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NO. 12.

POETICAL.

THE CALL.
 'T would hear yet once more before I perish,
 The voice that was my music—speak to me.
 (Byron.)

Wake! for the summer sky is bright
 Above thee, and thy couch is strewn with
 flowers.

Wake! from thy cold earth's slumbers to the
 light
 Of thine own sunny hours.

Come—on the steep rests silently,
 Even in the crimson sunset's fairy glow,
 Its melting chords were wont to wake for thee,
 How can they murmur now?

The untamed poppy chokes the sweet blue
 bell,
 And the rank weeds of summer have o'er-
 grown,
 The bower thou loved'st so well.

Come—for the flower is faded now,
 Thou'rt wined in my hair when there we
 met.

There shall not bloom another for my brow,
 If thou canst't thus forget.

Oh cruel yet to calmly sleep,
 While the soft winds of heaven so sigh for
 thee,
 And thy bird calls thee from thy slumber deep,
 To list his minstrelsy.

And flowers are blooming beautiful,
 And all the fairest are above the rest,
 And I have given for thee a coronal,
 Of leaves thou lov'st the best.

Come back—some back! for earth is bright,
 And if its sunny hues were on thy brow,
 There would not be an hour of sweet light,
 That heaven ever kindles now.

Come!—see thy wreaths of summer flowers,
 The sun set light is fading from the sky,
 The cold shades creep upon thy own loved
 bowers,
 Come—ere they too shall die!

MISCELLANEOUS.

An account of a Literary Dinner.
 BY IRVING.

A few days after this conversation with Mr. Buckthorne, he called upon me, and took me with him to a regular literary dinner. It was given by a great bookseller, or rather a company of booksellers, whose firm possessed in length even that of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego.

I was surprised to find between 20 and 30 guests assembled, most of whom I had never seen before. Buckthorne explained this to me, by informing me that this was a "business dinner," or kind of field day, which the house gave about twice a year to its authors. It is true, they did occasionally give snug dinners to three or four literary men at a time, but then these were generally select authors; favorites of the public, such as had arrived at their sixth and seventh editions. "There are," said he, "certain geographical boundaries between the heads of letters, and you may judge tolerably well of an author's popularity, by the wine his bookseller gives him. An author crosses the port line about the third edition and gets in to chart; but when he has reached the sixth and seventh, he may revel in champagne and port wine."

"And pray," said I, "how far may these gentlemen have reached that I see around me? are any of these claret drinkers?"

"Not exactly, not exactly. You find at these great dinners the common steady run of authors, one, two, edition men; or if any others are invited, they are aware that it is a kind of republican meeting. You understand me—a meeting of the republic of letters, and that they must expect nothing but plain, substantial fare."

These hints enabled me to comprehend, more fully, the arrangement of the table. The two ends were occupied by two partners of the house, and the host seemed to have adopted Addison's ideas as to the literary precedence of his guests. A popular poet had the post of honor, opposite to whom was a hot-pressed traveller in quarto, with plates. A grave-looking antiquarian, who had produced several solid works, which were much quoted and little read, was treated with great respect, and seated next a neat dressy gentleman in black, who had written a thing, general, hot-pressed octavo on political economy, that was getting into fashion. Several three volume duodecimo men of fair currency were placed about the centre of the table; while the lower end was taken up with small poets, translators, and authors who had not yet risen into much notice.

The conversation during dinner was by fits and starts; breaking out here and there in various parts of the table in small flashes, and ending in smoke. The poet who had the confidence of a man on good terms with the world, and independent of his bookseller, was very gay and brilliant; and said many clever things, which set the partner next him in a roar; and delighted all the company. The other partner, however, maintained his sedateness, and kept carrying on, with the air of a tho-

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The general conversation was chiefly carried on at the upper end of the table; as the authors there seemed to possess the greatest courage of the end, if they did not make a figure in talking they did in eating. Never was there a more determined, inveterate, thoroughly sustained attack on the trencher, than by this phalanx of masticators. When the cloth was removed, and the wine began to circulate, they grew very merry and jocose among themselves. Their jokes, however, if by chance any of them reached the upper end of the table, seldom produced much effect. Even the laughing partner did not seem to think it necessary to honour them with a smile; which my neighbor Buckthorne accounted for, by informing me that there was a certain degree of popularity to be obtained, before a bookseller could afford to laugh at an author's jokes.

Among this crew of questionable gentlemen thus seated below the salt, my eye singled out one in particular. He was rather shabbily dressed; but he had evidently made the most of a rusty black coat, and wore his shirt frill plaited and puffed out voluminously at the bosom. His face was dusky, but florid—perhaps a little too florid, particularly about the nose, though the rosy hue gave the greater lustre to a twinkling black eye. He had a little the look of a poor companion, with that dash of the poor devil in it, which gives an inexpressible mellow tone to a man's humour. I had seldom seen a face of richer promise; but never saw promise so ill kept. He said nothing, ate and drank with the best appetite of a gazetteer, and scarcely stopped to laugh even at the good jokes from the upper end of the table. I inquired who he was. Buckthorne looked at him attentively. "Surely," said he, "I have seen that face before, but where I cannot recollect. He cannot be an author of any note. I suppose some writer of sermons or grinder of foreign travels."

After dinner we retired to another room to take tea and coffee, where we were reinforced by a cloud of inferior guests. Authors of small volumes in boards, and pamphlets stitched in blue paper. These had not as yet arrived to the importance of a dinner invitation, but were invited occasionally to pass the evening in a friendly way. They were very respectful to the partners, and indeed seemed to stand a little in awe of them; but they paid very devoted court to the lady of the house, and were extravagantly fond of the champagne.

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NAPOLEON IN BERLIN.

After the Prussian troops had evacuated Berlin, the administration of foreign affairs was carried on there by Prince Hatzfeldt, one of the duties of whose office, was to despatch a daily report to the king, so long as the communication remained open. At noon, on the 24th of October, the French advanced guard entered Berlin, and the next day was followed by the corps of Marshal Davoust, and on Sunday, the 26th, a deputation went to Potsdam, to compliment Napoleon on his arrival there. Prince Hatzfeldt was at the head of this deputation, and was received, as he said on such occasions, "very graciously." In the evening of the same day, the emperor went to Charlottenburg, and at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th made his public entry into Berlin. At the Brandenburg gate, he was received by a deputation of the chief magistrates, who came to present him with the keys of the city. Without deigning to honor them with a look, he rushed by, and they were told to follow him to the palace; there Napoleon received Prince Hatzfeldt with great coldness, and finally told him that he did not require his services. Astonished at this reception, the prince went home, and sought in vain the key of his house; the next day an officer of the gendarmie waited upon him with an arrest, and conducted him on foot to the palace guard-house. The princess, ignorant of the cause of this arrest, hastened to the palace of the Prince Ferdinand, and there received from her husband a note written in pencil, mentioning what had occurred, and beseeching her to go herself to the emperor. She flew to the palace, and found that Napoleon had ridden out to inspect the troops of Davoust. One of the royal servants, who knew her, told her that Duroc was at home, and conducted her to him. She was most kindly received, and Duroc had the prince brought from the guard-house into his own room, at the same time promising to take an opportunity of speaking to Napoleon, whose return being just at this moment announced by the drums, he had only time to lead the princess to a place which the emperor must pass, and went to meet his master. When Napoleon approached the Princess, he inquired her name; and immediately ordered M. de Segur to conduct her to Marshal Berthier, but she had only been there a few minutes when he sent for her. The anti-chamber was filled with officers of the emperor's suite; beyond this, were yet two apartments to cross before she could reach Napoleon's cabinet. As she opened the door, he came towards her, and said, "You tremble, madam! Approach! I am not to be formidable. I have inquired after her family, &c., and conversed with her for more than half an hour upon all sorts of indifferent subjects. At length, the princess reminded him of the object of her visit, upon which he asked her, whether she knew the cause of her husband being arrested? She replied in the negative; he then rang for Berthier, from whom he demanded Prince Hatzfeldt's letter. "You shall judge yourself, madam," said he. "If this letter is your husband's, he is guilty; if not, I will give you all possible satisfaction." The princess, having looked at the letter, answered, "The hand writing is certainly that of my husband, but he is a man of honor—he is well known—he can have written nothing that could compromise him: let him be called, and he will justify himself." Upon this, Napoleon took the letter, folded it, and returned it to the princess with these words:—"Here, take the letter, and then I shall possess no proof against your husband—lead him home, he is free." Here ended the farce, which, probably to increase the effect, appeared to have been first arranged as a drama. [United Service Jour.]

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HORSES.

The following hints concerning the management of horses, were lately published in the New York Enquirer, under the signature of William Carver, author of the "Practical Horse-Doctor." Mr. C. says, "I presume none of my fellow-citizens will doubt but have acquired some knowledge of the structure and economy of horses, after years extensive practice."

A great number of fine horses are destroyed in this country by those that have them placed under their care. It is a custom to wash horses with cold water, sometimes after hard driving, in the hottest time of the year, by which practice I have known many of them become lame, and others have been rendered by this washing their legs and feet; it stops all perspiration and produces violent fevers. No gentleman in England will permit his horses to be washed; the horse is not a water animal; he wants the particular fostering hand of care, when placed in a domestic state.

"Another bad practice prevails—the grain is thrown into the manger without sifting, and sand or gravel being heavier than the grain, it will settle down on the stomach of the horse. A few years past I brought a stone from a horse which was believed to have been formed by this feeding. I placed the stone in Peale's museum: it is as large as a goose's egg, and cased round like a cocoon nut shell.

"I would suggest a better plan for building stables, than that in use at present. All stables should be well ventilated, so as to admit a constant circulation of fresh air, without which horses are continually breathing on their lungs, foul, putrid matter. No stall should be less than five feet wide, as the horse, like man, wants to stretch himself when lying down to rest; many horses have died in the night, by being confined in narrow stalls, and being tied with a rope round their necks. All horses should have headstall holders, with a rein on each side that should run up and down with blocks, in pulleys, on each side of the stall. The mangers should draw in and out like a drawer in a bureau or desk. By being thus fixed as I have described, the horse will rise with ease; but on the old plan, the horse, by struggling to rise, often gets his head under the manger, and is found dead in the morning. The hay-racks should be placed in front of the stalls, and not on the side.

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

We find in a foreign journal a brief notice of the treatment of lunatics in the Netherlands, which exhibits a singular contrast to the harsh methods that have been too often pursued in this country.

Gheel is in the province of Antwerp, and is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, principally employed in agriculture. To this place, Brussels, Antwerp, and many adjacent towns, send their lunatics, instead of closely confining them, as formerly, to hospitals, (not jails, as with us,) where, in the majority of cases, the lunacy was aggravated and rendered incurable. When the lunatics arrive at Gheel, they are first brought to a place contiguous to the church, where a clergyman offers up prayers for them, and administers the consolations of religion. They are then distributed among the farmers, who employ them in agricultural labors, according to their age and strength, but without the least compulsion. Although the remuneration is quite small, the farmers are anxious to receive them, and treat them with great attention. Their freedom, the enjoyment of the open air, their occupation, and the tranquil life they lead, are the means of restoring many of these unfortunate beings to their friends in the full use of their faculties. And it is stated that they all appear healthy and cheerful; they live with their hosts as their children, take their meals with them, and are almost without exception extremely gentle. Among these patients there are some that have lived nearly twenty years on the same farm, without manifesting the slightest desire to quit it, or appearing to be weary of the occupations in which they were engaged.

A meeting of the ladies in Maine, has lately been held, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a society to be called the "Anti-Male Society." It is said to be an established fact, that for the last century, the "MALE PARTY" have, by unholy combination, contrived to keep all the political offices to themselves, to the exclusion of women. They are now resolved to put down this unrighteous combination, and if not to exclude men entirely, at least to have an equal share among themselves. This is as it should be, and our devil has just whispered in our ear, that we had better come out for it, as no doubt it will prevail.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE MARCHIONESS DE LAFAYETTE.
 In the second volume of the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution," now in the course of publication by Mr. Sparks, is a very interesting letter from the Marchioness DE LAFAYETTE to Count DE VERGENNES, then Minister of Foreign Affairs in France. It is known that Henry LAURENS, when on his passage as Minister from the United States to Holland, was captured, carried to London, and imprisoned in the Tower. The letter here alluded to, is on the subject of his release, and is highly indicative of the high estimation in which he was held by the Marquis de Lafayette, wife of the Marquis de Lafayette, immediately after she heard the news of the capture of Mr. Laurens. It is translated from the original, which I found among the American papers in the Archives of Foreign Affairs in Paris. It should be premised, that after the Marquis de Lafayette was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, Mr. Laurens, then at Philadelphia, took him in his carriage to Bethlehem, and provided for him a safe and comfortable retreat, where he remained until his wound was healed. This letter to the Count de Vergennes, is equally a proof of the gratitude and tenderness of the fair author.

THE LETTER.
 "Paris, Oct. 18th, 1780.
 "Pardon, I pray you, sir, my impertinence, and permit me to address you with the confidence with which your kindness to M. de Lafayette has inspired me, and to speak to you of an affair which interests me deeply. The capture and detention of Mr. Laurens in England, have sensibly affected me. He is the intimate friend of M. de Lafayette, and took care of him during the time of his wound. In a manner truly touching—His misfortune seems to me overwhelming, and when we consider the high station he holds in America, it is probable that it may become still more so. I know not if any means can be found to prevent it, or even to soften the actual rigors of his captivity; but I am persuaded, sir, if there are any such, that they will be known to you. Should it be possible, I beg to entreat you to exert yourself to put them in use. Permit me also to speak to you of an idea which has occurred to me, and which is not perhaps, entirely unworthy of consideration. M. de Lafayette has friends that are on intimate terms with Mr. Fitzpatrick, who is himself well known. Among the ladies of my acquaintance, are some who are the confidential friends of Lady Stormont. May not something be done through these parties for Mr. Laurens? And what must be said to them? I beg you a thousand times to pardon my importunities, and give me in this affair your assistance, if you can possibly give it. I think me very ridiculous, and very unreasonable; but the hope, however ill-founded, of rendering some good service to the unfortunate friend of M. de Lafayette, has prompted me to run this risk, and make this experiment upon your indulgence, which, I repeat, I should be very glad to put them in use. This will add yet more to the lively and sincere acknowledgement, with which I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble and very obedient servant.

NOELLES DE LAFAYETTE.

ROUGH MAN OF BUSINESS.

rough man of business, intent upon the occupation of the moment. His gravity was explained to me, by my friend Buckthorne. He informed me that the concerns of the house were admirably distributed among the partners. "Thus, for instance," said he, "the grave gentleman is the carrying partner who attends to the joints, and the other is the laughing partner who attends to the jokes."

The general conversation was chiefly carried on at the upper end of the table; as the authors there seemed to possess the greatest courage of the end, if they did not make a figure in talking they did in eating. Never was there a more determined, inveterate, thoroughly sustained attack on the trencher, than by this phalanx of masticators. When the cloth was removed, and the wine began to circulate, they grew very merry and jocose among themselves. Their jokes, however, if by chance any of them reached the upper end of the table, seldom produced much effect. Even the laughing partner did not seem to think it necessary to honour them with a smile; which my neighbor Buckthorne accounted for, by informing me that there was a certain degree of popularity to be obtained, before a bookseller could afford to laugh at an author's jokes.

Among this crew of questionable gentlemen thus seated below the salt, my eye singled out one in particular. He was rather shabbily dressed; but he had evidently made the most of a rusty black coat, and wore his shirt frill plaited and puffed out voluminously at the bosom. His face was dusky, but florid—perhaps a little too florid, particularly about the nose, though the rosy hue gave the greater lustre to a twinkling black eye. He had a little the look of a poor companion, with that dash of the poor devil in it, which gives an inexpressible mellow tone to a man's humour. I had seldom seen a face of richer promise; but never saw promise so ill kept. He said nothing, ate and drank with the best appetite of a gazetteer, and scarcely stopped to laugh even at the good jokes from the upper end of the table. I inquired who he was. Buckthorne looked at him attentively. "Surely," said he, "I have seen that face before, but where I cannot recollect. He cannot be an author of any note. I suppose some writer of sermons or grinder of foreign travels."

After dinner we retired to another room to take tea and coffee, where we were reinforced by a cloud of inferior guests. Authors of small volumes in boards, and pamphlets stitched in blue paper. These had not as yet arrived to the importance of a dinner invitation, but were invited occasionally to pass the evening in a friendly way. They were very respectful to the partners, and indeed seemed to stand a little in awe of them; but they paid very devoted court to the lady of the house, and were extravagantly fond of the champagne.

"I have been," said I, "how far may these gentlemen have reached that I see around me? are any of these claret drinkers?"

"Not exactly, not exactly. You find at these great dinners the common steady run of authors, one, two, edition men; or if any others are invited, they are aware that it is a kind of republican meeting. You understand me—a meeting of the republic of letters, and that they must expect nothing but plain, substantial fare."

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THE SUTTES ABOLISHED.

The first accounts from India that the Captain General had prohibited the sacrifice of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands, though apparently authentic, were received in England with great incredulity. They are, however, confirmed by later arrivals, and it is stated that not a few of the natives, and some of the Brahmins, rejoiced in the event. But the Calcutta John Bull, of Dec. 23d, has the following article by way of drawback.

We are sorry to hear that there is likely to be any opposition among the natives of Calcutta, to the truly benevolent design of government, to abolish the Suttee. The Suttee is a custom, all classes would have hailed the event with the highest satisfaction; but it will be seen, from an extract in another part of our paper, from the *Chundrika*, that some among the *Hindoo*s are disposed to complain of the measure, as an infringement on their religious rites, and a breach of the pledged faith of the company to regard them. The remarks of another native paper, the *Sunachar Durpan*, which takes the truly good and just view of the subject, we have read with pleasure, and would yet hope that few will be found among the Natives of Calcutta, to concur in any measure tending to intercept so truly kind an act as we have reason to believe will soon issue from the Council Chamber. We are not ourselves disposed to withhold from Ram Mohun Roy, the praise to which he is entitled, as having laboured to establish the indifference, if not the repugnance, of the Shasters to this cruel and barbarous custom. But considering the bad odour in which he is with his countrymen, as an associate from the faith of his fathers, and the very natural inclination to shift the odium due to the advocate upon the cause itself, we do wish that Ram Mohun's name had not been brought so prominently forward, as it is in the *Bengal Durkar*.

THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS.

It seems to be a prevalent opinion, especially among juvenile declaimers, and to some extent with those who might know better, that the crescent is the symbol of the Mahomedan religion. "The crescent and the cross," has become a favorite antithesis. This notion is entirely erroneous. The Moslems of Arabia, Persia, Tartary, and India, know nothing of this sign, and the crescent of the Prophet, which we are sometimes told, led the way of the victorious Caliphs into Syria and Egypt, is a mere historical chimera. The crescent has for ages been the device of the city of Byzantium, and was retained by the Turks when they became masters of that great metropolis. As the Turks were for many centuries the conquerors of the people of Europe, further than by vague reports, Turk and Mussulman were vulgarly supposed to be synonymous, a circumstance which readily accounts for the mistake in question.

[Morning Journal.]

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After

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS. SATURDAY, MAY 8. In the Senate, the bill for the relief of the Revolutionary officers and soldiers of the Virginia State line was read a third time and passed.

There was no business of novelty before the House of Representatives. The Navigation bill and the bill reported by the committee on Manufactures were severally discussed, Mr. Strong speaking on the former, and Mr. Everett, Mr. Mallory, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Denny on the latter.

MONDAY, MAY 10. In the Senate, Mr. Barnard presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying for the removal of the Indians residing in the States beyond the waters of the Mississippi.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Chambers presented two petitions from James Deale and Alex Campbell, praying indemnity for French Spoliations. The bill authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Washington Turnpike Road Company, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The Senate spent some time in Executive business.

Among the number of the memorials and petitions presented, was one by Mr. Sutherland, from Philadelphia, in favor of the removal and final settlement, West of the Mississippi, of the Indians. A series of resolutions were submitted by Mr. Potter, on the subject of paper money and the banking system, concluding with a resolution adverse to the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank.

TUESDAY, MAY 11. The Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, when Judge Peck, through his Counsel, requested to be allowed till the 25th instant to prepare and file an answer to the charges made against him, and to collect his witnesses; and, after some debate, the Court was adjourned to the 25th.

The House of Representatives took up the bill to amend the Navigation Laws, when Mr. Strong addressed the House through the allotted hour. The tariff regulation bill was again discussed. Mr. McDuffie replied, when his amendment was negatived by a vote of 112 to 69. Mr. Buchanan then moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting words, and inserting a substitute, which he offered. The amendment was agreed to. There were other amendments adopted; and the committee then rose and reported the bill as amended. In the House the amendment of Mr. McDuffie was renewed, and the question taken on the various items separately, when they were severally negatived, with the exception of the section imposing a duty on salt, which was carried by a vote of 105 to 83.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12. Much of the time of the Senate was occupied on the bill making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors and directing surveys, which was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The House was engaged on the bill reported by the committee on Manufactures. Mr. Gorham withdrew his motion to reconsider the second section of Mr. McDuffie's amendment, relative to the duties on iron, hemp, &c.; and Mr. Doddridge then moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment reducing the duties on salt was agreed to. After much discussion, the question to reconsider was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 102 to 97. The question was then again put on the amendment, which Mr. McDuffie previously modified, so as to make the first reduction take place in September, 1851, and decided in the negative, Ayes 98, Noes 102.

THURSDAY, MAY 13. In the Senate, two important bills were fully discussed, and after having undergone various amendments were finally rejected. The first was the bill introduced by Mr. Webster, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury. On taking the question, "shall the bill be engrossed for a third

reading," it was rejected, yeas 21, nays 24. The second bill was one reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to reorganize the Navy of the United States; and containing a provision for the creation of three Admirals. On this bill being taken up, the question was on inserting the words "one Vice, and two Rear Admirals, in lieu of the Admirals stricken out on a former occasion." After a considerable discussion, during which the amendment for the creation of three Admirals, was agreed to, yeas 24, nays 20, together with various other amendments; the question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was rejected, yeas 22, nays 23. Several bills from the House were read twice and referred.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of the early business of the day, the consideration of the bill to amend the Navigation Laws, reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, was resumed; and Mr. Strong continued his remarks in opposition to it, concluding by a motion which he afterwards withdrew, to postpone the bill to the 4th of June. The hour expired. Two bills, one reported by Mr. Potter, for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia State Line, during the war of the Revolution; and one for the location of Virginia military land warrants, were postponed respectively until Tuesday next.

The House took up the Import Duties Bill; which was, after a warm but brief discussion, finally passed, upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 137 to 41. The bill from the Senate for the removal of the Indians to the West of the Mississippi, was subsequently, on motion of Mr. Bell, taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, and engaged the attention of the House for the remainder of the sitting. Mr. Bell spoke in support of the measure, until nearly 4 o'clock, when he was compelled, by indisposition, to discontinue his remarks for the present. Mr. Lumpkin was proceeding to address the committee on the same side; but, on the request of Mr. Barringer, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 14. In the Senate, the resolutions submitted by Messrs. Holmes and Burnett, calling for information from the Post Office Department, were, after some debate, severally agreed to. A letter was received from the Secretary of War covering a report of the Ordnance Department, in the case of Wm. Strider, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst.

The bill from the House, to incorporate the Alexandria Canal company, was read, and ordered to a second reading. Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company; and Mr. Post presented a petition from the Farmington and Hampshire and Hampden Canal Companies, severally praying the aid of the United States by a subscription to their respective stocks; which were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

In the House of Representatives the bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, in a amendment of the navigation laws, led to a debate which occupied the House for a considerable time. The House postponed the orders of the day and considered the following resolutions: Resolved, That the consideration of private business, in order to take up the Indian bill.—On motion of Mr. Bell, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union. Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, and resumed the debate of the preceding day upon the subject. Mr. Bell continued his argument in support of the measure, until half past five o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Storrs, of New York, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SALEM MURDER. The Salem Gazette contains some interesting particulars relative to the circumstances which resulted in the arrest of it. G. Crownshield, Selman, and Chase, from which we extract the following:

The suspicions that gave rise to the prosecution of these persons, were first excited by disclosures made by convicts, two of them in our State prison, one in Exeter gaol, and Hatch, then in New Bedford gaol. On the morning of the murder, as soon as the tidings reached Boston, two gentlemen of that city visited the State Prison to make inquiries what convicts had been recently discharged who would be likely to commit such an offence. One of the convicts, by the name of Fisher, a native of Salem, was inquired of; his disclosures pointed attention toward Hatch, who had been discharged from the State Prison in December last; Fisher said that while he and Hatch had been fellow-prisoners in Salem gaol, before their conviction about two years ago, the robbery of Mr. White had been talked of and contemplated, for the purpose of getting the iron chest.

Inquiries and search were then set on foot to attempt to find Hatch; it was ascertained that he and one Quiner, of Deverly, another discharged

convict, had been seen in Salem during the past winter; but where Hatch was at the time of the murder, could not be readily discovered.

On Saturday night after the murder, a letter was received here by mail from the gaoler at New Bedford, informing that a man in gaol there, by the name of Hatch, had, on reading in a newspaper a notice of the murder, remarked that he thought he could tell who had a hand in it. An express was sent on the following day, (Sunday), from this town to New Bedford, to ascertain the particulars, and conferences were had with Hatch, who it turned out was the same person formerly in gaol here with Fisher, and convicted by the name of Hatch. Hatch related the particulars of his being in Salem, and in company with Quiner and some others, during the past winter, mentioning the places of their resort, and who were present; and of this murder having been concerted at their meetings, the manner of committing it arranged, by one entering the house at an early hour, before it should be fastened, then killing Mr. White, by first knocking him on the head so that they should not be smothered, and then carrying him on board a boat, if one could be had, otherwise to remove it in a wagon; that these conversations took place in February, and that they were to wait till the snow should be off, so that their tracks could not be traced.

Before the time when the murder of Mr. White was committed, which happened in the night of 6th April, Hatch and Quiner had both been arrested for other offences, and Hatch committed to New Bedford gaol, and Quiner to Exeter gaol.

We refrain from stating any of the circumstances said to have been given in evidence to the grand jury, tending to show that the persons now indicted had in any manner, either concerted or co-operated in the planning or perpetrating the murder. The evidence of these convicts would be entitled to very little weight, unless confirmed and corroborated from other sources.

Hatch was the only convict examined before the Grand Jury; he was brought in chains from Taunton gaol; and on Wednesday he was carried back in the same way. We have understood that he at first supposed he was himself brought here to be tried for some offence, though his keepers told him he was brought here as a witness only; and at Ipswich he was at first rather backward in answering questions. He said, while on the road from Taunton, that if they wanted him as a witness, "it was not treating him very well to put an ox-chain on him."

MURDER.—The Mobile Register states that a young woman named Margaret Wilson, was inhumanly murdered, about the 1st ult. near the borders of the State and about 40 miles from that town. She had left home on a visit to a neighbor, and being sought for, after a prolonged absence, was found lifeless in a pond near the road with many marks of violence on her person. A man named Johnson, who had been in the neighborhood of this scene of violence about the time of its commission, was arrested on suspicion.

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INTERESTING PROBLEM.—The following paragraph is entitled to the notice of physicians and others: Identity of the Vaccine Disorder and the Small-Pox demonstrated.—At the sitting of the French National Academy, on the 8th of February last, a letter from M. Robert, physician of the Lazaretto at Marseilles, was read, mentioning thirteen experiments, the history of which he submitted to the Academy, tending to prove the identity of the small-pox and the varioloid, diluted with cow's milk of the moment of inoculation, producing only a local eruption resembling that of the kin-pox. He thinks that this demonstrates a priori the existence of a varioloid germ in the vaccine pustule, and that it must lead to the conclusion that the vaccine distemper has had no other origin than the accidental communication of the virus of the small-pox in man to the udder of the cow, which he calls a kind of animal engraving and considers as the sole cause of the mildness of the disorder.

AN INCIDENT.—In the Philadelphia Chronicle of Wednesday was the following:—The dock in the Delaware on the North side of the Fish Market, was lately filled up by a wharf, composed of a strong timber frame enclosing about two sloop loads of stone and a huge pile of earth. Between eleven and twelve yesterday morning, the whole of this mass, at least twenty feet square, began to move, while a number of persons were standing on it, gaping up and down the river. They set up a shout, and ran; all, fortunately, escaping. The wharf launched itself out into the stream and disappeared.

IN MALTA, the monopoly of ice is granted to an individual who imports it in immense quantities from Sicily, and who is liable to a penalty of five guineas for every hour he may be without a suitable supply during the summer.—Washington.

BOLIVAR DECLARED AN OUTLAW.

The Massachusetts Journal of the 8th inst. contains several documents relating to Colombian affairs, one of which is a proclamation of Paez, dated Valencia 2d March, declaring Bolivar an outlaw, and offering a reward of \$2000 for his head! The following are extracts from this document:—

Considering that Simon Bolivar has not received from any legitimate government, authority to make war upon us:—

Considering that the defence of our lives and homes is of natural right, that in no wise we have provoked this war, but that on the contrary we have maintained ourselves in an attitude, just, moderate and decorous respecting the rights of our neighbors:—

All the citizens are authorized to kill Simon Bolivar, his officers and soldiers, who shall be found making war, in the territory of Venezuela, or committing any act of hostility against her peaceable inhabitants.

If any village, town or city, shall shelter him, or his officers and soldiers, it shall be outlawed and burned.

The Government of Venezuela offers the sum of \$2000 for the head of Simon Bolivar, if he shall fire a gun in this unjust and wicked war, or shall be apprehended within the limits of Venezuela.

The whole population are charged with the execution of this decree.

From the Petersburg Times. FIRE PROOF.—We noticed a day or two since the feats of a certain fire-proof genius at Philadelphia. But the acts of this individual are completely eclipsed by a fair Salamander who is described in the subjoined extract from the Glasgow Chronicle, a respectable paper, the editor of which vouches for the truth of the pretensions set forth by the lady:

The lady, exhibiting, says the Chronicle, will hold on her forehead, wax, in that state of fusion from which any gentleman may take impressions of his seal, or melt lead into her mouth, either with her naked hand, or with a ladle, and place her bare feet in the same—dip her feet in aquafortis—pass a red hot shovel over her head, without singeing her hair—pour the strongest aquafortis on steel filings, and trample on the same with her bare feet—dissolve copper in her bare hand with aquafortis—pour the strongest aquafortis into her mouth—and last, though not least, get into a hot oven with a shoulder of mutton and remain there until it is thoroughly baked!

These must certainly be rare accomplishments for a lady; they beat the celebrated Day, Francis all hollow. Indeed, we think she puts all the fire-eating and sword-swallowing gentry completely in the back ground. The lady requests amateurs of chemistry, &c. to attend with any materials they may think proper to put her fire-proof qualities to the test. The editor of the Glasgow Chronicle observes, "without pretending to divine by what mighty magic she effects such surprising feats, we give our ready testimony to the performance; for whatever else they may be called as detailed in her handbill, being gone through in the fullest manner; and we may add, that she applies all the grand tests of her supernatural gifts, with a smiling confidence and grace, well suited to the occasion."

Having thus excited the wonderment of our readers, we will put them in possession of the secret by which all these astonishing feats are performed with safety, as related in the Literary Gazette, on condition only that they do not burn their fingers in trying experiments.—It is in the words following, to wit:

"If you anoint your hands with two ounces of bol. Armeian, one ounce of quicksilver, half an ounce of camphor, and two ounces of brandy, well mixed together—it seems you may step them in burning lead. If you prepare yourself with liquid storas—a juice procured from the tree called casper cane, in Italy and elsewhere, you may enter a fire, set fire, have hot seat put on your tongue and swallow boiling oil."

REPORT of the Berkeley and Jefferson Sunday School Union. The Board of Managers of the Berkeley and Jefferson Sunday School Union, in presenting their third annual report, would first of all acknowledge their obligations to God, for the Smile of His Providence in directing, as they trust, all their deliberations and plans, directing and prospering their measures; raising up friends to the Union and to the cause of Sabbath Schools, and blessing their endeavors to do something towards the spiritual welfare of the rising generation, and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

The number of Schools in Union at this time, is 14, ten of which are in Jefferson County, State Hill, Smithfield, Hargrove, Berkeley, Philo, Shepherdstown, Fauquier, Mount, Hillmyer's, New Hope, and Woodgrove; and eight in Berkeley, namely: Martinsburg, Gerrardstown, Ticonderoga, Pleasant Valley, Ash Spring, Garrettsville, Falling Waters, and Mount Zion. These Schools are under the management and direction of 260 Teachers, and the whole number of Scholars connected with, and attached to these schools collectively, is 1560; of this number, 770 are males, and 790 are females, and about three-fifths of the whole number of scholars attached to these schools are reading, and the remaining two-fifths are in a state of progressive improvement.

Seventeen of these schools have libraries, and the whole number of volumes contained

BISHOP ENGLAND'S LETTER.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Dec. 8, 1829. Should any one have told me that a day would come when a sense of sleep and a dull duty would require me to address you, as I this day do, I would not have thought it possible.

I wrote a few weeks since from Baltimore a letter which you cannot, I suppose, have yet received, in which I alluded to the injustice which you thoughtlessly did a people, of whom you know so little as you do of the slave-holding Americans. But this day, I have had an imperfect view of a letter which you appear to have written from Derryane in last September, upon the subject of our equality and injustice. That view, imperfect as it was, was to my eye more blasting than any which I have for years beheld.

I now tell you, that a more wanton piece of injustice has never been done to a brave and generous people, than this which you, ignorant of our situation, and of our history, of our laws, of our customs, and of our principles, have dared to perpetrate. You have not only been guilty of gross injustice to a people whom you know not, and who sided not with the noble and disinterested abolitionists, but you have, by your shame and confusion upon your own countrymen, and those who were once your admirers, and would still, if you permitted it, be your friends.

Do you believe that we, who lose freedom and our fellow men, are the heartless wretches that you describe, because we cannot at once do all that your imagination conceives to be perfection, and which we who have the experimental knowledge, have irrefragable evidence to be destructive folly? You have in the unfortunate moment when you sent forth that document (if it be yours) done an evil, which no contrition can repair, no service can redeem. As a Carolinian, I cannot reason with you upon facts of which you are ignorant. As an Irishman, I bewail your infatuation. And whilst I am doomed to meet a variety of trials, one of the keenest and bitterest of my feelings will be, that the most contemptible insult, which was flung upon the laud of my adoption, was ungratefully and wantonly given in the name of the American aid, by one whom I once valued as a dear friend in the country of my birth.

Should the Derryane manifesto against the proud Americans and their slaveholding states be a forgery, I should rejoice to learn the fact from yourself. Should it be your production, I would say, in me you shall find one amongst thousands of your countrymen, who will not succumb to your insult, nor quail before your threat.

I shall make no parade of my love of liberty, nor send you homilies upon my humanity. But whilst with every Carolinian, that I know, I lament an evil which Britain has superinduced, and which we cannot at once remedy, I deny your right to interfere; and I pray you might succeed in raising the ruined population of Ireland to the level of the comforts of the Carolinian slave. Should you live to behold the result of your labours, you will have accomplished more than is expected by JOHN, Bishop of Charleston.

To DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq. The House of Representatives having yesterday, by a majority of precisely two to one, agreed to the day of adjournment proposed by the Senate, there appears to be no reason to doubt that the adjournment of Congress will take place on the 31st of the present month. The press of business, between this day and the day of adjournment, will be very great in both Houses. To ascertain the progress of it, our readers must look closely at the account of Proceedings in both Houses. Every day some question of importance may be expected to be settled in either House, and on some days many such questions.

Early Cucumbers.—The Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel mentions, that the proprietor of the Palestine Garden and Prospect House, in that city exhibited to the Editor, several fine Cucumbers, grown in his Garden this Spring—the largest of which was about 6 inches in length.

REPORT of the Berkeley and Jefferson Sunday School Union. The Board of Managers of the Berkeley and Jefferson Sunday School Union, in presenting their third annual report, would first of all acknowledge their obligations to God, for the Smile of His Providence in directing, as they trust, all their deliberations and plans, directing and prospering their measures; raising up friends to the Union and to the cause of Sabbath Schools, and blessing their endeavors to do something towards the spiritual welfare of the rising generation, and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

The number of Schools in Union at this time, is 14, ten of which are in Jefferson County, State Hill, Smithfield, Hargrove, Berkeley, Philo, Shepherdstown, Fauquier, Mount, Hillmyer's, New Hope, and Woodgrove; and eight in Berkeley, namely: Martinsburg, Gerrardstown, Ticonderoga, Pleasant Valley, Ash Spring, Garrettsville, Falling Waters, and Mount Zion. These Schools are under the management and direction of 260 Teachers, and the whole number of Scholars connected with, and attached to these schools collectively, is 1560; of this number, 770 are males, and 790 are females, and about three-fifths of the whole number of scholars attached to these schools are reading, and the remaining two-fifths are in a state of progressive improvement.

Seventeen of these schools have libraries, and the whole number of volumes contained

In these libraries collectively, is 1500. These little volumes have been the means, through the blessing of God, of conveying to the youthful mind much useful knowledge and instruction, and have been made the acknowledged instrument in his hands of enlightening the mind, and leading to the front of Peace and instruction to the young, but have been eagerly acquired after and read by those who are advanced in life. Parents have solicited books from these libraries, through their children, and some have acknowledged that they have been much benefited, as well as instructed by the perusal of these volumes.

Those schools from which encouraging reports have been received, speak of the faithfulness of teachers, the regularity of their attendance, and that they are improving in those things which will qualify them for becoming more acceptable as teachers, and that many of the children are attentive to, and interested in the instruction given; and those schools from which discouraging reports have been received, speak of the unfaithfulness and irregularity of attendance, but of the children they report, that they are willing and anxious to attend and to be instructed, but there is no one to impart instruction to them.

At the second anniversary meeting of this Union, which was held in Martinsburg in April last, a scheme was proposed by Mr. John Dool, for raising the sum of \$2500 for the use and benefit of the Union. Mr. Dool proposed to contribute to the funds of the Berkeley and Jefferson Sunday School Union, and to offer persons become responsible for the payment of the like sum. There are now twenty-seven responsible persons who have pledged to pay the sum of \$500 each—400 persons (in all) shall agree to pay the like sum. There is yet wanting the names of twenty-three responsible persons to close and secure this scheme, and it therefore rests and remains with the friends of the Redeemer, the friends of the Union, and the friends of Sabbath Schools, to declare whether this scheme shall succeed or fail.

During the early part of last summer, an agent (Mr. Lockridge), was employed to labor in the bounds of the Union, his time was spent in visiting schools, and forming and reviving others, also in collecting funds for the purpose of enabling those schools to procure libraries. And it is gratifying to state, that his labors amongst us were not spent in vain. Through him, by a kind Providence, prejudices were dispelled, friends were raised up, the faint-hearted in the cause were strengthened, and the backward were excited. It was kindly received and promptly aided by the friends of God, (and of the cause of Sabbath Schools,) wherever he went. He met with but two persons that were opposed to Sabbath Schools. But he met with many who take but little interest in the subject, and many of these (to their shame) were professors of religion, who have taken a stand at a distance to see what the result may be.

There has been received into the Treasury, during the last year, from donations and the sale of books, the sum of \$205 21, and the expenditures during the same period of time, have amounted to the sum of \$228 50, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at this date, of \$76 80.

The Executive Committee state, that at the time of their appointment in April, 1829, the Berkeley and Jefferson S. S. Union was indebted to the American S. S. Union, in the sum of 20 dollars and 16 cents. In May, 1829, the committee purchased books to the amount of 145 dollars and 76 cents, and in July they again purchased books to the amount of 26 dollars and 17 cents. They received from the Board of Managers, during the year, the sum of 203 dollars and 50 cents, and they returned to the A. S. S. Union, in May, 1829, Anderson's Select Scripture Lesson books to the amount of \$7 74—still leaving a balance due by this Union to the A. S. S. Union, of 31 dollars 85 cents. The amount of books at present on hand in the depositories, is 107 dollars, and the amount of books sold by the Union, is 107 dollars and 85 cents. The original permanent capital of the Union has been increased by donations and profits from 107 dollars to 190 dollars and 87 cents.

The Board of Managers, in bringing this report, has many things reported which are discouraging, yet, on the other hand, there are other things encouraging and strengthening of the different schools in the Union, we collect the following facts, that there has been an addition to the Union of three schools during the last year, and that there has been an increase of scholars during the same period of time of 100, and the number of volumes in the libraries collectively, has been increased from 643 to 1500, showing an increase of 857 volumes. The Board of Managers would like to express their gratitude and thankfulness to God, that they have the privilege of recording the fact that 5 teachers and 4 scholars have, during the last year, professed a change of heart. These things are encouraging and pleasing to all friends of Sabbath schools, and of course to the friends of Zion. From these facts, the friends and supporters of Sabbath schools are encouraged and strengthened to go, and in future to make greater exertions to do themselves, and awaken a new and lively interest among others in the cause. Let all Christians do their duty; let them be earnestly engaged at a throne of grace. "In supplicating the influences of the Holy Spirit, in their convincing and purifying power," and in promoting all the means of grace that may be under their control, and with their reach for the promotion and extension of Sabbath schools, and never cease their labors and exertions in the cause, until every child within the bounds of this Union shall be brought in to receive instruction from faithful and qualified teachers.

The Board of Managers are unwilling to bring this report to a close without drawing attention to the success with which it has discussed the Great Head of the Church to crown the weak and feeble exertions of the last year in behalf of Sabbath schools within the bounds of this Union. If we could discover a blindness not to discover the hand of Providence in the prosperity this Union has enjoyed. "The prayer of faith and united supplication, has indeed succeeded in fervency of spirits, the unwearied toil, the patient endurance of teachers and superintendents, have effected much, but the blessing of God has gone far beyond them all." Let confidence for the future, mingle then with our grateful recollections of the past, and our efforts cease until Heaven shall cease to bless. "Let us continue to put our trust in, and give glory to Him, who worketh all things according to the counsel of his own will, confiding in his will to crown our efforts in the good cause in which we are engaged; of many generations, giving generation in a knowledge of His truth, and directing them in the way in which they should go, with all the success which He sees necessary to His own glory." To the honor of Christ in the salvation of teachers and children, and to fill Heaven with everlasting songs of rejoicing love and mercy.

NEW GONE. Our returns are not question may be considered. We congratulate that the "Ancient Dore" has long since and shackles which have improvement, and red to the fourth state in population and wealth commencement of the happy era in our polity fondly anticipate a greater plenty of the Commonwealth of the judiciary, the Legislature, its and the more equal general Assembly, are in give new energy and hope will, ere long, improve, by the have outstripped her.

THE PROSPECT. When the stupendous Harpers Ferry, or beyond probably see nearly a Nick Valley of Virginia Eastern markets through channels. Farmers in Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and other bly wagon a great port Canal or Rail Road.

during a part of the year transportation to the near it. Shepherds will also be places of improvements shall be a tant, then, to have Valley! What great investment of money presented, than in circumstances? An of folded-of subsiding Ferry through Charles the latter of which, it of Winchester and atter us—and to which plation to extend a Hampshire. In no roads be made with ground needs very l and stone of the be every where in the gr sincerely hope that road will insure its a farmer and every last construction.

The subjoined statistics of the increase of Shenandoah. Other in the same way— have no account. Of the Potomac, we can than that it is probable amount of that down years will fully prove Harpers Ferry a pa Canal, and will demand a lateral branch, of Valley.

Memorandum of Shenandoah Locks From above the Shenandoah Sp Newcomer's Mill Snyder's Mill, a Snider's Mill.

Total, for 13 m From 17th Oct. 18 From above the Shenandoah Sp Newcomer's Mill Snyder's Mill, a Snider's Mill.

Total, for six m The mill of Mr. Mcmillan above these manufactured abbas round the locks to Ferry. A consider at Mr. Beckham's

The Engineers of Rail Road Company neighbourhood of locating the route o ceeded up the Pot

The Hon. Ben-guished member of cotis, is at present pers Ferry, and is Stephenson's new find that romantic the attention of all parts of the U realize, in all its g the splendid sea and rivers there p

On Monday and votes were given situation and non vote, in this coun For the Cou Against it

To a small fact, about the and bind it on or four success is said to be c

