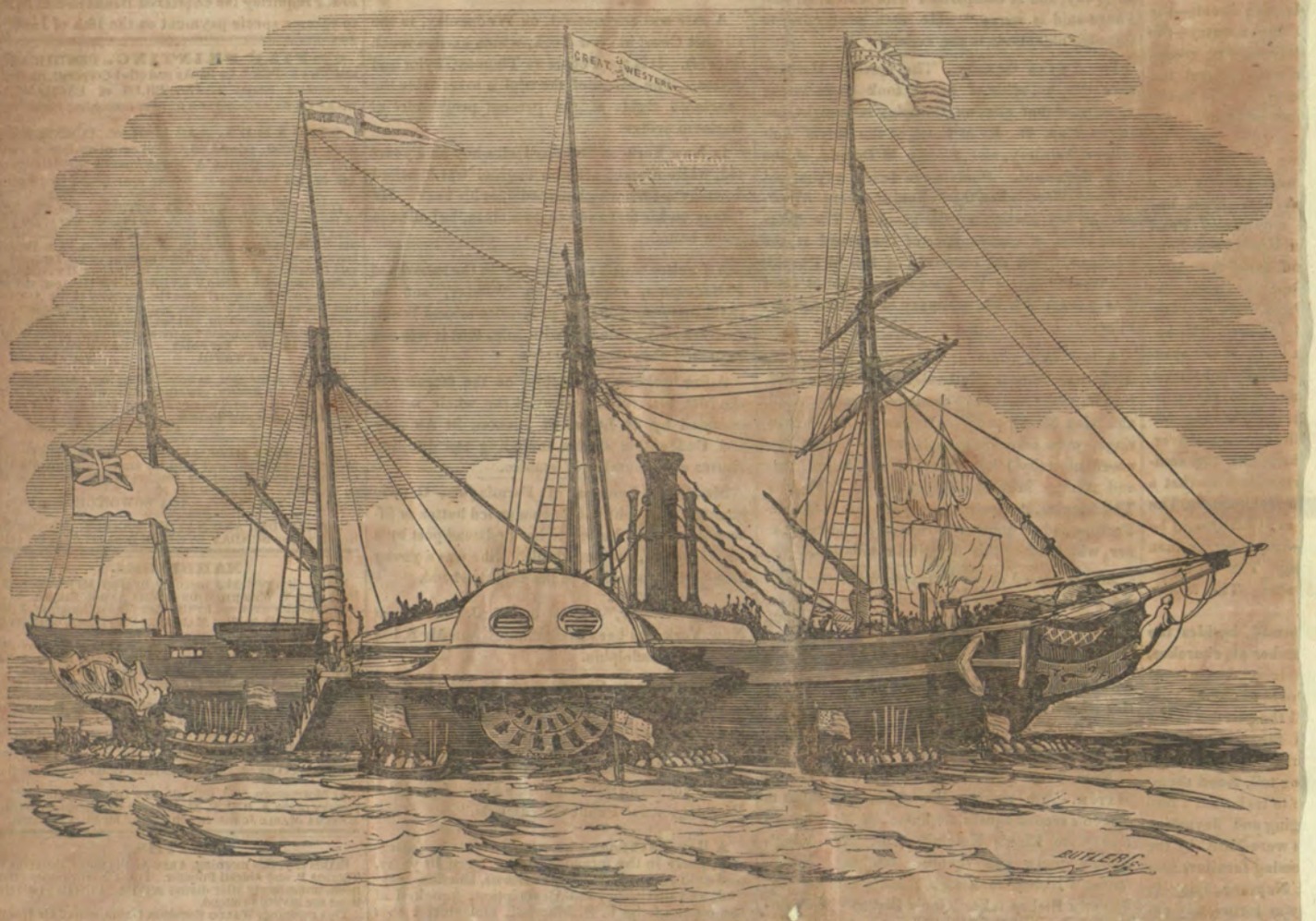
The People are rising throughout the broad West,
At the name of the man who had served them the best,
In Battle, in Council, and every where, true
As the steel of his good sword, is Tippecanoe!
Ye farmers, arouse! put your hands to the plough,
Your Country is calling, and will ye fail now,
With one at your head who defeat never knew?
Come, join the brave army of Tippecanoe.
Hurrah! for the Farmer of Tippecanoe,
The honest old Farmer of Tippecanoe,
With an arm that is strong, and a heart that is true,
The People will conquer with Tippecanoe.

4.

Come, all who are honest, and wish to be free,
From the bank of the river, the shore of the sea;
As the leaves on the trees are his followers true,
And who would not follow Old Tippecanoe?
Come up, with the Buckeye, the pride of the West,
Come up, with brave HARRY, of leaders the best,
With TYLER, the Statesman, who's honest and true,
And the battle is won by Old Tippecanoe!
Hurrah! for the Farmer of Tippecanoe,
The fearless old Farmer of Tippecanoe,
With an arm that is strong, and a heart that is true,
Van Buren's successor is Tippecanoe!

VOL IX. BOSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1838.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN,



LAUNCHED AT BRISTOL, ENGLAND, 19TH JULY, 1837, AND ARRIVED AT NEW YORK 23D APRIL, 1838.

THE BRITISH QUEEN. After all that has been said about the Great Western, the "British Queen," intended originally to be called the "Victoria," is the naval curiosity of the age. Her tonnage is stated at over 1800, nearly 500 more than that of her Bristol rival. Her length on the water line is 230 feet; extreme length, 253; 40 feet breadth of beam, and 27 feet depth of hold; whole breadth, including paddle boxes, 69; cylinders, 73 inches diameter; two engines of 250 horse power each. The calculation is, that this vessel may take 500 passengers, of various classes, together with 100 tons of measurement goods. Her cost is rated at £100,000, which alone indicates sufficiently the power put into her. Her sailing apparatus is as unprecedented as her steam and her size. She will be ready for sea in the course of the summer. Her place of final departure is fixed at Liverpool.

DEPARTURE OF THE SIRIUS. Yesterday, says the N.Y. Star, of the 2d, was another memorable day for steam ships. The Sirius which, with her noble companion, the "Great Western," have been the objects of a continued jubilee for all our city since the day of their arrival, took her departure yesterday amidst the hearty and prolonged cheers of several thousands of our most respectable citizens, (among whom the ladies shone conspicious,) gathered on the battery to see this second experiment

The Great Western left the harbor of Bristol on the morning of the 8th of April, but the wind blowing a brisk gale and some preparations being incomplete, she did not get fairly under way till 1 o'clock, P. M. During the remainder of the day she made 8 to 9 knots per hour, and during the voyage the speed averaged from 9 to 10 knots—sometimes running upwards of 11 and seldom falling short of 8 knots, with the exception of one day (the 17th inst) when the average run was only from 6 to 7 knots. The ship made the harbor of New York at 12 o'clock, April 23d.

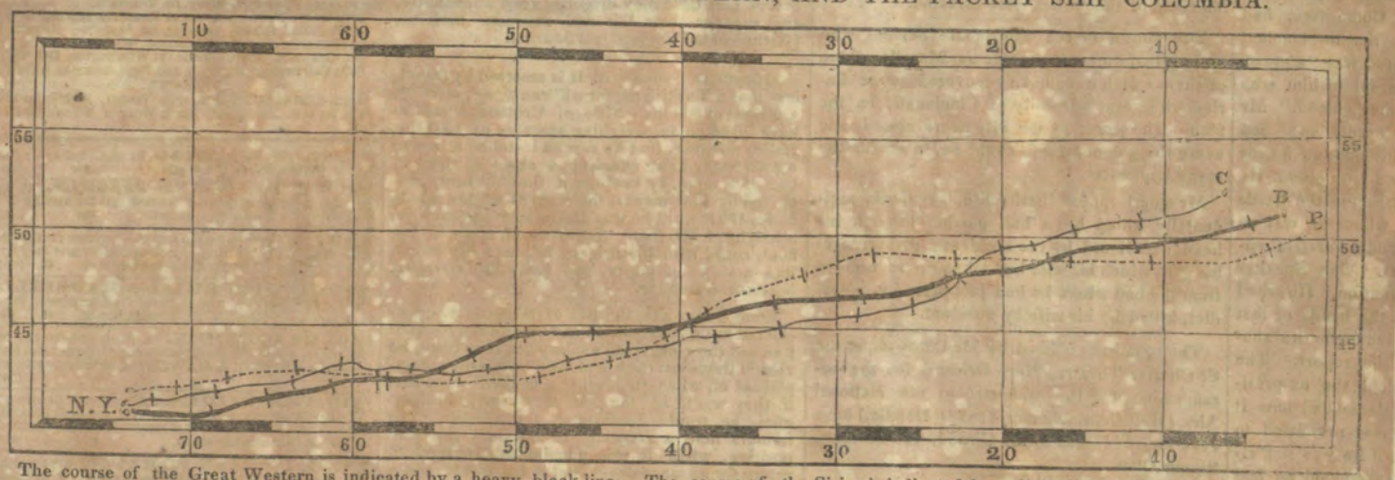
The Sirius left Cork harbor at noon on the 4th inst, and reached New York at 1, A. M, on the 23d, after experiencing a boisterous passage.

From data furnished by the log books of the Great Western, Sirius and Columbia, the subjoined outline of the track of the three vessels has been constructed, on reference to which it will be perceived, that the course, both of the Sirius and the Great Western, was nearly in a straight line. The track of the Sirius is designated by the faint line; that of the Great Western by the bold line. The dotted line represents the course of the ship Columbia, Capt Delano, which in April, 1831, made the passage from Portsmouth to New York in the space of fifteen days and eighteen hours, which, we understand, is the quickest homeward passage that has yet been accomplished by either of the packet ships.

The different divisions on the lines representing the tracks of the vessels, show the distance traversed each day. The track of the Columbia was uncommonly direct for a sailing vessel. A passage of 27 days is considered a very good run for a ship coming to the westward, and of course, it must vary very much from a direct line. It has been remarked, in disparagement of the steam vessels, that they have not done any thing very extraordinary; it being stated that the weather was very fine, and admirably calculated for steaming. On consulting the log books, it is found that the Sirius had only 3 days of fair winds, and encountered several heavy gales; the Great Western had 4 days of what might be called fair wind; and met with rough weather, though not in so great a degree as the Sirius. The Sirius and the Great Western are the first comers of a regular line of steam ships which will shortly be in full operation between the two countries; and we anticipate that by their intervention the distance between the old and new continents will, to all intents and purposes, be reduced by at least one half.

The Great Western has a burthen of 1340 tons. The largest steam ship in her Majesty's Navy—and that a new one—is the Gorgon, with a tonnage of 1150. She is constructed to carry 20 days' coal, a crew of 150 men, and 1000 men besides, and stores for six months. Her engines are only of 320 horse power, the same as the Sirius. The Engines of the Great Western are of 452 horse power; her clyinders are 73½ inches in diameter. Her length is 240 feet. She has four boilers, rated to weigh with the water in them 180 tons, bordering on a steam room capable of containing in iron boxes nearly 900 tons coal. The total weight of her steam apparatus is 470 tons. She has in size the appearance, of a large man-of-war of 80 guns. Her fore cabin is 46 feet long. Her state cabin 82 feet long.

COURSE OF THE SIRIUS, THE GREAT WESTERN, AND THE PACKET SHIP COLUMBIA.



The course of the Great Western is indicated by a heavy black line. The course of the Sirius is indicated by a light line. The course of the packet ship Columbia (April, 1831) by the dotted line. The Great Western made the passage in 15 days; the Columbia 15 days and 18 hours; and the Sirius in 18 days.

in oceanic navigation by steam. A more lovely, mild and bright day never dawned on our city, and the spectacle was one of gladness and beauty; the avenues, and terrace and green lawns of the Battery, and the ramparts of the Castle filled with smiling faces, gay bonnets streaming in the breeze, moving groupes of well dressed citizens, all delighted at the opportunity to give a farewell benediction to Lieut Roberts and his gallant crew. The Sirius was was off a few hundred yards in full view of all, and proudly decorated the bay that day, as she was the lion of all the craft that floated on it. At 1, P. M, she got under way, and making a circuit proceeded down on her course to sea, firing a salute as she left in answer to the reiterated cheers from shore. She appeared rather deep from the 400 tons of coal on board. She has about *forty-five* passengers. When the Sirius passed Governor's Island a national salute of 13 guns was fired from Castle Williams. Many of the boat clubs were out in the bay. The steam ferry-boat took off Capt Hoskins, of the Great Western, the British Consul, and others who had gone on board to take leave; and the Hercules steamboat which had towed out the St James, as well as every craft down the harbor and narrows cheered the noble stranger as she passed on to her destined element. Seldom has our port seen such a water pageant as yesterday.

A TABLE of Comparison of the Expenditures under the administration of the several Presidents of the United States.

Presidents.	Y'rs.	Total amount.	Average yearly.	Ave. monthly.	Ave. weekly	Ave. daily.
Washington,	8	$15,892,188 55	$1,986,524 82	$165,543 73	$38,202 40	$5,457 48
John Adams,	4	21,430,351 19	5,362,587 79	446,882 31	103,126 68	14,732 38
Jefferson,	8	41,300,788 68	5,162,598 58	430,216 55	91,588 43	13,084 06
Madison,	8	144,684,939 86	18,085,617 48	1,507,034 79	347,800 33	49,685 61
Monroe,	8	104,463,400 59	13,057,925 07	1,088,160 42	251,113 94	35,872 42
J. Q. Adams,	4	50,501,914 31	12,625,478 58	1,052,122 12	242,411 12	34,630 16
Jackson,	8	145,792,735 00	18,224,091 88	1,518,674 32	350,463 30	54,066 18

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The republication of the annexed letter may not be without some good effect—if only to cause heedless adventurers to pause ere they leave the certainties of a home, however narrow and unpromising, for the perils and sufferings to be encountered in the barren wastes, that bar the roads to what some would hold out as the new land of promise, the Oregon Territory.

From the New York Tribune.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

I saw in your paper of yesterday, in a communication from the City of Washington, a notice of the misfortunes that have already befallen the company of emigrants to the Oregon Territory. It appears that eight persons, women and children, died of thirst, starvation, or fatigue before reaching Fort Hall on the Saptin! that their cattle and other animals were very much emaciated, and their hopes of getting to Lower Oregon were surrounded with such gloomy forebodings that some of the company had returned to the States.

This is sad news to me; not because I have relatives among that daring band, or ties or interests connected with them, other than those which would follow any individuals similarly circumstanced: I am made sorrowful by deriving from a recollection of my own suffering in those terrible regions, a clear idea of the lingering agony which those mothers and children must have endured from the time want began to creep upon them, till the last pang was swallowed up in death!

I do not believe that one who has never crossed the Rocky Mountains, that awful barrier of snows, and herbless sands, and naked rocks, can have a fair conception of the horrors which hang around every day and hour of that journey! Perpetual journeyings themselves, if attended with the comforts of eating, drinking, and sleeping, as found along the highways of civilized countries, would be quite trying to health and mental quiet. Ladies with families in charge would sink under the hardships, and the physical powers of children would be materially depreciated.

But in progressing over the Plains on this side of the Rocky Mountains, as well as among those mountains themselves, there is no roof under which to sleep; the deep heaven gemmed with stars, or covered with the pall of the tempest, is the wayfarer's only shelter. He has not even a tree to cast its branches over him, except at a dozen encampments, from the frontier of the States to Fort Hall!

He has no road on which to travel. On the trail along the banks of the Great Platte, the traveller is beset with tall grass, so harsh as soon to wear the fore parts of the animal's hoofs to the quick unless they be protected with iron shoes, or bound up with raw hide taken from the neck of the buffalo bull. When he passes the grassy district and approaches the mountains, he finds himself among endless fields of different species of cacti or prickly pear, which fill his animal's legs with thorns; or among vast fields of loose sand, small, sharp rocks, the wild wormwood, or tracts of scoræ; all of which continually maim and weary his riding and pack-bearing animals to such a degree as to compel him, if he would advance on his journey, to submit his own limbs to be lacerated in a similar manner.

He has nothing but meat for food. A little meal, flour and Indian corn is taken out to sustain life until the adventurer meets the buffalo. These animals are usually found in the latter part of May, (the time when parties who intend crossing the mountains, leave the States,) about 300 miles from the frontier. From this point onward, wild meat is usually relied on as the only diet, until they reach lower Oregon, a distance of 3,000 miles.

The suffering of women and children on such a journey, made on horses and mules, with such sustenance and lodging, must often end in death. It is indeed remarkable to me, that more of the Oregon emigrants did not die before reaching Fort Hall.

I will hereafter furnish your paper a description of the part of the journey still before them, from which some idea may be gleaned, of the sufferings which still await them.

THOMAS J. FARNHAM.

New York, Dec. 19, 1843.

The rocks of the earth have been divided into the *stratified* and *unstratified*. Limestones, sandstones, and clays are the most important of the stratified rocks. Granite is the most important of the unstratified rocks. Limestones are formed at the bottom of the ocean by the coral insects. Sandstones and clays are formed upon the limestones by the action of the sun, the atmosphere, and rain. But the formation of unstratified granite began before the formation of any of the strata, was continued during the formation of every strata, and is yet continued, not by "igneous fusion"—the supposition of the igneous fusion of the stratified rocks before they began to exist, in order to account for the formation of the unstratified, is pure nonense—but by a kind of action precisely analogous to that by which grain, fruit and meat are converted into blood, muscles and bones.

FOR THE N. H. COURIER.

ENIGMA. No. 1.

I am two words of 16 letters.

My 9, 5, 16, 14, 5, is the name of an animal.
My 4, 8, 2, 12, is the name of an insect.
My 12, 15, 3, 9, 13, 16, is a piece of kitchen furniture.
My 6, 15, 8, 3, is the name of a town in Mass.
My 12, 2, 6, 11, 15, 7, 8, is the name of quite a small animal.
My 3, 11, 15, 6, is an iron fastening sometimes used in gates.
My 10, 13, 12, is a covering for the head sometimes used by the Ladies.
My 12, 2, 12, 6, 7, 3, 4, Concord is most famed for.
My Whole is the name of two animals.

SPOONS.

Causes of the decreases of Marriages.—Why do not young ladies go off so frequently as formerly? They are too nice and too proud, &c.

We know a young lady—not very young now, indeed—who, to our certain knowledge, has refused nine offers!

One, because the gentleman could not keep a carriage.

Another, because he could not speak the French language.

A third, because he knew nothing of the Italian Operas.

A fourth, because he stooped in his shoulders.

A fifth, because he was a tradesman.

A sixth, because he was *not* a printer.

A seventh, because he was a tobacco chewer.

The eighth, because he was too bashful in company.

The ninth, because he wore spectacles.

Trout.

The Trout family is perhaps the most noble, and is certainly the most prided of all the scaly brood. It may be divided—according to the habits of its members,—in two classes, one of which is confined to the fresh streams and lakes, and the other dwells in the sea, and seeks the rivers for the great purpose of reproduction. I am not aware of the existence of any trout which is exclusively an inhabitant of the sea: but the brook trout frequently lives and thrives in brackish or even in salt water.

The Salmon is the acknowledged head of this princely race:—the Sea-trout is next.—Both are ocean fish, and run up fresh streams to spawn.—The salmon trout inhabits large ponds and lakes, and never taste the sea. The brook trout will breed in ponds that are fed by springs, but prefer the sparkling shallow rivulets. They are all a fly-catching race, and love to take their prey upon the surface:—all, but the salmon trout least of any,—affords choice sport to him who loves to angle with the artificial fly. All bear a marked likeness to each other; and they may be but the offspring of a common stock varied by circumstances. The presence or abscence of scales seems an uncertain mark. The speckled trout, when large, is said sometimes to have them.—But, however this may be,—apart from scales, the pretty brooke trout is but the pigmy of the stately salmon.

It was once supposed that the salmon, like the herring, thronged the northern seas, and migrated in as great though a much deeper cycle—and ascended indifferently any stream which presented itself to him when prepared for the propogation of this kind. But every river frequented by the salmon, presents a race like to each other, but varient in size or something else from those of any other stream. Well ascertained facts seem to establish that every salmon, throughout his life, returns with the returning year to his own native river, unless his ascent be effectually forbidden by the arts and erections of ever-interfering man. The theory now is, that he mirates only between his river and the deep waters of its mouth. Certes the salmon of Ontario have a long journey from old Ocean! That he goes far out to sea, is proven by his being often taken by the cod-fishers on the banks of Newfoundland. The Oregon river, it is said instead of one have two distinct varieties of salmon.

We can scarcely claim the salmon, though common in our market. His number in lake Ontario and its streams are said to be decreasing. No wonder! for theysceem to slay him without regard to season. When he comes fresh from the sea, he is lusty and glittering as an ocean-god, but soon grows dim and weak. His color becomes dark,—and from his lower jaws springs up a gristly protuberance, of such a size as would seem almost to forbid his catching his prey:—and he loses flesh and becomes weak and ill-favored.—And yet I have seen him, in this sad condition, 'shorn of his original brightness,' by the wheelbarrow load, in the best hotels of Syracuse.

The Salmon Trout.—so I call our splendid lake trout—varies not only with every lake, but there seems to be of two varieties in each of them.—He has become an article of commerce, being taken and salted down in the upper lakes. The Siskovitch, which is brought to us from Lake Superior, salted in barrels, though I have never seen its head, is, I believe, a lake trout

Ontario is deep, Erie shallow, Michigan deep. The trout of Erie are supposed to be inferior to those of either of the other lakes. But this may not be so. Our fish is taken in the winter or spring upon the ice,—seasons when he is no where in so good condition as in the summer.—The trout from Lake Ontario brought to our market, are usually summer-fish—and hence perhaps the difference.

The salmon trout weighs from three to thirty pounds. His flesh varies from salmon red to white. Moving in deep water, he is seldom fished foe with fly—but he will take it. As I do not, gentle reader! intend to go with you a fishing for him, let me tell you now how he is captured:

At Mackinac, in winter, as I have read, the Indian used to build a bough-house on the ice—cut a hole in the floor of his rude tenement,—let down into the water, a small fish suspended to a string, and playing it with his left-hand, entice the trout, and strike him with a spear as he sought to seize the flying bait. The bough-house is useful as a shelter;—but its chief use is to enable the fisherman to see into the water. With an artificial fish, very many pike are, in this way, slaughtered in Chautauque lake.

Our fishermen set lines for trout when the ice is in the bay. They use coarse lines, snap-hooks, and herring bait. It is a ventursome business and smacks somewhat of speculation. The strong wind, in the spring, often drives hundreds of lines, with the broken ice, down the Niagara, where they are lost.

In summer, ropes or cords, sometimes a mile in length, with hooks tied on at intervals, and baited with small fish, are sunk for trout, in the deep water of Ontario.

In the Cayuga, Seneca and Canandaigua lakes, they catch this trout, with the hand line in summer as well as winter, in water varying from thirty to ninety feet in depth. He seems to love the weedy tops of subaqueous hills and ridges.—There are such I doubt not at this end of our lake. The hook is large and forged by the blacksmith for the purpose—the bend is broad and shallow, and the barb low;—the heavy sinker sits upon the shank. The best bait is a small fish—the next a piece of fresh caught sucker—next, a strip of white fish—and next, of salt pork. The bite is but a touch. The fishermen say he lays his jaw upon the bait, and you must strike at once. When you see his darting in circles near the surface, and jumping into air—you may as well row home, unless you choose to try him with the fly.

There, on the Canandaigua Lake, in a somewhat clumsy skiff, the trout-fishers ride at anchor on a small, conical bar known as the Hay-cock. He has turned the line over his forefinger, and sits raising and lowering it a few inches, lazily waiting the coming of the unfrequent trout. At last he feels his delicate touch, and strikes at once, and drags him in hand-over-hand—for if he once mis-line or pause, the fish is lost. If the trout chance to be an eight-pounder or over, how merrily his joyous cry of 'Sheep! Sheep!' is echoed from the neighboring boats.

This fish can be attached to particular places by baiting them. In the Seneca Lake, I think, a man once dumped through the ice, the bones and horns, and offal of a slaughter house, and took the bearings of the place—and the next summer caught the trout at will.

In the Canandaigua Lake, strange fish are sometimes taken. Once upon a time, three fishermen were floating in a skiff over one of its deepest bars, fishing for trout. The day was sultry, and an exhausted jug, still redolent of whiskey, lay in the boat. One of the men, being overcame, partly by the heat and partly by the jug, was sleeping in the bow, his line suspended on his extended hand, dreaming of monster trout, when a sudden tug on his forefinger roused him. He gave a twich, and finding stout resistance, started up and bawling 'Sheep!' pulls in at least eighty feet of line, and with strong effort, swung into the boat—the jug.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

Ney's Charge at Waterloo and his Death.

We have not for a long time been more impressed by the perusal of any thing than by the following description, by Mr J. T. Headley, of Ney's desperate charge at the head of Napoleon's Guard at Waterloo, and that subsequent cold-blooded butchery of the 'bravest of the brave.' The account is prefaced by a rapid, vigorous sketch of Ney's earlier career:—*Boston Jour.*

His last charge at Waterloo showed that the firmness and bravery of the man was undiminished. It is true the Old Guard was not what it had been. It required the experience and training of the veterans that fell in the snow drifts of Russia. But still it was the 'Old Guard,' which had ever regarded itself the prop and pride of Bonaparte. It was the same that had gained him so many battles—the same that at Krasnoi, in the retreat from Russia, when reduced to a little band, closed round their emperor and marched past the Russian batteries; playing in the hottest of the fire the popular air, '*On peut-on etre mieux du'on sein de sa famille!*' It was the unconquerable guard.

From eleven in the morning till four in the afternoon, the battle had raged, while victory perched on neither standard. The heavy French cavalry had charged the English square in vain. Jerome Bonaparte had left 1400 men around Hougoumont. The centre of the English lines had not yilded an inch, yet, exhausted and worn, they stood less firmly in their places. The Old Guard had remained passive spectators of the scene during the whole day, being reserved for the last moment to complete the victory. At this juncture the head of the Prussian columns appeared on the field. Fifty thousand fresh troops added to the English army would make the odds too great. Instead of retireing till Grouchy could come up and restore the balance, Bonaparte took the rash and desperate resolution of bringing his entire reserve into the field, and with one awful charge break the centre, and prevent the threatening junction of the two armies. For this purpose he called up the Old Guard, and placing himself at their head marched down the slope, and halting in a hollow, addressed them in his fiery, vehement manner. He told them every thing rested on their valor. They answered with the shout, '*Vivel Empereur,*' that was heard all along the British lines. He then placed them under Ney, who ordered the charge.

Bonaparte has been blamed for not heading this charge himself; but he knew he could not carry that guard so far, nor hold them so long before the artillery, as Ney. The moral power Ney

carried with him, from the reputation he had gained of being the 'bravest of the brave,' was worth a whole battallion. Wherever a column saw him at their head, they knew that it was to be victory, or annihilation. With the exception of McDonald, we do not know a General in the two armies who could hold his soldiers so long in the very face of destruction as he. The whole continental struggle exhibited no sublimer spectacle than this last effort of Napoleon to save his sinking Empire.—Europe had been put upon the plains of Waterloo to be battled for. The greatest military energy and skill the world possessed has been tasked to the utmost during the day. Thrones were tottering on the ensanguined field, and the shadows of fugitive kings flitted through the smoke of battle. Bonaparte's star trembled in the zenith, now blazing out in its ancient splendor, now suddenly paling his anxious eye.

At length, when the Prussians appeared on the field, he resolved to put Europa on one bold throw. *He* committed himself and France to Ney, and saw his empire rest on a single charge. We almost forgot Napoleon's ambition and guilt in our sympathy with him in this critical moment of his life. The intense anxiety with which he watched the advance of that column, and the terrible suspense he suffered when the smoke of battle wrapped it from sight, and the utter despair of his great heart when the curtain lifted over a fugitive army, and the despairing shriek rung onevery side, *'la garde recule! la garde recule!'* make us for a moment almost wish he had gained the day. Ney felt the responsibility resting upon him. *He* felt the pressure of an empire on his brave heart, and resolved notto prove unworthy of the great trust committed to his care. Nothing could be more imposing than the moveing of that grand column to the assault. That guard had never yet recoiled be forea human foe, and the allied forces beheld with awe its firm and terrible advance to the final charge.

For a moment the batteries stopped playing, and the fireing ceased along the British lines. Without the beating of a drum or the blast of a bugle, to cheer their steady courage, they moved in steady silence over the plain. The next moment the artillery opened, and the head of that gallant column seemed to sink into the earth. Rank after rank went down, yet they neither stopped nor faltered. Dissolving squadrons, and whole columns disappearing one after another in the distructive fire, affected not their steady courage.—The columns closed up as before, and each treading over his fallen comrade, pressed firmly on.—The horse which Ney rode fell under him, and he scarcely mounted another before it also sunk to the earth. Again and again did that unflinching man feel his steed sink down, till five had been shot under him. Then with his uniform riddled with bullets, and his face singed and blackened with powder, he marched on foot with with drawn sabre at the head of his column. In vain did the artillery hurl its storm of fire and lead into that living mass. Up to the very muzzles they pressed, and driving the artillerymen from their own pieces, pushed on through the English lines. But the sudden firing of that hitherto unseen rank into their bosoms, was too much for human courage. They reeled—shook—turned and fled.

Ney was borne back in the refluent tide, and hurried over the field. But for the crowd of fugitives that forced him back, he would have stood alone and fallen in his foosteps. As it was, disdaining to fly, though the whole army was flying, he formed his men into two immense squres, and endeavored to stem the terrific tide, and have done so had it not been for the fifty thousand fresh Prussians that pressed on his exhausted ranks. For a long time they stood and let the artillery plough thro' them. But the fate of Napoleon was writ, and though we beleive Ney did what no other man in Europe could have done, the decree could not be reversed. The star that had blazed so balefully over the whole world, went down in blood, and the 'bravest of the brave,' had fought his last battle. It was worthy his great name, and the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo with him at their head, will be pointed to by remotest generations with a shudder.

We now come to the expiation of his treason by a public execution. The Allies, after they assembled in Paris, demand some victims to appeas their anger. Many were selected, but better counsel prevailed, and they were saved. Ney was a prominent example; he had routed their armies too frequently and too nearly wrested their crowns from them at Waterloo, to be forgiven.—Though no more guilty than Marshal Soult, and many others, it was impossible to save him. It was intended at first to try him by martial law, but the Marshals of France refused to sit in judgment on so brave, generous and heroic a warrior. By a royal ordinance the Chamber of Peers was directed to try him. Scorning to take advantage of any technicalities of law, he was speedily found guilty and condemned to death, by a majority of a hundred and fifty-two. Seventeen only were found to vote in his favor. That he was guilty of treason in the letter of the charge, is evident but not to that extent which demanded his death. No man had done more for France than he, or loved the honor and glory with a higher affection; and his ignominious death is a lasting disgrace to the French nation. Justice was the *excuse;* not the *ground* of his condemnation. To have carried out the principles on which his sentence was based, would have ended in a public massacre. Nay and Labedoyere were the only victims offered up to appease an unjust hatred. Wellington should have interfered to save so gallant an enemy at the hazard of his own life; but honor was forgotten in the public clamor, and the sentence, which might at least have been commuted into banishment, was carried out to the letter.—*Ney was publicly shot by Frenchmen!*

His last moments did not disgrace his life. *He* was called from his bed to hear his sentence read. As the preamble went on enumerating his many titles, he hastily broke in—'Why cannot you simply call me Michael Ney, now a French soldier, and soon a heap of dust?' The last interview with his wife and children shook his stern heart more than all the battles he had passed through, or his approaching death. This over, he resumed his wonted calmness. In reply to one of his sentinels, who said, 'Marshal, you should now think of death,' he replied do you suppose any one should teach me to die? But recollecting himself, he added in a milder tone, 'comrade, you are right, send for the Curate St. Sulpice; I will die as becomes a Christian!' The place is still shown in the Gardens of the Luxembourg where he was executed. As he alighted from the coach he advanced towards the file of soldiers drawn up as executioners, with the same calm mien he was wont to exhibit on the field of battle. An officer stepping forward to bandage his eyes, he stopped him with the proud interrogation, 'are you ignorant that for twenty-five years I have been accustomed to face both ball and bullets?' He then took off his hat, and with his eagle eye, now subdued and solemn, turned towards heaven, said, with the calm and decided voice which had turned the tide of so many battles, 'I declare before God and man that I have never betrayed my country; may my death render her happy, *vive la France!* He then turned to the soldiers, and gazing on them a moment, struck one hand upon his heart and said, 'my comrades fire on me.'—Ten balls entered him and he fell dead. Shame upon his judges, that for a single act, could condemn one braver and nobler than them all, to so base a death. If France never has a worse traitor, the day of her betrayal will never come, and if she never had a worse defender, disgrace will never visit her armies. Says Col. Napier, in speaking of his death. 'thus he who had fought *five hundred battles* for France—not *one* against her—was shot as a traitor.'

His father, who loved him tenderly as the son of his pride and the glory of his name, was never told of his ignominious death. He was at this time eighty-eight years of age, and lived to be a hundred years old. He saw by the mourning weeds of his family, that some catastrophe had happened, and his father's heart told but too well where the bolt had struck; but he made no inquiries, and though he lived twelve years after, never mentioned his son's name, and was never told of his fate. *He* knew he was dead but he asked not how or where he died.

The New Postage Law.—A paper called the Olive Branch, published at Doyleston, Pa., contains some information which may be generally useful when the new postage law goes into operation. A correspondent of that paper has been experimenting with a nicely constructed balance upon such articles as may be considered necessary to send by mail, and included within the "half ounce" which is to be the maximum weight of a single letter, to be sent 300 miles or less at five cents postage. The ensuing deductions are based upon the heaviest paper to keep within the mark. We may send as a single letter—

1. One and a half sheets of letter paper, sealed with wax or wafer.
2. One sheet of do. with large or small envelope; wax or wafer.
3. One sheet of foolscap, with small evelope, sealed with wafer.
4. One sheet of letter paper, with a quarter eagle (2 50) enclosed, and secured with wax, and the letter sealed with wax.
5. Half a sheet of letter paper, or light foolscap, with a half eagle enclosed, secured and sealed with wafers.
6. A sheet of letter paper may contain a dime and a half, or a half sheet may contain a quarter dollar.
7. A sheet of letter paper may enclose 7 bank notes and be sealed with wax; or 3 bank notes, and the whole in an evelope.

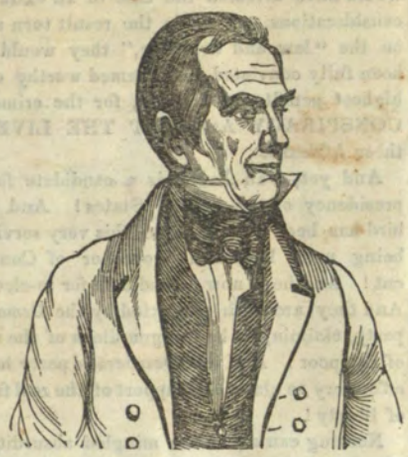
Votes for Governor.

In 1845, the whole number of votes for Governor, in the State of New Hampshire, was 45,765.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

TO THE OWNERS OF CANAL BOATS.

Mr. Amsden, of the State of New York, has invented what he terms a Hydrostatic Register, for determining the lading of Canal Boats. He is now in Philadelphia with it: and as it is unquestionably an important one for aiding the great cause of internal commerce, we present a brief account of it.

The principle of this invention is, like almost every good one, very simple. The apparatus is wholly of copper, and therefore not liable to corrode. The form resembles that of a pocket pencil, with its tube projecting. The size of the cylinder, for a common canal boat, is about four feet in length.—The diameter of the cylinder is from 4 to 5 inches, and the tube is of a corresponding size. This is inserted through the keel of the boat, communicating with the water below. The water rises in the cylinder, forming a level with the surface of the surrounding water. A buoy, to which is attached a guage, passing up through the cap of the cylinder—after being once graduated—indicates accurately the entire tonnage of the cargo in the boat.

To our minds, this is a very great invention. It is worth from 50 to 100 dollars every year to any large boat in constant use. It will undoubtedly supercede the use of weigh locks altogether. It must do so, and that very shortly, because it will save the entire expense of weigh locks, which, upon an average, cost from 20 to 40 thousand dollars. There is one on the Erie Canal which cost 78 thousand dollars: and if Mr. Amsden's principle had been introduced on that Canal, at the commencement of the great enterprise, it would have been the means of saving to the State of New York more than a million of dollars! In this estimate, we include the cost of the weigh locks, the repairs, and the expense of laborers in attending to them. Besides this saving of a million of dollars to the State, there is an enormous destruction of boats, which, it is a low estimate to say, would amount to one-third of their entire value.

The accuracy of the weight, which this principle obtains, is perfect, and this is a great desideratum, as the weigh locks are not entirely accurate. To the owner of a cargo this is highly important; and it should be observed that it matters not in what manner the cargo is stowed in the boat, in order to make sure that the scale will indicate a perfectly accurate weight.

It should be remarked here, that this hydrostatic principle can be applied to vessels of all sizes—and we look to the day when it will be, with a perfect certainty, because it is an ingenious, economical, and valuable aid to the great business of commerce, and especially the Canal navigation of our common country.

We shall probably recur to this valuable invention of Mr. Amsden.

HOW TO FIND OUT ANY GIVEN NUMBER.

Put down any number you please, suppose	15
Desire the person to put down the like number	15
Then put down under them - - - -	5
Add them together, - - - -	35
Multiply 35 by - - - - -	5
	175
Add to that - - - - -	110
Cast them together - - -	285
Cut off the last figure and subtract	13
The remainder will be the first number,	15

MR. EDITOR:

If you think the following lines would contribute to the treasury of information the value of one of the poor widow's "two mites," (Mark 12: 42) please insert them in your paper.

The object of this communication is not to "introduce speculation," but to exhibit, in some measure, the *character* and *attributes* of God, and to attract attention to that which creation daily and hourly evinces, "even his eternal power and Godhead." Rom. 1: 20, Ps. 19: 1--6. Every effort which tends to manifest God and promote his glory, is, or ought to be, always considered justifiable. We know of no instance in which the character of God is more conspicuous, than in the one we shall here present for consideration. The subject is grand and imposing, and claims the attention of every human being.

OF COSMOGONY.

Mr. D. Leavitt says, "The answer to the question, How was the world made?* is briefly this: 'By the almighty power of its Creator.'"

Although in a certain sense this answer may be true, and satisfactory to some, yet we believe a more correct and scriptural answer might be given.

The scriptures assure us that the world, and all things which are therein, were made "by the *word* of God." See John 1: 3, 10; Ps. 33: 6; Heb. 11: 3; 2 Peter 3: 5--7, &c. This being the fact, there is but little propriety in saying the world was made by other means.

But how, by the word of God, was the world made? The scriptures convey the idea that it was *spoken* into existence, out of nonentity, by His saying, Let it be, Let them be," &c. "and it was so." "He spake and it was done." "He commanded and they were created." See Gen. 1 chap.; Ps. 33: 9; Ps. 148. 5. The sacred historian says, Gen. 2: 1. "*Thus* the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them." Moreover, ver. 4: 5, he says, "These [meaning the several sayings of the Lord, "Let there be," &c. as related in the preceding chapter,] are the generations [originals] of the heavens and the earth, when they were created," and of "every plant of the field before it was in the earth," and of "every herb of the field before it grew." To create, signifies "To bring being out of nonentity," "To cause to exist," &c. Thus God created the world and all things by His word.

It would be well for us to realize, in our minds, what a word it was that originated the whole universe from nothing, and still upholds and keeps the whole creation in its present state of existence. A due sense of these things is enough to humble the most proud and haughty mortal to the dust, and to fill his soul with overwhelming awe.

It is worthy of remark, that the "word" by which the world was made, emanated from God, and existed before any other created being, and was in truth the very "beginning" or first part of the creation of God.

Time is understood to have commenced the very same instant that "the word" proceeded from God, or the world began, and will terminate at the dissolution of the universe. Rev. 10: 6, 7.

It appears evident from Heb. 11: 3, and other scriptures, that the material world was made of *nothing*, that is to say, it originated out of nonentity by the word of God, as has already been stated. Hence the conclusion is, that ere the world began, not the least atom or particle of matter, which now composes it, then existed; consequently the whole space which the world now occupies, was then a vast vacuum—an incomprehensible void--an entire blank in God's immensity. But whether this had always been the case, or whether another world or any thing else had ever preceded and occupied the place of the present one is not known, neither is it any of our concern.

Because six days elapsed before the creator finished creation, or before he had spoken all things into existence, forms no ground of argument that he was, by any means, incapable of accomplishing the same in a less space of time; no, the very fact that He is Almighty, and that nothing is impossible with Him, clearly demonstrates that He might as easily have caused the whole universe to have risen out of nonentity into its present state of existence in one moment of time, without so much as a single word or motion, as to have been six days or more in accomplishing the same, had it pleased Him so to do.

With regard to the first six days of time, Mr Leavitt tells us, that "According to the best interpretation of the Mosaic history of the creation, the six days in which the world, and sun, and moon, and all things in the earth were made, were not six solar days of twenty four hours each, but six periods, or generations, as Moses called them, each consisting probably of several thousand years. For the sun and moon were not created till the fourth day, and therefore the three first could not be *solar* days. But, with God, "a thousand years are as one day, and one day as a thousand years."

Admitting this theory to be correct, it then follows that no chronologer can compute the different periods of time which have been since the commencement of the world, nor fix any precise date to the different portions of the universe. Furthermore, the first six days were more than twice as long, to say the least, as the whole duration of time which has been since. But, are we assured that "the six days in which the world and all things were made," were "six periods," "each consisting of several thousand years?" Is this "according to the best interpretation of the Mosaic history of the creation?" Did Moses (Gen. 2: 4) call "the six days in which all things were made" six "generations?" No; these assertions are mere assumptions. The four first days not being solar, is no proof that they consisted of more than twenty four hours each; but that the *fifth* and *sixth* were solar days is a fact irrefutable. If the solar days *then* consisted of several thousand years each, we should like to know when the time was that the motion of the sun round the earth, or (as astronomers falsely term it,) the revolution of the earth on its axis, was so *accelerated* as to shorten the days of several thousands each, to that short time of twenty four hours only.

Probably some one will object to the foregoing and say, "The world and all things were created by Jesus Christ." Well, it must be admitted that this is the New Testament doctrine. But the question is—*How* did Christ exist when the world was made? Ans. It is evident the New Testament writers reputed him to have existed at that time in "the Word;" i. e. they accounted that word which originated the whole creation from nonentity, to be Jesus Christ in the *first stage of his existence.* Let it be distinctly understood, that the very same *word* of God, by which the universe and all things were spoken into being, was, in due time afterward, "*made flesh,*" (John 1: 14)--was born of a virgin, &c. Hence came the person of Jesus Christ. It should be observed that neither "the Word" nor Christ was ever God *incarnate*, as many "Reverend divines," (as they are called) erroneously assert they were; no, the "Word" became flesh, and was that of which the body of Christ consisted: hence "his name is called The Word of God." Rev. 19: 13. Thus it is obvious how the world was made by Jesus Christ. Howbeit, he is not the Creator, as some contend he is.

Viewing the subject in this light, we may easily perceive how Christ "proceeded forth and came from God," (John 8: 42,) was with God "before the

* NOTE.—"The world," in the sense here spoken of, "is taken for the whole universe" or creation, not confined to the terraqueous globe we inhabit, as some suppose it is.

world was," (John 17: 5, comp. chap. 1: 1, 2,) "is before all things," (Col. 1: 17,) is "the first born of every creature," (Col. 1: 15,) is "the beginning of the creation of God." (Rev. 3: 14; chap. 22: 13; Col. 1: 18.) Christ being the beginning of creation, implies that he did not exist before creation began, and we believe there is no scripture that proves he did exist previous to that time. If he had a beginning, then he was not eternal. Consequently the many stories told about his being the very eternal God, are all fictions. But if any man disputes this we hope he will be candid enough to prove the contrary.

We had intended to make a few brief remarks founded on scripture testimony, concerning the earth, sky, sun, moon, and stars, but as these would extend this article to too great length, we shall omit them for the present. T

June 8, 1837.

Common Schools.

These have very appropriately been styled "*The People's Colleges*" because from them, the great mass of the people have received those principles of education, which, when carried out have enabled them to perform the active duties of life, ever since the first settlement of our country. Nor have the *graduates* of these colleges, at any period of our history given any cause to show why they should be divested of the cognomen, and left to droop, and dwindle as things of small importance to the public good. A wide reverse of this has been the fact, and we submit the assertion without fear of confutation from any quarter, that they have given the world a greater proportion of sound and vigorous intellects both in men and women, the numbers being equal, than any other seminaries of learning whatsoever, some may stare at this bold saying, but let them look at it, carefully and candidly. Let them take the lives of worthy men, who have lived and who are now alive, and have their history and we aver for it they will either find them to be those who, as the common saying goes, "finished their education" at the little red school-house on the corner, or who there acquires that thirst for knowledge, which led them up to higher institutions and finally enabled them to acquit themselves honorably in the dignified spheres of life.

The importance of these *Colleges*, then, to the country at large cannot be too highly appreciated, for the consequences, which arise from them are, and always must be greater than those that spring from advanced Seminaries of learning. It cannot be otherwise, for while they exist, they are to be *the people's colleges*—the very place where the intelligence and character of *the many* is to be decided;—the *little worlds* from which the active beings are to go forth to plan the transactions and shape the course of things, and establish the destiny of the *great world*.

Dr. Lardner's Lectures,

The Invisible Comet.—I don't know, in the history of physical science, observed the Doctor, in opening the second part of his lecture—a more remarkable circumstance than this fact, that a body is constantly moving in the solar system, whose path we know, and yet which is invisible to us. I allude to that comet which is known by the name of the "Invisible Comet." We know its course through our system and yet cannot see it. The reason of this I shall endeavor to explain in the remarks I am about to make.

In the year 1770 a Comet was discovered by a distinguished French Astronomer named Messier, who, from the zeal with which he applied himself to the investigation of Comets in general, received from the king the *soubriquet* of the "Comet Ferret." This was soon after the return of Halley's Comet, whose near approach to the earth had created so much excitement and alarm throughout Europe.

A good deal of speculation was indulged in on the appearance of this new Comet, and the attention of many astronomers was closely directed to it. The result of the examination of one of these astronomers, M. Lexel, proved that this Comet was a member of our solar system; that its inner course lay between the planet Jupiter and the Earth, and that its period of circuit was five years and a half. In the space of the eleven years succeeding its first discovery, it made two circuits in our system and then disappeared—from which remarkable circumstance it has since been generally known as the "last comet." For a long time its disappearance was wholly unaccounted for and many were the jokes cracked over the head of its discoverer. At length an astronomer of great mathematical skill, who is justly styled the Newton of France, M. LaPlace, furnished an explanation of the singular phenomenon.—This philosopher's mathematical skill was of the very highest order, and far outstripped the demands of physical astronomy. His theory is therefore entitled to credit and is ingenious and reasonable. One of the principal modes which he suggested to account for the disappearance of this comet was upon an argument like this. Suppose, said he, that a body having a particular and known orbit, enter the outer limits of the solar system and encounter one of the larger planets, will it not, by the force of that planet's attractive power, be thrown from its old orbit and made to assume a new one? Undoubtedly it will. Now, to ascertain the new orbit into which it has thus been thrown, La Place observed that it is only necessary that we should estimate the disturbing force of the planet and apply it in a calculation based upon its old orbit. At the time he first suggested this method of calculation, he did not know that it would be applied to explain the disappearance of the missing comet; the formula was purely the result of a mathematical inquiry. It did, however, afford a satisfactory solution of the mystery.

The Comet, it was shown, must have first crossed Jupiter's orbit in 1767, and, as stated, it went on in its course for something more than eleven years, when, for the second time, it crossed the orbit of Jupiter. In its first passage over the orbit of that planet, the Comet approached very near to Jupiter himself, and, as he revolves around the Sun in about twelve years, it met him the second time under still more unfavorable circumstances than at first; it rushed through the midst of his satellites, and was flung by them into a new orbit! It soon disappeared after this, and has not been seen since. By an application of the mode of calculation suggested by La Place, it is evident that, before its first appearance, this Comet traversed in an orbit extending six hundred millions of miles from the Sun, and that its period was fifty years. The same formula shows that upon its encounter with Jupiter, it struck off in an orbit extending four hundred millions of miles, with a period of twenty years. We know its course, therefore, now, although we cannot see the Comet.

This Comet shows us the properties of Comets in general, and proves that those bodies have very little substance, and are exceedingly light. If that had possessed any dense or substantial body when it rushed among the satellites of Jupiter, it would have affected their motion, but we find that it had no disturbing influence upon them, and the inference is therefore direct that it possessed no sensible body. The Comet of Biela, as seen by Herschel, was so thin that stars of the fifteenth magnitude could be distinctly observed through its head by the telescope; showing it to be nothing more than a mass of luminous vapor. In opposition to this supposition it is asserted that a Comet once appeared, which was of such intense brilliancy as to be distinctly seen in the day time and in the light of the sun. This would seem impossible, if Comets were mere vapors, but yet the weight of the testimony of astronomers is in favor of the first supposition.

The lecturer here alluded briefly to the appearance of several remarkable Comets, observing that the one which was noted by Newton approached nearest to the earth, and excited much alarm. The period assigned by Newton to this Comet was five hundred and seventy-nine years, but as that period has not yet passed, we have no means of demonstrating the accuracy of the calculation. This Comet also passes very near the Sun. A curious and ingenious theory of the astronomer Whiston, who attempted to identify several Comets that have appeared at different times, was now explained. Whiston, said the lecturer, supposes that the deluge was caused, or at least principally effected, through the near approach of a Comet to the earth, and sustains this supposition by another in reference to the structure of the earth. He argues that the earth is composed of a dense liquid at the centre, which is surrounded by a shell of water, outside of which is another shell of earth, which forms the surface on which we move. By the approach of a Comet, according to his theory, the shell of earth cracked, and the waters beneath it were drawn up through the openings.

Mere rains from the clouds, says Whiston, were not sufficient to form the immense sheet of water which deluged the earth; and the flood can only be accounted for by supposing that the attraction of a comet, acting upon the waters under the earth, like the moon upon the waters above it, caused them to swell up into a tide-wave on the side nearest to it; to burst the shell by which they were covered, and to deluge the whole surface of the globe. He ingeniously supports this theory by referring to the Mosaic account of the flood. The 7th chap. of Genesis, in the 11th verse, states that "the windows of heaven were opened and *the fountains of the great deep broken up*," and again, in the 8th chapter, where the end of the deluge is spoken of, it is said that these fountains were *closed*. Now, argues Whiston, these expressions do not both allude to the same thing, but have distinct meanings. The "windows of heaven" undoubtedly mean the clouds, and the "fountains of the great deep," are the waters beneath the surface of the earth. But the theory of Whiston is answered by principles, of which he seems to have been ignorant. The fact that the comet of 1780 approached nearer the earth than any have been previously known to do, without producing a deluge, would be sufficient to prove its fallacy. There are, however, others equally conclusive.

It is well known that, in the production of a tide, time is absolutely necessary. There must not only be a sufficient attractive force, but that force must be exerted long enough to bring the waters up into the tide wave. Whiston did not stop to inquire how long it would have taken the comet to have effected this, but it is certain it would have required at least eleven hours, whereas the comet, from its speed, could not have remained near enough more than two hours and a half.

The question has been asked, "is it possible that the earth can be struck by a comet?" We must answer in the affirmative. When we consider that there are about seven millions of these comets flying about in the solar system, in all directions around us, it must be admitted to be possible that the earth may some day encounter one. But there is another question

in this connection, "is such a collision probable?" We will answer this by a calculation of La Place, who was the author of one of the finest works on probabilities ever written. The chances of a collision, according to his arguments, are very small. The orbit of the planet Herschel being four thousand millions of miles, shows the solar system to be of great extent In comparison with it, the oceans of our earth are nothing. Thousands of vessels are continually crossing the latter, and although a collision between them is always possible, it is seldom looked upon as probable. So with the comets and the earth—and La Place has demonstrated that the chances against a collision are as two hundred and eighty-one millions to one! We may, therefore, rest comfortable in the assurance that such a thing is not likely to occur.

Another question is asked, "has the Earth ever been struck by a comet?" There are many reasons to induce respectable authorities to admit that it has. One of the effects of such a collision would be a change of the Earth's axis, and a consequent change of latitude and climate. A great change of the Earth's axis would bring the polar regions to the tropics. In many parts of Europe there have been found deposits of vegetation and animals in the Earth, which have belonged conclusively to the tropics. Some have supposed that these were carried there by currents, but there are one or two remarkable circumstances which render this improbable. A Rhinocerus was found some years ago at Willowey, in Siberia, embedded in ice. From the condition in which it was found, it was evident that it had lain there thousands of years, but it was perfect in every respect and could not have been carried there by currents. Another tropical animal, an Elephant, was found embedded in ice, at Lina, the flesh of which was so perfect and fresh, although it had been buried quite as long, that the dogs of those who discovered it commenced devouring it at once. These things go to show that the tropics have been changed; and how else could they be changed but by the collision of a comet? Arrago supposed that these animals had wandered up to the place in which they perished from the tropics; but he seemed to do so from a reluctance to admit that the Earth had ever changed its axis. The latter may have occurred at some remote period, and the facts to which I have referred favor the belief that it has.

A third question has been propounded, asking whether the Moon was ever a comet, which the Earth has picked up in its revolution round the Sun, and converted into a satellite by the power of its attraction. This is not impossible, but it may be inquired, "what put such a notion into any one's head?" The question was evidently started by a tradition preserved among the Arcadians that, in the times of their remote ancestors, the Earth had no Moon. There is one objection, however, to the supposition, which is that the Moon has no atmosphere, whereas the comets have. The favorers of the theory base their principal arguments in its support upon the burned, or volcanic appearance of the Moon, which they say is evidence that she has been very near to the Sun.

Still another question has been asked in connection with this subject—"Can the Earth be carried away by a comet?" If it could, by its superior size and attraction, catch and fix the Moon, may it not, in its turn, be caught and carried away by a comet of greater magnitude than itself? I answer this by saying that such a thing is not impossible, but there is one objection that renders it improbable. Comets are extremely light, attenuated bodies, and apparently could have no other influence upon the Earth than to disturb its axis for a time. The rapid movements of the comets prove them to be extremely light and thin, and, as millions of them are constantly whirling about in the Solar System, without disturbing the other planets, we may rest tolerably well assured that they will not disturb us.

The Universe.—When I last had the honor of addressing you on the subject of the Stars, said the lecturer, I endeavored to impress you with an idea of the magnitude, splendor, and distance of these brilliant and beautiful bodies. I said that it would require a five years' journey of light, travelling at the rate of two hundred thousand miles a second, to pass from the nearest fixed star to our earth. Sirius, as I then stated, is supposed to be the nearest of these stars to us, and I informed you that, although apparently so small, Dr. Wolliston has proved that star to be fourteen times larger than our Sun. I will now resume the subject at the point in which I then quitted it, and proceed to notice other attributes and properties of stars.

Stars are divided into sixteen classes, according to their magnitude. Of the first magnitude, to which class the dog star, or Sirius belongs, there are between fifteen and twenty stars; of the second magnitude there are fifty or sixty; of the third magnitude there are about three hundred, and beyond that the classes become almost innumerable. It is a common error to suppose that millions of these stars may be seen with the naked eye. A very few only of the number, say twenty thousand, can be seen, but the telescope develops myriads to which these are as nothing. The Milky Way is composed of stars of the tenth and eleventh magnitudes, and you may form some idea of the power of the telescope, when I inform you that it shows untold magnitudes of stars of five and six times less magnitude than they.

Some of the stars present a very singular aspect as to brilliancy, changing from the seventh to the tenth magnitude. Others make still more remarkable changes in their appearance, and from seeming to be of the fourth magnitude, will gradually decline, and finally disappear altogether at stated intervals. It has been supposed that these stars, like our Sun, have spots upon their sides, but of still larger proportion to their magnitude, and that, like our sun, they revolve upon their axes and alternately present their bright and their dark or spotted sides towards us. But against this theory it is urged that their spots, as those of our Sun do, would vary so rapidly that they could never darken the orbs.

There is another class of stars which are even more interesting and singular than the former. They are called temporary stars, because they appear for a short time only; gradually grow larger and more brilliant, and then diminish and recede until they at length vanish entirely from our sight, never more to return. In one instance a temporary star is recorded to have appeared, which became as bright as stars of the first magnitude, shining with a lustre equal to that of Venus, and being even visible in the presence of the sun, but which afterwards receded gradually from the firmament, until at last it melted completely from the view. These strange and mysterious occurrences would seem to indicate that some great and important movements are going forward in the universe, of which we cannot have the slightest conception. Some have supposed that these stars return at regular periods, but that the intervals between their appearance and disappearance cover a lapse of time much greater than that allotted to the existence of the human race.

The lecturer here reminded the audience of the fact which he had explained in the last lecture, that in one direction of the heavens the stars appear larger, more brilliant and scattered than in another direction, and that this difference in the size and number of the stars is owing to the long, narrow, and thin shape of that firmament or universe of suns in which our sun and planetary system is situated. He then proceeded to show a magnificent diorama, or moving diagram of the heavens, as seen through a telescope from the equator. This diagram was painted on three thousand square feet of canvass, and, besides exhibiting all the principal planets and comets in their natural aspects, showed the double, binary, and colored stars, the stellar clusters, and nebulæ, within forty degrees on each side of the equator. The effect of this diorama, moving up slowly from the stage, to represent the motion of the heavens from east to west, was truly enchanting, and cannot be realized but by a view of the beautiful picture itself. The lecturer only paused to name the different planets and bodies as they rose in succession above the artificial horizon, observing that he should explain them more fully in a subsequent lecture.

The lecturer then pointed out the different planets as they are represented upon the instrument before him. Commencing with Mercury, which he said was represented as distant from the sun by the figure 4, supposing the earth's distance was represented by 10, he explained why we seldom or ever saw it. It is so near the sun, he said, that it rises at the same time, and is, as it were, drowned in the sun's light. So when the sun sets, Mercury, even if at that side of the sun which is last seen, is so close to him that the sky is still illuminated by his light, and when the sun is far enough below the horizon as to allow of a star being seen, Mercury is below the horizon also. Therefore, this planet is seldom and in fact never seen except by the aid of a telescope, and as the telescope was not invented in the time of Copernicus, that great natural philosopher, who laid the foundation of the true system of astronomical science, never saw the planet Mercury.

The lecturer illustrated his views of this branch of the subject by pointing out the different positions of Mercury as the Planetarium was in motion.

He next referred to Venus, and showed why it could be seen with the naked eye. It was further from the sun than Mercury, though near enough to be always following him. Hence, if on one side of the sun it rose before his rays had illuminated the sky, was distinctly visible until the sun rose, when the flood of light would drown its rays, and would go below the horizon before the sun in the evening. In this case, Venus was called the morning star. When, however, on the other side of the sun, that luminary would be up first and thus prevent Venus from being seen until after he went down in the evening, when the planet would, as it were, lag behind, remain above the horizon some time after stars could be visible in the heavens, which gave her the denomination of the evening star. The ancients gave the name of Lucifer, which means harbinger of light to Venus, when she was a morning star, and Thesperus, when she was an evening star.

The lecturer then explained the different phases of Venus and Mercury, which were caused by the different positions in which they presented their sides to the sun's rays, and were seen from the earth. Those phases were precisely as those of the moon, being successively crescent, gibbous and full, the bright hemisphere, taking Venus as the example, being that presented to the sun's rays, and the dark hemisphere that turned from the sun.

Now, said the Doctor, we see those phases only because Venus is between us and the sun; if she were outside of us, like Mars, she would have no phases. And here I should like to relate a circumstance connected with these changes of Venus, which shows the difficulties under which the astronomers of the 14th and 15th centuries labored. Copernicus, you have seen, penetrated through the errors of the old systems, discovered the mysteries of the heavenly bodies and promulgated the true system of their motions. Galileo, one of the most acute and profound natural philosophers of the age, eagerly embraced the system, which at that time was far from being generally received. Somebody at that time had the sagacity to say, when discoursing upon the prevailing topic, the absurdity of the Copernican system, in the presence of Galileo, "Why, if this system of Copernicus be true, then Venus will have all the phases of the moon." Now, it will be recollected, that at this time no telescope had been in use, those phases are discoverable only by the telescope, and therefore the difficult and overwhelming nature of the objection started can scarcely be conceived. But was Galileo cast down by the difficulty? No. His reply was characteristic of the all-sustaining courage of the bold inquirer into the mysteries of nature. Instead of yielding to an argument which would have discouraged an ordinary mind, he replied, "Wait until we see what time will bring forth: till we have tested the powers of human invention; till we see what results the progress of inventive science produces. You say that if the system of Copernicus be true, Venus will have all the phases of the moon,—let us wait and see—probably it has." Galileo lived to see the invention of the telescope, and had the inexpressible pleasure of witnessing those phases of Venus which he had predicted, and which established the truth of the Copernican system beyond cavil.

The lecturer then passed to the respective diameters of this class of planets. Mercury was 4000 miles in diameter, the Earth and Venus about 8000, and Mars about the same, or rather larger than Mercury.

He then commenced an examination of the physical condition of Mars. When the Earth is directly between the Sun and Mars, and on a line with both the planets is what is called in opposition, is about 52,000,000 miles from the earth, and, being nearer than at any other time is in a most favorable position for observation. In looking at him through a telescope we see certain permanent marks of a geographical character upon his surface. We see at the same time white spots floating across his surface, and occasionally obscuring the permanent marks. These white spots moving across his body, we know to be clouds, the superior portion of which we see drenched in the light of the sun and reflecting the same. Were they otherwise than clouds we could always see the land and water. Astronomers have viewed Mars through his variable spots, paying no attention whatever to them, knowing them to be clouds, but they have carefully from time to time delineated his permanent marks, and by this means have obtained a correct map of his surface, showing the dividing lines between land and water, continent and ocean, which will be exhibited in the course of the evening. They have also ascertained that he has a revolution upon his axis. This was done by seeing the permanent geographical marks pass one edge and disappear and after an interval re-appear at the other. By this method

they have found the time the revolution was completed, which is a trifle less than 24 hours, precisely the same time occupied by the Earth in turning upon her axis, proving that the inhabitants of Mars have the same alternation of light and darkness as we. In addition there is another, that Mars has the same inclination upon its axis as the Earth, and is therefore subject to the same change of the seasons. The inclination of its axis and that of the Earth is about 23½ degrees, and the amount of heat furnished by both is nearly the same, which is retained and dispensed by the atmosphere of both.

That Mars has an atmosphere, is proved by the existence of clouds, and also by the fact that he has twilight. If he had no atmosphere, the sun would strike upon the body of the planet, and the dividing line between light and darkness would be sudden, harsh and strongly marked, as it is in the moon, but the transparent medium by which Mars is surrounded diffuses and refracts the light of the sun, gradually blending and softening it until it is lost in the darkness. The planet is, therefore, attended by permanent geographical features, it has the same changes of the seasons, is accompanied by the same kind of atmosphere, has the same meteoric phenomena of hail, rain and snow, for we have seen the snow at the poles, and have also seen it appear in the absence, and disappear in the presence of the sun, and from these circumstances we infer that Mars is inhabited by organized beings, possessing the same qualities in all respects as ourselves.

Has Venus the same attributes? We know that she is surrounded by an atmosphere, but it is so extremely dense that we do not see the body of the planet. In looking at her, all we see is the superior portion of her clouds upon which the sun shines and is reflected with great brilliancy. Does she turn upon her axis? We look at Mars, and by his permanent geographical marks, ascertain that he has a diurnal revolution. In fact, we see the body of Mars turning over before our eyes. Though we have not the same for observing Venus, the clouds shutting out all her permanent geographical features from our view, yet a lucky accident let us into a secret which would but for it have remained undivulged. An eminent German astronomer was engaged in examining one of the horns of Venus, in her crescent phase, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of twilight, when he was surprised by the horn suddenly assuming a blunted form, as if cut off with a pair of scissors. He watched this phenomenon attentively, and after the lapse of a few hours, it resumed its former position. He watched the next evening, and at precisely the same hour, the same circumstance occurred, being an interval of about 24 hours.

After examining this phenomenon for several weeks, the astronomer arrived at this conclusion; that just at the point of the crescent there happened to be a mountain, which caught the rays of the sun as the planet turned on its axis, and threw a shadow across the horn, which gave it that blunted appearance; and that when the mountain passed fully into the rays of the sun so as to be illuminated on both sides, the horn was also re-illuminated. This operation taking place every twenty-four hours proved that to be the precise time in which the planet completed one revolution, presenting the analogy as the Earth having twelve hours night and twelve hours day. Although we know that Venus has a revolution on her axis, yet in consequence of her atmosphere preventing us from seeing her body, we find it difficult, in fact impossible, to tell the direction of that axis. The artisan of this instrument, however, has taken the liberty to give her an axis almost parallel to the ecliptic, though not quite so, and in this he has anticipated a discovery which may in fact never be made. I do not say that it will not be made, for we do not know what time and scientific research may bring forth.

Now, it would not occur to you that the same accident which led to the discovery of the diurnal motion of Venus would again interpose and lead to the same results in another and not less difficult planet. Mercury is covered with a dense atmosphere, like Venus, which completely hides his geographical features from our view, and it would appear a remarkable coincidence if he were to have a convenient mountain just in the same position, so as to blunt his horn and tell us whether he revolved upon his axis. Yet such was discovered to be actually the case. Astronomers were attracted to the point of his crescent by the recent discovery in that of Venus; they found that Mercury had a mountain there whose shadow cut off the point as he revolved on his axis, and by the same means they ascertained that his revolution occupied about twenty-four hours. The axis of this planet, for the same reason I gave before in relation to that of Venus, is not known; but the artisan of this Planetarium has given it a similar obliquity.

The Doctor said he would reserve the discussing the interesting question as to the planets being inhabited, for a future period; but from the mass of circumstantial evidence which has been presented this evening, one cannot but conclude that they are.

THE TIDES.

The Doctor opened this branch of his subject by regreting that he had not been better understood on a former evening. He then started by saying that the tides of the ocean are produced by the moon. But how are they so produced? What is the process by which the moon influences the waters so as to cause the tides? A popular idea of this kind has prevailed upon this subject. It is supposed that the moon, by her mere attractive power, exerted only on the waters, heaps them up on the side near to her, so as to produce the tidal wave, which, to the islands and continents over the shores of which it passes, would cause high tide. This idea is erroneous, and the proper mode of conveying correct information, is first to clear away the error. If this notion of the moon and tides were true, there would be but one tide a day, whereas there are two. Now the error consists in the idea that the moon attracts the waters alone. It really attracts the solid earth as energetically as it attracts the water. The idea of heaping up the water pre-supposes that the water is more attracted than the rock, the sand and gravel of which the solid earth is composed, and which is under the water. Now it is a fact that the moon does so act upon the water, but only because the water covers the earth, and is nearer to her. If the solid earth covered the waters, the solid earth, for the same reason, would be more energetically attracted—for Newton has shown us that the attraction diminishes as you increase the distance, or the further you are from the attracting body.

Now apply this. The water on one side of the globe is near the moon, and is attracted and heaped up to a tidal wave; the solid earth, being further from the moon, is attracted, but in a less degree, the attraction diminishing till it comes to the water on the other side of the earth. The water is less attracted than the earth itself, because it is the furthest off from the attracting body; it has a tendency to retain its position; the earth is drawn from it, and it is heaped up in the same manner as the waters on the side near to the moon. Here are two tidal waves, each on opposite sides of the globe. Now the earth, turning upon her axis, brings the tidal wave produced by the direct attraction of the moon, over the continents and islands of its whole circumference once in twenty-four hours, and the opposite tidal wave produced by the diminished attraction of the same body, also once in twenty-four hours, one following the other at an interval of twelve hours. Each wave then produces a high tide twice a day. The direct tidal wave rises in six hours and falls in six hours; then it takes six hours more for the indirect wave to rise and six hours to fall, and although this is not the proportion of time which the tides take to rise and fall, yet it averages high and low tides every twelve hours.

The lecturer explained the figure he made use of on a previous evening. He had said that if the mere attraction of the moon would produce a tide, the attraction of the sun would produce a deluge. In regard to this expression, he said he went upon the hypothesis that the waters alone, and not the solid earth, were attracted, which, if the case, would allow the former to yield more readily to the attracting power of the sun than of the moon. The sun does create a tidal wave on opposite sides of the earth the same as the moon, but not to so great an extent, because he is a larger body, is placed at a much greater distance and attracts all parts of the earth more equally.

GEOLOGY OF THIS COUNTRY.—In a lecture on the Geology of the United States, recently delivered in England by the celebrated Mr. Lyell, he stated that the Ohio coal field extends for a length of seven hundred miles, and that of Illinois is larger than the whole of England. The coal is formed in workable beds of codsiderable thickness: and in one instance there is a bed of coal forty feet thick—which comes up to the surface and is quarried like stone. Another branch of Mr. Lyell's lecture was the consideration of the recession of the Falls of Niagara. He exhibited a large pictorial scene representing the bed of the Niagara river. The ravine formed by the gradual wearing away of the rocks by the waters of the falls extends for seven miles, and there is no doubt that at one period the Niagara river fell over the cliffs at Queenstown three hundred feet high. The present height of the Falls is one hundred and seventy feet, and the rate of recession is about one foot in a year; It is a curious fact, not generally known, that this continent appears to have been formed at a later geologic epoch than Europe. The Andes, which form the back-bone, as it were, of the western world are younger than the Alps.

Some go to church just for a walk;
Some go there to laugh and talk;
Some go there for speculation;
Some go there for observation;
Some go as it their charms displays;
Some go upon those charms to gaze;
Some go there to meet a friend;
Some go there the time to spend;
Some go to learn the parson's name;
Some go there to wound his fame;
Some go there to doze and nod;
But very few to worship God.

THE OLDEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—The first religious newspaper in the world, was originated by the eccentric *Elias Smith* while he resided in Portsmouth, in this State. It bore the name of the "Herald of Gospel Liberty," and was commenced previous to the year 1810. The size of the sheet was about equal to the old quarto Bibles. Mr. Smith was first a Calvanistic Baptist, then a Universalist, and finally a skeptic or infidel.—He has long since exchanged the office of the ministry for that of the apothecary and physician.

THE COLDEST WINTERS.—The N. Y. Post says that the coldest winters within the last century were in 1742 and 1770; in both these, Long Island Sound was frozen over, and in the latter winter, cannon were taken on the ice from New York city down to Staten Island.

GREAT FIRES THIS YEAR.—We do not remember, says the New York Herald, ever to have heard of so many great fires in any one short period of time, as have happened on this continent in the first six months of 1845. We annex a list of the losses experienced in the order in which they occerred.

Barbadoes,	$3,000,000
Pittsburgh,	3,500,000
London, Conn.,	500,000
Fayetteville,	500,000
Quebec,	7,500,000
Mantanzas,	1,000,000
New York,	6,000,000
Total,	$22,000,000

This aggregate surpasses the loss by the great fire in New York in 1835. Then about $20,000,000 of property was destroyed.

THE RAIL ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 11th inst. publishes a letter from Mr. Asa G. Whitney, the projector of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, woh with his party is now exploring the route for this great enterpise. The letter is dated Prairie Du Chien, which place he has reached without finding any serious impediment to the construction of the road, and he expresses himself as "*now* perfectly satisfied" of the feasibility of his place, and that "no one who has passed through the country can for a moment doubt the ability of the lands to build the road, or that the road will settle the lands and increase their value."

[Reported for the Public Ledger.]

RUSSELL'S PLANETARIUM.

This instrument having been brought under the notice of our citizens by Dr. Lardner, it may not be uninteresting to give some description of it.

Russell's Planetarium is, as the term implies, a working model of the solar system. It comprehends all the bodies known up to the present time to belong to that system, except the comets. It includes the new planets, and all the satellites. The dimensions of this stupendous piece of mechanism may be conceived, when it is stated that the extreme planet, Herschel, moves round the sun in a circumference which measures from seventy to eighty feet. The sun, standing in the centre, is a ground glass globe, containing a light within it, reflecting, as in nature, its beams in every direction around, and illuminating the circumvolving planets. On the sun the spots are represented, and it revolves on its axis, carrying its spots with it. Contiguous to the sun the planet Mercury appears, moving in his orbitucal course, and showing at the same time his diurnal motion of rotation, and the obliquity of his axis. Venus, represented by a silver ball, next succeeds, moving in her proper time round the sun, and spinning on her proper axis. Beyond Venus the earth revolves, accompanied by the moon. To the earth and moon all the motions are simultaneously imparted by a simple and beautiful combination of mechanical expedients. Like the other planets, it has its orbitucal and diurnal motions. Its axis is properly inclined, showing the succession of seasons, and the inequality of days and nights. But this is not all. By an arrangement of a simple and beautiful kind, it receives its eliptical motions, showing its aphelion and perihelion. The motions of the moon are given with no less scrupulous precision. Its monthly course, its motion on its axis, the obliquity of its orbit, the position, and even the motion of its nodes, are all faithfully executed.

The earth and minor planets are surrounded by a magnificent armillary sphere, the circles of which are formed of polished brass and steel, and which measure fifteen feet in circumference. This sphere consists of the great meridian, the colures, the celestial equator and its parallels. Immediately outside the sphere the planet Mars revolves in his proper time, showing at the same time his diurnal motion and the geographical character of his surface, the obliquity of his orbit being also observed. Beyond Mars and at nearly equal distances, revolve the four newly discovered planets Pallas, Ceres, Vesta and Juno. The great obliquity of the orbits of some of these is exhibited, and the artist has gone before discovery, anticipating future observations, by giving them severally diurnal motions.

We now encounter a wide unoccupied space, beyond which the magnificent system of Jupiter, attended by his four moons, revolves, with their several complicated motions. The planet, a noble object, appears surrounded by his belts, and rapidly spinning on his axis. His several moons move around him with the proper obliquities, dispensing floods of subsidiary light, and compensating for the distant and diminished sun. Further still, wheeling round in a circumference which measures above fifty feet, the majestic system of Saturn, his rings and satellites, appears. The planet shows its rapid diurnal motion on its obliquely-directed axis, showing the same inequality of days and nights and the same succession of seasons as prevail upon the earth. Even the rings show the revolving motion discovered in them by Sir William Herschel. The gorgeous cortege of seven moons circulate beyond these rings, each having its proper motion and obliquity, and showing how they minister uninterrupted moonlight to the planet. Lastly, and at the extreme verge of the system, moves, in solemn slowness, the family of globes of which the planet Herschel is the physical centre, presenting the anomalous spectacle of six moons moving perpendicularly to the common planet of the system, and in the immensity of their distance seeming to abandon, in that respect, the harmony and order which presides throughout it!

The apparatus receives its various and complicated motions from a system of mechanism which is placed partly on the slender stems which sustain the planets and satellites, but chiefly on a richly decorated table, more than fifty feet in circumference, on which the whole apparatus is supported, and which stands itself on a massive pedestal of splendidly carved and fluted metal. The extreme height of the apparatus above the floor on which the pedestal rests is about twelve feet, but that of the principal planets does not exceed nine feet.

The table is chiefly composed of polished metal, enamelled pieces, inlaid emblematical figures, the signs of the zodiac, the points of the compass, and beautifully engraved representations of the moon, planets, comets, and other celestial objects. A handsomely painted carpet covers the floor on which the instrument stands, on which are delineated the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Some faint idea may be formed of this fine piece of mechanism when it is known that its weight is about three tons, and its estimated value above ten thousand dollars.

It would be unjust to close this brief notice without offering a tribute to the humble and unobtrusive genius to whom the world is indebted for the most splendid gift which art has presented to public instruction.

Mr. James Russell, the sole inventor and constructor of this apparatus, is a native of New England, who has been for many years a resident of Columbus, Ohio. Supported and aided in pecuniary means by a number of liberal gentlemen of that city, he has, after years of mental and bodily toil, succeeded in producing this unparalleled piece of illustrative mechanism, which no city of the old world can offer any similar object to equal. Nay, we are not overstepping the bounds of strict truth in saying that nothing of the kind which Europe has produced would even for a moment bear to be placed beside it.

The Planetarium is, however, far from being the only means of illustration with which the Doctor has been provided since his last visit to Boston; nor is it, in the estimation of some, by any means the most useful or beautiful of his really splendid collection of illustrations.

The following is a drawing of the instrument:

A to the left hand is the planet Saturn, with his rings and moons.

B C F G are the Asteroids.

D is the planet Mars.

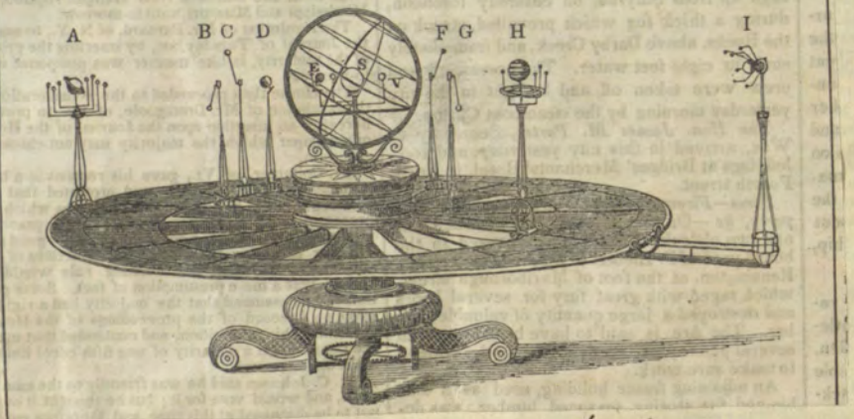
The large circle with bands is the armillary sphere, inside of which is the Sun, earth, Venus and Mercury.

E is the earth and the moon. The small white body to the right is Mercury.

S the Sun—V Venus.

The body H, outside of the sphere, is Jupiter and his moons, and I, on the extreme right, is Herschell, with his moons, revolving at right angles with the plane of the ecliptic.

Motion is communicated to the whole machine by the small cog wheel under the pillar or pedestal.



New Planet.

Dec. 8, 1845, at 8 o'clock in the evening, Prof. Hencke of Driessen in Saxony, discovered the New Planet Astraea

Epoch of mean lon.				Mean dist. fr. ☉	miles. 250,000,000
Jan. 0 d. 0 h., 1846,	89°	32′	12″,1		
Perihelion,	214	53	7	Eccentricity,	207,993
☊	119	44	37,5		
Inclination,	7	42	6,4	Revolution,	1565 days.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S

Slavery preferable to Freedom!

The following are the pictures drawn of *Slavery* in preference to *Freedom*, by the correspondent A. B. L. of the N. H. Patriot. Read it, Freemen.---Give the lie to the slave advocate who dares to make such a comparison, and the party leaders who presume to uphold and carry into practice its sentiments, by recording your votes against the annexation of Texas, and the consequent extension of the area of slavery, on the 23d of September next.

The Slaves of the South.

We would that this misguided class of men [abolitionists] would go, as we have gone, into the hut of the slave, and there witness the happy contentment that reigns supreme. No vain regrets cloud the present; no fore shadowed trouble darkens the future. Accustomed themselves to the oversight of their masters and knowing the sufficiency of that oversight, they leave the care of their offspring, without a doubt of the future, to the same supervision. The prospect of disease and sickness gives them no fear (any farther than the bodily suffering necessarily consequent) for they know that it is for the interest of their owners to give them the best medical attendance. Ignorant that their condition *can* be improved, they refrain from essaying the attainment of mere utopian dreams and rest content to enjoy the sun-shine of to-day. Blessed in the possession of every *necessary*, actual want and deprivations are unknown to them. We have observed them at home and abroad; in the field and on holidays, and we hazard nothing in saying that a more happy and contented class than the slaves of the south does not exist.

Free laborers of the north.

There is hardly a town in New England of 3000 inhabitants which does not possess its hundreds of miserable and unhappy beings, fit subjects for kindness and encouragement. We ask these philanthropic souls to go with us into their cabins and notice the dejection and silent despair that marks every feature of their countenances. We ask them to observe the moist eye and the trembling lip with which they look upon their offspring and call to mind their probable fate. The memory of the past can present nothing cheering to the dark view of the present, and the gloomy vista of the future is characterized by utter hopelessness. Pale and emaciated want stands staring them in the face, and the heaving bosom of the wife as she gives to her children the last remaining morsel, mark the depth of the struggling emotions within. Possessing strong common sense, they know that their condition is capable of improvement, but this knowledge only adds to their discontent, because they are conscious that they, without the assistance of others are unable to effect it.

Alexander Pope Esq^r

from an original drawing.

BRAHAM, THE SINGER. The Gateshead (Eng.) Observer had recently a paragraph suggested by an old English newspaper, the London Morning Post of July 12th, 1787, and the perusal in it of that day's "bill of fare" of the "Royal Theatre," Well street, London, where, amongst other attractions, "The soldier tired of war's alarms," is announced to be sung by Master Braham, who is now signalized as a veteran singer. At the time when Master Braham sang this song, says the Observer, "Lord North was England's prime minister; Pitt and Franklin, Burke and Washington, were prominent performers on the public stage; Louis XVI. still wore his head, and Tom Paine was sharpening the axe for its removal; Seringapatam was unstormed by Cornwallis; Burns was in his prime, and Cowper still delighting the world with his verse; Byron was a child in arms, Napoleon a name unknown, and Mrs. Siddons dawning into fame.

Braham has outlived them all; and, after a lapse of nearly fifty-eight years, is still before the public, "living to please, and pleasing to live!" The voice which charmed the ear (if he were musical) of George the Third, when he had still three and thirty years to reign, may also have been heard by his great-grandson, Albert, Prince of Wales! A strange reminiscence, remarks the Boston Transcript, yet a true one, and calculated to make us think of the improvement of a long life, and of the great beauty of the commandment with promise.

Oxford.

The massive and time-worn structures of Oxford would suggest the idea rather of baronial castles, than of calm retreats of literature, were it not for the magnificent gardens and groves that mark the place as a fit haunt for the muses. One is here constantly reminded that it is treading on classic ground. There is something strange, especially to an American, in walking the streets of a populous city, so totally withdrawn from the sway of mammon. Here literature sits in high places, and receives that homage which is elsewhere divided between rank and wealth. The antiquated scholastic costume, which is never out of sight, diamond shaped caps and black gowns being worn by all connected with the university, from the vice-chancellor down to the student in his earliest noviciate, materially enhances the impression on the visitor, that he is breathing a very different atmosphere from that of ordinary life.

The university comprises twenty colleges and five halls. So extensive are the grounds, and so numerous the quadrangles, one opening into another, around which the massive edifices are built, that I was completely lost in the labyrinth, and found myself, at the end of our walk, just as ignorant as at the beginning, of the relative positions of the different colleges.

London itself did not surprise so much as this ancient city. Multiply the population and commerce of New York by six, and give a proportionate expansion to its buildings and institutions, and you can form some idea of the great metropolis, but all the colleges in our country brought together, would bear no appreciable resemblance to the University of Oxford.—The vast piles of buildings, gray with age—the churches and chapels with their lofty windows of stained glass, admitting a "dim religious light"—the towers and steeples, rising above the surrounding groves—the literary riches of the ample libraries—the old gothic archways—the long colonnades—the statues and paintings of the illustrious men whose genius still seems to hover around the scenes which they once frequented—make up an assemblage of objects, alike imposing to the eye and the imagination. No wonder that the organ of veneration is largely developed at Oxford, where the very air is redolent of antiquity; and science, far from noise and strife of the busy world, sits secure in her ancient fastness.

Charleston Courier.

London

Theobold Mathew

The Temperance Reform in Ireland.

We give below, an extract from a letter, dated Dublin, January 2, and received by the editors of the Knickerbocker. It places in a vivid light the blessings which Temperance has already secured to Ireland. Father Mathew has indeed proved the benefactor of his country:

It is some four or five years since I was in this quarter of the world, and the change that is now perceptible on the face of men and things is astonishing. You of course have heard of Father Mathew, and his pledges, and perhaps thought of it as I did, that it was all humbug; that the Father must be a fanatic, and that it was such a thing as would soon blow over. But it is not so. It is known that upwards of three millions of souls in Ireland have taken the pledge; the consequence of which is, that instead of the hundreds and thousands of beggars that were wont to infest our streets, some of them with scarcely any clothing upon them, you now scarcely see *one*. It used to be difficult to discover what was, or had been, the original color or texture of a poor Irishman's coat—in fact, it was a thing to baffle all research. It is now far different. The lower orders are comparatively well clad, and clean. The distilleries are all turned into flour mills, and the public houses have vanished. On last St. Patrick's day, although the streets were covered with a dense crowd of people, there was not a 'tipsy' man to be seen. In former times, an Irishman would have considered himself disgracing his saint, his country, and himself, if he did not get beastly drunk on that day. All this reformation has arisen out of the exertions of Father Mathew, who, I hear, is an excellent fellow, and any thing but a bigot. He is now erecting a chapel in Cork, out of the proceeds of the sale of shilling teetotal pledge-medals, that will cost nearly eighty thousand pounds, and which, when finished, will rival in magnificence of design, and beauty of architecture, any other building in Europe. The taking of the pledge is not confined to the lower orders. Many who move in the first circle of society having taken it; and what astonishes me the most of all, is, that many of the car men have taken it, who used to be screamers in the drinking way."

Napoleon's Sacrifice of Human Life.

Never was there a conqueror who fired more cannon, fought more battles, or overthrew more thrones, than Napoleon. But we cannot appreciate the degree and quantity of his glory, without weighing the means he possessed, and the results which he accomplished. Enough for our present purposes will be gained, if we set before us the mere resources of flesh and blood which he called into play, from the rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1804 down to his eventful exit. At that time he had, as he declared to Lord Wentworth, an army on foot of 480,000. Here follows a detail of the different levies made from 1804 till 1814. [Total of men, 2,965,865.] This detail, which is derived from Napoleon's official journal, the Moniteur, under several dates, is deficient in the excess which was raised beyond the levies; but even if we deduct the casualities, as well as the 300,000 men disbanded in 1815, we shall be under the mark in affirming that he slaughtered 2,500,000 human beings, and those all Frenchmen. But we have to add thousands and tens of thousands of Germans, Swiss, Poles, Italians, Neapolitans, and Illyrians, whom he forced under his eagles; and at a moderate computation, those cannot have fallen short of 500,000. It is obviously just to assume that the number who fell on the side of his adversaries was equal to that against which they were brought. Here then are our data for asserting that the latter years of his glory were purchased at no less expense than 6,000,000 of human lives. This horrible inroad on the fairest portion of the population of Europe, resulted in the abandonment of every conquered territory, the bringing of foreign enemies twice within 24 months under the walls of Paris, and the erasure of his name from the records of dominion. *Paris paper.*

Steam Navigation.—In the application of the steam engine to sea transport, in contradistinction to water transport generally, there is a distinction, which is necessary to be observed, in order to a correct understanding of the difference existing between those employed in the two kinds of navigation. It must be observed, that the water used for generating steam, in those which ply upon the ocean, must be sea water which holds in solution a great quantity of common salt. There are other saline and earthy ingredients which enter into its composition, but its principal and distinguishing character is that which it receives from the large proportion of common salt it holds in solution. This puts the boiler in a situation to which the boilers of fresh water vessels furnish no parallel. The salt water as it enters the boiler undergoes two processes; evaporation and decomposition. The water evaporating into steam, and the salt which it contained becoming gradually decomposed as it is operated upon by the heat. As the water is let into the boiler, it is converted into vapor, and the salt is left behind, so that the salt accumulates just in proportion to the steam generated, and the water used. That is to say, as the sea water is turned into steam, it leaves all its salt behind; and as the salt is continually making, with each boiler full of water that is used, it is easy to perceive, that if there were no way of getting rid of it, the water would in time become completely saturated. The result of this would be, that the water would be incapable of dissolving any more salt, which would form a sediment and accumulate, so as in the end to fill the boiler. Before this could take place, however, it would produce a highly injurious effect. It is necessary to understand that iron has an affinity for salt, and in the decomposition which would take place, the salt would attach itself to the sides of the boiler and form a kind of earthy saline shell, or lining, which would interpose between the boiler and the water.

Iron is also a good conductor of heat, but water absorbs heat faster than the iron can conduct it; and, therefore, the water being in contact with the boiler, continually washes away, so to speak, the heat is communicated from the fuel, and is converted into steam, which rises in bubbles to the top, and it is carried off to the cylinder. Thus the water keeps the boiler down to the temperature of boiling water. Now as this coating or shell of alkali and salt which accumulates by the process of generating steam is a non conductor, and cuts off the contact and forms a barrier between the water and boiler, the latter retains its heat, becomes red-hot and soft, and finally bursts, permitting the steam to rush out with a most destructive effect.

The inconvenience resulting from saturation is remedied by a process called blowing out. This was formerly effected by a pipe in the bottom of the boiler, and as salt water, bulk for bulk, is heavier than fresh, the water most saturated would sink to the bottom, and flow off into the sea through the pipe. At the same time the boiler would be supplied with other water by means of a force pump.

This process, however, was subject to two very serious objections. 1st. It must be left to the discretion of an engineer, and experience proves that the discretion of man is not at all times to be relied upon. 2d. The water let out of the boiler is at a high temperature, and that which is introduced is cold, and by diminishing the amount of steam generated, diminishes the power and regularity of the engine. Mr. Fields, of England, has succeeded in overcoming these objections by a very ingenious device, which has been satisfactorily tested in the steamship Great Western. He calculated the quantity of water hat would pass into steam in a given number of revolutions of the engine, and knowing the proportion of salt it contained, he could estimate the amount of saline matter that would be deposited by the evaporation of a given quantity.

Instead then of dismissing the hot water immediately into the sea, and supplying its place by a sudden jet of cold water, he constructed two pumps of unequal sizes to be worked by the engine, by which the salt water was gradually and regularly pumped out, and the fresh water just as gradually and regularly pumped in. These operations were simultaneous, so as to prevent too much from going out and coming in at any one time.

Although this process prevented incrustation, yet it did not remedy another defect; the constant tendency of the boiler to be cooled by the constant introduction of cold sea water into it. He therefore added to his improvement another, which I can better explain by a reference to this digram. [Here two horizontal pumps were exhibited, and the lecturer pointed out the fact that the pipe from one passed directly through the centre of the pipe leading from the other.] He then continued. The application of a known principle to the arts, so as to produce the most useful results, is here beautifully exhibited. We will suppose that one of these pumps is used for abstracting the salt water from the boiler, and the other for supplying fresh water in its place. Now, as the pipes run through each other, it is evident that the hot water passing out, will communicate its heat to the cold water passing in, and that the latter will enter the boiler at a temperature not much below the boiling point. And thus the heat that was formerly dismissed to the sea, is now taken up and carried back, to be again used in the production of motive power.

The doctor here remarked, that this was not a new principle, but was applied by Count Roumfort, a long time since, to the heating and ventilating of rooms by two currents of air; and that, therefore, the originality of Mr. Field's improvement consisted merely in the application of the principle to the particular purpose which had just been described.

The principle of the steam engine, as applied to this branch of navigation, continued the lecturer, is very little understood. The question has been asked—if steam has been successfully applied to the navigation of rivers, and to traversing the narrow seas which separate England from the continent, why cannot it be applied with the same success, and produce the same results, with respect to speed, &c., in crossing the Atlantic Ocean? The reason that it cannot, is that the power of the engine must bear a less proportion to the tonnage of the vessel. In all steam vessels there must be a certain space for the engine, a certain space for the fuel, and the rest is appropriated to the passengers and freight. Now, in long voyages, it is evident that a greater amount of fuel will be necessary than in short ones, and the space it will occupy must encroach more upon the space occupied by the engine.

Thus, if I build a vessel for short voyages, I can make her engines large and powerful; for there will be comparatively little fuel wanted at a time, as it can be supplied at almost every stopping place. But if I were to build one for long voyages, I must pursue a course directly the reverse; I must construct her so as to hold a great deal of fuel, and I would be compelled to put in a power that would work out that fuel slowly. The proportion of power in the Great Western is estimated at about one to three, and this was considered by engineers as entirely too much; but if we examine carefully, we will find that the proportion is in reality only one to four. In 1835 the lecturer was appointed to investigate the average speed of steam vessels engaged in ocean navigation, and after a careful examination of the log books of a large number of steamers, he found that the average was about 7½ miles per hour. He had often heard tell of vessels going at the rate of ten to twelve knots an hour, but when he came to look at their log books, to note their hours of departure and arrival, he was astonished to find how the rate of speed melted down. In every instance it turned out that they had noted their maximum speed, and that too, when wind and tide had been favorable.

In order to arrive at a correct result in the estimate of the average speed of ocean steamers, the lecturer took the average time of the Great Western, that is 15 days for 3000 miles, and showed that she did not exceed 8 miles, and a fraction over, per hour. And this is acknowledged to be one of the best boats that was ever constructed.

In the debates that took place upon this subject, in Liverpool some time since, pursued the Doctor, I made pretty much the same statements that I now make, when a gentleman, whom I did not know at the time, arose and asserted that the boats in America made from 15 to 18 miles per hour with ease. This declaration was received at the time with a great deal of incredulity by the audience, in which I participated, for we did not at the time, nor did the gentleman himself, consider the difference between river boats and ocean steamers. We did not think that the former made larger and more powerful engines, in consequence of not being obliged to employ so much room in the stowage of fuel. I mention this circumstance for the purpose of correcting a report that has been circulated, that I treated this gentleman on that occasion with rudeness. I certainly did not intend so to do, and indeed any disrespect to him was the farthest from my intentions. He is a man eminent for his scientific attainments, and resides in your neighborhood, and I would be the last to treat him with rudeness.

In my last I explained the principles of the Erricson propeller as about to be applied to the vessel now being constructed under the direction of Captain Stockton. The United States Government have two vessels completed, one of which, the Mississippi, I shall dismiss with the remark, that her engine differs but little from the regular British construction. There are some slight improvements in her boilers and in a few of her valves; but in every other respect her engines are similar to those used in the British navy. The Missouri's engine, however, is constructed on a different principle. Its principal feature is represented by the section drawn by Mr. Copeland which is now exhibited. [Here the lecturer pointed to a diagram.] The cylinder, it will be observed, is inclined at an angle of about 45 degrees. The advantage to be derived from this position of the cylinder is that it can be longer than those commonly used, and in it the expansive power of the steam can be applied. This expansive power I explained on a former occasion, to be the cutting off the steam before the cylinder is full, upon which the steam will expand with a power equal to that which is capable of being exerted by a full cylinder, and will drive the piston with equal velocity. By this means, a great quantity of steam is saved.

In addition to this the advantage of a long stroke of the piston is obtained, which acts with greater effect upon the crank. Another difference between this and the common engine, is that in the latter the motion is communicated through a beam, while in the former the piston rod lies immediately hold of the connecting rod. The position of this engine also does away with the necessity of dividing the cross timbers of the vessel. It is a condensing engine and differs from the one now under the direction of Captain Stockton in that the latter can work upon either high or low pressure principle, the former only upon the low pressure.

I neglected to notice in my last that it was proposed to dispense with the funnel from Stockton's ship, by substituting a blower which will throw the smoke and combustible matter from her side into the sea. The use of a chimney, is to create a draft, and it is found that this purpose can be answered just as well by a blower. Thus you will perceive that this vessel will have no mark by which you can distinguish her from a sailing ship, and indeed she can be made into a vessel of this description by merely unshipping her propeller.

The lecturer concluded this part by saying that as the models then before the audience were in a manner speaking models, he would set them in motion while preparing for the next part of the evening's exercises.

From the Boston Atlas.

Pen and Ink Sketch of the House of Lords.

BY A SPECTATOR.

Let us take the liberty of planting our readers beside us in this spot, under the walls of Westminster, and take note for a few moments of the distinguished passers-by.

See that man, carelessly dressed, his hat over his eyes, well-proportioned, rather good-looking, but whose face indicates anxiety, care, and 'the fret that doth consume us,' that man bears on his shoulders the load of the British empire! Behold in him the Premier, Sir Robert Peel! Beside him walks a tall, well-formed man, with a rather swaggering gait — a man whom none confide in, whom few praise, and whom all sneer at—one of the worst liked men in the empire—the Home Secretary, Sir James Graham. There also you see Gouldburn, Russel, Pattison the Great, young Benjamin D'Israeli, with his curly black hair and melnacholic cast of features, Cobden, the Manchester manufacturer, Muntz, of the bushy beard, Joseph Hume, with his gigantic face and small legs, little Roebuck, the large radical, dashing Tom Duncombe with his little tiger, and all the other distinguished luminaries of the political firmament.

There also you may observe many of the well-known members of the Upper House. Strutting along, like a vain turkey cock, comes the Marquis of Londonderry—a little, fat, pragmatical old puppy, in tight trousers and long brass spurs —his hat stuck jauntily on the side of his head—a Regent street cane twirling between his fingers—and swaggering as if not only the House of Lords and its contents, but all the world were his own!—*Vain* Londonderry, certainly! Then come bowling along, in cab, carriage, or on horseback, the 'farmer's friend'—Duke of Buckingham, a dark complexioned, and rather well made man, the tall, handsome, and courtier-like Marquis of Normanby, the slender and lady-looking Duke of Buccleugh, the lynx-eyed, yet mild-faced Lord Lyndhurst, the lean dapper, French cook-looking Earl of Haddington, the large-whiskered Earl of Roden; these and many more noble lords, with a slight sprinkling of Bishops, cognizable by their ridiculous little 'aprons,' and scuttle-shaped hats, are landed at the door of the House of Lords; from which we perceive that their lordships' daily sitting is just about to commence.

But who is this about whom so much interest seems to be excited? A plain, high wheeled cab, driven by an ordinary looking servant in plain livery, draws up underneath the porch, and forth steps, hesitatingly and feebly, an old and de

crepid man. Spare and slender in figure, dressed in a plain black frock coat, and (though the day is cold)in white ducks, he waddles feebly into the lobby. We catch a sight of his profile, and instantly recognize in the shrunken old man,'THE DUKE!' Yes; we have before us the victor of Assye—the constructor of the lines at Torres Vedras—the vanquisher of Soult and Massena—the conqueror of Salamanca and Vittoria—the hero of Waterloo—the rival of Napoleon! Alas! unconquered Wellington, like the greatest of earth's heroes, cannot resist the ruthless attacks of time. The 'Iron Duke' is approaching second childhood, and has already shrunk into the 'lean and slippered pantaloon.' It is something however to have *seen* a man perhaps the most distinguished of the present day, and who is, we fervently trust, the very last of 'great military heroes.'

Scarcely had the Duke's cab been driven from the porch, ere up comes a wiry, fussy, fidgety looking man, in shepherd's plaid trousers and blue swallow-tailed coat, and darts into the lobby door. We catch a glimpse of his nose; it is Brougham—the same active, restless, speaking, plodding parliamentarian as ever. Let us follow him into the House.

The interior of the House of Lords is almost as plain as the interior of the 'other House.' It is a long, narrow, ill-lighted hall, the throne standing at one end, quite in the dark, the strangers' and reporters' gallery being at the other. The throne is a lumbering, ugly piece of furniture. In front of it is placed the clumsy woolsack—something like a great stuffed bag, about six feet in length, placed right across the House, and covered with crimson cloth. This uncomfortable seat, to which only a slender back has recently been fixed, is occupied by the Lord Chancellor, a bland looking personage, whom we met at the door of the House, but who looks almost buried under a huge horse hair wig, and a mountain of black serge.

Before the woolsack, extending from it lengthwise, are two other woolsacks also covered with crimson cloth, which are usually occupied by the Judges, King's Counsel, and Masters in Chancery, during the legal proceedings of the House. At the further end of these longitudinal sacks is placed the Table of the House, at which two clerks are seated fronting the Chancellor. A little lower down is the Bar, where members of the House of Commons deliver their messages to the House, and, if they please, may stand to witness their Lordships' proceedings.

Three rows of benches, all covered with crimson cloth, run in tiers along each side of the House; those on the right of the Lord Chancellor, as in the Commons, being occupied by the Ministerial Lords, and those on the left by the Opposition. There are also several cross-benches placed between the table and the bar, on which neutral members occasionally take up their position.

We recognize among the first, the Duke of Wellington, who is sat bent down in his seat, his chin resting on his breast, and his narrow-brimmed hat (so well delineated by *Punch*,) quite over his eyes. We now recognize more signs of the feebleness of old age in the warrior Duke,—particularly the tremulous motion of the toothless under jaw. He pays strict attention, however, to the proceedings, and we are informed that he is most regular in his attendance, both at his office in Whitehall, and in his place in the House of Lords.

Nearer the Chancellor, and seated on the same side of the house, we perceive the Earl of Haddington, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Aberdeen, and several other ministerial members. We see also several lords, whose names, but for their acres, or the reputation of their grandfathers, would never have been heard of. Londonderrywe see strutting among them. Immediately to the right of the woolsack, five or six bishops, successors of the fishermen of Galilee, are observed rustling in the corner, in all the dignity of wigs and lawn sleeves. Were the apostles to appear on earth now, we fancy the House of Lords is about the last place in which they would look for their successors.—Only a very few members are seated on the opposition side of the house. Among these we perceive Lords Brougham, Campbell, Cottenham, Beaumont, Rosberry, Lansdowne, and a few more.

Report of the Superintendent

To the Trustees, the Second Annual Report of the Superintendent of the condition of the N. H. Asylum for the Insane, from June 1, 1843, *to June* 1, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: A whole year has passed since my former report of the condition of this institution; and, in many respects, it has been a year of unexpected prosperity to the Asylum and of usefulness to its inmates. Although care and anxiety have been our constant companions, we are thankful that no prevailing sickness has entered our house; and we are glad that it is in our power to report to you a proportionally large share of those who have resided with us, as recovered or as materially relieved during their connexion with the institution.

There have been admitted into the Asylum since June 1, 1843,	Recent cases, less than 1 year deranged.	Chronic cases, more than 1 year deranged.	Total.....
Males,	24	24	48
Females,	24	32	56
Total,	48	56	104

Number and condition of patients discharged from the Asylum since June 1, 1843:

Sex.	*Recovered.* Recent...	Chronic	Total.....	*Relieved.* Recent...	Chronic	Total.....	*Not relieved.* Recent...	Chronic	Total.....	*Died.* Recent...	Chronic	Total.....	*Total*.....
M.	17	4	21	1	7	8	2	9	11	2	0	2	42
F.	14	2	16	3	9	12	0	8	8	1	2	3	39
T'l	31	6	37	4	16	20	2	17	19	3	2	5	81

Patients remaining in the Asylum, May 31, 1844:

Males	33	
Females	37	
Whole No.		70

Whole No. of patients admitted since the Asylum was opened, Oct. 29, 1842:

Males,	87	
Females	93	180
Whole No. discharged—Males	54	
Females	56	110
Whole No. discharged recovered—		
Males	27	
Females	22	49
Whole No. discharged otherwise—		
Males,	27	
Females,	34	61

The per cent. of recoveries of recent cases of those discharged is of,

Males,	76	8–22
Females,	77	14–18
" Chronic cases—Males,	20	
Females,	9	11–21
" of all discharged is,	45	55–81

The average No. in the Asylum, and changes during each month, have been for,

	Admissions. Duration of Insanity. Average No.	Recent.	Chronic.	Total.	Discharges. Condition. Recovered.	Not recover'd	Total
June, 1843,	46	2	5	7	6	3	9
July, "	56½	12	5	17	2	4	6
Aug. "	55	1	5	6	2	6	8
Sept. "	56	6	5	11	5	5	10
Oct. "	56	3	4	7	3	4	7
Nov. "	58	4	4	8	1	3	4
Dec. "	58	6	1	7	5	1	7
Jan., 1844,	58	2	4	6	1	5	6
Feb. "	55½	1	2	3	3	5	8
March "	55	2	2	4	1	4	5
April "	56	7	5	12	4	1	5
May "	65	8	8	16	4	2	6

Average, 56 1-12 in the Asylum during the year.

During the warm season the number of admissions have been the largest; and I believe it is true that more persons become deranged at that time than in cold weather, for then many of the causes operate more strongly.—At this—to the husbandman especially—busy season, man seems not to be able to endure as much physical exertion; and the mind partakes of the debility and lassitude which attends the body.

We commenced the year with forty-seven patients, and our number has ranged from forty-three to seventy. The number of each sex has been very nearly equal most of the time.

Our admissions have been as frequent and as numerous as could have been expected, and enough to have nearly filled all our rooms, had they not, many of them, been prematurely removed. Thirty-seven have recovered and gone again to the duties of life, and twenty have left us only partially restored; many of whom, by longer perseverance in remedies adapted to their cases, would probably have entirely recovered.

Until the public generally is better informed respecting the chronic character which insanity frequently assumes, "the directors of Hospitals for the Insane will occasionally have to regret interruptions to their treatment which they have no power to control. It may not be amiss to repeat in this place, that it is rarely worth while to send a patient from home, unless it is resolved that there shall be a perseverance in the use of remedies for at least six months; and no case of insanity should be deemed hopeless that has not been more than a year under treatment.

Several have recovered in this Asylum by continuing our exertions for more than six months, who, at the end of the first three months' trial, had scarcely begun to amend.

The main reason for the majority of premature removals, is pecuniary inability on the part of friends to maintain patients at the Asylum, at a price above what they are obliged to pay elsewhere; and I would respectfully suggest whether humanity and justice to the unfortunate do not dictate that the charges at the Asylum, with its acknowledged superior comforts, should not be put on a level with the actual cost of their maintenance in almshouses, or the small pittance given to private families for their keeping, that guardians might feel justified on the score of expense, in placing their wards here.

When a member of a family becomes insane, and all the means at hand of managing him are exhausted—the disease baffling the physician by its continuance—the neighbors interrupted in their own business and worn out by their neighborly kindness—and the family become sick from constant watching, and it is resolved, as the next resource, to place him in the Asylum; then in addition to breaking up the family, and placing the sick, one of their number, among strangers, it is too often the case that they are straitened in funds. At such a time, additional expenses accrue which they are ill able to meet. A little timely assistance would alleviate some of their burdens, and be gladly received by almost every such unfortunate family.

This destitution is found in the great majority of families visited by insanity; and could the legislators be made acquainted with the very limited means of the individual cases, they would, I am persuaded, feel that they were doing an act of justice, rather than of charity, in making, for the present, an annual appropriation to lighten the burdens of such.

While writing this, a fine gentleman of sixty leaves us, whose condition, it would seem, is more pitiable, if possible, now that he is recovered, than it was while insane. He was a very hard laboring man, of strong attachments and tender feelings, with a large family of young children. From sickness and death in his domestic circle, he was distressed in his pecuniary means, and, sinking under his sorrows, became insane. For three months after coming to the Asylum he suffered much from fear that sheriffs were after him, and that his children would come to want. He recovered after remaining about nine months; but, at last, dreaded to go from us, for he had ascertained—what he all along feared would happen—that his home had passed out of his hands! The sacrifice made in forcing the sale of his property, and his own expenses, soon swallowed up what should have been saved to provide a home for his children and himself, for a time after returning to the world. In this case the town, with commendable liberality, continued him at the Asylum, after his own means were exhausted, until he was fully restored.

Five of our family have died. The first was a consumptive lady, who had several turns of spitting blood. She continued along for several weeks, and sunk away gradually. The next was a well educated but sensitive girl, who had, for years, suffered much from her disease and her comfortless situation. Her family, seeing she was growing more feeble, and was wasting away, called for assistance. When the town placed her in the Asylum, she had not been known to walk for a year or more, and was quite feeble. The bowel complaint, with which she was afflicted, wore her out after six weeks.

The third instance was that of a gentleman who came to us very much deranged and demented. After a few weeks, his system rallied, and strong hopes were entertained by us all, that he would soon recover and be with his family; but our hopes were blasted. He again became demented, imagined he was the devil, refused to take sufficient food, and fatal symptoms of apoplexy supervened.

The fourth death took place in the case of a mother of a large family. She had become insane from taking care of and watching for a long time with her children, who had sickened one after another with typhus fever. She was feverish and highly delirious when brought to the Asylum. She refused food, and raved continually until her fever passed off. Reason then returned, but the strength of the system had been spent in her excitement. She continued rational and calm, with several members of her family around her, for several days longer, and then died.

The last death was from suicide. The man supported his family by shoe-making. To increase his income, he had, within a short time, opened a small grocery store, from which he had supplied his neighbors with alcohol. He was a man of tender feeling, conscientious and unwilling to do his neighbor wrong; but the love of gain was very strongly implanted in his bosom. When reasoned with, as he was, by some of his neighbors upon the impropriety and sinfulness of tempting his neighbor with strong drink, he saw the evil of the traffic and of his influence in making drunkards.—His conscience was pricked and gave him no peace, neither day nor night. As there was a strong predisposition in the family to mental derangement, his reason gave way, and he became insane. He made many attempts before and after coming to the Asylum to take his own life, as his morbid conscience shut out all hopes of peace and happiness in this world;—and, as the impression had become firmly rooted in his mind that he had committed a sin so great as to be beyond the hope of pardon for the next, he sought to rush blindly out of time into eternity.

After taking great precautions for three or four weeks against any such result as finally took place, he became calm, greatly improved in health, and had overcome, as he said and as we thought, the great propensity to do violence to himself; we relaxed our vigilance over him. We placed confidence in him; sent him to the village on business, and to church on the Sabbath, alone. He seemed to be doing very well until he received a package and a letter from home. He soon grew melancholy and disturbed in his mind. This was noticed by us, but we deferred putting personal restraints upon him again, as they were irksome to him, and had a tendency to aggravate his fatal propensity.

After attending religious services on Sunday, and working on Monday, he was found on Tuesday morning sitting on the floor, strangled by his handkerchief which was fastened to his bedstead.

It seems by a letter found in his pocket after death, that he had written an answer to the last letter from his wife a few days previous. In his letter he said: "My great sin was in selling alcohol, in talking against the temperance movements, and in inducing one or more to break their temperance pledges."

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Ill health,	3	17	20
Religion,	6	4	10
Pecuniary embarrassment,	7	0	7
Taking cold,	2	4	6
Disappointed ambition,	2	3	5
Intemperance,	4	0	4
Watching with and care of the sick,	0	3	3
Hard work,	2	1	3
Domestic affliction,	0	3	3
From various other causes and cases where the cause is unknown,			43
			104

The "supposed cause," put down in this table, is the one assigned by those who bring patients to the Asylum; and it is the one that seems to the friends most prominent in producing the disease. But there is hardly a case in which there are not more than one, and often there are many circumstances, which have conspired to produce the result.

Where insanity is not brought on suddenly by taking cold, a fever, &c., it will generally be found that ill health had existed for some time previous to the mind's giving way. And when the causes are wholly moral or mental, it will also be very generally found that the nervous system had become very susceptible from long anxiety; that the appetite had gone; that the digestive organs were disordered, or that the patient had passed many nights without sleep, before reason was entirely dethroned.

Religious perplexity and excitement will, whenever our divine aspirations are directed by bigoted and zealous men, be ranked high among the causes of this malady. Three cases of "Millerism," and one of "Swedenborgianism," have come to us this year.

The legitimate effects of religion upon a healthy mind are serenity, confidence, cheerfulness, submission; and its ministers were sent forth by their Divine Master "to heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, and to cast out devils."

Fewer females than males have become insane from this cause. Is it not because they put more trust and more implicit faith in the promises and consolations held out in the scriptures, and seek less to pry into the mysteries of God's word? It is thought that the catholic, from his undoubted confidence in the infallibility of his priest and his creed, is much less liable to be disturbed and deranged upon the subject of religion than other sects, whose privilege it is to seek and to investigate for themselves, the way of life from the sacred oracles.

The young man, and he who has a large family dependent on him for support, is often overwhelmed with pecuniary embarrassment. Seven males have been severely tried in this way, and have come under our care the past year.

Not a large number have come to us from intemperance directly; but indirectly it has drawn after it a very long train, including many of the cases from "domestic affliction," "ill health," "loss of property," &c., and they should be laid to its charge.

Watching and attending upon the sick, when followed constantly, would seem very naturally to bring on nervous fever and mental derangement, as it breaks up all the regular habits, deprives one of sleep, and is attended with constant care. Several distressing cases of this kind have come under our care, and they were all females—those ministering angels, whose devotion to the sick never tires.

OCCUPATION OF THE PATIENTS.

Males.		*Females.*	
Farmers,	19	House Keepers,	23
Laborers,	9	Mantua Makers,	3
Merchants,	3	Tailoress,	1
Shoe Makers,	2	Daughters of farmers, &c., living mostly at home,	29
Coopers,	2		—
Lawyers,	2		56
Machinists,	2		
Physician,	1		
Blacksmith,	1		
Manufacturer,	1		
Student,	1		
Others having no particular employment,	5		

48

The number of patients who were attacked with insanity at the various periods of life, as near as we have been able to ascertain, is of those,			The age at which the same patients were admitted into the Asylum	
Under 15 years of age,	Males,	0	0	
	Females,	2— 2	1— 1	
From 15 to 20,	Males,	6	1	
	Females,	5—11	2— 3	
" 20 " 30,	Males,	22	12	
	Females	17—39	4—16	
" 30 " 40,	Males	8	14	
	Females	13—21	21—35	
" 40 " 50,	Males	8	7	
	Females	12—20	12—19	
" 50 " 60,	Males	2	12	
	Females	3— 5	9—21	
" 60 " 70,	Males	2	1	
	Females	4— 6	6— 7	
" 70 and upwards,	Males	0	1	
	Females	0— 0	1— 2	
		104	104	

Insanity, like many other diseases, is more liable to return upon the same individual after experiencing one or more attacks. Each recurrence of the malady renders the system more susceptible, until a periodicity is established, varying in different individuals in intervals of a few weeks, or months, or years.

In the above table we have noticed the number that have been attacked at each decimal period of life, and, as far as possible, the age at which they were first afflicted with insanity. But few are insane before the age of puberty, unless the disease is congenital, or from injury of the brain. The ages of 5, 7 and 10 years are the youngest at which any of our patients were, when aberration of mind was first noticed, except in one who was an idiot from birth. A gentleman of 72, and a lady of 70, are the oldest of any who have come under our care.

Civil condition of patients, when committed.

Married,—Males,	21	
Females,	23—44	
Single,—Males,	24	
Females,	29—53	
Widowed,—Males,	3	
Females,	4— 7	—104

It is admitted to be true that there are more insane persons in single life than in the married state; and it is presumed that the tendency of the married life is to prevent rather than develope insanity, though their are causes peculiar to each condition. The disproportion arises mainly, I apprehend, from the fact that many become insane previous to the time when age and other circumstances would favor a matrimonial connection. Quite a large share of all become insane before the age of twenty or twenty-five. The additional cares which a family imposes upon an individual, brings with them a fixedness of purpose that conduces to serenity of mind, while the loneliness of celibacy unsettles the purposes of life, which renders the mind unstable.

Patients' places of residence and how supported.

Counties.	By friends.	Towns.	Counties.	Total
Rockingham,	11	5	2	18
Strafford,	4	0	0	4
Belknap,	9	0	0	9
Carroll,	0	0	1	1
Merrimack,	14	1	1	16
Hillsborough,	19	2	1	22
Cheshire,	2	3	0	5
Sullivan,	3	2	0	5
Grafton,	6	5	1	12
Coos,	1	1	0	2
States.				
Maine,	1			1
Vermont,	4			4
Massachusetts,	1			1
Rhode Island,	1			1
Connecticut,	1			1
Canada, (East,)	2			2
Total,	79	19	6	104

It is a rule, in the management of this Asylum, to give to each patient as much freedom as the nature of the malady and the good order of the household will admit. Confinement is irksome to most people, and it is especially so to the irritable and restless insane. Confidence reposed in those under our care, after reason and self-control have begun to return, is seldom abused. At the time of writing this, eight of our patients go in and out, and about the village as they please. Six more work about the premises without any special attendance, daily. The females do much of the work in the domestic department, besides helping to do the sewing, knitting and weekly mending. All walk or ride for their health and amusement, more or less. It is not uncommon for all, except the feeble and sick, to be out of doors pleasant days, walking about, working with their attendants or riding in the carriage. Keeping the mind and body in moderate action secures for every one, whether in hospitals or out of them, the greatest amount of health and happiness.

There are some patients who, from violence, noise, mischievous habits or filthy practices, require, for the good of our other inmates, different accommodations from any we have. In reference to providing rooms for such a class in connection with the Boston Lunatic Hospital, where it was not intended to send the violent and dangerous insane, a committee, on the 14th Dec., 1843, say, in their report to the city council, that 'the solitary rooms' at the McLean Asylum 'are better arranged than at any institution within the knowledge of the committee." These attracted their notice on account of their complete neatness, and exemption from unpleasant effluvia. The frequent occasions which occur for the use of apartments of this description, render them ne cessary to every well regulated lunatic asylum. At Worcester and at Somerville the committee perceived their utility, and they were then occupied. It will be conceded that in every lunatic hall, particularly where indiscriminate admission is necessary, such as our own, a class of patients are admitted, who, having been unaccustomed to restraint, become noisy and turbulent during the paroxysms of their malady—and often disturb an entire wing of the building by their raving and outcries—and this too as well at night as in the day time, when surrounded by their fellow sufferers.—To those of strong nerves the phrensy of the insane is at all times appalling. But what influence can be more pernicious to the hypochondriac or the lunatic, than to be awakened from sleep by the frantic howl of the maniac in the dead silence of night? There are also instances in females, where these paroxysms, though temporary, are periodical, and where in a day or two they become placid and calm. For these emergencies we have no accommodation or substitute; and the time seems to have arrived, when the dictates of humanity suggest their provision. Should it be necessary to urge this subject, another reason exists why they are indispensable. In every hospital it is necessary to exact from the patients the most implicit observance of neatness and cleanliness, in their persons and apparel.—When patients are under the influence of phrensy, they frequently manifest perfect indifference to decency and self-respect in their bodily functions and general deportment; and sometimes are prone to filthy practices and become offensive to observation. In such cases the solitary room, with its proper furniture, is the only means of keeping the patient from annoying others, and from communicating his noxious habits to those who happily are exempt from the severity of his malady. The absence of these rooms in the Boston institution seems to have been an oversight in the construction of the building, and it is confidently anticipated that provision will be made forthwith to remedy the defect."

Connecting these suggestions with that of the "employment of the inmates, the committee recommend that an additional building be erected, &c., with sufficient provision for four solitary rooms for each sex, with a carpenter's shop for such other rooms for mechanical employment, as from time to time may be deemed advisable; to the end that the inmates may be employed in such a manner as will afford exercise for body and mind."

The above remarks, in reference to the Boston lunatic hospital, apply with equal force to this Asylum. And, to carry out the original plan of affording accommodation for one hundred and twenty, additional rooms for fourteen must be built, as the present building contains only one hundred and four rooms designed expressly for patients.

The results of our farming the past year, according to the steward, Mr. Colby's, estimates, are as follows:

Hay, 15 tons, at $8,	$120 00	
Corn, 55 bushels, at 70 cts.,	35 75	
Potatoes, 70 bushels,	17 50	
Pumpkins, 3 loads,	4 50	
Turnips, 4 bushels,	1 00	
Ruta Baga, 100 bushels,	20 00	
Beets, 6 bushels,	1 80	
Carrots, 55 bushels,	13 75	
Parsnips, 5 bushels,	1 40	
Onions, 5 bushels,	1 40	
Winter Squashes, 35 bushels,	20 00	
Peas, 8 bushels,	8 00	
Summer vegetables,	10 00	—255 10
Pork fattened, 1157 lbs. at 6 cts.	69 42	
Beef,	96 75	
Milk, 4380 quarts, at 3 cts.,	131 40	
Butter, 50 lbs. at 12 1-2 cts.,	6 50	—303 82
Total,		$558 92

The stock on hand consists of one horse, one yoke of oxen, six cows and four swine.

Almost all of the male patients are willing to perform, and many can perform to advantage, considerable labor on the farm. Moderate labor promotes the health of all. Those who labor are the healthiest and happiest.—Some, even while restless, noisy and excited, will go into the field and do various kinds of labor, and work smartly part or all of the day: thus turning their overflowing excitement into channels of usefulness, instead of letting it run waste in noise and mischief. Manual labor assists the restorative means used, and in many cases it materially promotes recovery, by giving health to the system, arresting the attention and inducing former habits of thought and action. Besides the raising of crops, as much more labor has been effected in cutting bushes, digging and moving rocks, building 26 rods of stone wall, carting sand on to the low meadow lands, wharfing up about the buildings, setting out one hundred aud eighty four ornamental and fruit trees, making tools, fixtures and furniture. And for crops for the coming season, there have been planted three

acres of corn and three acres of potatoes; two acres have been sowed with oats, and one and a half acres have been devoted to the minor garden vegetables.

The females have assisted in making clothing for some of the males and for themselves, and in making up the furniture for the Asylum; and have helped in the various domestic departments.

Mrs. Colby, the matron, with all the females employed and as many female patients as can work well, have met sociably once in two weeks in the parlor. They spend the afternoon very pleasantly, making articles which are exposed for sale; the proceeds of which are expended in procuring books or whatever will afford amusement for the inmates. After a few hour's work some thirty of us with whatever strangers may have been invited, assemble at the tea table. Thus passes an afternoon every two weeks. All are made happier while the party lasts; it occupies the minds of some in making arrangements for it; it is an inducement to self-control in others for the time being to conduct with propriety, that they may be invited again; and it adds to the happiness of the whole household, in procuring the means of amusement to beguile the long hours that would hang heavily upon us.

Many are fond of reading. A gentleman from the western part of the State put into our hands fifteen dollars. It was invested in books, which have already yielded a large dividend of interest to our reading community, and which form the nucleus around which we hope by various means to place volume after volume, until we can gratify our inmates with the choice of a book from a very respectable library. Books of literature, history, the sciences and miscellaneous reading are much sought after. The scriptures we generally place in the hands of all.

The editors of the following periodicals have placed us under deep obligations by sending to us their sheets free of charge: and in behalf of our reading patients, I return them many thanks: Keene Sentinel, Cheshire Republican, Congregational Journal, Manchester Democrat, Belknap Gazette, N. H. Magazine, and the Olive Branch and Worcester Palladium, from Massachusetts.

From the printing offices of the N. H. Patriot, Hill's N. H. Patriot, Statesman and Congregational Journal we are permitted by their respective editors to take, weekly, a package of their exchange papers.

A package of flower seeds and materials to be worked up by the ladies for their "show box," has just been received from the benevolent hand of that friend of the maniac, Miss D. L. Dix.

Dr. Woodward, of Worcester, Mass., has sent to this Asylum twenty copies of hymns, selected and printed for the use of hospitals, having for their title page, "Hymns for the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane"—a generous donation, that shows the benevolent and efficient purposes of the donor; and it is one which we in our infancy are glad to accept, but which we feel too poor to buy.

To the family of Mr. I. S. Boyd we are indebted for four pots of house plants.

Besides the occasional religious service at the Asylum in the afternoon of the Sabbath, which some of the clergy of the village have been kind enough to conduct, more than fifty of our patients have, during the year, attended the meetings at some of the churches in the village. This is a privilege which we are very glad to indulge all in, as far as circumstances will allow. Some go alone—others with their attendants; and I have the satisfaction of saying that they have uniformly conducted, while there, with perfect propriety. Former habits of life, respect for the sanctuary and devotional feeling, enable those considerably insane and irritable to exercise the proper self-control for the time. Attending public worship affords the convalescent an opportunity of mingling again in society before leaving our care; and it is a good means of inducing former habits of thought and feeling.

Not unfrequently, when recovering from derangement of mind, as well as from other disease, the heart of man is very susceptible to the benign influences of religion. At such a time, a lasting impression might often be made upon the character, that would shape its after course for happiness to the individual, and usefulness to the world.

There has been received at the Asylum, for board of patients, with the cash, $24.57 on hand, June 1st, 1843, and for one fat cow $21; for fat oxen $76.89; for use of working oxen $1.67; for pig $5.53; for flour barrels $4.50; for two fire frames returned $14; for socks $3; and for other articles sold during the first and second quarters,	$2728.08	
During the third quarter,	1521.75	
And during the fourth quarter,	1193.95	
Whole amount received,	$5443.78	
Balance due for board, as per ledger,	2304.58	
		$7748.36
Amount paid outby the steward for wages, supplies, furniture, &c., during the first and second quarters,	$2656.74	
During the third quarter,	1535.55	
During the fourth quarter,	1247.12	
	$5939.41	
Debts contracted, and cash, 4.37, on hand,	1612.54	
		$7051.95
Nominal balance in favor of Asylum,		$696.41

The money paid out, is, in detail, as follows:

Superintendent's salary, in part,	$25.00	
Wages of nurses and assistants,	1643.53	$1668.53
Beef, 4868 1-2 lbs.	187.53	
Pork, 2543 1-4 lbs.	151.73	
Poultry, 150 1-2 lbs.	10.08	
Mutton and lamb, 548 lbs.	19.30	
Veal, 991 lbs.	34.71	
Fish, salt and fresh, 1586 1-2 lbs.	50.15	453.50
Flour, 58 bbls.	324.48	
Corn, 132 bush.	80.46	
Rye, 14 1-2 bush.	9.53	
Oats, 52 3-4 bush.	16.74	
Potatoes, 281 1-2 bush.	75.34	
Beans, 7 1-2 bush.	11.00	
Peas, 3-4 bush.	87	
Apples, 50 3-4 bush.	34.27	
Rice, 467 lbs.	14.26	566.95
Molasses, 169 galls.	52.19	
Coffee, 268 lbs.	33.48	
Tea, 115 lbs.	44.35	
Butter, 2285 lbs.	269.48	
Cheese, 1497 1-2 lbs.	77.09	
Sugar, 1520 5-16 lbs.	119.82	596.41
Lamp oil, 68 galls.	54.24	
Charcoal, 169 3-4 bush.	11.44	
Wood, 128 5-8 cords,	283.44	349.12
Medicine,		88.69
Miscellaneous, including post office, $22.80; team for ploughing, $34.61; blacksmithing, $45.28; printing, 25.47; salt, straw, &c.,		236 85
Clothing, and articles for patients, and charged in their bills,		130.93
Furniture, including three cows and a calf, $51 25; yoke of oxen, $70; counterpanes, $54.15; curled hair for matrasses, $103; blankets, $66.53, &c.,		1037.52
Completing or fitting up for laundry, $64.54; for ice room, $10 40; two strong rooms, $66 30; milk room, for 37 fruit and 160 ornamental trees, rose bushes, gooseberry bushes, 400 strawberry plants, $38.13; for 6138 1-2 bushels of manure, $107.25; for leached ashes, 470 bushels, $18.80; plaster, $1.20, &c.,		310 91
		$5439.41
From this footing, deduct for furniture $1037.52, and for completing, $310 91,		1348.43
		$4090.98
And add the amount of debts contracted,		1612.54
Giving us the current expenses,		$5703.52

To confer upon the insane the greatest amount of good, it is obviously necessary that the Asylum should at all times be about full. Our average for the year has been fifty six and one-twelfth. We have had admissions enough to have about filled the house, had those remained with us who had not recovered, and who were removed on account of the greater expense here for support, than in almshouses and private boarding places.

To continue the residence of those who do not recover, and to induce others to come in, the price of board must first be reduced to a level of the bare cost elsewhere. Several overseers have mentioned $1.50 per week, as the sum which they should feel willing to pay for the support of their insane, and in a few instances, I have been informed they were so instructed by their respective towns.

The receipts, if the price of board was diminished, would not meet the expenditures, unless the number of inmates should increase.

Suppose there should be, as there has been the past year, about thirty in the Asylum, during their first quarter's residence, at the present charge, $2 25 per week; the charges for them, per annum, would amount to $3510

And seventy should continue after their first quarter at $1.50 per week; the charge per annum for them would amount to 5460

$8970

Suppose the wages for a force sufficient to manage 100 patients be $3000, and their supplies, (at the past year's rates,) $4665, 7665

Leaving for repairs, &c., $1305

The following table, it is believed, approximates very near the truth; and it is deduced from the eleventh report of the S. L. Hospital at Worcester, Mass. The statistics are from the last reports of the several institutions mentioned

Private Hospitals for the insane.	Average No. of patients.	Average expense per week
Frankfort, Penn.,	54	$5.39
Bloomingdale, N. Y.,	120	4.56
McLean, Mass.,	133	3.86
Public Hospitals.		
Western Virginia, Va.,	115	3.61
Maine,	62 1-2	2.82
Ohio,	145	2.09
Vermont,	125	2.00
New-Hampshire,	56 1-12	2.00
British Hospitals.		
Retreat near York,	89 1-2	5.11
Lincoln,	100	4.28
Glasgow,	196	2.15
Hanwell, (London pauper Asylum,)	943	2.17
Kent,	200	2.66

It is believed that inmates at the Asylum in this State, can be maintained at as moderate expense as at any other institution, for the following reasons, viz: the large farm managed by patients, in part; the low price of provisions, labor and fuel.

GEO. CHANDLER.

June 1st, 1844.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FROM 1793 TO 1845.

	ELECTED.				SCAT.
1793	Josiah Bartlett	7,388	John Langdon	1,306	1,160
1794	John T. Gilman	7,329			2,641
1795	John T. Gilman	9,340			100
1796	John T. Gilman	7,809			2,966
1797	John T. Gilman	9,625			1,198
1798	John T. Gilman	9,397	Oliver Peabody	1,189	1,677
1799	John T. Gilman	10,133			1,590
1800	John T. Gilman	10,362	Timo. Walker	6,039	361
1801	John T. Gilman	10,898	Timo. Walker	5,249	492
1802	John T. Gilman	10,377	John Langdon	8,753	36
1803	John T. Gilman	12,263	John Langdon	9,011	43
1804	John T. Gilman	12,216	John Langdon	12,066	
1805	John Langdon	16,097	JohnT.Gilman	12,287	
1806	John Langdon	15,277			5,293
1807	John Langdon	13,912			2,949
1808	John Langdon	12,641			2,258
1809	Jeremiah Smith	15,610	John Langdon	15,241	132
1810	John Langdon	16,325	Jere'h. Smith	15,166	84
1811	John Langdon	17,522	Jere'h. Smith	14,477	65
1812	William Plumer	15,492	J. T. Gilman	15,613	887
	[No choice—Mr. Plumer elected by Legislature.]				
1813	John T. Gilman	18,107	Wm. Plumer	17,410	212
1814	John T. Gilman	19,695	Wm. Plumer	18,794	53
1815	John T. Gilman	18,357	Wm. Plumer	17,779	38
1816	William Plumer	20,338	James Sheafe	17,994	76
1817	William Plumer	19,088	James Sheafe	12,029	
			Jere'h. Mason	3,607	651
1818	William Plumer	18,674	Jere'h. Mason	6,850	5,941
1819	Samuel Bell	13,751	William Hale	8,660	1,844
1820	Samuel Bell	22,212			2,559
1821	Samuel Bell	22,582			1,866
1822	Samuel Bell	22,934			1,046
1823	Levi Woodbury	16,985	S. Dinsmoor	12,718	240
1824	David L. Morril	14,899	L. Woodbury	11,741	3,708
	[No choice—Mr. Morril elected by Legislature.]				
1825	David L. Morril	29,166			563
1826	David L. Morril	17,578	Benja. Pierce	12,267	386
1827	Benja. Pierce	23,695	David L. Morril	2,529	1,187
1828	John Bell	21,149	Benja. Pierce	18,672	76
1829	Benja. Pierce	22,615	John Bell	19,583	48
1830	Mat'w. Harvey	23,214	Timo. Upham	19,040	187
1831	Sam'l Dinsmoor	23,503	Ich. Bartlett	13,681	110
1832	Sam'l Dinsmoor	24,167	Ich. Bartlett	14,920	146
1833	Sam'l Dinsmoor	28,277	A. Livermore	3,945	1,240
1834	Wm. Badger	28,512			1,681
1835	Wm. Badger	25,767	Joseph Healy	14,875	308
1836	Isaac Hill	24,904			6,021
1837	Isaac Hill	22,361			1,171
1838	Isaac Hill	28,697	Jas. Wilson, jr.	25,676	198
1839	John Page	30,518	Jas. Wilson	23,928	155
1840	John Page	29,541	Enos Stevens	20,716	562
1841	John Page	29,116	Enos Stevens	21,230	1,363
1842	Henry Hubbard	26,831	Enos Stevens	12,234	
			John H. White	5,359	
			Daniel Hoit	2,812	353
1843	Henry Hubbard	23,050	Anthony Colby	12,551	
			John H. White	5,493	
			Daniel Hoit	3,402	83
1844	John H. Steele	25,986	Anthony Colby	14,750	
			Daniel Hoit	5,767	
			John H. White	1,988	201
1845	John H. Steele	23,406	Anthony Colby	15,579	
			Daniel Hoit	5,786	994

HAMPTON BEACH.—We hear that multitudes are flocking this season to the Great Boar's Head and Hampton Beach. Persons in search of health or pleasure can do no better on the sea coast, than to spend a few days there. Batchelder & Nudd, Leavitt, and Stacy Nudd, are all in apple-pie order, and do the thing that is handsome to those who do the thing that is handsome by them. Sport is abundant. and so is salt water. Birds fly about there on purpose to be shot. The very nicest fish are waiting to be caught. Segars of all qualities and prices, from six cents to nothing, are plenty. You may swim in lemonade if you will pay for it; and the act of last session, declaring Bowling Alleys public nuisances, is not thought to be adapted to Boar's Head, and is of no force in that neighborhood, until the people in town meeting assembled, shall adopt it.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

Saw ye the farmer at his plough
As you were riding by?
Or wearied 'neath his noon day toil,
When summer suns were nigh?
And thought you that his lot was hard?
And did you thank your God,
That you, and yours, were not condemn'd
Thus like a slave to plod?

Come, see him at his harvest home,
When garden, field, and tree,
Conspire, with flowing stores to fill
His barn, and granary.
His healthful children gaily sport,
Amid the new-mown hay,
Or proudly aid, with vigorous arm,
His task as best they may.

The dog partakes his master's joy,
And guards the loaded wain.
The feathery people clap their wings,
And lead their youngling train.
Perchance, the hoary grandsire's eye
The glowing scene surveys,
And breathes a blessing on his race,
Or guides their evening praise.

The Harvest-Giver is their friend,
The Maker of the soil.
And Earth, the Mother, gives them bread
And cheers their patient toil.
Come, join them round their wintry hearth,
Their heartfelt pleasure see,
And you can better judge how blest
The farmer's life may be.

27th Congress.
2d Session, 1842.

Mr. Adams presented the following petition:

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Haverhill, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, pray that you will immediately adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the Union of these States,—

First: Because no union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefits.

Second: Because a vast proportion of the resources of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section, without any adequate return.

Third: Because (judging from the history of past nations,) that Union, if persisted in, in the present course of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in utter destruction.

[This petition is signed by Benjamin Emerson and forty-five others.]

ISLAND OF PATMOS.—This is an Island of the Archipelago, now called Patino, situated on the coast of Natolia, twenty miles in circumference; and being one of the most barren heaps of rocks in the archipelago, it might have continued forever unnoticed, but for the book of Revelation which St. John composed here. A few valleys only are capable of cultivation. It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons and snipes. In the midst of the Island is a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular towers and massy appearance, might well be imagined a citadel. The inhabitants of this convent are in reality, so to speak, the sovereigns of the country; but their domains would be insufficient for their maintainence, were it not for the possession of some lands in the neighboring isles, and the certain tribute they derive from the superstition of the Greeks.—These Monks, called Caloyers, are spread over all Greece. Sarce any of them can read, and yet they all understand how far the empire of superstition can extend over ignorant minds.

The hermitage of the Apocalypse is situate on the declivity of a mountain between the convent and the port Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypse, which is built against a grotto in the rocks; and if we may believe the inhabitants, was the Asylum of St. John during his exile at Patmos. Here, they say, he wrote the book of Revelations; and they pretend to show the very chinks in the rocks, through which the Holy Spirit breathed his inspiration.—*Puritan.*

Oldest Bible.

The oldest Bible in America, is without doubt in the private library in Cambridge, Mass. It was printed in 1470—1. It belonged to the library of the late Duke of Sussex, the brother in law of George the Fourth.

Variation of The Compass, at Different Times and Places.

Places of observation.	Latitude.	Long. fr. Boston.	Year.	Variation.
Cambridge (Mass.)	42° 23. N.	0° 4 W.	1708	9° 0 W.
			1742	8 0 W.
			1757	7 20 W.
			1763	7 0 W.
			1782	6 46 W.
Boston (Mass.) . . .	42 23 N.	0 0	1742	8 0 W.
Salem (Mass.) . . .	42 33 N.	0 12 E.	1805	5 57 W.
Beverly (Mass.) . . .	42 36 N.	0 12 E.	1781	7 2 W.
Meredith (N.H.) . .	43 40 N.	0 4 W.	1807	8 20 W.
London (Eng.) . . .	51 31 N.	70 59 E.	1580	11 15 E.
Paris (France) . . .	48 50 N.	73 24 E.	1550	8 0 E.
Funchal (Isl. Madeira)	32 38 N.	53 59 E.	1792	17 35 W.
St. Jago (Cape Verd Isl.)	14 52 N.	37 34 E.	1769	11 10 W.
Isle of May (Ditto.) . .	15 4 N.	44 13 E.	1792	12 0 W.
Ascension Isl. (near Afr.)	7 56 S.	56 38 E.	1678	1 0 E.
			1776	10 45 W.
St. Helena (Isl. near Afr.)	15 55 S.	65 13 E.	1677	0 40 E.
			1776	13 15 W.
Cape of Good Hope. .	34 26 S.	89 27 E.	1794	16 16 W.
			1776	21 0 W.
Java Head (E. Indies)	6 46 S.	175 54 E.	1676	3 10 W.
At Sea	29 10 N.	28 47 E.	1795	15 0 W.
At Sea	15 38 N.	20 16 E.	1795	12 5 W.
At Sea	9 47 N.	20 10 E.	1795	11 48 W.
At Sea	5 46 N.	20 49 E.	1795	11 0 W.
At Sea	0 0	34 15 E.	1795	8 43 W.
At Sea	2 33 S.	25 49 E.	1795	7 5 W.
At Sea	21 32 S.	45 37 E.	1795	2 25 W.
At Sea	36 38 S.	71 10 E.	1795	13 40 W.
At Sea	36 45 S.	89 31 E.	1795	24 33 W.
At Sea	0 0	32 39 E.	1795	3 0 W.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

[ORIGINAL.]

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON, *RELATING TO THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY, AND OTHER MATTERS.*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

A Treaty to settle and define the Boundaries between the territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America; for the final suppression of the African Slave-trade; and for the giving up of criminals, fugitive from justice, in certain cases.

Whereas certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British dominions in North America, described in the second article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose; and whereas it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights arising in this respect under the said treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations as are deemed just and reasonable; and whereas, by the treaty concluded at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor, viz: "Art. 10. Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." And whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on; and whereas the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished; and whereas it is found expedient, for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties, respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, having resolved to treat on these several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a treaty; that is to say, the President of the United States has, on his part, furnished with full powers Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on her part, appointed the Right Honorable Alexander Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, a member of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I. It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows: Beginning at the monument at the source of the river St Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th article in the treaty of 1794 between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence, north, following the exploring line run and marked by the surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence, up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence, southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the Northwest branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, then the said point shall be made to recede down the said northwest branch of the river St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line in a course about south eight degrees west, to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 degrees 25 minutes north intersects the Southwest branch of the St. John; thence, southerly, by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of said stream, till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and, from said point of intersection, west, along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

ART. 2. It is moreover agreed that from the place where the joint Commissioners terminated their labors under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent, to wit, at a point in the Neebish Channel, near Muddy Lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel between St. Joseph's and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the east Neebish

channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence, west of Jonas's Island, into St. Mary's river, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said island to the United States; thence, adopting the line traced on the maps by the Commissioners, through the river St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of the Isle Royale in said Lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned island lies near the northeastern point of Ile Royale, where the line marked by the Commissioners terminates; and from the last mentioned point, southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between Ile Royale and the northwestern mainland, to the mouth of Pigeon river, and up the said river to, and through, the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the height of land, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water-communication to Lake Saisaginaga, and through that Lake; thence, to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermilion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie, or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line, to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods; thence along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude 49° 23′ 55″ north, and in longitude 95° 14′ 38″ west from the observatory at Greenwich; thence, according to existing treaties, due south, to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water-communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon river, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

Art. 3. In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the river St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the river St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said river St. John, and to and round the Falls of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the Province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said Province; that in like manner the inhabitants of the territory of the upper St. John, determined by this treaty to belong to Her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine: Provided, always, that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty which the Government of either State, respectively, of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, where both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

Art. 4. All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made: And all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of this treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto of the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling upon the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

Art. 5. Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the northeastern boundary, some moneys have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which moneys were to be carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof, it was agreed, should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries: It is hereby agreed that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund shall be delivered to the Government of the United States within six months after the ratification of this treaty; and the proportion of the amount due thereon to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds or securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the Government of the United States; and the Government of the United States agrees to receive for the use of, and pay over to the States of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions of said fund: and, further, to pay and satisfy said States, respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; the Government of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine and Nassachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the conditions and equivalents received therefor from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

Art. 6. It is furthermore understood and agreed that, for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence river, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land, two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by Her Britannic Majesty: and the said Commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described, from the source of the St. Croix to the river St. John: and shall trace on proper maps the dividing line along said river, and along the river St. Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; and from the outlet of the said lake they shall ascertain, fix, and mark, by proper and durable monuments on the land, the line described in the first article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany such report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

Art. 7. It is further agreed that the channels in the river St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Islands, and of Barnhart Island; the channels in the river Detroit on both sides of the Island Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores; and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Clair with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

Art. 8. The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce, separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article—copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other respectively.

Art. 9. Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes, the parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist: and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually, at once and forever.

Art. 10. It is agreed that the United States and Her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, Officers, or Authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found, within the territories of the other: provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed: and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper Executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive.—The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

Art. 11. The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for gve years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article shall continue in force until one or the other of the parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

Art. 12. The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in duplicate, at Washington, the ninth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

DANL. WEBSTER. [SEAL.] ASHBURTON. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same having been exchanged, to wit, at London, on the thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, by Edward Everett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that

the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the [L. S.] Independence of the United States the sixty-seventh.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Doctorates of Divinity.

The rush of college commencements is at hand; some have already come off; and we perceive from the "first fruits" gathered in, a rich harvest may be expected of what are called college honors. We wish to ask, what are the authority, the utility, and the propriety of conferring these distinctions upon ministers of the Gospel? We are not unaware this is an ancient usage, going back even to the dark ages in which it originated; we concede it was a distinction in other times generally conferred upon ability and high moral worth; at the same time they who received it "were made subject to vanity, not willingly," but by reason of no way of escape. Is it not time at length to pause, when the title has lost all its significance and respect?

What is its meaning? According to the Hebrew idiom, the abstract, *divinity*, may be put for the concrete, *divine*; and then doctor of divinity means a *divine* doctor; the impiety of which is manifest. Or as doctor has lost its primitive meaning of teacher in that of a healer, it may designate one who *cures* divinity; which would intimate that theology is sick and diseased, and these reverend gentlemen are appointed to bleed and purge it.—If neither of these is the meaning, pray tell us what it is.

Besides, who are the men taking such liberties? They are the Trustees and Overseers of the colleges scattered over the country, from a year to two centuries old, some having their outward visibility in granite and marble palaces, and others in mud and log walls: Trustees and Overseers, of whom some are politicians, lawyers, physicians, and others merchants, farmers, and mechanics, who, however estimable in other respects, know as much of Biblical learning and theology, as the venerable chairs they so solemnly occupy once a year. Some are unprincipled and irreligious men, and others still without pretension to practical piety or serious regard to religion; and yet *such* men confer honors upon theological ability, soundness in the faith, moral worth, and ministerial usefulness! If the title is to be given, it belongs plainly to a Theological Faculty after due examination, and not to overseers of merely academical institutions. The case is so evident, that the Trustees of Yale College have abandoned the usage.

Moreover, what a conflict of divinities comes mas out of the absurd custom, equal to the recitals of pagan mythology. All sects have their doctors of divinity, contradictory as their doctrines are, from the Orthodox to the Arminians and Unitarians, if not Universalists and Mormons: and is a title anything but ridiculous when so variously applied?

Consider again the actual number and prospective increase of this titled order. At least one hundred colleges are in operation, exclusive of those only on paper. Some are rather sparing of their creative powers, whilst others make doctors of divinity as fast as an itinerant Scotch tinker was wont to run puter spoons—and pretty much of the same material. This is specially true of the third and fourth rate colleges. Upon the supposition that upon an average one half of the colleges confer two docterates, and the other half one, every year gives us the goodly number of *one hundred and fifty* new doctors to be added to the crowded old list! and ten years give *fifteen hundred!* It is to the credit of some of these learned institutions that many of their honors are conferred upon men *in partibus ignotiset infidelium*, greatly to the amazement of themselves and neighbors, who thus obtain the first intimations of the existence of their new benefactors. But for this shrewd device, it would be as safe, especially in the cities, to call every minister Doctor one should chance to meet, as in good old Andover in other times it was to call every man Chandler, if he mistook in calling him Abbot. A thing so cheap and common, can only be silly and ridiculous.

The great objection, however, is in the prohibition of Jesus Christ, the Great Teacher, "Be ye not called Rabbi." The word had precisely the same meaning with the Jewish divines, which Doctors has with the modern; it meant *a great* one; *a great* teacher, or minister; and being a term of distinction and honor, Christ declared it incompatible with his religion, in which all its ministers are *brethren* and equals. On this ground Professor Stewart and Mr. Barnes declined the title when offered them from the most respectable institutions: and to the discredit of the christian ministry, they alone have stuck to their integrity in persistent refusal. Dr. Cox could ridicule "the semi-lunar fardels" of D.D. as he called them, when he indignantly rejected the proffered honor; but the unction was too penetrating and subduing, and now he bears the title with all the ease and dignity imaginable. Human nature even in ministers is too weak not to be "puffed up" with distinctions, however poor, and to claim deference and place upon the smallest pretentions. A Lord Bishop in England is little different from a Lord Doctor in the United States. The interests of religion need neither the one or the other. He is the true doctor of divinity, deriving his title from the court of heaven, who "*so teaches* that many believe;" who lives the most devoutly, labors the most abundantly, is crowned by the most revivals, and presents the most souls as the seals of his ministry. May such doctors be multiplied without limit.

Happily for the peace and the purity of the ministry of New Hampshire, it is without a single doctor, though not without pastors having the highest seal of their apostleship.

Terah & Abraham.

[This anecdote, and the following Chronological Tables, were abstracted from Gliddon's Ancient Egypt. Printed at New York, 1843.]

Terah, the father of Abraham, was himself a maker of idols, and nevertheless worshipped them, which was so repugnant to the good sense of his son, that one day he broke all the images except the largest, into whose hand he put a hammer and told his father that the great idol, displeased with the others, had broken them all to pieces. Do you wish to deceive me said his father? Do you not know that images can neither speak nor eat, nor move? Then replied Abraham, why do you consider them Gods, and compel us to worship them?

Diversity of Chronological Computations.

Creation of the World.

Biblical Texts & Versions.	Years before Christ.
Septuagint Computation,	5586
Septuagint Alexandrinus,	5508
Septuagint Vatican,	5270
Samaritan Computation,	4427
Samaritan Text,	4305
Hebrew Text,	4161
English Bible,	4004

Jewish Computation.

Josephus	Playfair,	5555
	Jackson,	5481
	Hales,	5402
	Universal History,	4698
Talmudists,		5344
Seder Olam Sutha,		4359
Jewish Computation,		4220
Idem,		4184
Chinese Jews,		4079
Vulgar Jewish Computation,		3760
Seder Olam Rabba, - Great Chronicle of the World,		3751
Rabbi Lipman,		3616

Christian Divines.

Clemens Alexandrinus, A.D. 194,	5624
Hales, Rev. Dr.	5411
Origen, — A.D. 230	4830
Kennedy, Bedford, Ferguson,	4007
Usher, Lloyd, Calmet,	4004
Helvetius, Marsham,	4000
Melancthon,	3964
Luther,	3961
Scaliger,	3950

Deluge.

	B.C.
Septuagint Version,	3246
Samaritan Text,	2998
English Bible,	2348
Hebrew Text,	2288
Josephus,	3146
Vulgar Jewish Computation,	2104
Hales,	3155
Usher,	2348
Calmet,	2344

Exodus.

[Depart. of Chil.. of Isra'l out of Egypt.]

Josephus & Hales,	1648
Usher & English Bibles,	1491
Calmet,	1487
Vulgar Jewish Chronology,	1312

☞ So uncertain is Biblical Chronology, that Scaliger says that to determine the day of Christ's birth, belongs to God alone, and not to man. — Even the year is not certain, by 10. — Out of 19 different dates for the building of Solomon's Temple, the longest is B.C. 741, and the shortest B.C. 479. — Six dates for the building of Rome, longest, B.C. 753; shortest, B.C. 627.

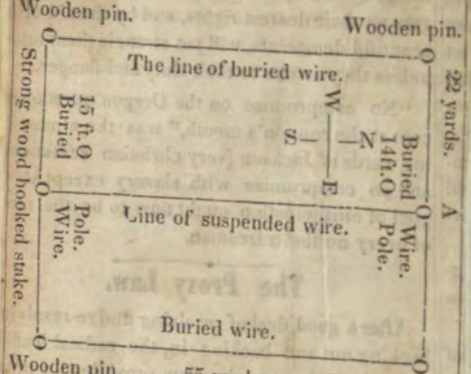
The Pyramids.

There are many places in Egypt where these are found; some of limestone blocks of from 2 to 5 feet square, and lined within with granite blocks. — Some are of crude (unburnt) brick. — There are 139 pyramids in Ethiopia, above the Nile, at lat. 18° South. (?)

Corn Cultivation by Electricity.

The cost of the electric apparatus is £1 per acre, which will last for twenty years.

The following is a plan of a plot for quarter of an acre.



The mode in which the plot is laid out is as follows: With a mariner's compass and measured lengths of common string, lay out the places for the wooden pins, to which the buried wire is attached, (by passing through a small staple.) Care must be taken to lay the length of the buried wire due north and south by compass, and the breadth due east and west. The wire must be placed from two to three inches deep in the soil. The lines of the buried wire are then completed. The suspended wire must be attached, and in contact with the buried wires at both of its ends. A wooden pin with a staple must, therefore, be driven in at A, and the two poles (one 14 and the other 15 feet) being placed by the compass north and south, the wire is placed over them and fastened to the wooden stake, but touching likewise at this point the burried wire. The suspended wire must not be drawn too tight, otherwise the wind will break it.

The Cheap Postage Law.

We publish for the information of all concerned the following extracts from a Circular of the Postmaster General containing directions for its proper execution. With these provisions every body should be familiar, and it will be well to preserve a copy of them for future reference:

POSTAGE.

On and after July 1, 1845, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent any distance not exceeding three hundred miles, five cents.

When sent any distance over three hundred miles, ten cents.

For every additional weight of half an ounce, or any fractional excess of less than half an ounce, there shall be charged an additional postage of five or ten cents, according to the distance.

On letters *dropped* in the post office for delivery in the same place, two cents each.

On letters *advertised* as remaining on hand there shall be charged, when delivered out, besides the regular postage, the cost of advertising, which will be on each letter two cents, or four cents if advertised in two papers.

What is subject to letter postage is defined to be letters in manuscript, or paper of any kind conveyed in the mail by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs.

On all circulars, handbills or advertisements, which are printed or litographed on quarto post or single cap paper, or paper not larger than single cap, and which are folded and directed, but left unsealed, two cents on each sheet for any distance. When sealed, these are to be rated as letters.

'Quarto post' is the size usually called letter paper, say about ten to eight inches to the page; 'single cap' is the size commonly called writing paper, say thirteen by eight inches to the page.

Where a circular is on a sheet larger than single cap, it is to be rated as a pamphlet. As the postage on these articles is chargable on each *copy* postmasters will carefully examine all packages, and rate the postage accordingly.

On all pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind and description of printed or other matter, (except newspaper, and except also circulars, handbills and advertisements, as aforsaid,) which shall be unconnected with any manuscript communication whatever, two and a half cents for every copy of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance. For every additional ounce, one cent; any fractional excess exceeding half an ounce, to be charged as an ounce: but any excess less than half an ounce is not to be regarded.

A pamphlet is a small unbound printed book. A magazine is a pamphlet published periodically, in numbers, containing articles on science, literature, politics, news, etc.

Newspapers go free for any distance not exceeding thirty miles from the place where printed, when sent by the editors or publishers thereof: if they do not exceed nineteen hundred superficial inches in extent. For any distance beyond thirty miles, within the State where published, one and a half cent postage.

When a newspaper exceeds nineteen hundred superficial inches, it is to be rated with pamphlet postage.

When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be so enveloped or folded that it can be distinctly seen at the office to be such, and also that it contain no writing, marks or signs to serve the purpose of written communications. If not done up so as to open at the end, it is to be charged as a letter by weight.

FREE PAPERS.

The Governors of States may send, free of postage, all laws and reports, whether bound or unbound; and all records and documents of their respective States which may be directed by the Legislatures of the several States to be transmitted to the Executive of other States, the Governor writing his name thereon, with the designation of his office and the kind of books or documents enclosed; the package to be addressed to the Governor of the State to which it is to be sent.

The three Assistant Postmasters General are authorized to send, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to their official duties, of the business of the Post office Department, to be duly franked by them as on 'official business.'

Deputy postmasters throughout the United States are also authorized to send all letters and packages which it may be their duty, or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, which shall relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices, or to the Post office Department. But in every such case the postmaster shall endorse thereon, over his own signature, the words 'post-office business.'

Exchange newspapers between publishers of newspapers may be sent free.

MONEY FOR PUBLISHERS.

The authority heretofore given to postmasters to send money free of postage to publishers of newspapers in payment of subscriptions being withdrawn, the following regulation is substituted—

Money may be left with a Postmaster, in no instance exceeding ten dollars, for the purpose of being paid to distant publishers, if said publishers shall so desire, for any newspaper or pamphlet deliverable from his office. The Postmaster may retain one per cent, and give his receipt for the balance. He is immediately to report the payment, with the name of the parties, to the Postmaster through whom said amount is to be paid to the publisher, and to charge himself upon his 'general account with the United States,' with the amount received, deducting the one per cent under the head of 'money received for subscriptions,' stating the name of the payer, the name of the payee, office where payable, amount, and time when received; and shall make a full and faithful return to the General Post Office of all such cases at the end of each quarter. When presented, the Postmaster at the office where payable is to pay the amount in said receipt, deducting one per cent, which receipt, after being endorsed by the publisher, he will forward as his voucher of payment. He will enter said amount to his credit on his 'general account with the United States,' under the head of 'money paid for subscriptions,' giving the particulars above stated, and render to the General Post Office a full and faithful account of that same at the end of each month.

WHAT MAY BE MAILED.

No package which shall weigh more than three pounds. Bound books of any size are not included in the term 'mailable matter,' except books sent by Governors of States as aforsaid.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Letters uncalled for are to be advertised in the paper of the town where the office advertising may be situated, having the largest circulation, provided it can be done at a cost not exceeding two cents on each letter. Letters are not to be advertised in more than one paper, unless specially directed by the Postmaster General.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets or packages of letters, or other matter transmittable in the United States Mail, (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals excepted,) from one city town, or other place, to any other city town or place in the United States, between and from any to which the United States mail is regularly transported under authority of the Post Office Department, is prohibited. So is the causing to be conveyed, or the providing for the conveyance of transportation, by regular trips or at stated periods or intervals, as aforsaid, any letters or other matter transmittable by mail as aforsaid, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals only excepted.

Every person offending against this provision or aiding or assisting therein, or acting as such private express, shall forfeit and pay $150 for each time any letter or letters, packet or packages, or other matter properly transmittable by mail (except newspapers, etc.) shall or may be by him, her or them, or through his, her or their means or instrumentality, in whole or in part, conveyed.

This is not to prohibit the conveyance of letters, packets, or packages, or other matter, by private hands, no compensation being tendered or received therefor in any way, or by special messenger employed only for the single particular occasion.

Honorary Degrees. The following degrees were conferred by the University of New York at its commencement. That of L. L. D. on Professor Dennison Olmstead of Yale College; and that of D. D. on Rev. Alfred Dodd of Nassau Hall College, Rev. H. Gray of Scotland, Rev. Cortland Van Rensselaer of New Jersey, and the Right Rev. Bishop Boon of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States, stationed in China.

How fully and strikingly are all our remarks upon docterates confirmed in this instance!—New York University is hardly a dozen years old. Professor Olmstead is respectable for his attainments in the natural sciences; but what has that to do with being a *teacher of jurisprudence*, of which probably he is profoundly ignorant? Prof. Dodd of Princeton College is Professor of Mathematics; but in the ministry he does nothing as preacher or pastor, and in theology has yet to write his pamphlet. Of the Scotchman we say nothing, for the sufficient reason that of him in common with others we know nothing; as is probable the case with the amazed Doctor in respect to his benefactors. Doctor Cortland Van Rensselaer is to be commenced for having devoted some year or two in preaching to the Virginia negroes, for which we consent he be docterated, and others aspiring to the same "spiritual gift," provided they go thro' the same novitiate. Besides he is largly crowned with the gifts of the Renselaerwick, beyond this we have heard nothing. Bishop Boon we have heard of as a worthy Episcopal minister going on a mission to the heathen of China, where a doctorate of divinity will be as unintelligible to the Chinese as the characters on their tea-chests are to us, though in *value* the balance is in favor with the commodity they send us.

Is it not time for christian sects attaching such importance to Gospel simplicity and example to discard such ridiculous trifling?

The Parks of England.

The Parks abound with trees of extraordinary age and size. They are not like the trees of our original forests, growing up to a great height, and on account of the crowded state of the neighborhood throwing out but few lateral branches; what they want in height they gain in breadth, and if I may be excused for a hard word, in umbrageousness. I measured one in Lord Bagot's celebrated park in Staffordshire, and going round the outside of the branches, keeping within droopings of the circuit, was a hundred yards. The circumference of some of the celebrated oaks in the park of the Duke of Portland which we measured together, when he did me the kindness to accompany me through his grounds, seemed worthy of record.—The little Porter Oak measured 27 feet in circumference, the great Porter Oak 29 feet in circumference, the Seven Sisters, 33 feet in circumference. The Great Porter Oak was of a very large diameter 50 feet above the ground, and an opening in the trunk of Green Dale Oak was at one time large enough for the passage of a small carriage through it; by advancing years the open space has become contracted. These indeed are noble trees, though it must be confessed that they were thrown quite into the shade of the magnificent Kentucky Button wood or Sycamore, of whose trunk I saw a complete section at Derby, measuring 25 feet in diameter, and 75 feet in circumference. This was brought from the United States, and indeed well might be denominated the mammoth of the forest.

In these ancient parks, oaks and beeches are the predominant trees, with occasional chestnuts and ashes. In very many cases I saw the beauty and force of that first line in the pastoral of Virgil, where he addresses Tityrus as "playing his lute under the spreading shade of the beech trees." These trees are looked upon with great veneration; in many cases they are numbered; in some a label is affixed to them, giving their age; sometimes a stone monument is erected, saying when or by whom this forest or this clump was planted; and commonly some family record is kept of them as a part of the family history. I respect this trait in the character of the English, and I sympathise with them in the veneration for old trees. They are the growth often of centuries, and the monument of years gone by.

I cannot enter into the enthusiasm of an exceilent friend, who used to say that the cutting down of and old tree ought to be made a capital offence at law; and I would always advise that an old tree, standing in a conspicuous station either for use or ornament, should be at least once more wintered and summered before the sentence of death, which may be passed upon it, is carried into execution.

The trees in the park of the palace of Hampton Court are many of them, the horse chestnut and the lime, of great eminent beauty; several straight lines of them forming, for a short clear bright day, at the season of their flowering, I passed through this magnificent avenue with inexpressible delight. I passed through them again late in the autumn, when the frost had marred their beauty, and the autumnal gales had stripped off their leaves; but they were still venerable in the simple majesty of their gigantic and spreading arms. I could not help reflecting with grateful emotion on that beneficent power, which shall presently breathe upon these apparently lifeless statues, and clothe them with the glittering foliage of spring, and the rich and splendid glories of summer. So be it with those who have got far into the autumn, or stand shivering in the winter of life.

The extent of these parks in many cases filled me with surprise. They embraced hundreds, in some insances thousands of acres, and you enter them by gates, where a porter's lodge is always to be found. After entering the park gates, I have rode sometimes several miles before reaching the house. They are generally devoted to the pasturage of sheep, and cattle, or deer. In the park at Chatsworth, the herd of deer exceeds 1600. These deer are kept at no inconsiderable expense, requiring abundant pasturage in summer, and hay and grain in winter. An English pasture in seldom or never ploughed. Many of them have been in grass beyond the memory of any one living. The turf becomes close and hard; and the feeding of sheep and cattle undoubtedly enriches the land, especially under the careful management of one eminent farmer—and many more, doubtless, are like him—on whose pasturage grounds the manures of the cattle are daily and evenly spread.

In speaking of the parks in the country, I ought not to pass in silence the magnificent parks of London, as truly magnificent they must be called, including St. James' Park, Green Park, Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, and Regent's Park.

Kensington Gardens, exclusive of private gardens, within its enclosure contains 227 acres, Hyde Park, 380 acres, Green Park, connected with St. James' Park, 56 acres; St. James' Park, 87 acres: terraces connected with Regent's Park, 80 acres—making a grand total of 1202 acres. To these should be added the large, elegant, and highly embellished public squares in various parts of London, and even in the most crowded parts of the old city, which in all probability, exceed 1000 acres.

These magnificent parks, it must be remembered, are in the midst of a populous town, including upwards of 2,000,000 of inhabitants, are now open to the public for exercise, health, and amusement.—They are at the same time, to a degree, stocked with sheep and cows.

It is impossible to over-estimate the value to health of these open spaces, and the amount of recreation and rational enjoyment they afford to this vast population.

Windsor Great Park contains 3,500 acres, and the little Park 300 acres.

Notes of a Traveller.

ROME.

As this city stands alone in the world, I will let it stand alone in this description. On entering this city you feel a singular sensation, which is indescribable. *Modern* Rome is not worth a visit. It is an ugly, common-built city, something like the most common provincial towns in England, if we except the Vatican and St. Peter's, with a few other churches.—The population is said to be about 140,000. The opinion is that Rome would be completely abandoned, were it not for the vast many foreigners, who visit it during the winter and part of the spring.—It is considered unhealthy in summer,—so much so, that all the inhabitants who can remove to the country, go there for a few months.

THE VATICAN.

The immense pile of buildings is beyond all imagination. I was told its extreme length through the apartments, and not duplicating a single room, was 70,000 feet, or nearly fourteen English miles. It has 4000 rooms and 200 flights of stairs. This immense pile contains most of the antiquities of ancient Rome, as well as most of the celebrated statuary and paintings of all the early as well as the modern artists. There you will see Raphael's immortal Transfiguration, as well as the great fresco of The Last Judgment, with an immense number of highly meritorious paintings. The sculpture is also great. The inimitable (so called) Apollo Belvidere, and the truly great Dying Gladiator, with 10,000 more, some very fine, and others common, all the Cæsars, and all the Roman Emperors, Presidents, Chiefs and Senators, as well as all the orators and poets, and a host of gods of *sea, land and air*. In fact, if a person was to visit the Vatican once or twice, he only sees the building. It will take him 30 days to get fully into the routine, so as to understand the road from room to room without a valet. The whole is a world of the fine arts, on a much greater scale than any other city can boast, or in fact than all the cities in Christendom together. The Library Apartment, when all the doors are thrown open, gives you a single view of 1500 feet; and the Gallery which you first enter, where all the inscriptions in Latin are plastered in the walls, on each side, is immense. Here you will see thousands of inscriptions, with the names of the persons who were merchants or shopmen in the early ages, giving a list of their articles, and the quality as well as price.—Many of these were from Pompeii, and some from the ruins of Herculaneum, and very many of them from the baths of Caracalla, the palace and baths of the Cæsars, and from Adrian's palace, commonly called his villa; and also from the Pantheon and Temples of Minerva and Jupiter, and other gods and goddesses, making a number almost incredible.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

This wonder of the whole world is a wonder in truth. No nation on earth can boast of such a Temple, either Christian or Pagan. This immense pile is 610 feet long, 450 wide, and 448 in height. I ascended to the ball, and went into it with three others. This ball will contain at a time 26 grown persons.—The exterior of this church appears rather mean; that is, the sides; but when you enter and walk up some 200 feet, you will then begin to feel that you are in St. Peter's. All is colossal. Nothing half as small as life. After you have looked around for 20 minutes in silence, you venture to speak, and utter only this, —'*Wonderful! wonderful! wonderful!* is this mighty Temple.' Every place is filled with statues and paintings. But when you come to examine these paintings, and find them all mosaics, the stranger is confounded. Everything is of the finest marble, or bronze, or statuary, and mosaics in painting; but after all it is only a Pagan Temple, for the very statue of St. Peter, *which they have so often kissed, that the toe nails are worn off*, was found in one of the Pagan Temples—a statue of Jupiter. This great church is full of saints, and they are worshipped in preference to the Deity. Such is the custom in all the papal churches. The ceremony of the Pope's taking St. Peter's chair, was performed when I was in Rome and they carried the old man round the church so often that he became dizzy or drunk. This was done by the cardinals and other officers of the church. During this idolatrous procession, at least 200 soldiers were present to preserve order. This great Temple, with the semicircular colonade, and the fountains and Vatican and open space, occupies 300 men daily to keep it in order. I told them to take special care of this church, for they would never find the world foolish enough to give their millions to erect such another building. The very atmosphere in this church is remarkable, it seems as if moderately heated, and quite clarified, but it is difficult precisely to describe it.

The facade is built of the common stone of the country. It has three stories and an attic, eight columns, and four pilasters, of the Corinthian order, each story, and heavy balconies, from which the Pope bestows his benediction, on Easter Sunday, on the people. The eight columns are each 8 1-4 feet in diameter, and ninety-one feet long. It is the masterpiece of all temples, whatever may be its faults of architecture. The circumference of the four great pillars that support the dome, is 232 feet. The diameter of the dome from outside to outside, 193 feet. The height of dome, 430 feet, exceeding St. Paul's in length 84 feet, and in height 60 feet. Diameter of cupola, 48 feet.

The next great object in this church is the grand canopy immediately under the great dome, supported by four spiral columns of bronze, highly ornamented and gilt. Under this canopy below, is said to be the tomb of St. Peter, the gilding of which is said to have cost 400,000 Roman crowns, and the columns 100,000 crowns, being formed of brass taken from the Pantheon. The weight of these columns is 186,000 lbs. Under this canopy is an altar of superb magnificence, at which the Pope alone performs service. In front is a sort of balustrade, and around it and underneath are burning continually 112 lamps.

The tribune contains the identical chair in which St. Peter officiated. This great church is filled with chapels; in one of them, called the *capella della Collonna Santa*, is a column said to be from that which Christ leaned against in the temple at Jerusalem, when disputing with the doctors. But we know that Titus destroyed Jerusalem in the 79th year of Christ, and left not one stone upon another. How could the pillar Christ leaned against have escaped? Besides, they have no authority for saying that he leaned against a pillar at all.

INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

I much doubt whether the Church of Rome would have ever gained such celebrity but for her pomp and grandeur, which so influence and overawe the unlearned and weak-minded. When a stranger enters St. Peter's he is first struck motionless with the immensity of the temple, and the richness and extravagance of its finish. The height and solemn sound, as well as the atmosphere, add to the effect. The music in the hidden chapels seems to rush out into the body of the church, and roll along the arched ceiling and through that mighty dome, with more than mortal harmony. In full view of the holy altar, with hundreds of saints in monumental forms, in order arranged, and altogether would almost deceive the very elect, and seem to throw all other religions into the back ground. One of the front doors of this church has on it a cross; and I have seen the people kiss this so continually, that the painting on the door is all kissed off. This door is opened once in 25 years, by the Pope, with a silver hammer.

In the Vatican they show you instruments of torture, such as were used in the persecutions of the early Christians, such as thumb-screws, pincers, when heated, to pull off the flesh, and a multitude of others: but no where do they show you the instruments by which they torture the poor heretic in the inquisitorial dungeon. They pretend to show you St. Peter's towel—while there is no historic record that Peter ever visited Rome.

Jour. of Com.

D. D.'s.—We are glad to see that our Colleges are forbearing this year, more than ever before, in the distribution of "Semi-Lunar Fardels." The great number of manufactories of Doctors of Divinity, and the curious characters who sometimes get them, with the other objections, have brought the title into absolute disgrace. It ranks now very much with "*Capting*" in the militia, that is, a good deal below Mr. It is a singular accident, if such it was, that the only thing in our country which has any resemblance to a title of nobility, should have been bestowed upon the ministers of a religion whose honor is all in its humility, and whose author forbade them even to be called Rabbi. The degree of LL.D. is to be sure in a few cases conferred on literary men and civilians, but not with the design of giving a *title*. Even this had better be omitted. But to set about decorating the pastors with D. D.'s, because they stand in certain relations to the officers of the college, or to rich donors, or even have money of their own to give, or have rendered some service to a party, or need to have a questionable character white-washed, or have reached a certain age, is not very reputable to any body, and causes the same thing when conferred on real merit, to be rather a derogation than an honor. One gentleman, we noticed, was mentioned as the oldest living graduate of the college, and he was *doctorated*, not without other merits, we dare say, besides his extreme age. Yet the act was likely to be misunderstood rather as one of pity than respect. We hope the hundred institutions of our country, and more too, called Colleges, and a few of them entitled to the name, will cease this nonsense and mischief of trying to inflate the pride of ministers, by conferring an old, unmeaning and superannuated title upon them. Let them have the privilege, like other American citizens, of being called Mr., and earning their own rank in society.

The above caustic but just remarks are from the Editors of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a paper of distinguished ability as well as christian principle. Nor do they speak their own sentiments only: they are the sentiments of the country. If any thing was wanting to put the farce in its true light, it was supplied by the late act of old Cambridge University in "creating," as they call it, *i. e.* making something out of nothing, Hosea Ballou, a noted preacher of Universalism, a Doctor of Divinity! What is more fitted than this to bring both Colleges and the ministry into public contempt? If those who confer and those who receive these "Semi-Lunar Fardels" are willing to make themselves ridiculous, they have no right assuredly to make others so.

The Great Lakes. Professor Drake of Cincinnati, has been recently making some observations upon our inland seas, and gives the result of them to the public. The chain of lakes extends over nearly eight and a half degrees of longitude in length. The extent of their surfaces is estimated at ninety-three thousand square miles; and the area of country drained by them is computed at four hundred thousand square miles. Their relative sizes are as follows;

"Ontario, 6300 square miles; Erie, 9600; St. Clair, 360; Huron, 20,400; Michigan, 24,400; Superior, 22,000.

"The average depth of water in the different lakes is a question upon which there is no certain information. Authorities differ. Dr. Drake give it as follows: St. Clair, 20 feet; Erie, 84; Ontario, 500; Superior, 900; Huron and Michigan, 1000.

"In our standard works Lake Erie is usually stated to have a depth of 120 feet. The deepest soundings have been taken in Lake Huron. Off Saginaw Bay, 1800 feet of line have been sent down without finding bottom.

"The altitude of these lakes varies step by step from Ontario to Superior.—Lake Ontario is 232 feet above the tide water of the St. Lawrence. Erie is 333 feet above Ontario, and 565 feet above tide water at Albany. St. Clair is six feet higher than Erie; Huron and Michigan are thirteen feet above St. Clair, and Superior lies forty-four feet above them. This shows the curious fact, that while the surface of Huron is 684 feet above the level of the ocean, its bottom, at Saginaw Bay, is more than 1100 below the same level.

"The waters of these lakes, with the exception of Erie and St. Clair, are remarkable for their transparency and delicious flavour. Of lake Huron, Professor Drake ascertained that the water at the surface, and two hundred feet below at the same place, indicated precisely the same temperature, to wit: fifty-six degrees. His explanation of this fact is this: the waters are so pure that the rays of the sun meet with no solid matter in suspension to arrest and retain the heat.

Professor Silliman. So many inquiries have been made of me—"What sort of a man is Professor Silliman?"—that I must be indulged in a general reply. I had expected to have found a little, sharp faced man, scorched by innumerable chymical experiments, bent and care-worn with study, shrinking from fatigue, and withal a little hypochondriac. It was no such thing. He is just fifty—in full health, of fine form, manly proportions—an open and expressive countenance, where the lines of thought are mingled with a benign and pleasing expression, which, irradiated by a smile and glance of his keen eye, render him unusually prepossessing. He speaks rapidly but distinctly, showing a fine set of teeth. He is grave or sportive—playful or profound, as occasion and propriety demand. Careless of fatigue, he climbed precipices, or descended into mines, listened patiently to and answered a thousand questions—rode, walked and examined every part of the Valley, with the most buoyant spirits and untiring industry. The dawn found him in motion, and he did not retire until the evening bird had sung her vespers. Of his attainments it is not for me to speak.—They are recorded in his popular and invaluable Journal which every lover of science should be possessed of.

One trait more I may mention. In every thing that concerned the war of the Revolution and the military events of that period, he seemed to take a particular interest, deriving it probably from his father, who was an officer in the Connecticut line, and had a command when the British devastated his native state.—He visited the battle ground where the Wyoming Massacre took place, and it so happened fortunately, dined at a house the lady of which, an intelligent woman of 70 and upwards, was in the Forty-fort at the time of its surrender the day after the battle, and she detailed to him a great many minute, but deeply interesting events, of that soul-trying period.

In company with professor Silliman, was Mr. Jones, recently of the Navy, and known to the public as the author of Naval Sketches, a work of Superior and graphic excellence, which is now deservedly attracting so much of public attention.—*Village Record.*

[From Graham's Magazine.]

RAIN IN SUMMER.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!

How it clatters upon the roofs
Like the tramp of hoofs!
How it gushes and struggles out
From the throat of the overflowing spout!
Across the window pane,
It pours and pours,
And swift and wide,
With a muddy tide,
Like a river down the gutter roars
The rain, the welcome rain!

The sick man from his chamber looks
At the twisted brooks;
He can feel the cool
Breath of each little pool;
His fevered brain
Grows calm again,
And he breathes a blessing on the rain.

From the neighboring school
Come the boys,
With more than their wonted noise
And commotion;
And down the wet streets
Sail their mimic fleets,
Till the treacherous pool
Engulphs them in its whirling
And turbulent ocean.

In the country on every side
Where, far and wide,
Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,
Stretches the plain,
To the dry grass and the drier grain
How welcome is the rain!

In the furrowed land
The toilsome and patient oxen stand,
Lifting the yoke encumbered head,
With their dilated nostrils spread,
They silently inhale
The clover scented gale,
And the vapors that arise
From the well watered and smoking soil,
For this rest in the furrow after toil,
Their large and lustrous eyes
Seem to thank the Lord,
More than man's spoken word.

Near at hand,
From under the sheltering trees,
The farmer sees
His pastures and his fields of grain,
As they bend their tops
To the numberless beating drops
Of the incessant rain,
He counts it as no sin
That he sees therein
Only his own thrift and gain.

These, and far more than these,
The Poet sees!
He can behold
Aquarius old
Walking the fenceless fields of air;
And, from each ample fold
Of the clouds about him rolled,
Scattering everywhere
The showery rain
As the farmer scatters his grain.

He can behold
Things manifold
That have not yet been wholly told,—
Have not yet been wholly sung nor said,
For his thought, which never stops,
Follows the water drops
Down to the graves of the dead,
Down through chasms and gulfs profound
To the dreary fountain-head
Of lakes and rivers under ground;
And sees them, when the rain is done,
On the bridge of colors seven,
Climbing up once more to heaven,
Opposite the setting sun.

Thus the seer,
With vision clear,
Sees forms appear and disappear,
In the perpetual round of strange
Mysterious change
From birth to death, from death to birth;
From earth to heaven, from heaven to earth,
Till glimpses more sublime
Of things unseen before
Unto his wondering eyes reveal
The Universe, as an immeasurable wheel
Turning for evermore
In the rapid and rushing river of Time.

RUNNING BEANS.—The prettiest way for a man who cultivates but little land, to raise his dry beans for next winter's use is not to plant the bush kinds by themselves, for this will require too much land, as the product is small—but to raise white pole beans. The common case knife beans are excellent for this purpose. Strike out a dozen or more circles on the ground, as large as a cart wheel. Put a wheel barrow load of manure into it, and spade it up with the earth. Drop the seed in the circle, on the outer edge of the hill, say six inches apart.—Then insert eight or ten poles just within the circle, at equal distances from each other, and tie the tops of the whole together, forming a cone. Cover up the seed and wait the result.

Each of these hills will yield you a peck or a half bushel of dry beans next fall, which if you have but a half a dozen such hills, will give you perhaps, half a dozen bushels. This will be enough for your purposes. By this course, but a little land is occupied. Pole beans will yield very much more abundantly than bush beans, and occupy air, whilst the latter must have the surface of the earth.

Saratoga Springs.

Analysis of Congress Spring.

In one gallon, or 231 cubic inches, are the following substances.

	Grains.
Chloride of Sodium, (Sea Salt,)	385.000
Hydriodate of Soda,	3.500
Bicarbonate of Soda,	8.982
" of Magnesia,	95.788
Carbonate of Lime,	98.098
" " Iron,	5.075
Silex,	1.500
Total grains,	597.943
Carbonic acid gas, (cubic inches,)	311.
Atmospheric air,	7.
Gaseous contents,	318.

There is an ounce and three-tenths of solid medicine mixed in one gallon of water, besides the gases which have a powerful agency.

When these mineral waters were discovered, is not precisely known. A settlement was made, however, a little west of High Rock Spring, in 1773, for the double purpose of trading with the Indians and accommodating invalids. The High Rock and Flat Rock Springs, near each other, were the only Springs then known. Congress Spring, the most famous in the United States, was discovered in 1792.

If these waters produce no surprising cures, one thing is acknowedged by all, that they are an excellent regulator of the system; and although they may fail to mend a broken string, they may still serve to keep the instrument in tune. But we can manufacture Congress water which is a good substitute for the pure article, especially so far as taste is concerned. I have a recipe which I present to you, and while you are drinking, you may imagine yourself at Saratoga, by the side of the sparkling fountain. I have taken it, and can now more easily give up the old Congress Spring, than I thought I ever could when I gave it my parting look.

To the point then. *To make Congress Water.* To 1 1-2 pints of water, take 2 drams Super Carbonate of Soda, 1 dram Fine Salt, 2 grains Carbonate of Iron or Red Oxide of Iron, and one drachm of Tartaric acid; put in the acid last and cork immediately—drink while the effervescence continues—and you have—not a drink of Congress water, but an admirable substitute. Still, bring the water to 50°, for that is the temperature of the waters at Saratoga.

I next give the analysis of the *Pavilion Fountain.* The Pavilion was analyzed in 1840, by Dr. J. R. Chilton, of N. Y. This fountain is tubed 40 feet.

The ingredients of one gallon are in

	Grains
Chloride of Sodium,	226.58
Carbonate of Magnesia,	62.50
" " Lime,	60,24
" " Soda,	4.70
Oxide of Iron,	3.10
Iodine of Sodium, } Bromide of Potassium, }	2.75
Silica,	.62
Alumina,	.25
Total grains,	361.24
Carbonic acid gas,	480.01
Atmospheric air,	8.09
Gaseous contents, (cubic inches,)	488.10

The quantity of gas is double the quantity of water, which makes it more medicinal.

I now give the analysis of the *Iodine Spring*, by Prof. Emmons, of the Albany Medical College. The contents of one gallon are in

	Grains
Muriate of Soda,	187.
Carbonate of Lime,	26.
" " Iron,	1.
" " Magnesia,	75.
" " Soda,	2.
Hydrodate of Soda, (or Iodine,)	3.5
Total,	294.5
Carbonic acid gas,	330.
Atmospheric air,	4.
Cubic inches, (water bottled 3 weeks,)	334.

Its freedom from Iron is remarkable, and, Prof. Emmons remarks, is a desideratum, viz: a water for invalids, to whom iron is an injury.

Union Spring, analyzed by James R. Chilton, M. D., New York.

	Grains.
Chloride of Sodium,	243.620
Carbonate of Magnesia,	84.265
" " Lime,	41.600
" " Soda,	12.800
" " Iron,	5.452
Iodide of Sodium,	3.600
A trace of Bromide of Potassium, } Silica and Alumina, }	1.570
Total,	392.907
Carbonic acid gas,	314.16
Atmospheric air,	4.62
Cubic inches, (water bottled 4 wks,)	318.78

It is wonderful that waters so contiguous in their location, should be so diverse in their analysis.

A. E.

MISCELLANY.

ILLUSTRIOUS MECHANICS AND SELF-MADE MEN.

Adam, the father of the human race, was a gardener. He had, however, a strange propensity for tasting unwholesome fruit, which produced very injurious effects, both upon himself and his offspring.

Noah was a shipwright and a husbandman: he navigated the whole earth in his ark, and got "seas over" in his vineyard.

Solomon was an architect, a poet and a philosopher; his conduct, however, was not always by line and rule; he trod the circle of disipation, was erratic in his imaginations, and violated his own maxims. His conscience and strength of mind, however, reclaimed him, and his repentance is the most beautiful of the works which he has left for the contemplation of his species.

The apostle Paul was a tent maker, and labored with his hands at his avocation, while he endeavored to infuse into the minds of his fellow-men the important truths of revelation. While he screened them with earthly tabernacles from the weather, he held above their souls the ægis of divine protection.

Matthew was a poor fisherman, he relinquished his humble calling for that of a missionary, and toiled asiduously to draw men from the fiery billows of perdition.

Quintus Cincinnatus was a ploughman, and was invoked to the government and dictorship of Rome. His labors in the politacal field were as successful as those upon the soil.

Arsaces was a private mechanic, and was called to found the Parthian Empire. He built up a powerful nation, and erected for himself a mausoleum of fame, which is indestructable.

Tamerlane, the conqueror of Asia, was also a mechanic, he *rough hewed* Bajazet, and carved his way to fortune and glory.

Lassauielle, a Neapolitan fisherman, was raised to the command of fifty thousand men, and gave up fish lines for lines of bayonets, and river seines for scenes of carnage.

John, of Leyden, in Germany, was a tailor, and rose to the dignity of king. He cut out for himself a bad piece of work, however, and afterwards came to a miserable end. His goose did not fly well.

Zeno, the famous bishop of Constantia, who had the largest diocese in that country, was a weaver. He directed his attention to the *habits* of both soul and body.

Stephen Tudiner, a hatter in upper Austria, was made general, and commanded an army of sixty thousand. He made hats for others, but preferred for himself a chapeau.

Walmer, a shoemaker, succeeded him in command, but was slain by Count Papenheim. He converted his awl into a sword: "his last state was worse than the first."

Mr. Edmund, of Sterling, in Scotland, showed such un paralleled bravery in the Swedish wars, under that "thunderbolt of war, Gustavus Adolphus," that he was made a general. A maker of bread might be supposed to know how to rise.

Peter the great, Emperor of Russia, worked at ship-building. He learned the Russian Bear how to manage a boat.

Charles II, of England, was a turner in ivory, nor could affairs of state divert him from his morning task at the lathe. He turned his mind, however, to other amusements, which tasked his health, and pared away his reputation.

Louis XIV, of France, was one of the best watch-makers of his reign. He forgot the burdens of power, in following the light footsteps of time, and escaped the flutterings of parasites, on the pinions of chronometers.

William IV, of England, was a sailor, and rose from the forecastle to the throne. He managed the ship of State with nautical address, and beat her a considerable way up the harbor of Reform.

Benjamin Franklin was a printer, philosopher, and statesman. He drew lightning from heaven, and left his name in large caps upon the annals of his country. His spirit is among the

* * * * * *

George Washington, Andrew Jackson, and William Henry Harrison, were farmers. From the pursuit of agriculture, they went forth to pursue the enemies of their country, and from the fields of death gathered the "Golden Immortal."

Sir Richard Arkwright, who first conceived the idea of spinning cotton by means of machinery, passed the earlier years of his life in pursuing the humble occupation of a barber. His genius proved brighter than his razors.

John Leslie, professor of natural philosophy, in Edinburg, was the son of a poor farmer in Largo, Scotland. He was employed in the capacity of herdsman. His pencil was a stick, and the ground his slate. From being the companion of cattle, he became the peer of learned men.

James Ferguson was in earlier years a shepherd, watched the stars at night like his predecessors of Chaldea, and like them was led to his favorite planet by the contemplation of the goodness and magnificence of the works of the deity.

William Gifford was bound out to a shoemaker, after having served a number of years as cabin boy. Being too poor to purchase stationery, he used to hammer out as smoothly as possible, small bits of leather, on which he traced problems with his awl. In latter years, his critical awl pierced the souls of many luckless scribblers.

Mr. James Furgurson, the celebrated writer on Astronomy, is one of the most remarkable instances of self-education, which the literary world has seen. His father was in the humble condition of a day-laborer.

At the age of seven or eight, young Furgurson actually discovered two of the most important truths in mechanics, the lever, and the wheel and axle. He afterwards hit upon others, without teacher or book, and no tool but a simple turning lathe, and a pocket knife. While he was feeding his flock, in the employment of a neighboring farmer, he used to busy himself in making models of mills, spinning-wheels, &c. during the day, and in studying the stars at night.

In 1748, he commenced his public lectures; and in 1762, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; the usual fees being remitted, as had been done in the cases of Newton and Thomas Simpson. George III, who, when a boy, was occasionally among the auditors of his public lectures, soon after his accession to the throne, gave a pension of fifty pounds per anumn from the privy purse.

The famous Ben Johnson worked for some time as a bricklayer or a mason; "and let not them blush," says the historian Fuller, "that *have*, but those that have *not* a lawful calling." He helped in the building of the new structure of Lincoln's Inn, and while having a *trowel* in his hand, he had a *book* in his pocket.

The father of John Opie, the great English portrait painter, was a working carpenter in Cornwall. Opie was raised from the bottom of a saw pit, where he was employed in cutting wood, to the professorship of painting, in the Royal Academy. He was not only an excellent artist, but also an admirable writer upon the art.

Wm. Hutton, author of the history of Birmingham, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, &c., was the son of very poor parents. "My poor mother," says Hutton, "more than once, one infant on her knee, and a few more hanging about her, have all fasted a whole day; and when food arrived, she suffered them, with a tear, to take her share."—From his seventh to his fourteenth year he worked in a silk-mill—and was then bound as an apprentice to a stocking weaver in Nottingham

Winckelman, one of the most distinguished writers on classic antiquities and the fine arts, that modern times have produced, was the son of a shoemaker. He contrived to keep himself at College, chiefly by teaching some of his younger fellow students while at the same time he, in part, supported his father at a hospital.

Benedict Bardouin, one of the learned men of the sixteenth century, worked for many years at his father's trade, that of a shoe- maker, and in the course of his life published a very elaborate work "on the shoe-making of the ancients."

The parents of Castalio, the elegant Latin translator of the Bible, were poor peasants, who lived among the mountains of Dauphiny. His works are much admired, and discover great knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages.

House of Commons, March 5. 1841

MR. M'LEOD.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply,

Mr S. O'Brien rose, and said that it appears from the public papers that two circumstances has recently occurred which, if true, deserved the notice of the House of Commons. The first was, that a true bill had been found against Col. M'Leod, on allegations that he was present in a transaction conducted under the colonial authorities of Canada, or a charge of murder and arson; and the other was that there had been passed, by the legislature of the state of Maine, resolutions to this effect:—"That the governor be authorised to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain, now quartered on the territory called disputed by the British Government. That the resources of this be, and they are hereby placed at the disposal of the governor, and that the specific sum of 100,000 dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of carrying the said resolution into effect." He did not know what authenticity was to be assigned to these reports, but if they were true it could not but be considered as a declaration of war against this country.

He was as much averse to war as any individual in the house—he looked upon it as the greatest calamity—he looked upon a war with America as particularly to be deprecated—because, in the first place, to a certain extent it would be of a fratricidal character, and the immense commercial interests which existed between the two countries would be subjected to great disasters by its continuance—(hear.) If a war took place, however, it would not be our seeking; and he did not think that we could have any claim upon the allegiance of our fellow subjects in Canada, if we were not prepared to extend to them our protection when they acted under our authority. He had seen on the part of the noble lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a great exercise of vigor in other parts of the world, where perhaps the policy of England was of a more doubtful character than in this instance; and he did hope that the noble lord would indicate some portion of that vigor on the present occasion.

The noble lord's movements were necessarily secret, and it was impossible for this house to form an opinion upon the subject, without having information laid before it; but he spoke his opinion as a member of the British House of Commons, that he should feel that British interests were better secured if there were a strong fleet in the American harbors and a powerful military force on the boundaries of British America.

Look upon this Picture. The following table, saysthe Raileigh Register, shows the government expenses under different administrations from the day of Washington to that of James K. Polk.

Washington,	8	years,	average	$1,986,524
John Adams,	4	"	"	5,362,587
Jefferson,	8	"	"	5,162,598
Madison,	8	"	"	18,085,617
Monroe,	8	"	"	13,057,925
J. Q. Adams,	4	"	"	12,625,478
Jackson,	8	"	"	18,224,091
Van Buren,	4	"	"	28,047,175
Tyler,	4	"	"	20,304,156
POLK—Expenses for 1 year,				100,000,000

As much has been consumed to carry on the government one year, under Mr Polk's management, as during the whole four of Mr Van Buren's, while Mr Van Buren's administration was more expensive than any before or since, except the present. Look at this, men who love your country, look at it!

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Rich Men of Boston. The Boston Post publishes a list of the men of Boston who are taxed on over $100.000. In the first class, there are 116 who are taxed on $100.000 and less than $200.000; 28 who are taxed on $200.000 and under $300.000; 12 on $300.000 and less than $400.000. We give the list of the others:

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Abbot Lawrence,	950.400
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DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The members of the Cabinet, who have been constant and vigilant in their attendance, night and day, suffer most deeply. The whole city has been one of mourning during the day. I happened to be in the Central Market at an early hour this morning, and noticed that the country people, having heard of the impending calamity, were deeply distressed, and many of them in tears. It was only one week ago,—last Saturday morning,—that General Harrison, in taking his morning walk, passed through the market, at sunrise with the elastic step and bright eyes of manhood. That very day the fatal disease fastened upon him, which takes him from us "before his eye is dimmed, or his natural heat abated."

One o'clock at night.—I have but a moment to say that our good President *breathed his last at half past 12 o'clock.*

The following circular from the Heads of the Department at Washington, announces the death of our venerable President, Gen. Harrison.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make the afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House in this city, the fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING, Secretary of Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday morning, 3 o'clock, A. M. April 4.

The long agony is over—the President of the United State is dead; he died at half past 12 o'clock. His disease took an unfavorable change last evening at 5 o clock; his pulse becoming much depressed, with gangrenous discharges, after which time, no hope was entertained of his recovery.

In the course of the evening he became speechless.

About this time he was asked by Dr Hill if he was aware of his situation; he signified that he was. He then continued to sink very fast, up to the time he expired.

His death was perfectly easy, without pain or struggle, and no other indication of its immediate approach except a slightly audible respiration, when he instantly died.

The event when announced, occasioned no little anguish, particularly among the private family of the late President. This will be heart-rending intelligence to Mrs. Harrison, who still remains at North Bend. Her faithful friends Messrs. Todd, Chambers and Copelan were with him during the whole of his illness.

Mr. Thatcher Webster, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, was immediately despatched after Mr. Tyler, Vice President, upon whom, by the provision of the Constitution, the office of President of the United States now devolves.

This awful and sudden event, so unexpected to the people of the United states, is fraught with political consequence that no one can conceive. No one can divine at this moment what is to follow, or what is to occur. Gen. Harrison has been President precisely thirty days—what a mutability in the life of man. Who remembers the fourth of March last? Oh God!

Exceeding and anxious interest was manifested by every one at the awful event, which it was supposed would soon happen, by the citizens and others. Thousands of persons called during the evening, to make their enquiries.

In the apartment where he lay, besides his medical and personal attendants, was the Rev. Dr Hawley.—In the room adjoining, were a number of the President's friends and neighbors, who were waiting the result with

For the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

NEW WORDS.

Dr. Johnson, in the preface to his Dictionary, remarks—"That no Dictionary of a living language can ever be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding and some are falling away."

The words which have not only *budded*, but *ripened* since the first publication of the work of the great English lexicographer, are very numerous, and many of them have not yet found a place in any dictionary. English writers of the first rank are less scrupulous about using words which have not received the sanction of any lexicographer, than are American writers of the same class. The license of respectable writers in this country, with regard to the use of words of doubtful authority, has been kept in check by strictures which have appeared on the subject in various publications, both in England and America; and especially by Mr. Pickering's *Vocabulary*, which was published more than twenty years since. Any one who will take pains to examine, will find that words not sanctioned by the dictionaries, occur much less frequently in the North American Review, than in the most celebrated English journals.

In taking up the last number of the London Quarterly Review, (that for October, 1837,) I had the curiosity to note the words which are not found in *Johnson's Dictionary*, nor in the additions to it by *Mr. Todd*. Though I have not read all the articles in the Review, nor have I noted every word that occurred to me which is not in Johnson or Todd; yet the following list includes as many as seventy words; most of which are also wanting in Dr. Webster's Dictionary. Some of these words may very well be dispensed with; yet the most of them are as worthy of a place in a Dictionary as many words which have long had that honor.

Ballooning,
Cashmere (a shawl,)
Canny,
Codist,
Constituency,
Conversationalist,
Corduroy,
Court-marshal,
Debutant,
Doodlesack,
Engine-man,
Egoisme,
Fussify,
John-Bullism,
Logan or Loggan
Millionaire,
Modist,
Mystificator,
Omnibus,
Phantasmagory,
Plagiarize,
Prosy,
Railroad,
Reconnoissance,
Rough, (verb,)
Slang,
Stagecoach-man,
Steamboat,
Steam-packet,
Technicality,
Tights,
Tureen,
Ultra-liberal, (noun,)
Unpunctuality,
Underdone,
Viaduct,
Whiggery.
Boots, (a shoeblack,)
Cad,
Codifier,
Compatriotism,
Contemporaneously,
Conservatism,
Conservative, (noun.)
Corvette,
Cuttee,
Donkey,
Dragsman,
Enlightenment,
Festooned,
Handicap,
Leggins,
Maximist,
Misstatement,
Muffin,
Off-hand,
Parvenu,
Pixy,
Progress, (verb,)
Quiz-Qui,
Railway,
Replacement,
Rationalism,
Soirée,
Steamer,
Steam-engine,
Skid,
Teetotalism,
Truffled,
Tutorial,
Unpronounceable,
Utilitarianism,
Welter-weight.

The verb *progress*, with the accent on the first syllable, is inserted by Johnson on the authority of Shakspeare; but Johnson marks it "*not used.*" In its present form, with the accent on the second syllable, it is a word of modern revival, and is generally considered as an Americanism. It is certainly much used among us in conversation, and is often seen in print, though our best writers generally forbear the use of it. The Penny Cyclopædia, under the article "*Americanism*," says:—"The old verb *prógress*, which the Americans use very often and pronounce *progréss*, is now beginning to be again adopted in its native country, though we think we could very well do without it."

The Quarterly Reviewers (vol. LVII, p 137) say:—"He presently satisfied himself that the equality of conditions amongst the nations of Europe was daily *progressing*, as Jonathan says." In the same volume, page 465, they say:—"Such are the inconsistencies of flatterer, *progressing* from his butterfly state into the vermicular slime of a libeller," and in their number of October last, their language is:—"That if Sir Andrew Agnew's principles *progressed*, &c." In these last two cases they were not careful to mention, and perhaps were not aware of the fact, that they were taught by "Jonathan" the use of their language.

House of Commons, March 5. 1841

MR. M'LEOD.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply,

Mr S. O'Brien rose, and said that it appears from the public papers that two circumstances has recently occurred which, if true, deserved the notice of the House of Commons. The first was, that a true bill had been found against Col. M'Leod, on allegations that he was present in a transaction conducted under the colonial authorities of Canada, or a charge of murder and arson; and the other was that there had been passed, by the legislature of the state of Maine, resolutions to this effect:—"That the governor be authorised to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain, now quartered on the territory called disputed by the British Government. That the resources of this be, and they are hereby placed at the disposal of the governor, and that the specific sum of 100,000 dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of carrying the said resolution into effect." He did not know what authenticity was to be assigned to these reports, but if they were true it could not but be considered as a declaration of war against this country.

He was as much averse to war as any individual in the house—he looked upon it as the greatest calamity—he looked upon a war with America as particularly to be deprecated—because, in the first place, to a certain extent it would be of a fratricidal character, and the immense commercial interests which existed between the two countries would be subjected to great disasters by its continuance—(hear.) If a war took place, however, it would not be our seeking; and he did not think that we could have any claim upon the allegiance of our fellow subjects in Canada, if we were not prepared to extend to them our protection when they acted under our authority. He had seen on the part of the noble lord, the Secretary for Foreign Afiairs, a great exercise of vigor in other parts of the world, where perhaps the policy of England was of a more doubtful character than in this instance; and he did hope that the noble lord would indicate some portion of that vigor on the present occasion.

The noble lord's movements were necessarily secret, and it was impossible for this house to form an opinion upon the subject, without having information laid before it; but he spoke his opinion as a member of the British House of Commons, that he should feel that British interests were better secured if there were a strong fleet in the American harbors and a powerful military force on the boundaries of British America.

Look upon this Picture. The following table, saysthe Railegh Register, shows the government expenses under different administrations from the day of Washington to that of James K. Polk.

Washington,	8	years,	average	$1,986,524
John Adams,	4	"	"	5,362,587
Jefferson,	8	"	"	5,162,598
Madison,	8	"	"	18,085,617
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DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

President Harrison died on the 4th inst. a half past 12 o'clock in the morning. This announcement will be received by the public with feelings of unmingled regret and sorrow. It is calculated to awaken all our sympathies. It is but a few days since, in the bloom of health, he assumed the reins of government, and by his acts gave assurance to the county, that principles that had guided him through life, would be acted on and carried out in his Presidential career. The most fervent aspirations of friends had been realized, and all looked forward to a constitutional, a happy, and a successful administration of public affairs.

Whe speak the almost universal sentiment when we state that thus far his acts have received the seal of public approbation. But the scene has changed; from the busy stage of life, from all its cares and sorrows, from all its hopes and fears, he has been called by a wise and kind Providence, to receive the reward of his deeds. His memory and noble example, are all that is left us.

At the closing hour all the Heads of the Departments were in his room, and but a few short moments before he expired, he expressed his full conviction, that the policy he had laid down would be carried out by the Vice President.—For fuller particulars, we refer the reader to the correspondence below.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 3d.

The President is death-stricken. He has, I fear, but a few hours to live. The deepest feeling has pervaded the city the whole day. For a few hours this morning, the symptoms were favorable. Many flattered themselves that he would yet recover. But, after two o'clock, there was a sudden change for the worse. In addition to the typhoid symptoms, dysentary attacked him.

Besides the consulting physicians mentioned heretofore, Dr Sewall, of this city, and Dr Alexander, of Baltimore, attended, in consultation, today. Dr Chapman was expected to-night, but did not arrive.

10 o'clock—The President is given over. His extremities are cold, and for some hours he has been insensible. The physicians have left him. His friends surround his bedside, awaiting, in grief and anguish, the summons which is to call him to another world.

P. S. 12 o'clock.

I have just left the President's House. The Hall is crowded with citizens, anxiously expecting intelligence of the President's condition. The last information was that several of his physicians were present, and had applied some temporary remedy, which had the effect, for a moment, to arouse him from the stupor into which he had fallen. All hope had been extinguished.

The members of the Cabinet, who have been constant and vigilant in their attendance, night and day, suffer most deeply. The whole city has been one of mourning during the day. I happened to be in the Central Market at an early hour this morning, and noticed that the country people, having heard of the impending calamity, were deeply distressed, and many of them in tears. It was only one week ago,—last Saturday morning,—that General Harrison, in taking his morning walk, passed through the market, at sunrise with the elastic step and bright eyes of manhood. That very day the fatal disease fastened upon him, which takes him from us "before his eye is dimmed, or his natural heat abated."

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The words which have not only *budded*, but *ripened* since the first publication of the work of the great English lexicographer, are very numerous, and many of them have not yet found a place in any dictionary. English writers of the first rank are less scrupulous about using words which have not received the sanction of any lexicographer, than are American writers of the same class. The license of respectable writers in this country, with regard to the use of words of doubtful authority, has been kept in check by strictures which have appeared on the subject in various publications, both in England and America; and especially by Mr. Pickering's *Vocabulary*, which was published more than twenty years since. Any one who will take pains to examine, will find that words not sanctioned by the dictionaries, occur much less frequently in the North American Review, than in the most celebrated English journals.

In taking up the last number of the London Quarterly Review, (that for October, 1837,) I had the curiosity to note the words which are not found in *Johnson's Dictionary*, nor in the additions to it by *Mr. Todd*. Though I have not read all the articles in the Review, nor have I noted every word that occurred to me which is not in Johnson or Todd; yet the following list includes as many as seventy words; most of which are also wanting in Dr. Webster's Dictionary. Some of these words may very well be dispensed with; yet the most of them are as worthy of a place in a Dictionary as many words which have long had that honor.

Ballooning,	Boots, (a shoeblack,)
Cashmere (a shawl,)	Cad,
Canny,	Codifier,
Codist,	Compatriotism,
Constituency,	Contemporaneously,
Conversationalist,	Conservatism,
Corduroy,	Conservative, (noun.)
Court-marshal,	Corvette,
Debutant,	Cuttee,
Doodlesack,	Donkey,
Engine-man,	Dragsman,
Egoisme,	Enlightenment,
Fussify,	Festooned,
John-Bullism,	Handicap,
Logan or Loggan	Leggins,
Millionaire,	Maximist,
Modist,	Misstatement,
Mystificator,	Muffin,
Omnibus,	Off-hand,
Phantasmagory,	Parvenu,
Plagiarize,	Pixy,
Prosy,	*Progress*, (verb,)
Railroad,	Quiz-Qui,
Reconnoissance,	Railway,
Rough, (verb,)	Replacement,
Slang,	Rationalism,
Stagecoach-man,	Soirée,
Steamboat,	Steamer,
Steam-packet,	Steam-engine,
Technicality,	Skid,
Tights,	Teetotalism,
Tureen,	Truffled,
Ultra-liberal, (noun,)	Tutorial,
Unpunctuality,	Unpronounceable,
Underdone,	Utilitarianism,
Viaduct,	Welter-weight.
Whiggery.	

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THE

[VOLUME V.—New Series, No.

WRIGHT & COOK, Editors and P

The Belknap Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—BY—

WRIGHT & COOK,

No. 5, Gove Block,.....Main Street,

MEREDITH BRIDGE, N. H.

TERMS.

$1.50 Per Annum... If Paid in Advance, $1.

Poetry.

From Burritt's Christian Citizen.

My Mother.

I think of thee, my mother, in my sad lonely hours,
And the thought of thee comes o'er me, as the breath
of summer flowers.
Like the haze upon the ocean, the zephyr on the lea,
As the fragrant air of evening, is the thought of thee
to me.

I dream I hear thy voice, Mother, and see thy gentle
smile,
It cheers me in my waking hours, and keeps my lips
from guile;
For oft when sin had lured my erring feet astray,
I've thought I heard thee, pointing thy child the better way.

But many a year has passed, Mother, since numbered with the dead,
They placed thy lovely form, Mother, within earth's
clay-cold bed.
And many a change has come upon their little ones,
since there
They bowed in speechless agony, and breathed their
orphan prayer.

I miss thee more each year, Mother, I miss thee more
to-night
As thoughts of thee rush o'er my soul with vivid
memory's might,
The death-bed and the mourning friend, the last farewell and kiss
Are present, as if scarce an hour had passed since
that and this—

A child may soon forget her grief; the very stroke
whose power
Has robbed her of some priceless gem, is fleeting as
the hour,
Oft in thy room, my merry feet have sought some
place to hide,
Nor thought amid my childish glee, 'twas then my
Mother died.

In death thy child was placed within thy aged mother's arms,

The New Postage Law.

Section 1.—Provides that the rates of postage for single letters for any distance in the United States, not exceeding 3000 miles, shall be, when pre-paid, three cents; when not pre-paid, five cents; for any distance exceeding 3000 miles, double these rates shall be charged; for single letters when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, over 2500 miles, 20; under 2500 miles, 10 cents; (this provision is not, however, to interfere with special postage treaties with foreign governments which have been or shall hereafter be made;) for double, treble and quadruple letters, double, treble and quadruple rates are required. Single letters are not to exceed one half ounce in weight; every additional half ounce or fraction a half ounce is to be charged with an additional single postage. Drop letters, for delivery, are to be charged one cent; advertised letters are to be charged one cent in addition to the regular postages.

Sec. 2—Regulates the postage on newspapers as follows:—Papers not exceeding three ounces in weight, may be sent weekly from the publication office to bona fide subscribers within the county where said paper is published, free; for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county, five cents per quarter; not exceeding 300 miles, ten cents per quarter; not exceeding 1000 miles fifteen cents per quarter; not exceeding 4000 miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding 4000 miles, thirty cents per quarter. Monthly papers to be charged one-fourth the above rates; semi-monthlies, one-half; semi-weeklies, double tri-weeklies treble those rates and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. For all other printed mailable matter under one ounce in weight and for a distance less than 500 miles, one cent; for each additional ounce, one cent; not exceeding 1500 miles double those rates; not exceeding 2500 miles treble those rates; not exceeding 3500 miles four times those rates; and for all distances exceeding 3500 miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to periodicals are to pay one quarter's postage in advance, in which case the postage is to be one half the foregoing rates. Bound books and printed matter not exceeding thirty-two ounces in weight, are to be considered mailable matter. All transient printing matter is to be pre-paid. Papers are to be weighed when in a dry state. When printed matter which is required to be pre-daid shall be sent without being pre-paid, double rates of postage will be required. This section also provides for a free exchange of newspapers, periodicals, &c., which do not exceed sixteen ounces in weight; allows publishers to enclose their bills for subscriptions free of postage, and also provides that papers containing less than 300 square inches may be sent to bona fide subscribers at one fourth the rates stated above. Authority is also given to the postmaster at the office of delivery to remove wrappers to see that the law is not violated by their being written upon.

Sec. 3—Provides for the issue of stamps of the denomination of three cents, and of such other denominations as the postmaster general may think expedient to facilitate the pre-payment of postage. It makes the counterfeiting of these stamps felony, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

Sec. 4—Makes it the duty of postmasters to destroy all stamps attached to letters received for delivery, and imposes a fine of $50 upon any person using a stamp a second time.

Sec. 5—Authorizes the publication of uncalled for letters in the paper having the largest circulation within the range of the delivery of the office, once in six weeks, and oftener if the postmaster deems it expedient, at a charge not exceeding one cent a letter. Foreign letters may be advertised in foreign papers at the postmaster's option.

Sections 6 and 7 refer to the salaries of the postmasters and the reduction of mail routes.

Sec. 8—Appropriates five hundred thousand dollars to the post office department for the mail service performed for the two houses of congress and the other departments and offices of the government, to be paid quarterly.

Sec. 9—Appropriates five hundred thousand dollars to supply any deficiency that may arise in the post office department.

Sec. 10—Authorizes the appointment of carriers to deliver or receive letters, for "which not exceeding one or two cents" [so reads the law] shall be charged, to be paid the person sending or receiving the same.

Sec. 11—Authorizes the issue of a coin of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundreths of a dollar, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three-eighths of a grain; said coin to bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America, and its denomination and date; and making it a legal tender in payment of debts for all sum of thirty cents and under.

House of Commons, March 5. 1841

MR. M'LEOD.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply,

Mr S. O'Brien rose, and said that it appears from the public papers that two circumstances has recently occurred which, if true, deserved the notice of the House of Commons. The first was, that a true bill had been found against Col. M'Leod, on allegations that he was present in a transaction conducted under the colonial authorities of Canada, or a charge of murder and arson; and the other was that there had been passed, by the legislature of the state of Maine, resolutions to this effect:—"That the governor be authorised to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain, now quartered on the territory called disputed by the British Government. That the resources of this be, and they are hereby placed at the disposal of the governor, and that the specific sum of 100,000 dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of carrying the said resolution into effect." He did not know what authenticity was to be assigned to these reports, but if they were true it could not but be considered as a declaration of war against this country.

He was as much averse to war as any individual in the house—he looked upon it as the greatest calamity—he looked upon a war with America as particularly to be deprecated—because, in the first place, to a certain extent it would be of a fratricidal character, and the immense commercial interests which existed between the two countries would be subjected to great disasters by its continuance—(hear.) If a war took place, however, it would not be our seeking; and he did not think that we could have any claim upon the allegiance of our fellow subjects in Canada, if we were not prepared to extend to them our protection when they acted under our authority. He had seen on the part of the noble lord, the Secretary for Foreign Afiairs, a great exercise of vigor in other parts of the world, where perhaps the policy of England was of a more doubtful character than in this instance; and he did hope that the noble lord would indicate some portion of that vigor on the present occasion.

The noble lord's movements were necessarily secret, and it was impossible for this house to form an opinion upon the subject, without having information laid before it; but he spoke his opinion as a member of the British House of Commons, that he should feel that British interests were better secured if there were a strong fleet in the American harbors and a powerful military force on the boundaries of British America.

Look upon this Picture. The following table, saysthe Railegh Register, shows the government expenses under different administrations from the day of Washington to that of James K. Polk.

Washington,	8	years,	average	$1,986,524
John Adams,	4	"	"	5,362,587
Jefferson,	8	"	"	5,162,598
Madison,	8	"	"	18,085,617
Monroe,	8	"	"	13,057,925
J. Q. Adams,	4	"	"	12,625,478
Jackson,	8	"	"	18,224,091
Van Buren,	4	"	"	28,047,175
Tyler,	4	"	"	20,304,156
POLK—Expenses for 1 year,				100,000,000

As much has been consumed to carry on the government one year, under Mr Polk's management, as during the whole four of Mr Van Buren's, while Mr Van Buren's administration was more expensive than any before or since, except the present. Look at this, men who love your country, look at it!

Style in Public Speaking.—The pithy writer who calls himself 'Old Gilbert,' in an essay on the subject of speech-making and preaching, gives some of his views in the following paragraphs.

We confess our likes for effective pulpit style. A minister is not a pulpit essayist. A minister is not a philosophic lecturer. A fine book style is not a fine pulpit style. The heart is the minister of the desk. The best style is that which brings the intellect down through the heart, and melts all its precious metals in that hot furnace. If you want a specimen, take good old South—see what edge is in all he said. Playful but not light, sharp but not sour—imaginative but not dramatic—using common words with uncommon power—speaking to you as if he expected to convince you—full of earnestness—decided without dogmatism—witty but not vulgar. All his words strike you like the explosion of torpedoes.

Some preachers use a sort of air-gun. You hear no report—you see some effect. Others are real artillery men—thundering and blazing. No objection to artillery men, if they will only throw balls, but it is rather funny, to fire loud guns, and have very small shot.

Let every man keep to his own natural style. All children can't cry alike.—Some cry easy—some make a great blubbering. All preachers can't preach alike. Personal taste should be rectified and then become personal law. How would Milton's old Gothic architectural style suit the simple-hearted Cowper?—How would Charles Lamb look in Coleridge's Germanic idioms? How would Hall look in Chalmers' garb? How would Wesley appear in Harvey's gaudy robes? Let every man be natural. Nature is a very indefinite word now-a-days. If you have the volume of water of Niagara, then you may become a cataract, but a bucketfull won't answer. If you have electricity, you may afford to thunder, but not without.

Death.—He that is well prepared for the great journey, cannot enter on it too soon for himself, though his friends will weep for his departure.—*Cowper.*

Prayer.—It is not the length, but the strength of prayer, that is required; not the labor of the lip, but the travel of the heart, that prevails with God. "Let thy words be few," as Solomon says, but full and to the purpose.—*Spencer.*

A Pious Wish.—When the flail of affliction is upon me, let me not be the chaff that flies in thy face, but let me be the corn that lies at thy feet.—*Henry.*

☞ Father Time is not always a hard parent, and though he tarries for none of his children, often lays his hand lightly upon those who have used him well, and making them old men and women inexorably enough, but leaving their hearts and spirits young and in full vigor. With such people, the grey head is but the impression of the old fellow's hand in giving them his blessing, and every wrinkle but a notch in the quiet calendar of a well spent life.

TIME'S SOLILOQUY.

Old! call you me? Ay! when the Almighty spoke creation into birth, I was there. Then was I born. 'Mid the bloom and verdure of Paradise I gazed upon the young world, radiant with celestial smiles. I rose upon the pinions of the first morn, and caught the first dew-drops as they fell, and sparkled upon the bowers of the garden. Ere the foot of man was heard sounding in the wilderness, I gazed upon its thousand rivers, flashing in light, and reflecting the broad sun, like a thousand jewels, upon their bosoms. The cataracts sent up their anthems in those solitudes, and none was here to listen to their melody but I. The fawns bounded over the hills, and drank at the limpid streams, ages before an arm was raised to injure or make them afraid. For thousands of years the morning star rose in beauty upon these unpeopled shores, and its twin-sister of the eve flamed in the forehead of the sky, with no eyes to admire their rays but mine. Ay! call me old! Babylon and Assyria—Palmyra and Thebes, rose, flourished, and fell, and I beheld them in their glory and their decline. Scarce a melancholy ruin marks the place of their existence; but when their first stones were laid in the earth, I was there! 'Mid all their splendor, glory, and wickedness, I was in their busy streets, and crumbling their magnificent piles and their gorgeous palaces to the earth. My books will show a long and fearful account against them! I control the fate of empires; I give their period of glory and splendor; but at their birth I conceal in them the seeds of death and decay. They must go down and be humbled in the dust; their proud head bowed down before the rising glories of young nations, to whose prosperity there will also come a date and a day of decline. I poise my wing over the earth, and watch the course and doings of its inhabitants. I call up the violets upon the walls and crumble the grey ruins to the ground. I am the agent of a higher power, to give life and take it away. I spread alike tresses upon the brow of the young, and plant grey hairs upon the brow of the aged man. Dimples and smiles at my bidding lurk around the lips of the innocent child, and I furrow the brow of age with wrinkles. Old! you call me? Ay! but when will my days be numbered? When will Time end, and Eternity begin? When will the earth, and its waters, and the universe be rolled up, and a new world commence its revolution. Not till he who first bid me begin my flight so orders it.—When His purposes, who called me into being, are accomplished; then, and not till then—and no one can proclaim the hour—I too shall go to the place of all living.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Rich Men of Boston. The Boston Post publishes a list of the men of Boston who are taxed on over $100.000. In the first class, there are 116 who are taxed on $100.000 and less than $200.000; 28 who are taxed on $200.000 and under $300.000; 12 on $300.000 and less than $400.000. We give the list of the others:

Taxed on $400.000 and under $500.000:

Samuel Appleton,	Harrison G. Otis,
Nathan Appleton,	James Parker,
William Appleton,	Josiah Quincy, Jr.
Eliphalet Baker.	

Taxed on $500.000 and under $600.000:

John Bryant,	John Welles,
William Lawrence,	Thos. Wigglesworth.

Taxed on over $600.000.

Peter C. Brooks,	$1.324.200
Abbot Lawrence,	950.400
Jonathan Phillips,	633.000
Robert G. Shaw,	716.500
John D. Williams,	785200

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

President Harrison died on the 4th inst. a half past 12 o'clock in the morning. This announcement will be received by the public with feelings of unmingled regret and sorrow. It is calculated to awaken all our sympathies. It is but a few days since, in the bloom of health, he assumed the reins of government, and by his acts gave assurance to the county, that principles that had guided him through life, would be acted on and carried out in his Presidential career. The most fervent aspirations of friends had been realized, and all looked forward to a constitutional, a happy, and a successful administration of public affairs.

Whe speak the almost universal sentiment when we state that thus far his acts have received the seal of public approbation. But the scene has changed; from the busy stage of life, from all its cares and sorrows, from all its hopes and fears, he has been called by a wise and kind Providence, to receive the reward of his deeds. His memory and noble example, are all that is left us.

At the closing hour all the Heads of the Departments were in his room, and but a few skort moments before he expired, he expressed his full conviction, that the policy he had laid down would be carried out by the Vice President.—For fuller particulars, we refer the reader to the correspondence below.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 3d.

The President is death-stricken. He has, I fear, but a few hours to live. The deepest feeling has pervaded the city the whole day. For a few hours this morning, the symptoms were favorable. Many flattered themselves that he would yet recover. But, after two o'clock, there was a sudden change for the worse. In addition to the typhoid symptoms, dysentary attacked him.

Besides the consulting physicians mentioned heretofore, Dr Sewall, of this city, and Dr Alexander, of Baltimore, attended, in consultation, today. Dr Chapman was expected to-night, but did not arrive.

10 o'clock—The President is given over. His extremities are cold, and for some hours he has been insensible. The physicians have left him. His friends surround his bedside, awaiting, in grief and anguish, the summons which is to call him to another world.

P. S. 12 o'clock.

I have just left the President's House. The Hall is crowded with citizens, anxiously expecting intelligence of the President's condition. The last information was that several of his physicians were present, and had applied some temporary remedy, which had the effect, for a moment, to arouse him from the stupor into which he had fallen. All hope had been extinguished.

The members of the Cabinet, who have been constant and vigilant in their attendance, night and day, suffer most deeply. The whole city has been one of mourning during the day. I happened to be in the Central Market at an early hour this morning, and noticed that the country people, having heard of the impending calamity, were deeply distressed, and many of them in tears. It was only one week ago,—last Saturday morning,—that General Harrison, in taking his morning walk, passed through the market, at sunrise with the elastic step and bright eyes of manhood. That very day the fatal disease fastened upon him, which takes him from us "before his eye is dimmed, or his natural heat abated."

One o'clock at night.—I have but a moment to say that our good President *breathed his last at half past 12 o'clock.*

The following circular from the Heads of the Department at Washington, announces the death of our venerable President, Gen. Harrison.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make the afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House in this city, the fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an even so unexpected and so melancholy will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING, Secretary of Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday morning, 3 o'clock, A. M. April 4.

The long agony is over—the President of the United State is dead; he died at half past 12 o'clock. His disease took an unfavorable change last evening at 5 o clock; his pulse becoming much depressed, with gangrenous discharges, after which time, no hope was entertained of his recovery.

In the course of the evening he became speechless.

About this time he was asked by Dr Hill if he was aware of his situation; he signified that he was. He then continued to sink very fast, up to the time he expired.

His death was perfectly easy, without pain or struggle, and no other indication of its immediate approach exeept a slightly audible respiration, when he instantly died.

The event when announced, occasioned no little anguish, particularly among the private family of the late President. This will be heart-rending intelligence for Mrs. Harrison, who still remains at North Bend. Her faithful friends Messrs. Todd, Chambers and Copelan were with him during the whole of his illness.

Mr. Thatcher Webster, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, was immediately despatched after Mr Tyler, Vice President, upon whom, by the provision of the Constitution, the office of President of the United States now devolves.

This awful and sudden event, so unexpected to the people of the United states, is fraught with political consequence that no one can conceive. No one can divine at this moment what is to follow, or what is to occur. Gen. Harrison has been President precisely thirty days—what a mutability in the life of man. Who remembers the fourth of March last? Oh God!

Exceeding and anxious interest was manifested by every one at the awful event, which it was supposed would soon happen, by the citizens and others. Thousands of persons called during the evening, to make their enquiries.

In the apartment where he lay, besides his medical and personal attendants, was the Rev. Dr Hawley.—In the room adjoining, were a number of the President's friends and neighbors, who were waiting the result with

For the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

NEW WORDS.

Dr. Johnson, in the preface to his Dictionary, remarks—"That no Dictionary of a living language can ever be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding and some are falling away."

The words which have not only *budded*, but *ripened* since the first publication of the work of the great English lexicographer, are very numerous, and many of them have not yet found a place in any dictionary. English writers of the first rank are less scrupulous about using words which have not received the sanction of any lexicographer, than are American writers of the same class. The license of respectable writers in this country, with regard to the use of words of doubtful authority, has been kept in check by strictures which have appeared on the subject in various publications, both in England and America; and especially by Mr. Pickering's *Vocabulary*, which was published more than twenty years since. Any one who will take pains to examine, will find that words not sanctioned by the dictionaries, occur much less frequently in the North American Review, than in the most celebrated English journals.

In taking up the last number of the London Quarterly Review, (that for October, 1837,) I had the curiosity to note the words which are not found in *Johnson's Dictionary*, nor in the additions to it by *Mr. Todd*. Though I have not read all the articles in the Review, nor have I noted every word that occurred to me which is not in Johnson or Todd; yet the following list includes as many as seventy words; most of which are also wanting in Dr. Webster's Dictionary. Some of these words may very well be dispensed with; yet the most of them are as worthy of a place in a Dictionary as many words which have long had that honor.

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Cashmere (a shawl,)	Cad,
Canny,	Codifier,
Codist,	Compatriotism,
Constituency,	Contemporaneously,
Conversationalist,	Conservatism,
Corduroy,	Conservative, (noun.)
Court-marshal,	Corvette,
Debutant,	Cuttee,
Doodlesack,	Donkey,
Engine-man,	Dragsman,
Egoisme,	Enlightenment,
Fussify,	Festooned,
John-Bullism,	Handicap,
Logan or Loggan	Leggins,
Millionaire,	Maximist,
Modist,	Mis-statement,
Mystificator,	Muffin,
Omnibus,	Off-hand,
Phantasmagory,	Parvenu,
Plagiarize,	Pixy,
Prosy,	*Progress*, (verb,)
Railroad,	Quiz-Qui,
Reconnoissance,	Railway,
Rough, (verb,)	Replacement,
Slang,	Rationalism,
Stagecoach-man,	Soiree,
Steamboat,	Steamer,
Steam-packet,	Steam-engine,
Technicality,	Skid,
Tights,	Teetotalism,
Tureen,	Truffled,
Ultra-liberal, (noun,)	Tutorial,
Unpunctuality,	Unpronounceable,
Underdone,	Utilitarianism,
Viaduct,	Welter-weight.
Whiggery.	

The verb *progress*, with the accent on the first syllable, is inserted by Johnson on the authority of Shakspeare; but Johnson marks it "*not used.*" In its present form, with the accent on the second syllable, it is a word of modern revival, and is generally considered as an Americanism. It is certainly much used among us in conversation, and is often seen in print, though our best writers generally forbear the use of it. The Penny Cyclopædia, under the article "*Americanism*," says:—"The old verb *prógress*, which the Americans use very often and pronounce *progréss*, is now beginning to be again adopted in its native country, though we think we could very well do without it."

The Quarterly Reviewers (vol. LVII, p 137) say:—"He presently satisfied himself that the equality of conditions amongst the nations of Europe was daily *progressing*, as Jonathan says." In the same volume, page 465, they say:—"Such are the inconsistencies of flatterer, *progressing* from his butterfly state into the vermicular slime of a libeller," and in their number of October last, their language is:—"That if Sir Andrew Agnew's principles *progressed*, &c." In these last two cases they were not careful to mention, and perhaps were not aware of the fact, that they were taught by "Jonathan" the use of their language.

This word is now much used in England,—in Newspapers, Journals and Reviews, and by orators and authors, of the highest reputation. I have noticed it in the London Morning Chronicle, Examiner, and Atlas, and in the Liverpool Chronicle; in the Metropolitan Magazine; the Constitutional Magazine, and the Christian Observer; in the Quarterly Review, British Critic, Monthly Review, Eclectic Review, and Foreign Quarterly Review; in the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. O'Connell; and in the writings of Coleridge, Bulwer, Dickens, &c. &c. It is also inserted, with the accent, as now used, on the second syllable, in the new English Dictionaries of Maunder, Knowles, and Smart. It will be difficult to find comparatively higher American authorities, than the above, for the use of this verb. But I have no partiality for this word, and think "we could very well do without it." It is not very important to our national character, whether it shall be decided that John Bull was taught the use of it by Jonathan, or whether Jonathan was taught it by John Bull. It is certain that they both understand it, and are sufficiently ready to avail themselves of the use of it.

I am induced to make a few remarks on the famous word *lengthy*, with which the Americans have generally the credit of having enriched the language. The words *lengthy* and *progress* are very similarly circumstanced. Both are much used among us as colloquial words, and are frequently seen in print, but our best writers generally forbear them; and although they have been much ridiculed, yet they are supported by high English authorities—quite as high, in comparative rank in England, as can be brought in favor of them among writers in this country.

"The word *lengthy*," says the Penny Cyclopædia, "some critics object to as being of American origin; we rather doubt if it is. Still it is a good word, well made, and well adapted to express the wearisomeness of listening to a long speech or discourse of any kind; we presume, in this as in some other instances, the Americans did not call the word into use till they felt the absolute necessity of it." The writer had a little before said:—"The Americans are the most prolific people in the world in producing inaugural speeches, orations, and all the various modes of addressing an audience." We have indeed much occasion for the use of words expressive of "the weariness of listening to a long speech or discourse;" and the invention of the word *lengthy* is hardly sufficient to meet the exigency of the case, unless it is made to mean more than "long or moderately long;" whereas our messages, speeches, orations, and (perhaps one might add) sermons, are often *immoderately* long—too long to be endured with any patience. But the calling of this word into use has not corrected the evil, which it is to be feared is still increasing. It is generally felt to be a great calamity—a sore evil of our times and state of society, if not of our system of government. Every one feels the grievance, except those who practice it; and each one of these, perhaps, has as little patience with it as others, except in his own case. But "no man is weary of himself."

The English seem to have occasion, if they have not an "absolute necessity," for the use of this noted word, as well as the Americans. I have met with it in the Times newspaper, and the Liverpool Chronicle, in Blackwood's Magazine and the Saturday Magazine, in the British Critic, Quarterly Review, Monthly Review, Eclectic Review, Westminster Review, and Foreign Quarterly Review, and in the writings of Dr Dibdin, Bishop Jebb, Lord Byron, Coleridge, &c. &c. If the English are indebted to American genius for the invention of this precious word, they have made some improvements upon it, which they may boast of, for aught that is known to the contrary, as their own.—Granby, an English author, uses the word *lengthiness* which is a regularly formed noun from lengthy; and Thomas Campbell, the well known poet, uses another derivative, the adverb *lengthily*. In his "Letters from the South," he says:—I could discourse *lengthily* on the names of Jugurtha, Juba, Syphax," &c.; and again, "The hair of the head is bound *lengthily* behind." We must now acknowledge that John Bull has outdone Jonathan. These elegant words *lengthily* and *lengthiness* have not yet got into fashionable use among us; but having been coined and uttered on the other side of the Atlantic, they are now ready for use on all needful occasions. W. X.

[From the New York Sun and other N. Y. papers.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND!

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN RELATION TO THE McLEOD AFFAIR—NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE U. STATES—FIERCE FOR WAR—PANIC PRODUCED BY NEWS TAKEN OUT BY THE GEORGE WASHINGTON IN RELATION TO THE BANK OF THE U. STATES—LATE NEWS FROM CHINA, INDIA AND EGYPT.

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE! A SQUADRON ORDERED TO AMERICA! The Times and other papers state as a positive fact that some part of the squadron, believed to consist of ten sail of the line, which had been engaged on the Coast of Syria, had been suddenly ordered off the Coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the British Minister, Mr Fox, against the "judicial murder of McLeod."

What elevates man above the brute? It is the *soul*. An animal with but two legs is not thereby a man! Such a creature would be a libel upon humanity, and a false and forged imitation only of a man. The miser's paternity is given by one of nature's poets, not quite smooth in versification, or refined in language as I could wish, but still as *plain truth*, it may not offend, and here it is:

"Once on the coast of Gandereen as flocks and hurds were feeding,
A speckled drove of three hundred swine by shepherds there were leading,
Were by a legion there possessed, their minds were bent on slaughter,
And down the hill they headlong pressed, and perished in the water,
Except one old sow a rooting was, the floods did not destroy her,
The devil who 's provoked to lust * * * * * * * * * *
And from *those two* believe it now, sprang the *niggards of every station.*"

It is said that the *Jews* refuse to eat pork, from an aversion to swallowing their own blood relation; if every curmudgeon would do the same, the price of pork would decline rapidly in the market. All things were made for some useful purpose—nothing has been created in vain.—

A Fatal Mistake.—Night before last a man fell down a flight of steps in a house at the the corner of Walnut and Maine streets, and was badly stunned. A physician was called in, who attempted to bleed the injured man, but as no blood followe! the lancet, and as there was no sign of remaining life, the doctor pronounced him dead. Yesterday morning it was discovered that during the night *he* had come to, and subsequently bleed to death, from the wound made in his arm by the doctor's lancet.—*St. Louis Union, 13th ult.*

To a person not familiarly a... the history and statistics of English h... ry, the extreme productiveness of the farms of that country, will appear, incredible.—Nearly nine-tenths of the cultivated land in Great Britain and Ireland, are rented to tenants, who pay usually from four to five pounds sterling, per acre annual rent. Where is the farmer, in this country, who could live under such a burden? Here, a farm comprising a hundred acres, is often rented for one hundred dollars, and even at this rate, the tenant has a hard task. The cultivation, even where there are a large number of acres in grass, will little more than pay the rent and taxes; but in England the result is widely different. The tenant who there pays five pounds sterling, per acre, annual rent, and finds all appliances, obtains not only a comfortable living, but wealth from the prosecution of a calling which here would doom him to want and misery, and ultimately, death, unless assisted by the town.

In 1821, Mirwin estimated the produce of one English farm of 890 acres, at £8, 578,—or $38,000! The quantity of manure applied was 13,746 one horse cart loads in one year, and 10,250 the next! Now admitting the rent of this farm to be $12, per acre, and the cost of manure and its application $12, more, and if to this sum we add, for interest or expenses of cultivation, &c., $12 more, we shall find, upon striking the balance, that there will remain a profit of $10 the acre, amounting in the gross aggregate to the sum of $10,000 clear gain to the tenant, in a single year!

In the vicinity of London, a hay farm comprising 160 acres was rented. The rental in this instance, was $12 per acre, amounting in the whole to $1,920 per year. A very heavy expenditure was required for manure—probably as much as many a New England farmer would have been willing to give for the land, and yet the tenant succeeded, and has since become wealthy, and with no other income than the produce of this farm.

In Ireland, a poor tenant hired an acre o land, erected his cottage, purchased manure and farming tools, and the first season cleared all expensas and had a balance of eight pounds left. And yet that Irish peasant, in addition to the expenses and outlays above enumerated, had a church tax to pay, and to be at the expense of purchasing his own seed and maintaining a family of four besides himself and wife. The frugality of the Irish peasantry is proverbial. They want nothing of luxury, and are as contented, and far more robust, with their fare of simple milk and potatoes, than the New Englander with the best and most "nutritious" viands he can procure; but there was something more than mere frugality at the bottom of this mans success. There was thorough cultivation—a thing which in New England may be said to be wholly unknown. This is the "mystery," and the only one.—That peasant would have starved here on forty acres!

To purify rancid butter.

Melt it with a slow fire in a well glazed earthen vessel; which put to fair water, working them well together, and when it is cold take away the curd and whey at the bottom; do it a second and a third time in rose water, always working them very well together. The butter thus clarified will be of the sweetes delicious taste.

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...ment the Gable. The Sea that town. Cousins—the street to a | with some energy. "Hannah!—yes, as | you was dreadfully tickled: there's nothin's

Ridgway Co. Quarto Sizes

Clay and Webster.

The Elexandria Gazette is publishing a series of interesting "Letters of an English Traveller in the United States." In one of them now before us, the writer thus describe the two great statesmen and orators, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. He speaks of them as he has seen them battling for their principles on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Clay has all the qualities of the Statesman and orator: he is a man of extensive views and great eloquence. He is bold fearless and independent, looking only to the good of his country in the measures he proposes, breaking through the trammels of party, scorning, vituperation of his enemies, and disregarding the complaints of his friends, in the accomplishment of his patriotic designs. Nature has gifted him highly, and his Shaksperian pile of forehead indicates it. He is emphatically a man of genius as well as talent but more of the former than of the latter. He has projected more public measures than any other Statesman in the United States, and he has not only projected, but matured them, and by the power of his eloquence brought them into successful operation. He would have been a distinguished poet had not his mind been diverted to other objects; but, though his imaginative power is great, it has not been very highly cultivated, and his figure of speech, though often striking and appropriate, are not very classical or splendid. No man has been more slandered and abused than Mr. Clay, and yet no man has rendered more essential services to the republic.—His name is identified with all of the most important measures of the American Government, and whatever may be his future fate, he is destined to fill a magnificent niche in the temple of his country's fame. Mr. Webster is a man of extraordinary intellectual powers—one of the first in this, or as his countrymen think, in any other country. He is, like Mr. Clay, in the opposition ranks, and once belonged to the old federal party, a sin that unfortunately clings to him like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. The following comparison between this gentleman and Mr. Clay, by one of the correspondents of a northern journal, which I have just seen, will give you a pretty correct idea of these two eminent men. 'The figure of Mr. Webster is a little below par. The figure of Mr. Clay is a little above par. The address of Mr. Webster is rather stiff, or when easy affectedly so. That of Mr Clay is naturally easy, and tho' not exactly graceful in the Chesterfieldian sense of the term, yet prepossing and attractive. The countenance of Mr. Webster is harsh, hard and uninviting. The countenance of Mr. Clay is crowned with smiles, and displays a thousand varieties of feeling, Mr Webster's ugly look at his adversaries in debate has been often spoken of; and it is no exaggeration to say, he can look like satan himself. Mr. Clay's contempt and sarcasm are conveyed by a malicious smile, which can be felt but not described, or a significant gesture far more expressive than words. Mr. Websters voice is clear, distinct, stern, and impressive, but on the high notes, at times, unpleasant. Mr. Clay's voice is soft as music, never fatiguing the ear, but always inviting attention. It is loud, clear and distinct. Mr. W. and Mr. C. both express strong passions in their faces to advantage. The sneer of both is different, but perfect to the effect and inimitable. Mr. W. can look worse than Mr. C., but Mr. Clay can look things the most provoking. Mr. Webster's feelings are in perfect submision to his will. The feelings of Mr. Clay often get the better of his judgment; he is excitable, and requires but little to arouse him. Mr. Clay speaks even on ordinary occasions with animation and interest. Mr. W. is at times vexatiously dull and stupid. Mr. Clay's language and pronunciation are not always good and correct.—Mr. Webster speaks with the utmost correctness, and seldom or never recals a word. The distinction will be best understood, when it is remarked that Mr. Webster is cautious, cool, and the better scholar, and that Mr. Clay is warm, incautious, and has not received a good classical education, though some of his State papers are as admirable as any in our language.

Authors well Rewarded.—The Harpers, of New York, are said to have paid Mr. Prescott 7,500 dollars for the *first* edition of his "Conquest of Mexico" and to have offered double that sum, which was declined, for the entire copy right. In two years the sale of "Barnes' Notes" yielded the author alone more than 5000 dollars. President Day has received more than 25,000 dollars for an Algebra; and Dr. Webster had about the same sum from a spelling book; and all these yet retain their copyrights in future editions. A Philadelphia publisher paid to authors 135,000 dollars in five years. These are certainly peculiar instances; but much more proof could be given, that native literary genius and useful talent are not neglected, but receive a fair amount of encouragement from American publishers and the public.

Esq. What is the meaning in this country, of Esquire, or Esq.? We wish somebody would inform us. We find it applied to all sorts of persons. The Lawyer is called Esq.—the Justice of Peace is denominated Esq.—the Post Master ycleped Esq.—the Militia Captain is dubbed Esq.—the Merchant is an Esq.—the Innkeeper is an Esq.—the Master Printer is an Esq.—the Journeyman Printer is an Esq.—and even the editor is occasionally complimented with the appendage of Esq. We know not what to think of it. It has a suspicious aspect. Were it not that the letters were very civil, business-like, and now and then containing cash, we should think the Esq. intended as an insult. At any rate we would give all the honor we have ever derived, or ever shall derive from the word, to know its meaning.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

Mariner's Compass.—Before the invention of the use of the polar star, and the needle and compass, it is diverting to see what a wonder was made of a small voyage; it required almost a council of heroes in Homer's time if they were to cross the Ægean sea; and for many ages the voyage of Jason with his Argonauts was the wonder of the world. It was spread abroad with all the pomp of oratory, the invention of fables and the flowers of poetry. Every youth at school reads with wonder of the ship *Argo*, fitted out to go to *Colchis* to fetch the golden fleece, especially as the poets represent their gods as admiring the exploit, and *placing the ship in the heavens;* and yet after all how trifling the voyage to modern navigators! But Thales the Milesian Philosopher had not then lived; he learned the important use of the polar star from the Phœnicians, and imparted the knowledge of it to the Greeks about 600 years before Christ. The compass is supposed to be the invention of the Chinese, and to have been brought into Europe by Paulus Venetus, an Italian, in the year 1260, and what seems to confirm this conjecture is, that they at first used the compass in the same manner that the Chinese still do; they let it float on a little piece of cork instead of suspending it on a pivot. Some ascribe the discovery to Flavio de Melphi, or Flavio Gioiva, a Neapolitan, about the year 1302, and hence it is they say that the territory of *Principato*, which makes a part of the kingdom of Naples, where he was born, bears a compass in its arms. Fauchet supposes it was known in France before it was discovered by the Neapolitan or Venetian, and Dr. Wallis ascribes the first invention to the English.

Chamber's Dictionary.

Length of the Mile.—I saw in your paper a few evenings since a very useful table, showing the length of the modern mile as used at the present time in various countries. It was, however, very imperfect. I send you a correct table of the length of the modern mile, which I hope to see published.

English mile,		1760 yds.	
Modern Roman mile,	132 less than Eng		
Tuscan mile,	1	m. E. and 48	yds.
Ancient Scottish m.	1	" 224	"
Ancient Irish mile,	1	" 480	"
French Posting leag.	2	" 743	"
Spanish Judicial l.	2	" 1115	"
Portugal l.	3	" 1480	"
German Short mile,	3	" 1579	"
Flanders league,	3	" 1584	"
Spanish common l.	4	" 376	"
Russian mile,	4	" 1197	"
Danish mile,	4	" 1204	"
Dantzic mile,	4	" 1435	"
Hungarian mile,	5	" 313	"
Swiss mile,	5	" 353	"
German long mile,	5	" 1326	"
Hanoverian mile,	6	" 999	"
Swedish mile,	6	" 1140	"
Arabian mile,	1	" 388	"
Persian parasang,	3	" 806	"
Russian werst,	6	" 593	"
Turkish bein,	1	" 66	"

English geographical mile equal to 2025 yards.

German geographical mile equal to 4 Eng. miles or 8100 yards.

English and French league equal to 3 geographical miles or 6074 yards.

Every Day Sunday.—By different nations, every day in the week is set apart for public worship, viz: Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Grecians, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews.

Gov. Dorr's Sentence.

"That the said Thomas W. Dorr be imprisoned in the State Prison, at Providence, in the County of Providence, **FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE,** and there kept at hard labor, in solitary confinement.

THE INFAMOUS TORY COURT OF RHODE ISLAND THAT CONVICTED GOVERNOR DORR.

KEEP THE WRETCHES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

JOB DURFEE, *Chief Justice.*
LEVI HAMI, *Associate* "
WM. R. STAPLES, " "
GEO. A. BRAYTON, " "
JOSEPH M. BLAKE, *Attorney General,*
ALFRED BOSWORTH, *Assistant* "

THE PACKED JURY.

1 BENJAMIN CARR, Tiverton,
2 ASA DENOL, "
3 WM. L. MELLVILLE, Newport,
4 WILLIAM CARD,* "
5 JONA. COGSWELL, Portsmouth.
6 DAVID SEABURY, Tiverton.
7 BENJAMIN CORY, "
8 C. W. HOWLAND, Little Comptom.
9 BORDEN CHASE, Portsmouth.
10 JOSEPH PADDOCK, JR., *Foreman.* [Newport.
11 RICHARD . NORHMAN, "
12 WM. D. SOUTHWICK, "

*Delegate to the Convention to frame the people's Constitution.

Gates and Barns. It is said that a Farmer may always be known by his gates and fences.—There is no doubt truth in the remark. If you see good gates and fences on a farm, you are very apt to see good barns, stables and shelter for cattle.—They are unerring signs of a good farmer. The time saved in passing through gates, instead of pulling down bars and fences, will amount to many days in the course of the year. If you have good fences, your crop is secured from the depredation of animals, which in some cases amount to an almost entire destruction of it. Besides this, there is no time lost in hunting and guarding your field. If you have good barns, your fodder, hay, straw and shuck are saved from destruction of the weather, and contain more nourishment for your cattle and horses. Good stables and shelter are essential. Without them you cannot expect to keep your stock in good order.—When sheltered and protected from the cold and rain, less food will answer all domestic animals.

The Inventor of the Bowie Knife.—Bowie was a reckless drunkard, who had squandered his property, and was subsequently obliged to fly from his country (the United States) for slaying a man in a duel. This fact is well known in Texas, and was told me by a friend of Bowie's, who was present when Razin Bowie fought a duel with knives across a table at the Alamo, a few days before Santa Ana took it. His first duel was fought at Natchez, on the Mississippi, in the fall of 1834. A dispute arose at a card table, in the middle of the day, between Bowie and a man named Black. The lie was given by Bowie to his opponent, and at the same moment drawing his knife, (which was a case one, with a blade about four inches long, such as the Americans always carry in their pocket,) he challenged the man to fight, *which* was accepted; and Black having taken his seat opposite Bowie at a small square table, the conflict began. It had lasted about twenty minutes, during which both parties were severely cut, when Bowie rose from the table, and, with a desperate oath, rushed upon his antagonist, who immediately fell dead at his feet. The inconvenience felt by Bowie on this occasion from the smallness of the knife, having called forth the exercise of his debauched and sanguinary mind, he invented a weapon, which would enable him, to use his own words, "to rip a man up right away."—[Maillard's History of Texas.

Not less Strange than True.—In the woods of Ethiopia, in Africa, is to be found a species of the human family who live entirely among the branches of the trees. They have the power of jumping from tree to tree, just as monkeys and squirrels do, and are seldom known to descend to the ground They generally congregate in groups of three or four hundred, and make their lodging places in the strong forks of the trees with layers of tough osiers, on which they lay moss and leaves as bedding. In autumn they carefully lay in a sufficient store of provisions, composed of nuts of various sorts, and also fruits and berries, dried in the sun. Their agility is such that all efforts to secure one of them is fruitless when not encumbered with their offspring. An attempt to do so has, in one or two instances, succeeded after excessive toil, but nevertheless has proved useless as to the main object—that of transporting them to other climes for exhibition. They refuse food and die, probably of grief and starvation. Their language seems to resemble the chattering of monkeys, but more clear and distinct in its enunciation. They are very generally coated with hair, and of a dark yellow color.—*Sun.*

Who is a Professor?—To this rather difficult question the editor of the New York Commercial makes the following reply:—"Every mountebank who can play dexterously with cups and balls, and every itinerant lecturer who can mouth out horrible rhetoric. Formerly it was a title denoting high station at the seats of learning in Europe and America, and sound scholarship or extraordinary scientific attainments. Not so now-a-days. We have known a New Jersey oysterman dubbed a *professor* by the newspapers after making a balloon ascension; and every dancing girl who can throw her bare legs over her shoulders is called an *artiste.*"

Gold by the bushel is found in North Carolina, and one vein has been opened 45 feet in length to the depth of six feet. The specimens contain from 2 to 5 pwts. of pure gold in lumps.

Cost of War.—Our revolutionary war drew from the treasury of Connecticut alone, nearly $23,000,000; as much as 100,000,000 would be for that State now, or 200,000,000 for Massachusetts. Our last war, though cheap compared with most wars, cost us nearly $50,000,000 a year. Our revolutionary war cost England more than $600,000,000 and her wars with Napoleon alone, more than 5,000,000,000!

Remedy for a Shock of Lightning.—A person struck down by lightning, though apparently dead, should be immediately extended on the damp ground, and if it does not rain on him, water should be thrown on freely, which in many cases will conduct off the electric fluid without serious injury. By this simple means persons have recovered, though apparently dead. It is the most effectual remedy ever practised.

Geographical Enigma.

ACROSTICAL.

To the young Students in Geography.

I am composed of 17 letters :
My 1 5 8 9 11 is a city in Italy ;
My 2 5 11 7 3 is a river in Germany ;
My 3 11 6 is a river in Austria ;
My 4 1 7 12 16 is a lake in Austria ;
My 5 13 8 9 1 6 15 16 is a city in India ;
My 6 5 13 10 7 8 4 is an island in the Pacific Ocean ;
My 7 8 9 3 6 1 17 is a town in Austria ;
My 8 2 3 9 13 6 is a town in France ;
My 9 6 2 15 13 is a river in Asia ;
My 10 11 1 9 6 4 11 10 is a mountain of S. America ;
My 11 3 5 6 12 is a river in the Southern States ;
My 12 7 11 4 is a town in Mississippi ;
My 13 3 13 14 2 9 6 is a town in Tennessee ;
My 14 5 1 11 10 13 is a county in Georgia ;
My 15 6 12 8 is a river in Europe ;
My 16 5 2 8 is a river in Prussia ;
My 17 13 6 is a river in Europe.
My whole is an empire of Europe.

Dressing Wounds and Ulcers.—Dr. Langier's new method consists in applying on the surface of the wound or ulcer a solution of gum arabic. and on it a bit of goldbeater's skin ; thus dressed, a wound an inch in diameter was reduced in the space of eight days to to one third or one-sixth of an inch in extent. Cicatrisation took place so rapidly that the granulations, covered with a thin epidermis, were as numerous and visible as before, but could be touched without causing pain. A wound produced by amputation of the breast highly inflamed about four and a half inches in length, and one and a half in breadth, under this treatment healed rapidly, and purulent secretion did not take place. He proposes applying this method to a wound left by amputation of the thigh. [Medical Times.

Electric Clocks.

The following interesting extract of a letter from Mr. Finlaison, of Loughton Hall, appears in the *Polytechnic Review* :—"I think you will be pleased to hear that Mr. Brain has succeeded to admiration in working electric clocks by the current of the earth. On the 18th of August he set up a small clock in my drawing room, the pendulum of which is in the hall, and both instruments in a voltaic circuit, as follows :—On the N. E. side of my house, two zinc plates, each a foot square, are sunk in a hole, and suspended to a wire. This is passed through the house to the pendulum first, and then to the clock. On the S. E. side of the house, at a distance of about forty yards a hole was dug four feet deep, and two sacks of common coke buried in it ; among the coke another wire was secured, and passed in at the drawing-room window, and joined to the former wire at the clock. The ball of the pendulum weighs 9lbs., but it was moved energetically, and has ever since continued with the self-same energy. The time kept is to perfection, and the cost of the motive power was only 7s. 6d. There are but three little wheels in the clock, and neither weights nor springs ; so there is nothing to be wound up. To another friend a Battersea, he has given three clocks, two small ones and one a hall clock, all moved by one current, and regulated by one and the same pendulum. This is all he has completed in England, having just reached Edinburgh, where he is to establish a manufactory of these clocks, which for accuracy, cheapness, and utility, will, I believe, surpass every timepiece hitherto contrived."

SELECTING SEEDS.

Great improvement may be made by a judicious selection of seeds. In most all crops some plants will be found more early, or in some respect superior to others. From such, seeds should be carefully selected.

If a cultivator desires to have any production earlier than usual, after procuring an early kind, let the first seeds that ripen, on a well grown and productive plant, be secured, and so proceed year after year, and in this way a variety will be obtained that will excel in earliness.

Every variety of vegetable may be rendered more productive by selecting every year the seed of the most productive and well formed plants. And this method of improvement will be found the cheapest that can be pursued, as the difference in the cost of good and poor seed is a mere trifle.

Select peas for seed that grow in long full pods on vines that bear abundantly, and if you would have them earlier, take those which ripen first—Choose beans in the same way. Select the finest heads of grain for seed before reaping. Select seed corn from stalks that bear two or more ears, and take the largest and best formed ears. Choose from stalks that are large at the bottom and run off to a small top, not very high.

If you would have early onions and few scullions, select for seed a few that ripen first and have a good form. Select the handsomest turnips for seed, having just the form you would choose, if you would have fine crops for the market, and by this choice selection for years you will get a variety that may be relied on.

Follow the same rule in every thing. Like produces like, is a general law of nature ; the same in a vegetable and animal kingdom ; there are *some* exceptions, but not enough to affect materially the general crop or production, and by these exceptions we may profit, for when the exceptions are an improvement we may follow them out, and in a long time establish a new race or variety, but when the exceptions are inferior we can reject them.

These exceptions to general rules offer great advantages, and a wide field for improvement, while the disadvantage is a mere trifle. As a spark will kindle a great fire, so from a single seed of superior excellence, large crops of this superior production may be raised, and widely disseminated to the benefit of thousands.

There is no subject of improvement so much neglected as this ; it is within the means of all, and yet few give attention to it. Too many are content to plod on in the old way, and while they spend much in manure and cultivation, they neglect a much cheaper way of improvement, or to avail themselves of those made by others in this way, when at less expense they could acomplish it, and perhaps more effectually.

We selected seed from the first pumpkin that ripened, in a variety which we cultivated for several years, and last year some were ripe in two months and five days from the time of planting. Numerous instances could be cited of the truth of the above remarks, but it is so clear to every common observer that no evidence is necessary, but it is important that they be reminded of a subject so much neglected and with so much loss.—*Farmer's Journal.*

Relief of Asthma.—Get some blotting paper and soak it well in a strong solution of saltpetre. Take it out and dry it. On going to bed light it, and lay it on a plate in your bed-room. This may enable persons badly afflicted to sleep well.

Railroad to Oregon.

The Philadelphia Ledger's Washington Correspondent says that Mr Whitney of New York contemplates the construction of a railroad from the western shore of Lake Michigan, in a direct line through to the Columbia River covering the distance of some 2100 miles, which shall be the point of debarkation to China.

The cost of the road, when, completed, is estimated at fifty millions of dollars, and twenty-five years would be required to perfect the scheme. Eight days would be about the travelling time from New York city to the terminus of the road, and if steam facilities were employed, some twenty-five more would convey one to Amoy, in China; so that by this short cut, a journey across the globe might be accomplished within the narrow limit of a single month.

By the establishment of this means of communication we should be enabled to command the Chinese market, and to extend our commerce with South America, Mexico, India and other parts.

And in addition to the vast results that would necessarily ensue from such a work, by the force of circumstances, we should secure the transportation of the English trade, on account of the great shortening of time.

All the co-operation and assistance that Mr Whitney asks of the Government, is a grant of 60 miles wide of the public land, from one terminus of the contemplated road to the other, for which a full consideration would be given, in carrying the mails and transporting ammunition, stores, soldiers, and all public matters, free of cost.

☞ A corpulent intellectualist is a contradiction in terms—a palpable catachresis. One might as well talk of a leaden kite, a sedentary will-o'-the-wisp, a pot-bellied spirit, or lazy lightning.

Obesity is a deadly foe to genius ; in carneous and unwieldy bodies, the spirit is like a little gudgeon in a large frying-pan of fat, which is either totally absorbed, or tastes of nothing but the lard. Let no man attempt to write who has a protuberant stomach ; let no man reckon on immortality, who cannot distinctly feel and count his own ribs ; for the thinnest bow shoots the farthest, and the leancst horse wins the race. Nothing fat ever yet enlightened the world ; for even in a tallow candle, the illumination springs from the thin wick.

—How far was the pieces at any one time?
—Within fifty yards at any

—Where was Gen. Taylor?
gg.—Within forty yards.
gg closed his remarks with
nderstand me, gentlemen, I
er, and no politician. I know
aylor only as a soldier and a
eak of him only as the Com-
Chief of our army in Mexico.
ing to do with his politics or
is the duty of a soldier cheer-
ey whomsoever you put into
could not help speaking of my
er when thus toasted, as I have
u, for services under him. I
ng to do with politics.'

ABBIT HUNTING.

d morning in February, the
some ten inches deep on the
circle of half dozen town's
d girdled the fire in Mr M.'s
They had put in requisition
r and every newspaper in the
as the number was consider-
each was anxious to get as
ssible to the source of comfort
y wedged circle of chairbacks
sort of *cordon sanitaire*, since
me should move, all ingress
was cut off, as though it were
arantine. And the semi-circu-
of legs and feet turning in
e bearin[illegible] like the spokes
rmous waggon wheel. Even
rd was excluded, and with his
his pockets, Mr M was indus-
promenading his bar-room en-
g to look as good natured and
rtable as circumstances would

s state of things Dr. Z. entered,
his hands and pronouncing ener-
several monosyllable words in
on with some quite original ob-
ns on the state of the weather.
ain did he, with blue nose and
ng look, walk round the semi-
kind hearted neighbors to get
o the fire—not a soul moved.
e laws, it's cold?' exclaimed the
by way of drawing attention to
orn condition.
? cold did you say?' answered

body shot for the doors and windows without stopping to look behind him.

One man whose pluck had been tried on ordinary occasions, vanished through the back door, jumped a five foot fence without breaking his trot, and was last seen streaking it down a back street yelling murder rt the top of his voice, and once in a while looking backwards, to dodge the falling timber.

Another long-legged individual, who is built up like a pair of tongs, made but three long strides a cross a fifty foot street, and headed up a lane, leaning forward at an angle of forty-five degrees putting down his long spars like the bucket of a steamboat wheel, with his coat tail streaming behind him like a tail of a comet. While one courageous citizen, perceiving both doors and windows hopelessly wedged, scrambled behind a door and commenced praying most devoutly; but being rather more familar with any other sort of composition than the Lord's Prayer, he was heard vociferating, in tones of most energetic devotion, 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' &c.

To this day, if you talk of 'rabbit hunting' in the presence of any of those concerned, he will take off his coat in two minutes.

THE HAPPY MAN.

In walking down Seneca street, on my way to the Arsenal, I found a crack in my boot, and, recollecting the old adage, "a stitch in time saves nine," I popped into the first cobbler's shop I had found, to get it mended. Unlooked-for pleasures are generally most relished. I had no expectation of meeting with a philosophical cobbler.—Pulling off my boot I looked at the man. What an expressive forehead! What an expressive eye! There is truth in Physiognomy, exclaimed I to myself. That fellow's brains are not made of green peas. As he was fixing the boot, I thought of a man born with capacities for intellectual pleasure and improvement, "loftily, lordly," wasting his whole existence, pent up in a small room knocking away with his hammer; and bending from morn till night over a lapstone and a piece of leather. I took another look at the man, and while the glorious sun was rolling in his golden course, and all nature smiling in her

that the whole human family realized this sentiment more fully, and practiced many of the maxims of the cobbler—such as never to buy on credit, and never to buy what they do not need, and trust more to our Heavenly Father who has promised to give us whatsoever we ask in His name.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Mrs Scruggins' advice to a Young Lady.

'I want to give you a little advice, Sally, my dear,' said Mrs Scruggins to her interesting niece the other pay, 'and I want you to pay very particular attention to what I say—you always should,—to them as is your betters. Young girls, like yourself, who are just comin' out and turnin' from school misses to young wimmin' should be very kareful how they act, and with who they assimilate. The boarder with the green specs made a very true observation the other day, when he said, young folks should look afore they leap. Misfortunately, however, most of the young femimmes leap first, and they look afterwards, which isn't right or political. Is just like jumpin' from the frien pan into the fire Taking of fire, if you've got much temper, don't show it; 'cause nothin' frightens the 'lords' more than evolution of the feelings. I can speak from what I know, 'cause the first beau I ever had was frightened half to death—or as Mr Scruggins used to say, into a duck fit, by tellin' him one evenin' to mind his own busines. He never came but once afterwards to see me, and that was on New Year's day. You must make it a rule to believe jist half of what young men say, when they talk about love and devotionary afflictions, and such things. Don't think of swallerin' it all, as you'll find the smallest half enough to choke you. If a young feller comes to see you and begins to make love right off, you may be sure he is not in earnest, for I take it love comes by degrees like butter when you are churning. As you ain't rich, you wont be too bold with people who want to marry you for your money as you ain't pretty, you needn't keep waitin,' to carry your pigs to a fine market, as they say. Don't git mad about it—I'm only tellin' you the truth, you know.

[The young lady here remarked, that she didn't know any thing about it.]

'Well, never mind, my dear, handsome is as handsome does. But I was going to tell you what kind of a man to get for a husband. Now this is a subject, as the minister says, revolvin of pulmonary importance.

'In the first place, be sure to get a *man*—I don't mean to insinuate that it is at all likely you will marry a feminine, but what I mean is, don't marry one of them white faced, white handed young men you meet every day in company, and who ain't no more able to

said he, 'a consignment of cotton night-caps from an old correspondent, which I shall not object to exchange for your stockings.' The bargain was soon closed. The stocking factor wrote back at once that he had at length been enabled to comply with the instructions of his principal. He had exchanged his stockings for 'a superior article of night-cap,' in an equal quantity, which he was assured were likely to be in much demand before a great while! The next day came a letter from the night-cap agent, announcing his success, and appended to the letter was a big bill for commissions! As Yellowplush would say, 'Fancy that gent's feelings!'

Chinese Etiquette. The Chinese are so punctilious that their code of etiquette outvies the most ceremonious courts in Europe. As soon as a guest alights from his sedan chair, he is met by the host, who bows his head, bends his body and knees, joins both hands in front, and with them knocks his chest. When he wishes to be very polite, he takes his guest's hand within his and knocks it upon his chest. This is then mode of shaking hands. Now follows a polite contest as to precedents, which after various knockings, bowings, and genuflections, terminates by the host and guest entering the house together. In the sitting apartment, another ceremony takes place, equally protracted and irksome. The point to be determined is where each shall sit, and who shall be seated first. Etiquette extends even to a decision on the size of a chair by which invariably the rank or importance of a guest is determined. The host now motions to a large chair, and attempts to take a smaller one himself. Good breeding compels the guest, in his turn, to refuse this compliment; and after a wearying contest of politeness, the point is amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the belligerents, either by both parties sitting down simultaneously on the same bench, or upon two chairs of equal dimensions. The fatigue of this courtesy may be easily conceived, as the same routine is performed on the arrival of each guest. As soon as the guests are assembled, tea is handed round in covered cups, which are placed in silver stands in the form of a boat, These are fluted and beautifully chased. The cups, on the occasion to which I refer, were of that antique porcelain so exceedingly valued, which is thin as paper, pure white, perfectly transparent, and is ornamented with obscure figures, whose dark outlines are only perceptible when the vessel is filled with tea. The mode of making tea in China is similar to that in which coffee is made in Turkey. The tea is put into the cup, boiling water poured over it and instantly covered to prevent the escape of aroma, with a lid, which is used as a spoon to sip the tea. They never use sugar or milk with tea in China.—

...annually.

In cases where the day fixed shall fall on Sunday, it is provided that the Court shall be held on Monday.

Mr Buchanan moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to amend the bill so as to create two new circuits, the one to consist of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi; and the other of the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

Mr Frelinghuysen moved to amend the instructions to the Committee by adding "and so to arrange the third and fourth Circuits as to form on the whole eight Circuits."

The yeas and nays were ordered on this amendment, and the question being taken it was decided as follows: Yeas 36, Noes 10.

The bill was then re-committed with instructions.

On motion of Mr Smith, the Select Committee on Mr Poindexter's communication had leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

FORTIFICATIONS.

On motion of Mr Webster, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for fortifications.

The amendment reported by the committee were agreed to.

On motion of Mr Benton, instructed by the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill was further amended by inserting,

An appropriation of $75,000 for Fort Mifflin;

An increase of the appropriation for Fort Delaware, from 75,000 to $150,000.

[On the last amendment some discussion took place as to the necessity of enlarging the appropriation, in which Mr Buchanan, Mr Benton, Mr Preston, Mr Clayton, Mr Calhoun, Mr Naudain, and Mr Cuthbert, participated.]

Mr Benton moved also, in conformity with instructions from the Committee on Military Affairs, an additional appropriation of $500,000, to be expended at large in repairs, completions, and constructions of fortifications.

At the suggestion of Mr Webster, the consideration of this amendment was waived by Mr Benton for the present, and

The amendment moved by Mr Benton, that $100,000, in addition to former appropriations, be inserted for the armament of fortifications, was taken up and agreed to.

The other amendment, appropriating $500,000, was then renewed, when

Mr Webster expressed a wish that the amendment might not be pressed.

Mr Benton said he should not press it.

The proposition was then negatived and the amendments were ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr Hendricks, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business—ayes 14, noes 12.

On motion of Mr Linn, ordered, That ...tent titles, the number annually produced, ...and the place where manufactured, the average cost of each, including buildings, machinery, and all charges; and the number now belonging to the United States.

A bill making additional appropriations for the Delaware break water, for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835, was next taken up.

Mr Hubbard moved an amendment, recommended by the Department of War, appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers.

Mr Vinton moved to amend this amendment by adding $50,000 for the improvement of the navigation of Ohio River, between Pittsburgh and the Falls; on which a debate, long and animated, took place, (the particulars of which cannot now be given,) in which Messrs. Vinton, Hawes, Hubbard, Denny, Chambers, Lytle, Hardin, Dickinson of Tennessee, Pope, Lane, Boon, Ewing, Stewart, Chilton, Burd, Hawes, Whittlesey, Johnson of Louisiana, Sutherland, and Hannegan, took part.—During the debate Mr Ewing offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the improvement of the Wabash river; but it was out of order, there being already two amendments before the House.

The question being at length obtained.

Mr Vinton's amendment was carried; ayes 78, noes 54.

Mr Barber, of Con., moved an amendment appropriating $25,000 for improving the navigation of the river Thames, between New London and Norwich; but it was negatived.

Mr Parker, of N. J., moved $5,690 for the protection of Flat Beach, on Tucker's Island, Little Egg Harbor, N. J., but it was rejected.

Mr Boaty moved an amendment, appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the Cumberland river, below the Falls, opposite to the coal mines; but it shared the same fate.

These amendments were advocated by the respective movers, in brief explanatory speeches.

Mr Watmouth moved to amend the bill by appropriating $7,000 for improving the mouth of the Schuylkill River.

A little sparring took place between him and Mr Sutherland on the explanations which accompanied this amendment. The appropriation was not agreed to.

Mr Mercer moved an amendment of $30,000 for the annual surveys required by law.

This was negatived; ayes 65, noes 71.

Mr Hawes moved $25,000 for Green river, Kentucky; which was not agreed to.

Mr Trumbull, of Conn., moved to appropriate $5,000 for the improvement of the mouth of Connecticut River, and supported the motion by a brief speech, which, with others, we may give hereafter.

...branch in North or South Carolina, or Georgia, or Louisiana, as may seem to be most expedient to the Committee.

This motion to recommit, was supported by Mr Frelinghuysen, Mr Clay, Mr Black, and opposed by Mr Waggaman, Mr Brown, Mr Calhoun, Mr Benton, and Mr King, of Georgia.

Mr Benton asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

At 3 o'clock, before any question was taken, the Senate took a recess till 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr Beardsley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the Senate bill amendatory of the acts for the punishment of certain offences against the United States, without amendment, which was read twice, and after some explanations from Mr Beardsley, Mr Binney and Mr Foster, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr R. M Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following joint resolution, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed.

Resolved, &c., That the system of discipline and tactics, prepared by Major Gen. Scott, under the direction of the War Department, and in conformity with the House of Representatives of April 8, 1834, shall be and the same is hereby established for the government of the army of the United States, and of the militia.

Mr Cambreleng moved that 3000 extra copies of the documents reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, in relation to the French spoliations, prior to 1800, be printed; but an objection being made,

Mr Cambreleng moved the suspension of the rule, which motion prevailed; and the motion to print was agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for building light boats, beacons and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835, being taken up for consideration, on motion of Mr Sutherland, several amendments were adopted.

Various bills reported yesterday, from the Committee of the Whole, were ordered in their engrossment to a third reading.

The light-house bill, with its numerous amendments, was taken up, the amendments concurred in, and the bill then ordered to its third reading.

The harbor bill was in like manner considered; the amendment being considered in order.

Mr Dickinson moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr Hubbard demanded the yeas and nays which were ordered.

The yeas and nays were then taken on striking out the enacting clause of the bill, and resulted as follows:—Yeas 56, nays 128.

So the motion to reject the bill was negatived.

List of Acts

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 23d CONGRESS.

...ed to order printed the present

An act for the relief of James Jones.

An act for the relief of Henry Awkward.

An act granting pensions to William Baden and James Harrington.

An act for the relief of John Ashton.

An act granting a pension to John Gerodelle.

An act granting a pension to Samuel Shelmerdine.

An act for the relief of Joseph Gilbert.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of John Mullowney.

An act granting a pension to Thomas Morton.

An act for the relief of Timothy Jordan.

An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.

An act to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to James Jones.

An act for the relief of Joseph Swartwood.

An act for the relief of Abraham E. Boutwell and David Pearson.

An act for the relief of Daniel Page.

An act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land during the late war.

An act for the relief of Thomas Buford.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

An act to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

An act for the relief of John Moore.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects for the year 1835.

An act to amend an act, entitled "an act for authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts in relation thereto."

An act for the relief of George C. Seaton.

An act granting a pension to John Bryant.

An act granting a pension to Larnard Swallow.

An act for the relief of Richard T. Archer.

An act to change the place of holding the District Court of the United States of the District of Mississippi.

An act for the relief of John Tice, assignee of William Pennington.

An act granting a pension to Noah Miller, an invalid major of the militia.

An act making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys for the year 1835.

An act placing Carson Colo...