JOHN S. SLEEPER. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AGENTS.

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POBTRY

A GIRL PRAYING.

Alone! alone! no other face Wears kindred smile, or kindred line! And yet they say my mother's eyes, They say my father's brow is mine— And either had rejoiced to see The other's likeness in my face: But now it is a stranger's eje That finds some long forgotten trace.

I heard them name my father's death, His home and tomb alike the wave. And I was early taught to weep Beside my youthful mother's grave. I wish I could recall one look-But only one familiar tone; If I had aught of memory,

My heart is gone beyond the grave, In search of love I cannot find. Till I could fancy soothing words Are whispered by tae evening wind. I gaze upon the watching stars, o clear, so beautiful above, Till I could dream they looked on me With something of an answering love,

My mother, does thy gentle eye Look from those distant stars on me?
Or does the wind at evening bear A message to thy child from thee? Dost thou pine for me, as I pine Again a parent's love to share? And pray to be a sleeper there.

The vesper bell-'tis eventide-God of the fatherless, 'tis Thou Alone canst be the orphan's stay Earth's ... anest flower, Heaven's mighties And I can say, "Thy will be done," With eyes that fix their hopes above,

THE WIDOW'S WOOER.

By Miss Emma C. Embury. He woos we with those honied words That women love to hear, Those gentle flatteries that fall So sweet on every car: He tells me that my face is fair, Too fair for grief to shade; My cheeks, he says, were never meant

He stands beside me when I sing The songs of other days, The words of heartfelt praise; And often in my eyes he looks, Some answering love to see, In vain! he there can only read

He little knows what thoughts awake, With every gentle word; How, by his looks and tones, the founts Of tenderness are stirred. The visions of my youth return. Joys far too bright to last, And while he speaks of future bliss, I thing but of the past.

Like lamps in eastern sepulchres, Amid my heart's deep gloom, Affection sheds its holiest light Upon my husband's tomb. And, as these lamps, if brought once more To upper air, grow dim So my soul's love is cold and dead, Unless it glow for him.

SERIOUS.

SUNDAY OF A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN. The Christian gentleman does nothing for display, nothing with affectation; and yet he carries to all things a sort of sacred tact, and an unconscious propriety of behavior. His walk in church and his walk out of it, are like his walk in life, decorous, simple and sedate.

object; he neither courts nor shuns obser- empire is falling, thy kingdom is departing merce with eternity, his earnest negotia- and bring me to glory. tion with his God; his heart is in it; there is nothing foreign to it in his look or manner; neither gesticulations, nor saluta-tions, nor whisperings, nor greetings, dihis attention, nothing disturbs the polarity of his mind. On leaving the house of prayer he walks quietly and undiscover- but study the happiness of all. till he ceases to tread on holy ground. While others are impatient to resume their er to hurt others. worldly topics, his thoughts still linger within the sanctuary; while others are measure, and never trust its execution to employed in remarks on the preacher or his the inexperienced. sermon, he tacitly examines and criticises himself; while others fall back within the world's enclosures, he continues his pilgrimage onward, with the land of rest before him; while the loose devotion of others drops from them at the church porch, Grieve his habitual religion takes faster hold upon stolen, burnt, or lost.

him, with every renewed exposure: its analogies follow him into life and society his soul, which has dressed itself before the mirror of the Gospel, still wears its white investure, attracting the homage of gentle spirits, and forbidding the touch of unhalwed communication

The heart of the Christian gentleman is uous manner at the rate of one dollar in a tender state when he comes new from per square for three weeks ... every extra the house of God; a tenderness which becomes soreness when he contemplates the state of things around him. Scarcely has he come into the open air, when the sound of wheels, and silly talk, and insane laughter, assail his ears; scarcely is he out of the hearing of God's awful dealings with his creatures, the records of his might, the mystery of his grace, and the visitations of his wrath; hardly has the organ ceased, or the field to ripen. We have tried this plan often indeed. We were taught so to do often indeed. brief term in it had run out, and the inheritance with a full right of disposition, had the slight deterioration of the ears of corn. tive board; to gossiping visits; to the gathering and propagation of news; or to the and leave the lower part of the plant standfluttering tumults of parks and promen-

> From such unlovely scenes the christian gentleman is glad to escape into the bosom of his family; happy if the domestic scenes present a contrast to what he has witnessed abroad. And it generally must so do; the ground. for the wise example and admonitions of a parent have our better nature on their side; and what is better still, the earnest of that new nature which is the greatest conqueror of the will and the reclaimer of

our wild humanity.

The ways of God are unsearchable. Christian is not always allowed to see the consumation of his pious wishes in respect to his childrens dispositions and principles; such a case, however, is an analomy of life and a mystery in the divine administra-A stubborn heart is sometimes made more stubborn by caresses, and is in a manner congealed in the temperature of a father's embrace, or a mother's bosom: but it is the ordinary course of Providence to bless the endeavours of a Christian in his parental rule. When such is the constitution of a family, the Christian father has a tranquility about his hearth which cheers him in the midst of a misjudging world. It is his delight on the evening of the Lord's day to draw the curtain between the scene of home and the great theatre of Sabbath profanation; to read and meditate upon the scriptures of divine truth; vindicate within the circle of his children and dependants, Jehovah's claim to the total Sunday; to make it a day of refuge from the storm without in the re-

THE CHRISTIAN'S TRIUMPH OVER DEATH.

"Oh Death, where is thy sting?" Here we behold the saint, with death full in his view, and looking into his grave. He sees the monster approach and feels his cold embrace. The grave lies open before him, and he finds himself ready to take up his lodgings in it. How is it with him in the trying moment? Does he turn pale in his aspect, or falter in his speech? Does he tremble with fear, or start back with horror? No; he is bold as a lion, and firm as a rock. Like some victorions hero, with his foot on the neck of his enenies, he glories over them. He takes a leisurely survey of death, and his language breathes defiance. With heartfelt joy, he loudly exclaims: O, DEATH! thou formidable name! I have often trembled at the shaking of thy iron rod, and stood aghast at thy distant appearance. Guilt pointed thy dart, and arrayed thee with ineffable terrors; but now it is otherwise. As an enemy indeed, I still behold thee but as one whose armor is taken from him, or as one that is just expiring. Thy haggard form I plainly discern; but where-where is thy sting? In vain thou now attemptest to injure or frighten me. Thy haughty menaces I now despise; for behold! thy sting is entirely and eternally Jesus, the glorious victor, has blucked it from thee; and though it pierced his heart, and spilt his blood, he exhausted its poison, which has rendered thee utterly incapable of hurting the feeblest of shee all his followers. My body, I acknowledge, is liable to feel thy stroke, and must fall, for a season, into thy hand. But having lost thy sting, thou art not able to touch yea, I view it as present, when this mor-tal shall be rescued from thy dominion, and put on immortality.

Then thy fatal javelin, which has drank mple and sedate.

Full of the honesty of real meaning, his ful havoc among all the children of men,

For the fattening of a bullock for carriage comports with his situation and shall be utterly broken. O, Death! thy vation; he has a direct and professed purpose in going into church, and to that he through the gloomy vale, I will fear no addresses himself, without regard to the evil; for Christ my shepherd, and God my eye or comment of man; it is his comfather, are with me, to guard and to guide

PERSIAN MAXIMS.

Consider the end before you begin, and before you advance provide a retreat. Give not unnecessary pain to any man, Ground not your dignity upon your pow-

Take counsel before you commence any

Sacrifice your property for your life and name, and if you desire fortune learn con-

Grieve not for that which is broken,

CLEAN BEDSTEADS.

USEFUL.

From the American Standard. Although our Farmers will not be troub led with enormous crops of corn the ensu-ing season, yet we deem the following will the church yard been crossed, when a world bursts upon him, wherein an open indifference to all these things prevails; wherein the sabbath is employed as if the Lord's verily believe that the fodder the stalks reverted to man, to devote it as interest or There is a slovenish practice which many humor may suggest—to traffic, toil or di- in this State follow, and which we have version; to the office or counter or the fes- also done more than once, viz: to gather ing. Then turn in cattle, but there is much waste in this. The cattle tread drown the butts, eat comparatively little, whereas, if the whole had been cut up and laid away with a little salt, it would have made excellent fodder when the snow is on

CUTTING CORN STALKS. The editor of the Village Record, published at Westchester, Pa. says the practice of Judge Buel—to cut his corn up by the roots and set it in little stacks to ripen, thus saving the leaves from the frost for fodder, and letting the ear continue for awhile to draw nutriment from the stalk universally obtains in Chesther county.— The editor says-"late in September or early in October, corn is cut near the earth. Set up in shocks round a hill that is left uncut to help support the rest-the tops tied with rye straw. In this situation it remains until seeding is over. It is then huskedthe husker having a pin of hard wood, 21 inches long, about the size of a goose quill, sharp at one end, which is fastened under the two middle fingers of the right hand with a string. This aids him to tear open the husk and considerably facilitates the work. Not remembering to have seen such an implement in use elsewhere, I suppose it not common; but, though very simple, it is useful. after the corn is taken in, the stalks are tied in bundles, with straw drawn near the barn yard and put in ricks, thus: The rick is made long, the butts pointing out each way, the tops overlapping more than a third and m centre. It should be of moderate height, from 7 to 10 feet. Beginning at one end the farmer takes off, from top to bottom, enough for his cattle. All the rest remains undisturbed, and secure from rain as when first put up. In this way the whole is fed out, from one end of the rick to the other. What the cattle do not eat is trodden into the manure heap, absorbs juices that would otherwise evaporate or run off; and then the corn stalks, when well rotted are re-turned to the field, increasing its fertility. How much better is this mode than tapp ing corn and leaving the stalks to stand all winter, drying and withering in the field, affording neither food for animals nor ma-

RED BEETS.

Red heets furnish from a given surface of ground, a greater quantity of nutriment for horses and cattle, than any other kind of forage.-Whenever its cultivation is understood, it has the preference over all other roots. It succeeds in almost all soils, is seasons, does not much fear drought; and prepares the ground very well for a suc- to me, if I have succeeded .- S .- [Com.

ceeding crop.

Throughout Belgium and Germany, the leaves are from time to time stripped off and given to cattle, which eat them with avidity, and easily fatten upon them.— Fowls are also fed upon them; they are first hashed up mixed with bran. Pigs eat them with a good relish. Milch crows etation seared, crisp and dead; and searcewhen fed upon them, fatten at the expense of their milk. The leaves are equally valuable in the fattehing of cattle and

weather is dry, and put away in adry state

precaution of adding a variety of cut straw and hay well mixed together .- This food will preserve them strong and vigorous, as is well ascertained in Germany where beets

For the fattening of a bullock forty or fifty lbs. of beets per day, mixed with five or six lbs. of dry fodder, will accomplish the object in the space of four months.-Care must be taken to give it in three separarations, since by feeding often and in small quantities at a time, the amount of nutriment goes farther.

Finally, by facilitating the means of stable fattening, throughout the year, beets furnish a very important addition to this means of augmenting the mass of valuable man-

the food of men; they are less subject to the vicissitudes of seasons than turnips, and their leaves supply, for several months, an excellent food for cattle. The root may be easily preserved during eight months of the vicissitudes of seasons than turnips, and the most profound silence reigned in excellent food for cattle. The root may be easily preserved during eight months of the vicissitudes of seasons than turnips, and the most profound silence reigned in and now sitting by my side one of his great, great granddaughters.

The volume of panh. I have now appear to be mighty innocent,—but I have now a way of finding out the guilty one the food for men; they are less subject to define me, his portrait, a most correct likeness, by the celebrated James Ward, and now sitting by my side one of his great, great granddaughters.

The volume of the vicissitudes of seasons than turnips, and the most profound silence reigned in the congregation. In one corner of the guilty one.

DIPLOMATIC FLATTERY.

We copy the following directions for leaning bedsteads, from the New-Haven Register. The method appears to be novel -at least we have never seen the same in print before; and we think with the printer. that those who will take the trouble to folow them, may be pretty certain of comfortable beds for the rest of the season.—
The common method of attacking the

Directions .- If your bedsteads are aleady populated with those animals, scald them (the bedsteds) with boiling vinegar. The mortices and tenons should be held a ninute in the hot vinegar, and upon all places where the eggs are deposited the hot quid should be suffered to remain about a minute, or to run over them that length of time. The bed-cord should be taken out and dipped in the boiling vinegar.

This will destroy not only the bugs and the eggs; the acid of the vinegar eating off the lime that constitutes the shell of the egg. This operation should be performed upon all the bedsteads in the house, at the same time.—To prevent waste of the vine-gar, a large kettle or tub should be placed as to eatch the vinegar as it is poured on. Remember that the vinegar should be boil-

But this will not prevent the bugs from again infesting the bedsteads, if any should appen to have hid themselves in the bedcloths, or in the cracks of the floor or of the partition. The prevent them from again rush over the bedsteads lightly with the

following wash:-Alcohol, half a pint; spirits of turpentine, half a pint; camphor, half an ounce-mix together. The articles may be had at the apothetaries or druggists, and will cost a shilling. The above quantity is sufficient for four bedsteads. I use a painter's brush to put on the wash; but a few bristles tied together will do as well. The whole of each bedstead should be touched lightly with the wash. It dries instantly and is agreeable in its smell, and possesses the advantage of not soiling or staining the bedding or curtains, though freely applied even to

If the bedsteads are not old, not much infested with the insects, the wash above mentioned will be sufficient without scalding with vinegar; both, applied in succession, are absolutely infallible, in the worst cases. If thoroughly performed, not a bug brought there in other bedsteads.

Buckthorn for living fences.—Buckthorns should be set in a single row, from even to nine inches apart; as soon as they begin to vegetate, they should be heeded down to about six inches from the ground, which will cause the hedges to become thick from the bottom. By keeping the ground clean, and occasionally shortening the stay roots, it will soon make a beautiful and efficient fence. It is an extremely rigorous, free growing plant, and in our ppinion, superior to any plant we are acquainted with in this country for making a

DESULTORY.

Answer to the Puzzle in the last paper. Done signifies completed; NILE is the name of a large river in Africa; TIN is a useful mineral; the LINE and NET are useful articles for fishermen; we DINE every day; NINE is a conspicuous hour of the day DOLE is an eminent orator of the day;[?]
— and INDOLENT is not to be applied

FASTING AND PRAYER. A REMINISCENCE.

Something short of a century back, the whole vicinity was grievously afflicted with a most severe drought during a whole Pigs eat summer. The earth became parched; vegly a green plant could be found. The springs were dried up, and the cattle wan-Beets should be gathered when the the greatest labor could insufficiently procure. Days of Fasting, Humiliation and

be easily preserved during eight months of gallery, sat Titus, a faithful old black the year, they give to milk an excellent slave of Mr Clark, and one who had the taste and quality, cattle eat them with avidty, and are never tired of them. The cul- During the prayer, his full eye had conderive from them. We cannot too strong-ly recommend the introduction of them in-ly recommend the introduction of them in-

to places where they are not already in vogue, Bib. Univ. for June 1831. his large white eyes showing with unusual prominence and expression, and during the Eugaged in shooting in the neighborhoo prominence and expression, and during the deep silence,—he could no longer restrain thimself;—stretched forth his lank arms and scaly hands, he exclaimed, "I know when good massa Clark pray for him, he come!"

Salem Observer.

Salem Observer.

Mr S. immediately added the following ine, and very happily completed the dis-

"Fair Kittery wins, but York comes off the best." Transcript.

A Busy Pay-day.

A profligate young fellow, the son of a lawyer of some eminence in Rhode Island, purchased a horse of an ignorant farmer engaging to pay for it next inspection day. He gave a note; but instead of inspection he inserted the word resurrection-making t payable on the resurrection day! When the next inspection day had come, and the farmer unconscious of the trick, supposed the note to be due, he called on the young man for payment. The latter expressed young scapegrace; but all to no purpose, and he finally laid the case before his father, the lawyer. The latter took his son aside, and told him he had better settle the thing at once; for said he, though the pay day is far off, you bid fair to have business enough on your hands that day, without having notes to settle. The advice was taken.

[Constellation.

IMPROMPTU COMMON SENSE. A benevolent old lady of a neighboring town, noted for her charities, being called upon to aid in paying the expense of the mission of a physician to New York on account of the Cholera, asked, "who is going and what is he going to do?" "Why Cholera three times myself, and very may have it again this summer, and then he can learn what it is by coming to see me." We hope this woman will not be me." hung for a witch. Salem Advertiser.

SPEAK THE TRUTH.

We once heard of a hungry traveller who called at the house of a conscientious ld Quaker just as the family were about sitting down to dinner. Will thee dine with us? said the old gentleman. 'No,' replied the half starved guest expecting to be pressed still further, 'I have no occasion be pressed still further, 'I have no occasion for eating.' The clatter of knives and forks out the following: "The Lord Mayor ommenced and the way-farer perceiving drinks the three per cent. Consols!" that he was likely to get no second invitation, set his chair up to the table, carelessly remarking care on the whole, if I do eat a little din-ner.' 'No rejoined Broad-Brim, putting the chair deliberately back to its thee has said thee would eat no dinner, and I permit no lying in my house.

Louisville Journal.

Generosity in a cat. In years past I had a fine tom cat, which we named Bona-parte, and which we suffered to retain that splendid name, until his god-father became wretches, appeared on the tilings of an outhouse, and a more starved, distressed and miserable creature I never beheld; yet having been probably so much frightened and harassed about, it would allow no one to approach it with relief. It attractdered about, uttering their mournful lowings for water which the inhabitants with the greatest labor could insufficiently proness, not always shown to distress by monopolists of reason. At his meal time he masters back turned, slyly crept up to the and when prepared for cattle, they must be cut up fine with some suitable instrumy conscience; for it is purged with atoning blood. Nor shall my earthly tabernacle lie long in ruins. The time is near,

They are equally fit for horses, with the long in ruins. They are equally fit for horses, with the long in ruins. They are equally fit for horses, with the long in ruins. They are equally fit for horses, with the long in ruins. They are equally fit for horses, with the long in ruins. They are equally fit for horses, with the long in ruins. They are equally fit for horses, with the long in ruins. They are equally fit for horses, with the long in ruins. They are equally fit for horses, with the long in ruins. They are equally fit for horses, with the long in ruins. In his turn, the Rev. Peter Clark, of lessed memory, then pastor of the church t Salem Village, (now North Danvers) persisted until it was observed, and the cuched the condensation of the church occasion, I watched this pleasing trait of that? —asked the enraged nedaccone ly kept as a religious fast; and in the afternoon the people assembled in the old Village Church. The day was one of burning heat; the sky was as brass, and the earth like ashes. The holy man commenced in prayer, and had continued in a most fervent strain of supplication for some time, when the double headed white clouds, those sure precursors of a the shape of the continued in the store and the earth like ashes. When the double headed white clouds, those sure precursors of a the shape of the continued in the afternoon the people assembled in the afternoon t clouds, those sure precursors of a thunder shower, were seen lifting their snow like and after keeping him comfortable a day or two, as the next and greatest benefit I shower, were seen lifting their snow like piles in the west; and ere the good man had ceased lifting up his soul to Heaven in most devout warmth and fervor, the sky was overhung in black,—the windows of Heaven were opened and the earth dranch.

The morrow came, and the boys were separately asked if they knew any thing of the foul indignity offered the olfactory nerves of the master? No, all were ignorant. Well now, said the master 'you all the stroke which instantaneously destroy-Heaven were opened, and the earth drench- ed all sensibility of pain. I have now appear to be mighty innocent,—but I have

At one of these entertainments I met with the celebrated Prince d'Ahremberg, ture of no forage root can compare with stantly been rolling alternately from the that of the beet in the number of advantages which the industrious cultivator may approaching rain-cloud began to manifest the occasion. A melancholy circumstance feared.

Salem Observer.

DISPUTED BIRTHPLACE.

There was a tutor at Cambridge some Gordon having witnessed the accident, apyears since, whose name we shall call Bar-on, "for shortness," remarkable for the on, "for shortness," remarkable for the pomposity of his manner, and the mock ward to the wounded man, and pressing The common method of attacking the vermin in bedsteads with hot water, is entirely useless; it will neither destroy the bug nor its eggs. Painting the bedstead with verdigris, or washing it with spirits of turpentine, are not only inefficacious but almost as loathsome as the insect.

pomposity of his manner, and the mock grandiloquence of his speech. In conversation with the Rev. Mr S—, of G—, he observed that he was born in Maine.—Being asked in what town, he replied, as suming a corresponding attitude, "Kittery and York for Baron's birth contest,"—

"Kittery and York for Baron's birth contest," was stopped by the friendly hand of Sir William Gordon; and in effect, although the truth afterwards transpired, to the

> pily never reached the ears of the darken-ed Prince. [Memoirs of Sir James Campbell:

great credit of the feeling and the self-pos-

ession of the English Ambassador, it hap-

HIGHLAND TRADITION,

Do you remember a Scottish chieftain, of whom I told you during my last visit to Brighton?—a somewhat fantastic, but powerful and original Highlander. In the full pride of manly strength he has ceased to live. He was on board a steamboat with his two daughters, and shortly before landing received such a blow on the head man for payment. The latter expressed great astonishment that he should call upon him before the note was out. But it is out, said the farmer; you promised to pay me after expired. This end has a certain kinthe next inspection day; the time has come dred tragic character with the history of round, and I want the money. If you an ancestor he told me of with such pride, will look at the note again, said the to which he traced the origin of his arms; young man, cooly you will find it has a long time to run yet. The farmer was the tradition: Two brothers who were ensure the note was due, or ought to be; but gaged in an expedition against some Scottish it over carefully, he found to his tish island had entered into an agreement; astonishment that it was not due until res-urrection day. He remonstrated with the with flesh and blood (a Scottish expression,) should remain undisputed lord of it. Approaching the shore with all the force with which they could ply their oars, they came to a part where the projecting rocks barred all nearer approach; and both brothers with their followers, dashed into the sea to swim to the island. As the elder saw that the younger was getting before him, he drew his short sword, laid his hand on the point of a rock, cut it off with one stroke, took it up by the fingers, and threw it bleeding, past his brother, on the shore: "God is my witness," cried he, "that my flesh and blood have first touched this land." And thus was he king of the island, which his descendants ruled for centuries with unlimited sway.

reading the newspaper to his wife, came to the following passage: "His Grace was received with three huzzas," which he read, "His Grace was received with three hus-sies." "More shame for him," said the

At a late dinner at the Mansion-house, three foreign Consuls were present, to whom the Lord Mayor wished to do honor by drinking their healths. He accordingly directed the toast-proclaimer to announce 'the health of the three present Consuls."

[New Sporting Magazine,

Not far 'down east' from Boston, lived a man of 'pretty considerable parts,' whose business it was 'to teach the young idea how to shoot'-and to sing Psalms on a sabbath day. He was considered an un-commonly 'cute fellow,' and possessed an excellent System, which was to push his pupils Forward by a liberal application of the birch. One day, it was muster day, the boys applied to him for leave to have no school; but he, having the morals and an apostate and a tyrant. A poor aged stray cat, deserted by some unfeeling veto which caused great excitement among the youngsters, which came near resulting in open rebellion—for boys generally per-fer the march of soldiers to the march of stove and placed a lump of assafoetida upon it. It soon began to melt-the gas as-

Pve tried it, for years, I tell you. Promise Gill, shut up all the windows and make the room dark.—Now boys, when I say advance—do you go up each of you and touch the stovepipe-the innocent need not be af-

The boys did as they were commanded—but not one of them said he was burnt.

'Open the windows now, Promise Gill,' exclaimed the master. 'Now, beys, all hold up you hands. Ha! Nick Hindman -you're the feller that put the stuff on the stove yesterday. You would'nt touch it to day—so you hant got your hands black-The rest of the boys go home-Nick, you stay here. I've got a little ac-Nick, you stay here, count to settle with you.

Baltimore Minera.

GOV. HOUSTON IN OHIO.

We have been allowed to copy from a private letter received in this city, dated Cincinnati, July 23d, the following account of an occurrence which took place in that

"On the morning of that night (19th) the advertisements and hand-bills of the theatre came out with a caption, stating that the Hon. Gov. Houston had arrived in the city the day previous, and that he would attend the theatre that evening by the invitation of the manager. This gave great offence, which was expressed in the afternoon by some individual having printed a bill stating that Jo Darcus (who, you must know, is a very infamous negro of this place,) had arrived and would attend the theatre by particular invitation this same evening. These were all posted up cept oats, very unpromising. The wheat next to the play bills at all the corners of the streets, so that they were quite conspicuous. In the evening a large audience ty is beyond an average crop. Oats, also, assembled at the theatre, and when the Honorable Governor made his appearance, such a hissing and shouting was set up that the performers were obliged to stop. Caldwell, the manager, came out to address the people, but in vain, they would not listen to him, but continued hissing, and shouting "turn him out." Two gentlemen who accompanied the Governor, then made an essay for the same purpose, but with no better success, the people would not hear Some others attempted, on the opposite side, and others, as peace makers, but none could gain a hearing, for the clamor was only increased in order to drown the voices of those who would speak. The Governor himself spoke for a short time, and was listened to, but as he offered no justification or apology, the hissing, and cries of "turn him out" were then increased.

'It was repeatedly called out by the people that they did not wish to injure Gov. Houston, but that he must leave the house. How it would have terminated I cannot say, had he not left the house.

way. Many respectable gentlemen of the place were concerned in this row. The advertisement which gave rise to it was Caldwell. All agree in saying that without it Gov. Houston might have accepted his invitation and attended the theatre with impunity. On the part of Houston it was indelicate and impertinent in the extreme to submit to such a public notice, as he must have been aware of the estimation in which he is held in this State, which he has so grossly insulted by his disgraceful conduct at Washington. He was treated

On Saturday last, Charles Augustus Dale put a period to his existence by firing Lehigh county. Mr Dale was an Englishmen by birth, had resided for some years in the State of New York, and had been troduced into the veins at a temperature married to the widow of Robert Fulton, deceased. After the death of his former wife, we think some time in March last, he married, in Philadelphia, Miss Greenleaf, of Allentown, without the assent of her

to Allentown, and in attempting to obtain | tion necessary is to exclude the air. an interview with his wife, was charged with a breach of the peace towards her at Drummond street hospital, by injecting mother; being arrested and committed to fluids in this way, and in all the immediate jail for want of bail, he put a period to his effects have been truly wonderful. existence by shooting himself.

appearance of a gentleman, and would sup-The idea of suicide is to us so awful. that we can scarcely believe any person can be guilty of it when possessing mental faculties.—Philadelphia Whig.

DISTURBANCES IN TEXAS.

A gentleman who arrived in this city on Sunday Evening last, over land, from Anahuac, (the principal military station of Mexican troops in the province of Texas.) informs us that disturbances of rather a serious nature have recently occurred between the government troops stationed at that place under the command of Col. Bradburn, and an organized party of disaffected citizens of that province

It appears that three individuals charged with conspiracy against the government had been arrested by Col. Bradburn, and committed for trial before a martial court; whereupon the friend of the prisoners de-manded of Col. B. that they should be given up to the civil authority, which requisition was refused.

pistols and knives arrived within 7 miles of the town of Anahuac, when they halted and sent messengers to the garrison, making a peremptory demand of three American prisoners menacing an immediate attack in case of non compliance, but Col. B. still refused to deliver them over; in consequence of which, the party about 3 or 4 o'clock in the the evening entered the town; considerable firing took place during the discovered for arresting MM. de Fitzjames, that if the invading party would remove to morning, at No. 82, Rue d'Enfer. from the town, that he would on the fol- was waited for to make an entrance.

On the day of the party's entering Anahuac, some ten or fifteen individuals who were friendly to the person of the commandant, were seized and placed under guard, but released upon the removal of the party. Our informant remained at Anahuac some sembled again about seven miles from Anahuac, and had increased their force to have fixed their eyes, we cannot but recol-

fort at Anahuac.
The troops of the garrison at Anahuac, under the command of Col. Bradburn, are said to amount to about 300 effective men. New Orleans Argus.

DROUGHT.

The Baltimore Gazette says-distressing drought which prevails in our neighborhood, and in many parts of our state, is also felt through the Western parts of Ohio, which are parched up, and the prosare excellent, and so far the harvest has been favorable. The hay crops are good. Thus, though the corn and potatoes should fail very considerably, there is much for which all should he thankful to the Dispenser of mercies add judgements, in the despensations of the season to the country

The water in the Ohio river continues at a very low stage. Boats of a very light class are, with considerable difficulty, enabled to run to Wheeling and Pittshurgall the larger ones are either laid up for the present, or, if they run, are confined to the trade between Cincinnati and Louis-

From the Elinburgh Weekly Chroni l:

NEW TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA .-The second stage of the cholera, or the tage of collapse as it has been called, has, in this country at least, baffled the utmost exertions of our most talented physicians, there being no remedy or method of treatment on which they could depend. It is however, with much pleasure, that we are able to state, that a remedy has lately been The performance was broken up for tried in Leith and in this city, which will go far to deprive this malady of its horrors, and the principles on which it was founded, will ultimately be the means of much improvement in the treatment of other diseases. The remedy consists in injecting exceedingly ill-judged on the part of Mr. saline fluids into the veins, a practice which any medical man, from reasoning a priori would have declared would be productive of the most fatal consequences. It is founded on the fact, that from the excessive evacuations in cholera, the blood is deprived of one of its essential ingredients, viz. the serous or watery portion, and the only method of supplying this, appears to be by introducing into the system a fluid, resembling in its chemical properties, as

ing two drachms of the muriate of soda, or common salt, and two scruples of the sub carbonate of soda, in five pounds of water. of 114 deg. The operation is extremely simple, the only instrument requisite is a common stomach pump, with a small silve tube to fit the vein, which is generally chosen from one of the veins of the arm.parents. In the early part of last month, a rupture took place between them, in consequence of which his wife refused to see duced at the orifice, the other is accurately him, she then residing with her mother in fitted to the tube of the stomach pump, and the fluid is forced in by the successive During the last week, he again returned strokes of the piston. The only precau

patient has just come in with his eyes and We saw the deceased in this place as he countenance sunk, his voice changed into passed through-he had the manners and a mere whisper, his skin deadly cold, more the feel of a corpse than of a living person. pose him to have been about 45 years of his pulse no longer perceptible at the wrist, and a most insatiably desire for cold drinks In five minutes after this simple operation has been performed, the pulse has not only returned to the wrist, but even become strong and full. The heat of the skin returns, and copious perpiration generally takes place; the voice regains its natural tone and the violent thirst is no longer complained of; if cramps are prevalent they are also relieved. In short the patient is so far restored, as to be able to talk, and even jest with the attendants.

Thirteen patients have now been treated

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Transcript.

LATEST EROM ENGLAND. The packet ship Dover, Capt. Nye, arrived last night, bringing London papers to the evening of the 19th, and Liverpool to the 20th June They contain advices from Paris to the

M. Chateaubriand, the Duke de Fitzjames, On Sunday, the 10th of June, a party of adbaron Hyde de Neuville, had been arabout 129 mounted men, armed with rifles, rested at Paris. An order had also been issued to arrest the Duke de Belluno, but he had not been taken. They were to have formed, it is said, the Council of Regency. It had been expected that the Duchess De Berri would be taken prisoner in La Vendee, but the latest rumor was that she had made her escape.

Paris, June 18. "It was in the papers

found upon M. Berryer, that reasons were night, but without effect. The next morning, Col. B. by way of conciliation, proposed Chateaubriand was arrested at five in the a designated point, distant about five miles house was surrounded by two, but daylight lowing day at 10 o'clock, deliver the pris- manifested much sang froid at the circumoners over to the civil authority, which stance which was to him, doubtless, unterms were agreed to, and part of the inwaders retired, though many still remained rounded him, with a perfect tranquility of with their arms, in consequence of which mind, and took his 'Gradus,' in order, as Col. B. considered the treaty broken on the he said, to make verses to lighten his cappart of the opposition, and not only refused to deliver up the prisoners, but marched in-

This rumor, however, and a thousand others which are in circulation, will make no difference as to the situation of the prisoner, did we imagine that it would in signifies a stroke with a whip, alluding to others it hurt. Many died for want of re the least exaggerate his difficulties, we would rather break our presses than repeat from Heaven, taking vengeance on man-8 or 10 days after the retreat, and was in- any thing of the sort; but looking to a formed that the revolting party had as-cambled again about seven miles from whom all Paris, all France, and all Europe, between 3 and 400 men, that they had al- lect what is attached to an event which ready openly declared themselves hostile to the government of Santa Anna. He further as it is with others so dreadful and so melstates that Col. B. had sent at Natcogdoches ancholy. The Baron Hyde de Neuville for a re-inforcement of 200 men, which was was arrested at his residence at four in the daily expected. It was anticipated that the opposition party would endeavor to cut covered from his sufferings from the cholera, the opposition party would endeavor to cut them off, and in the event of their success, and an attack of sciatic gout. He has they will no doubt afterwards storm the protested against all the cause mentioned n the mandate of detention. He is in a small chamber at the Prefecture. Madame de Neuville has requested as a favor, to be allowed to accompany her husband as his nurse. The Duke de Fitzjames was arrested, as we understand, in a house in the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin."

The Duke of Wellington was assailed on the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, whilst returning from a visit to the Royal Mint, by an immense mob, hooting and shouting, and pelting him with dirt and filth, till some of the ringleaders were made prisoners and the rest dispersed. A mob of 4 or 5 hundred persons followed him until he got within the gates of Lincoln's Inn, when the porter closed them. Nothing, however, would induce the crowd to retire, and they even threatened to pull down the house. A strong body of police was sent for, and as they arrived, his Grace had mounted his horse, and as he was riding off, a ruffian, who first threw a stone, which fortunately missed him, made a rush at him and endeavored to drag him from his horse. He was, however, immediately rescued, and the assailant seized and

given in charge to a police man. Don Miguel has been for some time at Samara and Salvatora hunting, and has been badly hurt, it is said, by a bull.— Letters from Lisbon state, that in conse quence of the arrival of two United States nips of war, and a demand of a million of lollars from the Usurper's government for injuries to American commerce, these claims had been adjusted. A vessel had arrival at Lisbon from Terceira, which reported the sailing of Don Pedro's squadron in high spirits. His arrival was expected every moment. Don Miguel, it was said, had 14,000 troops ready to oppose his landing.

It is now stated that St Jean d'Acre surrendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha, on the 26th of April, and that a safe residence in Egypt, with an annual income of Account of the Great Plague in the time 750,000 piastres, had been assigned to the governor of that fortress.

The marriage of King Leopold has been

The papers are less occupied with notice of the cholera than for some months past. A few cases occurred daily at Paris, and in many parts of England. It appeared with more violence at Liverpool on the 16th, when there were 30 cases. Total of asternation latest report, 375.

The talk is revived of a company for

Mreter.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1832.

Mestilence

- 'T was all the business then To tend the sick, and in their turns to die -

In heaps they fell. The Sword, Famine and Pestilence seem to be sad visitations of Providence, to diminish the population of the globe, or inflict a punishment on mankind for their the middle of the spring, where it was the numerous transgressions, and inculcate fortune of Procopius then to reside. Ap- offspring of prejudice, illiberality, or malevlessons of humility and veneration for the SUPREME BEING.

How many have fallen by the Sword! Millions of beings, endowed with reason, have slaughtered each other within the last names, and fled into churches, to no purcentury. The PESTILENCE has swept off pose. myriads of the inhabitants of the earth at their friends call them, locking themselves to the very letter. different times, and is now stalking through all parts of the civilized world.

Pestilence, when visiting the sons of men. has assumed a variety of shapes. Malignant, epidemic or contagious diseases, sometimes rage fearfully in cities, and not the fever being so remiss till evening unfrequently sweep over a whole country, that neither the patient nor physician, unfrequently sweep over a whole country. Such was the fever which raged at Bassorah, (a city on the confines of Persia,) in the next, or many days after, arose a bitants in the course of a few months. Such was the Sweating Sickness, which raged in England three centuries ago, which is described as "a pestilential fever of one day." "Its malignity was so extreme that as soon as it entered a city, it made a daily attack on five or six hundred persons, of whom scarcely one in a hundred writer of eminence, (Dr. Caius,) that a thick noisome fog preceded this distemper, and that a black cloud uniformly took the lead, and moved from place to place: the as much as they themselves. Pestilence in a regular march following its direction! Another celebrated writer, (Dr. Good,) says that it is an unquestionable cient or modern days have been ushered in by stinking fogs or mists, or some other intemperament of the atmosphere.

Among the Pestilences which have visited mankind during modern times, may be selves, they understood it not. classed the Small Pox, which has been so sicians hereupon conceiving the venom and fatal to the uncivilized portion of the human race; and the disease known among sores, opened the dead bodies, and, searching the sores, found an huge carbuncle us as the Cholera Morbus, which it is growing inward. Such whose bodies were calculated has already carried off from 50 spotted with black pimples, the bigness of to spit fairly out of the window! And if ed from the ordinary Diarrhæa of the seato 60 millions of inhabitants.

rope from the earliest ages, is called the this sickness could be reached by man's PLAGUE, from the Latin term plaga, which from Heaven, taking vengeance on mankind for their sins. But when death is the termination, it is of but little consequence what is the name of the disease.

The Plague is a contagious fener, of a most severe and malignant character, which is rapid in its progress, and is accompanied by buboes, carbuncles and petechiæ. It is believed to spread rapidly by contact, and is generally fatal to about two-thirds of those who are attacked with it. The character of this dreadful disease, which has first arose, underwent the miserable acdestroyed so many myriads, has been studied by medical men from time immemorial. The list of authors on the Plague, whose works are extant, amounts to two hundred mering, or uttering sounds without distinction, all their days. In Constantinople the and forty. But the character of the disease still remains wrapped in mystery; and as dissections, for obvious reasons, have been rare, it seems to bid defiance to the researches of the pathologist.

In the year 430 (B.C.) the Plague was introduced into Athens, and the mortality lay long unburied; servants were without which ensued among all classes of people is almost incredible. The horrors attendant on this Pestilence are eloquently described by Thucydides, the Greek historian, whose description we may insert in a future number. But in the year 542 of the Christian æra, during the reign of the Emperor Justinian, the most fatal Plague raged throughout the whole Roman empire that is recorded in the annals of history. Gibbon says, "The numbers that perished during this extraordinary mortality have not been recorded, only we find that during three months, there died at Constantinonle five, and at last ten thousand a day. Many cities of the East were left vacant, and in several districts of Italy, the har-

vest and vintage withered on the ground.' The following thrilling description of the mournful ravages of this Pestilence, by Procopius, will be read with peculiar ous appellation of "The Spitters." interest at the present time:

of Justinian:
This was a plague which almost consumed mankind: of which Procopius conimmediate hand of God himself. For it neither came upon one part of the world alone, nor in one season of the year; whence subtile wits (as he saith) might make pretensions. It afflicted the whole world, characteristic of the Americans: and all conditions of men, though of never remaining in the country at the date of the so contrary a nature and disposition; sparing no constitution nor age. The difference of men as to their places of dwelling, establishing a steam communication, in 12 diet, complexions, inclinations, &c. did no days, between Liverpool, and Roston has a statistic disease. Some items to the complexion of the complexio easons. It began among the Egyptians

in Pelusium, and spread to Alexandria, with the rest of Egypt, one way, and the other to those parts of Palestine which border upon Egypt. From thence it travelled to the utmost bounds of the world, as by set journies and stages, making destruction its only business, and sparing neither island, cave, nor top of mountain, where mankind inhabited; for, if it leaped over a country, returning afterwards, it lett it no cause rejoice above its fellows. It began still at the sea coast, and thence went to the inland parts. In the second year of its progress it arrived at Constantinople, about paritions of spirits, in all shapes human, were seen by many, who thought the man they met struck them in some part of the body; and so soon as they saw the spirit Afterwards they were afraid to hear up in their chambers, and stopping their Some dreamed they saw such sights: others that they heard a voice tell them they were enrolled among the number of warning, became feverish suddenly: their bodies changed not colour, nor were hou; by his pulse, could apprehend any danger. -Yet to some the same day, to others der the ear, or in other parts. These were the general symptoms which happened alike to all the visited persons.

made so by the diversity of bodies, or by the will and pleasure of him that sent the distemper, our author cannot say. Some ing, others with a sharp distraction. 'The slumberers forgot all things; if they were persons, of whom scarcely one in a hundred recovered." It is asserted by a medical looked to, some would eat; some, that were neglected, starved to death. Those who were distracted were vexed with apparitions; crying there were men to kill them; and running away; being so troublesom and unruly that their keepers were pitied sician or others caught the disease by touch ing sick or dead bodies; many strangely continuing free, though they tended and buried infected persons, and many catching it they fact that the most fatal pestilences of an- knew not how, and dying instantly. Many leapt into the water, though not from thirst some into the sea. Some, without slumbering or madness, had their bubo gangrened, and died with extreme pain; which doubtless also happened to those who had the phrensy, though, being not thema lentile, lived not a day. Many died But the disease which has proved most over by the most eminent physicians unexvomiting blood. Some that were given

reason. Some received benefit by bathing, lief, others escaped without it. In a word, no way could there be found of preservation, either by preventing the sickness, or of mastering the disease, no cause appearing either of their falling sick or rec Women with child, who were visited, certainly died; some miscarrying, some fairly delivered, and perishing with their children. Three women only were safely brought to bed and recovered, their children dying; and one died whose child had the hap to live. Such as had their sores great, and running plentifully, escaped; the violence of the carbuncles being thereby assuaged; and this was the most certain sign of health. Such whose sores staid as cident formerly mentioned. Some had their thighs withered, when the sores rose upon them and did not run. Some escaped with diminished tongues, and lived stampestilence lasted four months; raging three months with all extremity. In the beginning few died more than usual. Then, growing hotter and hotter, it came to five, and at last to ten thousand every day. At first they buried their dead carefully; but at length all came to confusion, and many masters; rich men had none to attend them. In the afflicted city little was to be seen but empty houses, no trade going, or shops

PTVALISM.

"Why, man, he has a watery humor which exudes through

tion. He lives upon mercury, sir," Every foreigner who visits this country for the purpose of investigating the manners and customs of the Americans, after his return, bitterly inveighs against certain disgusting habits peculiar to the inhabitants of this country. Among others is the habit of spitting. Travellers of every calibre, from the renowned Capt. Hall down to Lieutenant Ross and Madame Trollope, accuse the Americans of carrying this filthy practice to a most disgusting extent - and we are in a fair way of being distinguished among the nations of the earth by the odi-

A writer, in a late number of Blackwood's Magazine, believed to be Col. Hamilton, the accomplished author of Cyril Thornton, who lately visited this country, cludes there was no other cause than the while reviewing Mrs. Trollope's 'Domestic Manners of the Americans,' embraces the opportunity to introduce the following severe remarks upon this distinguishing

> "An American may be philosophically distinguished as a spitting biped. He spits from the cradle to the grave; at all times, in all places, in all circumstances, in youth and in age, in health and in sickness, in it at sea and on land, in storm and in calm, on foot and on horse back, in town and in country, in the house of his father, at the board of his friend, in the drawing room of his President, at the feet of his mistress, at the altar of his God. The discharge is as necessary to him as the air he breathes; he salivates for some threescore years, and when the glands of his palate can secrete no longer, he spits forth his spirit, and is gathered to his fathers to spit no more."

We may feel provoked at finding ourselves handled so roughly - and while our national vanity is wounded, we may indignantly pronounce it an atrocious libel, the from his own fire-side, if he is a man of they were seized with the disease. At first observation, can certify that the above description is not exaggerated. No-with shame and sorrow we speak it - it is true

This filthy habit is probably caused by the never-sufficiently-to-be-detested use of that poisonous narcotic, ycleped tobacco; those appointed to die. But most, without and it puzzles us exceedingly to conceive how any person with the least pretension to and that this fact is considered a very imtaste and refinement, can cherish an unnatural fondness for this abominable weed.

were seized with drowsiness and slumber- respectable mechanic, we shall probably Cholera." find him surrounded with a puddle of tobacco juice! If we visit the study of a disease, (that is, when no organ is affected) lawyer or physician, or even a clergyman, is by the manifestation it makes of itselfwe not unfrequently find the atmosphere If I am not mistaken, Diarrheea has from impregnated with that delicious aroma, time immemorial been considered the first which is peculiar to the fumes rising from idiopathic or distinctive mark of the presthe recently ejected liquor expressed from the intoxicating herb. If we enter a bowels are at first seized with griping pains, neighbor's house, we shall find the hearth | with frequent operations as in common Dicovered with the same odorous liquid; and arrhea. The discovery then, which is now if we penetrate into his sanctum sancto- considered so important, to my understanrum, his bed-chamber, we shall find the partitions stained with the precious juice, ejected after he had retired to his bed, thus into the system by its own symptoms; or causing the white-washed walls to look for | in other words, it never exists without proall the world, like a huge map of the globe, executed on Mercator's principles.

If we ride in a stage-coach, we are often tlemen, that they may have an opportunity a symptom of Cholera, can be distinguishwe take dinner at a tavern or on board of son, he will be justly entitled, not only to a steam-boat, the gentleman at our elbow a crown of laurel, but also to a place among to the town and dispersed those who had report, as it is circulating all over Paris, fatal to mankind, and which has prevailed pectedly recovered; others, of whose regravely abstracts from his jaws, with his the greatest benefactors of mankind. Z.

returned to his seat, and gave the work. - | remained there, and taking several prisoners. | otherwise we should not have mentioned | at times in different parts of Asia and Eu- | covery they thought themselves perfectly | fore-finger and thumb, a half-masticated plate! at the same time squirting from his capacious mouth, on the clean floor, or handsome carpet, a cataract of tobacco

How a refined and delicate female can bestow her affections on an inveterate tobacco chewer, is a problem we are unable to solve. When breathing forth vows of never-ending affection, he must necessarily exhale the most vile and sickening effluvia - and while trying to look tender and bewitching, the dark-red tobacco juice is seen distilling from each corner of his mouth! And then that seal of affection a kiss, at such such a time - Faugh!!

Smoking is also a provocation to spitting. In other countries, partitularly Holland and Germany, they smoke inordinately, but spit - never. What becomes of the salivia we do not pretend to knowbut it is never visible. Cannot our smokers fathom the mystery, and introduce this improvement into the new world. Many among the fair sex would rejoice from the bottoms of their hearts at its introduction.

We live in a republic. We are all free and equal. Every man has an undoubted right to smoke, chew, and spit as much as he pleases. But there are certain courtesies of life, which by the common consent of mankind, seem requisite for the comfort and happiness of society. According to the present state of things, a person who has an insuperable aversion to tobacco, in every shape, and we have known some such, must pass occasionally some very unhappy moments. If he gets into a stagecoach, perhaps a brawny, hard-fisted, truculent looking fellow seats himself beside him, with a long-nine protruding from his puckered lips, and puffs the sickening, poisonous smoke full in his face, and every now and then sprinkles him with a shower of tobacco juice. This is not an imaginary evil - such occurrences frequently do take place. And until they are unequivocally condemned by the voice of public opinion, we must expect to be made a mark, at which foreigners may level the shafts of ridicule and wit. When that snarling cynic, Dr. Johnson,

was strongly excited, and his book was pronounced false in many respects, and illiberal in all. But Sir Walter Scott lately assured a gentleman, now residing in a neighboring State, that the publication of the "Tour" awakened the eyes of the scotch to their disgusting peculiarities, and was the immediate cause of a complete revolution in their manners and customs. If the books published by the renowned Capt. Hall, and that saucy minx, Mrs. Trollope, although containing many exaggerations and some dowright falsehoods. yet tend to direct the attention of the public towards the vile and pernicious habits, which really do exist, that thus an efficient

visited the Hebrides, his "Tour" contain-

ed many severe reflections on the manners

of the Scotch. The wrath of the people

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS.

the publication of those works.

remedy may be applied, we shall not regret.

We have heard much lately of Premonitory olence; but nevertheless, any person who the skies for publishing a work, in which he labors has wandered but occasionally a few miles successfully to prove that Cholera is attended (or as he styles it, preceded) by Diarrhea. We acknowledge that we have been somewhat puzzled by this new doctrine of "Premouitory Symptoms," etc. and feel obliged to the author of the following communication for enlightening us on this rather intricate subject.

I have seen it stated in different publications, that DIARRHEA is in every case a Premonitory Symptom of the Choleraportant discovery. Now I very well recollect that the disease, when it first made its But we find chewers of tobacco among appearance in India, was called and so far all classes of people. The sailor welcomes as I know, generally considered to be, the the year 1780, and carried off 25,000 inha- bubo, either in the groin, the armpit, un- it as a companion among his hardships and common Cholera Morbus of that climate. dangers, which he thinks he cannot dis- But when it was observed to be more fatal, pense with. He spits; but the ocean being and also to extend into countries at seasons There were others different; whether at hand, he spits into it. He is therefore when this disease had not been known to more cleanly in his spitting than many be epidemic, it received the distinctive apothers. If we enter the workshop of a pellation of "the Cholera," or "Asiatic

All the evidence we have of functional ence of that disease. Sydenham says the ding amounts to this, that the Cholera is ushered in, or is attended on its entrance ducing its own peculiar effects. A truism which few will have the hardihood to deny. If some modern Æsculapius will point out. equested to take a seat between two gen- a method by which the Diarrhæa, which is

CHOLERA AND SPOTTED FEVER.

which prevailed in New London and its May last. Dr. ELISHA NORTH an aged has published a paper in which he supports this opinion — and says it is the same disease hitherto known as the Spotted Fever, and which has occasionally prevailed in New England for the last 24 years. The other Physicians in New London concur with him in this belief.

Dr. North also says that Asthenia (exhaustion of the system) may be occasioned by merely witnessing the complaint in times of great excitement from pestilence. Fear alone, he says, will produce a diarhœa. This fact is well known among military men; and why should not a panic from pestilence produce the same effects among

"Such causes as occasion fear, should be avoided by sympathetic and very sus-ceptible persons. For somewhat similar reasons, such persons should avoid high fanatical and political excitements, if they wish to be rational creatures. Pestilential excitements, occasion indirectly, much actual mortality. Physicians, when they occasion such excitements, (if there be such) actually kill the people; while those who occasion fanatical and political excitements cause monomania or insanity .-Much other evil, such as injudicious quarantine regulations, originate from both of these sources. Such evils cannot be prevented; they might however be lessened. in small communities, by judicious persons, were it not for their mental indolence and other imperfections. If these views be correct, reports from boards of health, and others, ought to be conducted with great judgment and discretion. And the public press should be kept as cool as possible, for our lives as well as our understanding are in danger even from that source.— Promulgating the doctrine that the unhappy poor are to be the principle victims to the pestilence, increases the evil among

CHOLERA AND ANTI-CHOLERA DIET.

Since the Cholera has appeared in this country, many inquiries have been made with regard to the varieties of food which will pre-dispose the human system to this or any other disease, and it seems to be pretty generally conceded that fruit, some kinds of vegetables, especially if they are uncooked, will, if eaten in too great quantities, prepare the system for Cholera, and in all likelihood bring on the premonitory symptoms. In consequence of this, many kinds of vegetables are avoided as if they were poison. Cucumbers, green corn, lettuce, berries and fruits generally which are ordinarily abundant at this season of the year, are not chewed but eschewed - and are regarded by the panicstricken regimen-regulators with horror.

We think this is carrying the matter too far. The best preventive to Cholera, is to keep the system regular, and guard against exhaustion or debility: and we see no sufficient reason why a person, who is from habit, neither an epicure nor a drunkard, and who has enjoyed for years uninterrupted good health, should vary his ordinary diet, or dose himself with calomel and ic, to preservehimself from the attack

of the pestilence. It is an easy thing to pen down general the world to pronounce some articles of food nutritive, and denounce others as poisonous. But let it be understood that no set of rules for regimen can apply to every individual. No two constitutions are exactly alike. The stomach of one person cannot digest some kinds of fish, while another can feast on lobsters three abused Cucumbers are rejected by one in- Department as a sufficient compliance dividual as the worst of poisons; another half so injurious. There is a gentleman means of authenticating the applications. residing in this town, whose digestive organs are by no means weak, yet experience has taught him, that by eating a handful of strawberries, he would be afflicted with serious illness.

It is wisely ordered by Nature, that when a person gorges more food than is an equal number of women, and servants, beneficial to health, the stomach involun- &c. making the gross amount about five tarily makes an effort to relieve itself of its load. If a person eats an immoderate quantity of shell fish, fruit, uncooked vegetables &c. this result will ordinarily take place. But it does not follow that these articles of food are naturally injurious to the human constitution. If an unreasonable and unwonted quantity of roast beef, hoiled chicken, or dyspepsy bread be swallowed, the effect will be the same. A surfeit may be produced by any kind of food.

When a person has arrived at years of discretion, Experience, the best of Instructors, has taught him to distinguish between wholesome and unwholesome food. If he possesses a moderate share of common sense, he will confine himself to those articles of food, which are palateable, and from the use of which he has never experienced any ill effects. This we take to be the true anti-Cholera regimen.

A change in a person's ordinary diet, at | We have several times seen it suggested this season of the year, must necessarily that the Cholera which is now spreading produce a corresponding change in the terror throughout this country, is a disease system: and if the system is ordinarily almost precisely similar to the Epidemic regular and healthy, any change must be injurious. Consequently the bugbear stovicinity during the months of April and ries which are trumpeted forth to frighten us, can do no good, but may be proand respectable physician of New London, ductive of much evil. If we adopt strict rules of regimen, which we never heard of before, and which cannot apply to every constitution, we may debilitate the frame, disarrange the whole nervous functions, and pre-dispose the system to the attacks of Cholera.

> A NEW PAPER. We have received the first number of a new paper, published in Newburyport by Messrs Swett and Tozer, and called the Journal of the Times .-These gentlemen have purchased the materials of the Newburyport Advertiser, which paper has been discontinued, and will support the claims of Henry Clay for President, and John Sargeant for Vice President of the United States; but will not support the claims of Caleb Cushing

The first number contains a considerable quantity of well-written original matter-and its appearance is altogether re-

Mushrooms.

This 'is a species of vegetable, which is much valued in Europe, and in different parts of the United States, but which seems to be held in no very high estimation in the interior of New Hampshire .-From its appearance, belonging to the tribe of Fungi, it is not unfrequently confounded with the unwholesome Toad Stool and viewed with disgust.

But the mushroom when properly cook ed is in reality a very wholesome and delicious dish, and may be found in abundance in every section of New England, during the month of August and the early part of September. It may be easily distinguished from the Toad-Stool by its pink or flesh colored gills, and pleasant smell. The species of dubious quality which most nearly resembles it, is slimy to the touch, and has rather a disagreeable odor; besides, the noxious kind grows in the woods, and amongst shrubbery, while the genuine mushrooms spring up in the open pastures, and should be gathered only in such places.

Mushrooms are frequently cultivated in gardens, which may be easily done, provided the soil is particularly rich, by planting the seed: the most simple process of which is as follows:

Take a few full-grown mushrooms from pastures, and breaking them down in the watering pot, water the beds with the infusion; the minute mushroom seeds lodged in the gills, become thus suspended in the water, and are introduced along with it into the bed. But wild mushrooms from old pastures, are generally considered more tender and delicate in flavor, than those raised by artificial means.

PENSIONERS.

We learn from an authentic in Washington, that Courts of Probate are considered as Courts of Record in New rules for diet. It is the simplest thing in England within the meaning of the late Pension regulations.

Portland Adnertiser.

We have seen a letter from a member of Congress, to a gentleman in this town, which says "it was determined at Washington, that the signature and certificate of the Judge and Register of a Court times a day with impunity. The much of Probate, would be received at the War with the requisitions of the instructions will munch half a dozen, peels and all, accompanying the copy of the Act of June with as much gout as he would so many 7. Such Courts being considered by the apples, and the effect perhaps would not be Department to have all the necessary

> A LONG ARMY. The following curious calculation of the length of Xerxes army,

is from the Barnstable Journal: The number of the army with which Xerxes invaded Greece, amounted to 2,-500,000 soldiers. It was accompanied by millions. Allowing five and a half feet to each person, the latter number would have extended, had they joined hands and stood in a right line, 5208 miles. A distance more than equal to one fifth of the circumference of the earth.

RIDICULOUS. - The following description of a farcical scene in Rhode-Island, is copied from the Pawtucket Chronicle:

A friend of ours, who left Newport on Monday, informs us, that the stage-coach in which he took passage, was stopped near Bristol Ferry, by a cable stretched across the highway; when the driver had stopped his team, a sentry-box was opened, and a sentry armed cap-a-pie, with musket and bayonet, stepped forth, and after affixing a lump of camphor to the end of his fire-lock, boldly marched up to the coach, and demanded of the driver "if he had the cholera on board?" — to which the knight of the ductions of these States, while the tariff whip replied, "he believed not, unless it States are not only exempted from any was in the mail bag-it might be there, he portion of the burthen, but actually gain couldn't say as to that, because the post-master had the control of that matter."

Progress of the Cholera.

NEW YORK .- The number of new cases reported by the Board of Health at New-York during the last week was as follows New Cases. Death Friday the 27th, 68

Saturday 28 145 122 Sunday 29 Monday 30 103 121 Tuesday 31 92 Wednesday, Aug. 1, 81 Thursday, "

The total number of cases reported for 28 days amount to 3,900, deaths 1,584.

It will be gratifying to our readers to perceive from the above statement, that this disease is very perceptibly declining in the city of New-York.

ALBANY .- The number of new cases and deaths officially reported at Albany are as

ono wo.			000000
Thursday Jul	y 26	New Cases.	Deat
Friday	27	40	7
Saturday	28	28	18
Sunday	29	25	17
Monday	30	* 26	10
Tuesday	31	29	6
Wednesday,	Aug. 1,	32	8
(70)			1000

The sickness is confined to impure tenements, and the neighbourhood of notorious

Philadelphia.—The cholera seems to be fairly established in Philadelphia. It is regularly increasing, and is assuming an

rming aspect.	Cases as	follows:
July 24,	1 case .	1 death.
27,	2 cases,	2 deaths.
28,	6 cases,	5 deaths.
29,	6 cases,	1 death.
30,	15 cases,	7 deaths.
31,	19 cases,	7 deaths.
August 1,	21 cases,	8 deaths.
Brookhin -T	he whole n	umber of cas

for 15 days, to July 29th, is 73: deaths 23 -30th, 13 cases, 7 deaths-31st, 32 cases, and 6 deaths.

Sing Sing Prison .- For the three days ending Monday noon, 40 cases, 16 deaths. Greenbush .- 29th, 7 cases, 1 death.

Rochester .- 23d, 2 cases -- 24th, 2 cases -26th, 9 cases, 1 death-27th, 5 cases, 1 death.

Buffalo .- From the commencement to July 24th, 31 cases, 11 deaths-27th, 15 new cases, 4 deaths. MICHIGAN.

Chicago. - On the 16th no new cases of cholera had occurred among the troops, and but few deaths. CANADA. In Montreal, there is some increase of

Detroit -25th, no new cases or deaths.

cholera cases, and a great proportion of them prove fatal. Most of the cases occur in the neighbourhood of the creek, which is represented as filthy beyond description, On the 27th, the deaths were stated to

RHODE-ISLAND.

have averaged 20 per day for several days

Providence.—Four cases of Cholera oc-curred on Tuesday. Capt. Thurber, a ship builder, sickened some days since, and died on Wednesday. His wife was taken on Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and died the next morning at half past 7. A child about 5 years old was taken on Tuesday afternoon about 4, and died the next morning at 3 o'clock. Another child was taken and died.

Mr. Thurber had not been in New-York since the 10th of June, several weeks before the cholera broke out there; and it is not known that he had had communication with persons from whom infection could be taken, or had been exposed in any other

Newport. - No case of cholera has occurred at Newport, except the two imported cases mentioned in our last.

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk and Portsmouth. - Passengers in the steam-boat from Norfolk to Baltimore, reported that 11 cases of cholera occurred at Norfolk and Portsmouth on Sunday last-10 at Portsmouth and 1 at Nor-

A private letter states the deaths from Tuesday to Sunday at 21, and principally confined to the black population. BOSTON QUARANTINE.

A letter from Dr. Smith, the Quarantine Physician, Boston, states that John Perkins of the schooner Mail from New-York. was attacked with diarrhea and vomiting on Thursday morning last - was conveyed to the Hospital, and died of Spasmodic Cholera in the evening.

RATHER SQUALLY. - An address to the people of S. Carolina on the subject of the Tariff and Protective System, has been published by Messrs. Hayne, McDuffie, Miller, Davis & Co. which breathes a spirit of dogged dissatisfaction in every line.

They give rather an elaborate history of the rise and progress of the American System, and thus express their sentiments with regard to the recent modification of the

"Considered in reference to the condition of the country, and the wants of the Government, the recent struggle, and the measure which has resulted from it, form no exception to this remark. Indeed it may be affirmed with confidence, that the system is, at this moment, stronger than it

has ever been at any former period.
"What then," they add, "is the boasted compromise offered to the Southern States by this new Tariff? It is nothing more nor less than such an artful arrangement of the duties upon imports, as throws the burthen of federal taxation upon the promore than they lose by the entire operation

marks of an address which is evidently prepared for effect - which is well calcuated to work upon the feelings of the hotblooded Southerners, to "ruffle up their

spirits," and "teach the very stones to rise in mutiny." 39 "The undersigned have presented this brief exposition of the actual condition of your vital interests and your sacred rights, that you may decide for yourselves what course it is expedient to pursue in this

great emergency, to rescue those interests from impending ruin, and to vindicate those rights from unconstitutional viola-tion. They will not pretend to suggest the appropriate remedy, but, after express-ing their solemn and deliberate conviction that the protecting system must now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, and that all hope of relief from Congress is irrecoverably gone, they leave it with you, the sovereign power of the State, to determine whether the rights and liberties which you have received as a precious inheritance from an illustrious ancestry, shall be tamely surrendered without a struggle, or transmitted undiminished to your posterity."

ITEMS.

A thing of shreds and patches. - Shakspeare.

ACCIDENT. - The Gardiner Standard says that a child of Mr Daniel Tibbets of that town, was killed last week while in the act of climbing over a rail fence. One of the logs rolled off and struck the child on the head with so much force as to cause its immediate death

That useful work, "The Frugal Housewife" by Mrs Child, of Boston, and the "Mothers Book" by the same author, are advertised in the London papers, with commendatory notices from various pe

No CHICKEN. - The clock at the Court House orner of Second and Market Streets, Philadelphia is supposed to be nearly 200 years old!

DITRESSING ACCIDENT. - Another boat was upset in Boston harbor on Tuesday last, on board of which was a party of seven persons, on a fishing excursion. A schooner was fortunately near at the time, and by the exertion of the crew, they were all picked up, except Mr Thomas Farmer, a blacksmith, who was drowned.

HAIL STORM .- On the 16th ult a tremendous Hail Storm was experienced in a portion of Essex Co. (Va,) which lasted half an hour, and covered the ground to the depth of six inches! The next day a hail-stone was found in a ditch, which measured in circumference six inches. Trees were stripped of their leaves, and the crops of corn and vegetables destroyed. One gentleman had eight hogs killed!

Our talented countrymen John' Howard Payne the author of Brutus and other celebrated dramat matic works has arrived at New York from London, after an absence of more than 20 years.

NAVAL. - The U.S. Ship of War Vincennes Capt. Shubrick arrived at the Navy yard in Portsnouth on Saturday the 27th ult. in 11 days from whose time has expired, is to be paid off, and the ship laid up in ordinary,

PUN TRAPS AND ALLITERATION. - The Lowell weekly Compend very prettily says, that " Puns, pungently pointed, and perpetrated promptly, are productive of a pretty proportion of piquant pleasare: but puns protracted and reproduced in every possible position, and in every person's premises should be punishable by propulsion of the perperator from punning presence.

We have heard of a wit who kept a nutmeg grater on his table in order to say, when a great man was mentioned, "there is a grater."

Lowell Compend.

ADVANTAGE OF POLITICS. - The Lowell Com pend says, that "your political Editor has the advantage over us poor neutrals in the means of furnishing original matter, for he can write without the trouble of thinking for himself, the only exercise necessary, being the transposition of sentences."

The Dance of Death .- Calvin Edson is now exhibiting his disgusting skeleton to the citizens of Lowell. In his handbills, he announces among other performances, a Comic DANCE.

Remarkable. - An Ice House with all its conents, was lately detroyed by fire in New Jersey .!

THANKSGIVING .- The London Gazette contains an order for a form of prayer and thanksgiving to be read in all the churches in Great Britain and Ireland on the cessation of the cholera.

A correspondent of the Gennessee Farmer says: A bottle of green gooseberries was closely corked and laid away in the cellar, in 1829, and forgotten until the latter part of spring - a period of nearly 3 years. On examining them, they proved to b in fine preservation, and made a most excellent

Fast, - Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts, has appointed the 9th of August for a day of general 'AST throughout the State.

Companion of the Bath .- A Tiger shark 101 feet long was lately caught at the bathing house, in Charleston, (S. C.)

The Pottsville Journal last received has the for-"Wanted-A wet nurse to take charge of a bask

et of children left at this office a short time since."

A refuge from the Cholera. - In the Connecticut State Prison, there has been but one death in two years, and not one for 15 months; the average number of convicts being 120.

Evidence of a Gentleman .- Mr Bristow, the writing master says, that good penmanship is prima facie evidence of a gentleman. If it be be so, we acknowledge with regret, that we have not the slightest pretension to gentility.

LARGE BREWERY. - The New York Gazette says, that the brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins and Co. which was much injured by fire recently in London, was the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The buildings covered sixteen acres of ground. In the brewery there were employed constantly 300 horses. In the year 1827 there were turned out 365,000 barrels of beer. In the

The following are the concluding re- | house are eight partners, employing an immens

A NEW TITLE - The N V. Albion says w have often been much amused with the appellatio newspapers and public writers, give to the Empe 'or of Russia, -"The Lion of the North", "T Muscovite Tyrant," - "The Russian Autocrat," The Northern Barbarian,"-"The Blood-thirs Czar,"-"The Russian Despot," &c. are among the most common, but the Morning Herald cline es all, by styling him the Calmuc Jove!

It is stated, says the Portland Daily Advertise that Dr Allen intends to contest his right by law f his salary as President of Bowdoin College.

From the St. Louis Free Press.

INDIAN WAR.

July 19. Intelligence arrived in S Louis, on Monday last from Head Qua ters of the American Army-which stat that they had arrived within four miles the encampment of Black Hawk at the Four Lakes. The Indians immediate Four Lakes. The indians immediated left their encampment on the approach of the Army. The situation of the Indian and the Army is such as to preclude the possibility of the escape of the Indians.—They have, no doubt, before this time compelled the Indians to surrender, or the indians to surrender, or the indians to surrender. gained an entire overthrow of Black Hawk band of murderers. We hope to be ab to give an abstract of the result in our ne

FIRE! We are informed that the Sto of Messrs Jenness & Wilson, of Methue Mass. dealers in Fancy Goods and Jewe ry, was consumed by fire, together wi a dwelling-house adjoining the same, about two or three o'clock on the moring of last Wednesday week. The loss Mr Wilson, senior, who owned both the house and store, is estimated at ten hun red dollars, and that of Messrs Jenness

Wilson at fifteen hundred. Six hundred dollars were insured on house and store.

The is believed that this fire was the

work of some designing perso n.-Hav. Iris. W X's interesting article on Female Education shall appear in our next.

COURTS.

The Supreme Judicial Court commence a session in this town to-day.

Probate Court in this town on Wednesday the 15th inst.

If It will be seen by a reference to our advering columns that at the annual meeting of the Rockingham County Temperance Society TO-MORROW evening, an Address will be delivered by the REV BARON STOW of Portsmouth. The address will be delivered in the Rev. Mr Smith's

BANK NOTE TABLE. Corrected for the Boston Courier.

Meeting House. It is hoped the citizens gener

The agent of the Saco Bank advertises in the The agent of the Saco Bank advertises in the Courier that the bills will continue to be redeemed at the Suffolk Bank till further notice, and that the concern will not be closed till October 1833.

The bills of all the Banks in the New England States received at par by the State, Globe, Eagle, Tremont, Columbian, Commonwealth, North, Washington, Atlantic, Traders', Merchants's Franklin, Suffolk, Commercial, and Oriental Banks, Satton Bank, Wilkonville, Mass. Charter annulled Farmers and Mechanics, Pawtucket R. I. do. do. Bath Bank, at Bath, Me.

Charter expired.

Charter expired.

Winthrop do, at Winthrop Me. do. BROKEN BANKS. Passamaquoddy, Eastport, Maine, Hallowell and Augusta Maine, Kennebeck, do. Castine, do. Wiscassett, do. Eagle, New Haven Connecticut. Derby, do. Farmers', Belchertown Mass.

Burrilville, Bank R. I.

BRIGHTON MARKET,

[Reported for the Boston Patriot.]

MONDAY, July 30. market this day 275 Beef Cattle (including

about 25 before reported,)10 Cows and Calves, about 1900 Sneep and 67 Swine. The Swine are the last of a lot reported four or five weeks since. Beef Cattle.—We quote extra at \$5,-prime at 5,33 a 5,50; good at 5 a 5,25;

Calves .- We noticed sales at \$18, 23, Corvs and 25. 26 and 28.

Sheep.—We noticed lots of Sheep and Lambs taken at \$1.58, 1,92, 1.71 1,88, 2, 2.12, 2, 25 and 2.37; wethers at 2.50, 2.75, and a lot engaged a

week or two since at something more. Swine - Dull. About twelve only sold. MARRIED.

At Nantucket, on Thursday, the 25th ult. by Rev. Mr. Swift Mr. John G. Casby, Merchant of Portsmouth, to Miss Mary West, daughter of Capt.

Portsmouth, to Miss Mary West, daughter of Capt. Stephen West, of the former place.
In Wakefield, Stacy H. Locke, Esq, to Miss Mary E. Beat, both of Wakefield.
In Wolfborough, Mr. Mark W. Avery, to Miss Doreas Nute, both of Wolfborough.
In Chester, Mr. John Nesmith, of Lowell, to Miss Eliza T. Bell, daughter of Hon John Bell.

DIED.

In Portsmouth, William O. son of Mr. James F Shores, aged 14. Mr. Abner Pearson, aged 46.— Mrs. Mary Whitehouse, aged 25. Mr. Mark aighton aged 56. In Rye, 24th ult. Mrs. Nancy T, wife of Samuel

Marden, aged 55.
In Carlisle, Eng. Mrs. Jane Thorp. A short In Carlisle, Eng. Mrs. Jane I horp. A short time ago, whilst lying in bed with a young child, she was attacked in a ferocious manner by a rat, which bit her person, but was immediately driven away; and being fearful that her child was not safe, she put out her hand to ascertain, when, to her horror, she found another large rat fastened upon her child? face. A candle was immediately brought, and up on seeing the wound, and blood upon her infant?

on seeing the wound, and blood upon her infant's face, alarm and terror so wrought upon her that her mind became sensibly affected, and she continued in a most painful state, gradually getting worse, until death put a period to her sufferings.

In Albany, of cholera, Dr. Wm. Van Buren, 61, a respectable resident physician; Mr. Robert Rush, 50, clerk in the comptroller's office; Mr. Josiah Sherman 63; Mr. Henry Abel. Mr. A. was attacked the previous night, while alone at his own house, his family having been removed in the country or safety; before his condition was known or medihouse, his family having been removed in the country for safety; before his condition was known or medical aid could be procured, the disease had attained that stage which baffles the skill of the physician.

Killed by the Indians, at Bureau Grove, Putnam Co.n.y, I linois, Mr. Edjan Philips of Fitzwilliam, N. il. aged 28 Young Philips left his notive place about two years since, with three other enterprising and intelligent young men from the same neighborhood who settled in Illinois.

In Somersworth Mary Elizabeth, daughter of

DOMESTIC PRODUCE. [From the Boston Papers.]

15	BEANS, per bushel, ets. 85 a 1 12	
e-	COAL Schwikill per ton 8 a 81	
e	COTTON Haland panth	
239	N Oulous agreemen 10 a 12	
-	COAL, Schuyikill, per ton, 8 a 84 COTTON, Upland, per lb 10 a 11 N. Orleans, common, - 10 a 13 CANDLES, mould, per lb 12 a 124 sperm; 30 a	
y	CANDLES, mould, per lb 12 a 124	
st	sperm, 80 a CHEESE, new milk, per lb 6 a 8 FISH, per quintal, Grand Banks, Cod 2 50 a	
	CHEESE, new milk, per lb 6 a 8	
1-		
	Polock, 1 50 a	
8 E	FLOUR, Gennessee, per bbl. 6 75 a 7 lloward-street 6 87 a	
r,		
01'	GRAIN, Corn, northern, per bushel, 78 a 80	
01	southern, - 76 a 78	
	Oats, northern, - 52 a 53	
	Barley 2 - a 3 1 00 HOPS, 1st sort, per lb 20 a 22	
	Rye, northern, - 95 a 1 00	
	HOPS, 1st sort, per lb 20 a 22	
	21 00.	
t.	LEATHER, Baltimore, per lb a	
r-	Philadelphia, - a	
	LIME, per cask, 1 10 a 1 20	
es	LUMBER, Boards and Plank,	
of	No. 1 per M. 24 00 a	
1e	10. 2	
ly	No. 3 12 00 a	
of	No. 4 8 00 a	
ns	OIL, sperm. winter, per gallon, 95 a 1 00	
ne	Summer,	
	Whale, refined, 35 a 38	
	PROVISIONS—	
e,	DEEF, per parrel, mess, 11 bu a 12 00	
or	DODE along the 111 35 50 10 50	
S	No. 1	
le	RICE, Carolina, per lb. prime. 3 a 31	
xt	SEED Hawle Cross par bushed	
n. t	PROVISIONS— BEEF, per barrel, mess, 11 50 a 12 00 No 1, 10 a PORK, clear, per bbl. 15 50 a 16 50 No. 1, 12 a 12 50 RICE, Carolina, per lb. prime, 3 a 31 SEED, Herds Grass, per bushel, 4 (Nover, northern, per lb. a	
	Flaxseed, per bushel, 1 20 a 1 30	
re	Flaxseed, per bushel, 1 20 a 1 30 TALLOW, American, per lb. 8½ a 8¾	
	WOOL, superfine pulled lambs, per lb. 50 a 52	
n,		
el-	No. 1, 42 a 45 No. 2, a	
th	American full blood, 45 a 50	
at	do. half - 35 a 37	
n-	do. half 35 a 37 Spanish, a	
of	Spainisity - C	
	MODETON DECEMBER	
he	FOREIGN PRODUCE.	
d-	COFFEE, Havana, good, per lb. 101 a 121	
&	IRON, Russia, Old Sable, P. S. I. per	
	2240 lbs \$96 a 67	
he	new, 86 a	
	2240 lbs.	
ha	MULASSES, Cuba, sweet, per gal. 28 a 30	
he		
is.	New-Orleans, 29 a 30	

Souchong, T1N, Banca, per lb. English, block Dedication.

SALT-PETRE, crude, per lb. nom. 74 a 75 refined, 85 a 9 STEEL, English, blistered, best, per lb. 14 a 15

cast, best, SUGAR, Havana, white, per lb.

TEA, Hyson, per lb. Young Hyson, Southoug

New-Orleans,
Loaf, single, per lb.
RUM, West India, common, per gall.
N. England,
BRANDY, Rochelle,
1

brown,

The Universalist Meeting-House at Exeter will be dedicated on the second Sabbath of August. Services will commence at 5 o'clock, in the afternoon. Exeter, July 31, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES in the several towns in the County of Rockingham are hereby requested to send delegates to the annual meeting of the Rockingham County Temperance Society, to be holden at Exeter on Wedneday the eighth day of August next, at which time Rev. Baron Stow of Portsmouth, will deliver an address before said society. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. IRA ST. CLAIR, Secretary. Deerfield, July 26, 1832.

Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company. THE Legislature of New-Hampshire

having passed an act, June, 1832, to incorporate the Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

On the 24th day of July last said Com

pany was organized by choosing JOTHAM LAWRENCE, SAMUEL LARKIN, SAMUEL D. BELL, NATH'L GILMAN, 8d LANGLEY BOARDMAN, JA'S B. CREIGHTON and BENJ. J. WILLIAMS, DANIEL CONNER,

Joseph Smith,

Esquires, Directors. Policies will be issued by said Company as soon as applications shall have been made for Insurance on fifty thousand dol-

Insurance will be effected in said Company as at other similar Institutions. The amount of the premium note to be deposited for the Insurance of any building or other property not considered extra hazardous, will vary from 4 to 8 per cent, according to the risk or hazard of such buildings or property, or the danger to which it may be exposed to loss or injury by fire; taking into consideration the materials of which it is composed, the manner of its construction, the purpose for which it is used, its situation as to other buildings or property, and all other circumstances af-

Application for Insurance may be made to either of the Directors, or to JAMES BURLEY, Esq. the Treasurer, or to the

JOHN T. BURNHAM, Secretary. Exeter, Aug. 2d, 1832.

PORTSMOUTH Iron Company

A RE now prepared to attend to all or-ders for IRON CASTINGS, having obtained first rate workmen, with every requisite material for carrying on the business extensively. The will supply all orders with punctuality and dispatch. Particular attention paid to MACHINE

CASTINGS. L. V. BADGER, Agent.

Portsmouth, Aug. 7, 1832. NOTICE.

HE Eastern Stage Company give no-tice that all Bank Notes delivered to any Driver of the Company's Coaches, or other Person in the service of the Company, to be carried from place to place, will be carried for the sole emolument and on the sole responsibility of such Driver or other Person, and that the Company will not derive any benefit, or be liable for any loss on account of the same.

JEREMIAH COLMAN, Agent.

Newburyport, May 14, 1682. epis5m

A TALE OF THE SEA.

In the year 18-, said Capt. Mwas bound, in a fine stout ship of about four hundred tons burthen, from the port of P— to Liverpool. The ship had a valuable cargo on board and about ninety thousand dollars in specie. I had been prevented, by other urgent business, from giving much of my attention to the vessel while loading and equipping for the voyage, but was very particular in my directions to the chief Mate, in whom I had great confidence, he having sailed with me some years, to avoid entering, if possible, any but native American seamen. When we were about to sail, he informed me that he had not been able to comply with my directions entirely in this particular; but had shipped two foreigners as seamen, one a native of Guernsey, and the other a Frenchman from Brittany. I was pleased, however, with the appearance of the crew generally, and particularly with the for-eigners. They were both stout and ableodied men, and were particularly alert and attentive to orders.

The passage commenced auspiciously, and promised to be a speedy one, as we took a fine steady westerly wind soon after we lost soundings. To my great sorrow and uneasiness, I soon discovered in the foreigners a change of conduct for the worse. They became insolent to the mates and appeared to be frequently under the excitement of liquor, and had evidently acquired an undue influence with the rest of the men. Their intemperance soon became intolerable, and as it was evident that they had brought liquor on board with them, determined upon searching the forecastle and depriving them of it. An order to this effect was given to the mates, and they were directed to go about its execution mildly and firmly, taking no arms with them as they seemed inclined to do, but to give every chest, birth and locker in the precastle a thorough examination; and bring aft to the cabin any spirits they might

It was not without much anxiety that I sent them forward upon this duty. I remained upon the quarter deck myself, ready to go to their aid, should it be necessary. In a few moments, a loud and angry dispute was succeeded by a sharp scuffle around the forecastle companion-way. The steward, at my call, handed my loaded pistols from the cabin, and with them I has-tened forward. The Frenchman had grap-pled the second mate, who was a mere lad, by the throat, thrown him across the hee of the bowsprit, and was apparently determined to strangle him to death. The chief mate was calling for assistance from below, where he was struggling with the Guern-sey man. The rest of the crew were indifferent spectators, but rather encouraging the foreigners than otherwise. I presented a pistol at the head of the Frenchman, and ordered him to release the second mate, which he instantly did. I then ordered him into the foretop, and the others, who were near, into the maintop, none to come down under pain of death, until ordered. The steward had by this time brought another pair of pistols, with which I armed the second mate, directing him to remain on deck; and went below into the forecastle myself. I found that the chief mate had been slightly wounded in two places by the knife of his antagonist, who, however, ceased to resist as I made my appearance, and we immediately secured him in irons The search was now made, and a quantity of liquor found and taken to the cabin. The rest of the men were then called down from the tops, and the Frenchman was made the companion of his coadjutor's confinement. I then expostulated, at some length, with the others upon their improper and insubordinate conduct, and upon the ther complaint during the rest of the voy-This remonstrance I thought had effect, as they appeared contrite and promised amendment. They were then dismissed, and order was restored.

The next day the foreigners strong-

ly solicited pardon, with the most sol-emn promises of future good conduct; and as the rest of the crew joined in their request, I ordered that their irons should be taken off. For several days the duties of the ship were performed to my entire satisfaction; but I could discover in the countenances of the foreigners, expressions of deep and rancorous animosity to the chief mate, who was a prompt, energetic seaman, requiring from the sailors, at all times, ready and implicit obedience to his

A week perhaps had passed over in this way, when one night, in the mid watch, all hands were called to shorten sail. Ordinarily upon occasions of this kind, the duty was conducted by the mate, but I now went upon deck myself and gave orders, sending him upon the forecastle. The happened to consist of three pieces. At the night was dark and squally; but the sea was not high, and the ship was running off about nine knots, with the wind upon the tered the pit. At the conclusion of the secstarboard quarter. The weather being very unpromising, the second reef was taken in the fore and main topsails, the mizen handed and the fore and mizen top gallant yards sent down. This done, one mission into the pit, yet a pit check is no watch was permitted to go below, and I passport to the boxes. He offered his check prepared to betake myself to my birth at the door and was refused. Nevertheless, watch was permitted to go below, and I passport to the boxes. He offered his check prepared to betake myself to my birth again, directing the mate, to whom I wisher again, directing the mate, to whom I wisher and to give some orders of should be switched by the large of the condition of the source of the secretary, June, and I because to Female Teachers on School Keeping, by S. R. Hall. Paid directors for services, 2 years, 402 00 Peter Parley's Book of Mythology for the secretary of the secret ed to give some orders, should be sent to a dollar, he had a just right to the boxes, me. To my utter astonishment and consternation, word was brought me, after a pit check, he, with the true spirit and ceshort time, that he was no where to be lerity of a Frenchman, brushed by the janfound. I hastened upon deck, ordered all itor, and made good his landing within the hands up again, and questioned every man in the ship upon the subject; but they, with one accord, declared that they had two, whether the Frenchman should be not seen the mate forward. Lanterns were then brought, and every accessible part of the vessel was unavailingly searched. I tate as to his part, and was proceeding,

and, as I have before observed, was a very laire!" young man of not much experience as a "I know nothing about your dollar," lars.

seaman. I therefore felt that, under critical circumstances, my main support had fallen from me. It is needless to add, that a deep sense of forlornness and insecurity was the result of these reflections.

amounting to several muskets and four pairs of pistols. The steward was a faithful mulatto man, who had sailed with me several voyages. To him I communicated my suspicions, and directed him to be constanty on the alert: and should any further difficulty with the crew occur, to repair immediately to my state room and arm him-self. His usual berth was in the steerage, but I further directed that he should, on the following morning, clear out and occu-py one in the cabin near my own. The econd mate occupied a small state room pening into the passage which led from the steerage to the cabin. I called him from the deck, gave him a pair of loaded istols, with orders to keep them in his berth; and, during his night watches on leck, never to go forward of the main mast, but to continue as constantly as possible near the cabin companion-way, and call me upon the slightest occasion. After this, I laid down in my bed, ordering that I should be called at four o'clock, for the morning watch. Only a few minutes had elapsed, when I heard three or four knocks under the counter of the ship, which is that part of the stern immediately under the cabin windows, In a minute or two they were distinctly repeated. I arose— opened the cabin window and called. The mate answered! - I gave him the end of a rope to assist him up, and never shall I forget the flood of gratitude which my de-lighted soul poured forth to that Being, who had restored him to me uninjured. His story was soon told. He had gone forward upon being ordered by me, after the calling of all hands, and had barely reached the forecastle, when he was seized by the two foreigners, and before he could utter more than one cry, which was drow-ned in the roaring of the winds and waves, was thrown over the bow. He was a powerful man and an excellent swimmer. The topsails of the ship were clewed down to eef, and her way, of course, consideraoly lessened - and in an instant, he found the end of a rope, which was accidentally towing overboard, within his grasp, by which he dragged in the dead water of eddy, that is always created under the stern of a vessel while sailing, particularly f she is full built and deeply laden, as was the case with this. By a desperate effort he caught one of the rudder chains, which was very low, and drew himself by it upon the step or jog of the rudder, where he had sufficient presence of mind to remain without calling out, until the light had ceased to shine through the cabin windows, when he concluded that the search for him was

over. He then made the signal to me.

No being in the ship, but myself, was apprised of his safety: for the gale had inreased and completely drowned the sounds of the knocking, opening the window. &c. before they could reach the quarter deck; and there was no one in the cabin but ourelves, the steward having retired to his berth in the steerage, It was at once re-solved that the second mate only should be betook himself to a large vacant state roo and, for the remainder of the passage, all his wants were attended to by me. Even

the steward was allowed to enter the cabin as rarely as possible. Nothing of note occurred during the re-

mainder of the voyage, which was prosper-ous. It seemed that the foreigners had only been actuated by revenge in the vioence they had committed; for nothing further was attempted by them. In due season we took a pilot in the channel, and, in a day or two, entered the port of Liverpool, As soon as the proper arrangements readiness with which they had suffered themselves to be drawn into such courses by two rascally foreigners, and expressed hopes that I should have no reason for further complaint, during the read of the sum of yond description: every feature of it is as vivid in my recollection as though it occur-red but yesterday, and will be to my latest breath. The warp dropped from the paralized hands of the horror-stricken sailors, and had it not been taken up by some boatmen on board, I should have been compelled to anchor again and procure assistance from the shore. Not a word was uttered; but the two guilty wretches staggered to the mainmast, where they remained petrified with horror, until the officer, who had been sent for, approached to take them into custody. They then seemed in a measure to be recalled to a sense of their appalling predicament, and uttered the most piercing expressions of lamentation and

They were soon tried, and upon the testimony of the mate, capitally convicted and executed.

THE FRENCHMAN AND HIS CHECK.

Some time ago a Frenchman attended the Park Theatre, when the entertainment close of the first piece he went out, taking

was the result of these reflections.

My first step was to load and deposit in my state room all the fire arms on board,

"I can't help that - a pit check won't pass here, so you must pass yourself back

"Me back pass!" exclaimed the Frenchman, resolutely maintaining his ground,—
"me no back pass, me no vill stir de foot. Me ave de right here, and all de rascalle - keep-door in Amerique vill not stir me de von inch." "Yes, but consider"-

"Considaire! I vill no considaire - 'tis no consideratione — 'tis no right — 'tis no justice — 'tis no egalite, mon Dieu!" "None of your French parley-vooing here — I don't understand it."

"You no stand under nossin - you no homme — no man — no honestie — no nos-sin — diable dam!" "Don't put yourself in a pucker, Moun-

seer; but walk walk."
"Valk! valk!" exclaimed the Frenchman, beginning to dance about more furiously than before - "valk in de puckairemeself in de puckaire! Begar, vat is dat vot you call de puckaire?"

"Don't put yourself in a flusteration but walk.'

"Flusteratione! Begar, sair, me vill no flusteratione; me vill no valk de door out; me vill valk in von box, vere me ave de

As the Frenchman had indeed the "right n equity," though wanting somewhat in legal formality, and seemed determined to aintain that right at the hazard of a battle, he was finally admitted into the boxes and so the matter ended.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Bargains!!!! EDWARD C. STEVENS. AVING made arrangements to remove from Exeter, will sell his entire

Stock of GOODS at COST :--consisting of a general assortment of Unglish & American Drv Goods.

Also, W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES; CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS. HARD & HOLLOW WARE, &c. Those wishing to purchase are invited

to call and examine for themselves. W N. B.-All persons indebted to the ubscriber, either by note or account, are equested to make payment by the 1st day f September next EDWARD C. STEVENS.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

ROCKINGHAM, SS. By the Hon. Judge of Probate for said County.

To the Heirs at law and Creditors of the estate of SAMUEL ROWE, late of Exeter in said County, deceased, intestate, and all persons interested in said estate, GREETING.

ministrative of the estate of said deceased will present her account of administering said estate, at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for examination and allowance.

YOU are therefore cited to appear at said Court, to be heard thereon, and to make such objections as you may then have. And notice is hereby required to be given, by causing this citation to be published in the Exeter News-Letter three weeks successively prior to said Court.

By order of the Judge.
JOHN KELLY, Reg. Prob. Exeter, July 27, 1832.

N. Hampshire Mutual Fire HENSELL THECC COMMEDITIES V. Auditor's Report, at the Annual Meeting,

June 20, 1832. HE whole amount for which Policies have issued since the organization of the Company in 1825, is \$3,560,400

Discharged by expiration of policies and otherwis:, 992,350 Leaving at risk, on the 16th inst. 2,568,050 Whole number of Policies issued, 3,373 of which during the two last years were 1018-the last year, 555.

Whole amount of premium \$209,136 13 notes, Discharged, 56, 885 61

Leaving as the capital stock of the Company, \$152, 250 50 Of the required payment of three per ent. in advance on the premium notes, there has been received since the commencement of the company, the sum of \$6,147 49

Of this there was received prior to June, 1830, as appears by a former report, and which was expended as stated in that eport, the sum of

Leaving the sums received during the two years-in 1831 \$639 25, & in 1832, \$948.93

1,588 18 This last mentioned sum of \$1,588 18, s accounted for by the expenditures of the two last years as follows:

"Committees do. 16 50

"For printing and stationary, "For book-case and table, " Postage and carriers,

"Secretary, two years, "Into the Treasury,

It appears by a former report that the the vessel was unavailingly searched. I tate as to bis part, and was proceeding, then, in the hearing of the whole crew, declared my belief that he must have fallen overboard by accident, again dismissed one watch below, and repaired to the cabin, it is was not so easy, for while he was preparing to thrust out the Frenchman, others they amounted to \$7,699.08, and for the watch below, and repaired to the cabin, in a state of mental agitation impossible to be described. For notwithstanding the opinion which I had expressed to the contrary, I could not but entertain strong suspicions that the unfortunate man had met a vious them to the cabin, in germen disposed to thrust outline Frenchman, others seemed disposed to thrust themselves in; and they amounted to \$1,099 08, and for the last year to \$850 70: for all which provision has been made by assessment, except for the last year, which fortunately is of so small an amount that an assessment at this time is not deemed expedient. The money has been paid to the sufferers by The second mate was a protegee of mine; the the control of the sunerers by the Concord Bank, and there is due to that institution about seven hundred dol-Sec'y N. H. M. Fire Ins. Com.

Drugs and Medicines.

Charles C. P. Moses & Co. AVE just received, and are now opening, a fresh supply of

Drugs & Medicines.

Exeter, July 31.

Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil. N all ages of the world a beautiful head of hair has lead considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by na low after using it. That loss of hair which so often takes place after sickness may be easily prevented by using this eele brated Oil. In short no oil has been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction and stands the test of experience like Ward's Veg. table Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials from gentlemen of high respectability are most respectfully submitted:—

Lowell, March 21, 1832.

I certify that my hair was falling out very rapidly, and I found I should be entirely badd in a short time it I could not find some remedy. On having E. A. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil recommended to me, I made trial of it, and to my great astonishment I soon found my hair restored.

IRA FRYE.

To E. A. WARD, of Lowell.

SIR—I take the liberty of addressing my thanks to you, for the great benefit I have received from your truly valuation of the advance of your truly valuation of the state of your vegetable Hair Oil. In a short time my head was covered with thick and strong hair. I think it but justice to yourself and the public to add my testinomy to the virtues of your inestimable Oil. You have my full permission to make this letter public, or to refer any one to me for proofs of this valuable discovery.

of this valuable discovery.

WELD SPAULDING, Merchant,

Central Street, Lowell.

New York, Feb. 27, 1832.

Dr. Ward:

Dear Sir—Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I easiled on you, my hair had I allen very much, and I was quite bald—I have now a beautiful head of hair coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very auxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

size immediately.
Yours Respectfully, C. WOOD, M. D.

[From General Lawrence Brown.]
Lowell, March 21, 1832.
This may certify, for the last two years there has been gradual dominishing of hair upon my head so as to become at most bald-headed; and and by applying L. A. Ward's Vegeta ble Hair Oil, as was recommended, I am fully persuaded that it will meet the approbation of all who may use it; and I an fully satisfied that it has been the means of restoring my head of hair to its former state.

LAWRENCE BROWN.

Loweil, March 21, 1832.

I certify that I have experienced the good effects of E. A Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil in restoring my hair after being almost entirely badd; and I can recommend it as the best article that has ever been offered to the public.

ERASTUS W. LAWRENCE.

Lowell, Feb. 27, 1832.
I certify that I made use of E. A. Ward's Vegetable Hail Oil, and it produced in a short time a good and thick head a hair after suffering almost entire baldness in consequence sickness. I have known many others who have used it with the same success.

REUBEN TITUS.

OF None genuine unless signed by the sole proprietor, E. A. Vard, Lowell, Mass. to whom all orders must be directed.

Dr. Lamott's Vegetable Cough Dr. Lamott's Chemical Solu-

Dr. Lamott's Chemical Pow-Sold in this town at the Store of NATHANIEL GILMAN, 3d.

aproportions.

HE subscriber would give notice to those who are entitled to Pensions
under the Act of the 7th of June last, that

he is preparing Blank Applications, and will assist all those who may wish it; and will forward blank forms to all who may send for them. PETER CHADWICK.

Exeter, July 7, 1832.

LIVE CHICKENS!!

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Live Chickens. at the EXETER STAGE HOUSE. Exeter, July 10.

PENNOCK'S Patent Rakes.

MPROVED Patent Revolving Hay and Grain Rakes, and Rights, for sal Apply to WELLS HEALEY. Apply to Hamptonfalls, June 28.

Universalist Books. SERMONS and TRACTS, by the 100, dozen, or single.

Orders for any particular publication not on hand, will be attended to immediately. NATH. RUNDLET. Exeter, May 15, 1832.

NEW BOOKS. GRANT has received at his Book-Store and Circulating Library, EXETER,

Youth.

" Expenses in ascertaining losses, 11 63 Buffon's Natural History, for Children. 86 19 Singer's own Book—or Popular Songs. 6 00 Natural History of Selborne. 38 28 Salmonia -- or the Days of Fly Fishing. 856 00 Treatise on Silk Manufacture.

159 39 Family Library, No. XXXI.
Library of Entertain'g Knowledge, part 23.
\$1,588 18 The Plain Why and Because, No. 11. Gould's Treatise on Pleading. Memoirs of the Dutchess Abrantes. The Alhambra, by the Author of the

Sketch Book. Swallow Barn, or a Sojourn in the Old An Only Son, a Narrative by the Author of "My Early Days." Biography of Pious Persons: abridged for

The Young Man's own Book. The Happy Family, or Scenes of American Life.

Guide to Prayer, &c. &c. &c. June 18.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, ROCKINGHAM, SS.

Court of Common Pleas, March Term,

OHN PHILBRICK of Seabrook, in said County, Esquire, plaintiff, against Edmund Brown of said Seabrook, mariner, defendant - In a plea of the case founded on the defendant's promissory note, dated the thirtieth day of March, 1830, for the sum of \$201,57, payable to the plaintiff on Broadcloths; black, blue, mixed, lavender and force colored Cassimers: Satingt: demand, with interest annually. an account annexed to the writ for \$5,22.

Also, at the same Term:
DWARD DEARBORN of said Seabrook, Esquire, plaintiff, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant—In a plea of the case founded on the defendant's promissory note, dated February 18th, 1831, for the sum of \$25,26, payable to the plaintiff on demand, with interest an-

Also, at the same Term:

BENEZER FRENCH of said Seabrook, Esquire, plaintiff, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant—In a plea of the case founded on the defendant's promissory note, dated February 14th, 1831, for the sum of \$4,00: Also on an account annexed to the writ, for \$32,06: Also on the defendant's other pron note, dated February 18th, 1831, for the sum of \$11,33, with interest, made payable on demand, to one Sewall Brown, or order, and by him endorsed to the plaintiff.

Also, at the same Term: OLIVER BROWN of said Seabrook, Trader, plaintiff, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant - In a plea of the case founded on the defendant's promissory note, dated May 23, 1827, for the sum of \$12,60, payable to the plaintiff on demand, with interest annually. Also, at the same Term:

JAMES LOCKE of said Seabrook, Gentleman, plaintiff, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant-In a plea of the case founded on the defendant's promissory note, dated April 20, 1831, for the sum of \$93,98, on demand, with interest, made payable to John & Dudley S. Locke, or order, and by them endorsed to the plaintiff: Also on the defendant's other promis-sory note, dated March 30, 1830, for the sum of \$11,57, on demand, with interest, made payable to John & Dudley S. Locke, or order, and by them endorsed to the plaintiff: Also on the defendant's other promissory note, dated March 12, 1829, for the sum of \$11,67, on demand, with inter-est, made payable to John & Dudley S. Locke, or order, and by them endorsed to the plaintiff: Also on the defendant's other promissory note, dated December 20th, 1830, for the sum of \$35,00, on demand, with interest, made payable to one David Chase, or order, and by him endorsed to the plaintiff: Also on an account annexed to the writ, for \$4,00.

Also, at the same Term: OWELL BROWN of Hampton-Falls, in said County, Husbandman, plaintiff, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant-In a plea of the case founded on the defendant's promissory note, dated July 14, 1830, for the sum of \$32,39, payable to the plaintiff, on demand, with interest: Also on the defendant's other promissory with interest: Also on an account annexed

to the writ, for \$2,98.
Also, at the same Term: SAMUEL GEORGE & James San-born, both of said Seabrook, Gentle-men, plaintiffs, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant-In a plea of the case founded on the defendant's promissory note, dated February 13th, 1829, for the sum of \$39,61, payable to the plaintiffs, on demand, with interest.

Also, at the same Term:
TEPHEN KNOWLES of said Seabrook, Mariner, plaintiff, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant—In a plea promissory note, dated January 10, 1829, for the sum of \$2,00, payable to the plaintiff, on demand, with interest: Also on an account annexed to the writ, for \$57,15: Also for not paying plaintiff \$30,00, money had and received by the defendant to the plaintiff's use.

Also, at the same Term: AMUEL WALTON of said Seabrook, Husbandman, plaintiff, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant—In a plea of the case founded on the defendant's promissory note, dated March 8, 1830, for the sum of \$13,96, payable to the plain-

tiff, on demand, with interest.

Also, at the same Term:

ENRY BROWN of said Seabrook,
Mariner, plaintiff, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant-In a plea of the case founded on defendant's not paying plaintiff \$29,72, as the said defendant agreed on the 3d day of January, 1832, by HE Subscriber has constantly on hand a quantity of the latest Universalist Publications, by their best writers. Also, plaintiff's use.

Also, at the same Term:
Also, at the same Term:
NDREW W. BELL, Jr. of Portsmouth, in said County, Merchant, plaintiff, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant, in a plea of the case founded on an account annexed to the writ, for

Also, at the same Term: ETER M. LOWD of said Portsmouth, Cooper, plaintiff, against the said Edmund Brown, defendant—In a pleaof the case founded on the defendant's not paying plaintiff \$93,00, for so much money laid out and expended by the plaintiff for tentions. the use of the said defendant.

IT is suggested to the Court, 'that service of writs aforesaid was made by attachment of Real Estate of the defendant, situate in said Seabrook, and that the defend-ant being out of the State, in parts unknown, no service had been made on him: It is ordered by the Court, that said actions be continued to the next term of this Court, to be holden at Portsmouth, within and for said County of Rockingham, on the first Tuesday of October next; and notice of the pendency thereof be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Exeter News-Letter and Rockingham Probate Advertiser, a newspaper printed at Exeter in this State, five weeks succes sively, the last publication to be at least thirty days prior to the first Tuesday of

October, 1832. Attest — P. CHADWICK, Clerk. Copy examined b P. CHADWICK, Clerk.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING neatly executed at this OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

OSEPH BOARDMAN having enlarged his stock, and increased his as-

and fancy colored Cassimeres; Satinet; Cassinets; Rouen Cassimere; olive and blue Cotton Velvets; Beaverteens; Jeans; Nankeens; black and green Princetta; green Brochella; Valencia, Marseilles, Canton Camblet, and Leopold Vestings; Hamilton-striped Jean; Storment; Denim; white, brown and blue Drilling; Tabby and Silk Velvets; Gentlemen's black, slate, white and mixed Hose; Buckskin, Beaver, Linen, Worsted, Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin, Batisse, Fancy Silk, and Lioneese Cravats; Cravat Pads; Neck Stocks; Li-nen Collars; Choppas, Flag, Brittania, Bandanna and Spitalfield Hdkfs.; Men's and Youths' Glazed Leather and Cloth Caps; fashionable Napt and Palm Leaf Hats; Linen, Cotton, and French Silk Umbrellas; low priced and patent Suspen-

French Muslins; English Ginghams; a large assortment of fine Prints and low priced Calicoes; Petticoat Robes; raw-silk, brocade, chintz, Thibet and Valencia Shawls; Linen and Linen Cambrics; linen cambrick Hdkfs; bl'k, white and colored cotton Cambricks; figured, tamboured, Swiss, mull-cambrick and im. India Musins: muslin Frills and Capes; bobbinet Laces; Quilling; Gimp; Floss; Stay binding; Lacettes; Bed Spreads;
Black Bombazine; Josephine Silk; Le-

vantines, Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Gros de Naples; Canton Camlet; Crapes; a great variety of fancy Handkerchiefs; silk Cords, Braids, Galloons and Ribbons; Circassian and Bombazetts; Parasols; Fans: Willow Baskets; Flannel; Serges; ladies' black, white, slate and random mixed Hose; beaver, silk and kid Gloves; kid Mitts; Bandboxes; leather, lasting and morocco Shoes.

Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, bleached and brown; Tickings; Bed Lace; fur-niture and apron Checks; Russia Diapers, Sheetings and Crash; damask and plaid Table Cloths; Oilcloths;

Ladies' plain and wrought Shell Combs; horn and ivory Combs; gilt frame Look-ing-Glasses; superfine Needles and Pins; Silver table and tea Spoons; silver Thimbles; Cologne Water; Bosom Pins; Watch Ribbons; table Bells; Scissors; button and stay Rings; Elastic Bands; one bale good Palm Leaves.

Exeter, May 29, 1832.



A RE justry estremed for their easy operations and good effects, as a mild, safe and sovereign remedy for B.lious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels—in removing obstructions of every kind by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite and a sure relief for costiveness. They are so accommodated to all ages, seasons, and hours, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without regard to diet or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual, that by experience they are found to exceed any other Physic heretofore offered to the middle. Mr. Daniell-I have made use of various kinds

of bilious pills in my family, and I hesitate not to say Doct. Davenport's are the best family medicines I have ever used.

J SEPH TILTON, M.D.

Exeter, N. H. Morch 12/1820.

DAVENPORT'S

Celebrated Eye Water,

Which has been applied with great success to weak, sore and inflamed eyes, in all stages, of the case founded on the defendant's From Dr. Amos Townsend, Norridgewock, Me Mr. Daniell—I have prescribed Davenport's celebrated Eye Water to those afflicted with sore eyes, & have never known it fail to cure in any in-

IFA fresh supply is just received and for sale in Exeter by Doc. J. TILTON; N. GILMAN, 3d. C.C. P. MOSES & Co.; W. NORWOOD. In New Market, by J. COLIMAN, & Dr. P. D. BLODGET. Wholesale in Boston, by HENSHAW and Co., DELANO and WHITNEY; HASTINGS, MARSH and Co., W. C. STIMSON and Co. LOWE and READ J. P. HALL.

SON and Co., LOWE and READ, J P. HALL, Jr. and others. ham, the only proprietor, shall receive prompt at-

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

[Prices reduced to 25 cents.]

Which cures in less than an hour's application. THE character of this celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled for being a safe, speedy and certain cure for that loathsome disease called the Itch, and for all kinds of pimples on the skin. It is also a valuable article for the Salt-rheum and Chilblains.

Also, the WELL KNOWN

JAUNDICE BITTERS, Which are so eminently useful for removing al Jaundice and Bilious complaints,

Jaundice and Bilious complaints.

FA fresh supply is just received and for sale in Exeter by Doc. J. Til.FON; N. GILMAN, 3d; C. C. P. MOSES & Co; W. NORWOOD. In New Market by J. COLIMAN, & Dr. P. D. BLODGET. Wholesale inBoston by HENSHAW & Co. DELANO & WHILNEY, HASTINGS MARSH & Co. W. C. STIMSON & Co. LGWE & READ, J. P. HALL, Jr. & others.

FAll orders directed to J. DANIELL, Dedham, the only proprietor, shall receive prompt at tentions.

March, 13.

F. GRANT

AS the Agency, and continues to receive, many of the Periodicals of the day - which he can supply free of Postage, viz:—
The Edinburgh & Quarterly Review.

The North American, and American Quarterly Review. The Christian Examiner and General

Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts. The American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Library of Useful Knowledge.

The Naturalist. The Museum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art. Liberal Preacher.

Scriptural Interpreter. The American Monthly Review.

The Young Mechanic, &c. &c. Exeter, June 25.