

THE MADISONIAN is published Tri-weekly during the sitting of Congress, and Semi-weekly during the recess, at \$5 per annum. For six months, \$3.

Twelve lines, or less, three insertions, \$1 00. Each additional insertion, 25. Longer advertisements at proportionate rates.

A liberal discount will be made to companies of five or more transmitters their subscriptions together.

Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the postage is paid.

PROSPECTUS.

The Madisonian will be devoted to the support of the principles and doctrines of the democratic party, as delineated by Mr. Madison, and will aim to consummate that political reform in the theory and practice of the national government, which has been repeatedly indicated by the general suffrage, as essential to the peace and prosperity of the country, and to the perfection and perpetuity of its free institutions.

Every era is filled with predictions of evil and the murmurings of despondency; the general government is moribundly assailed by a large and respectable portion of the people, as the direct cause of their difficulties; open resistance to the laws is publicly encouraged, and a spirit of insubordination is fostered, as a necessary defence to the pretended usurpations of the party in power; some, from whom better things were hoped, are making the "confusion worse confounded," by a headlong pursuit of extreme notions and indefinite phantasms, totally incompatible with a wholesome state of the country.

This confidence is increased by the fact, that visionary theories, and an unwise adherence to the plan for an exclusive metallic currency have unfortunately carried some beyond the actual and true policy of the government; and, by impairing public confidence in the credit system, which ought to be preserved and regulated, but not destroyed, have tended to increase the difficulties under which the country is now labouring.

To meet these indications this undertaking has been instituted, and it is hoped that it will produce the salutary effect of inspiring the timid with courage, the desponding with hope, and the whole country with confidence in the administration of its government.

The Madisonian will not, in any event, be made the instrument of arraying the north and the south, the east and the west, in hostile attitudes towards each other, upon any subject of either general or local interest.

If, in this responsible undertaking, it shall be our good fortune to succeed to any degree in promoting the harmony and prosperity of the country, or in conciliating jealousies, and allaying the asperities of party warfare, we deem it a meritorious and patriotic service.

THOMAS ALLEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. July, 1837.

THE MADISONIAN.

We commenced on Saturday last the publication of a weekly edition of the Madisonian, and shall issue the second number to-day. This edition will comprise a condensed report of the daily proceedings of both Houses of Congress, with all the editorial matter and much other political, statistical, financial, and miscellaneous reading comprised in the edition published every other day—filling the four sides of the sheet with reading matter, of an interesting and valuable character.

The price for the Madisonian, weekly, one year, is \$3, payable invariably in advance.

December 16, 1837.

EMBASSY TO THE EASTERN COURTS OF COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, AND MUSCAT.—By JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., in the U. S. ship "Pearl," during the years 1832-33 and 34, is just published and is day received. For sale by F. TAYLOR.

JUST RECEIVED. 3 Bales and 5 bbls. Whiskey, 4 Bales Marseilles Almonds, 2 do English Walnuts, 2 do Filberts, 1 cask Champagne, Key and other brands, 3 casks Dunbar's Brown Stout, in qt. and pint bottles, 10 kegs prime Butter, Baltimore inspection, 2000 Sherrard's Roll do, Citron, Raisins, Currants, &c. For sale low by CLEARY & ADDISON.

THE CITY OF THE SULTAN.—By Miss PARDOE; and Vandelaar, or Animal Magnetism, a novel in 2 volumes, is this day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library. dec28

GEMS OF BEAUTY, for 1838.—A splendid Souvenir, large folio size, just imported into New York, is this day expected, for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, The Authors of England, Pearls of the East, Brockleton's Passes of the Alps, Hoyer's News of the Tyrol, with the Catholic Churches, Gems of Flora, Illustrations of the Rhine, Harizy's Sketches at Home and Abroad, Shakespeare's Gallery, Gallery of the Graces, and many others too numerous for an advertisement, such as beautifully illustrated editions of various favorite authors in Poetry and Prose. Illustrated Books of Travels. Books of Engravings. Drawing Books. Illustrated Albums, and nineteen different kinds of Souvenirs, English and American. All for sale at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices. dec23

LOCK AND KEY BLANK BOOKS.—A few just received from the first lot that has reached this country. The lock is a snik in the cavity of the book as to present no inconspicuous whatever. Useful to the Merchant, the Banker, the Broker, the Diplomatist, or the Politician. For sale by F. TAYLOR. dec23

CHILDREN'S BOOKS several hundred varieties, Toy Books, Dissected Maps, Paint Boxes, Drawing Books, Purse, Pocket Books, Penknives, Gold and Silver Pen-cases, Pencils, Souvenirs, Chess, Backgammon, Battledores, Bronze Inkstands, Card Kicks, Fire Screens, Albums, Books of Engravings, elegantly bound and illustrated editions of favorite authors, Porcelain Plates, Ladies Work Boxes, Portfolios, Cologne and Cologne Bottles, Wash Bottles, Motta Seals, Ivory and Shell Card Cases, Children's Games, and a great variety of other articles suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts, just received, and for sale at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices by F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. dec23

PRETENSE.—A Novel, by Miss Stickney, is just received and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

BEAVER AND MILLED CLOTHS FOR OVERCOATS. 3 pieces Beaver Cloths, Brown and Green 6 do Blue-black and Royal Purple 5 do Superfine Milled Cloths 110 do Blue-black and Medley Cloths.

ALSO. 50 do Blue-black mixed Cassimeres 100 do Velvet, silk, and other vestings 100 do Lambs Wool Drawers and Shirts 50 dozen Woolen Stockings. Any of the above Cloths or Cassimeres will be made up at the shortest notice by an experienced tailor. Also, 50 dozen gentlemen's Evening Gloves. dec21 2a2w BRADLEY & CATLETT

DANAN MINERALOGY in one octavo volume containing 400 engravings, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Treating also on Crystallography; the application of Chemistry and Mathematics to the same subject, &c. Also, SOPWITH'S ISOMETRICAL DRAWING as applicable to Geology, &c. 1 volume, engravings. Eastman's Topographical Drawing. Philip's Introduction to Mineralogy, edited by Allan Morton on Fossil Organic Remains. How to observe Geology, by De la Bache. Griev's Mechanics and Engineers' Pocket Dictionary, and other works not enumerated on the same subject. * * A collection of valuable books on Conchology, now on the way, are daily expected. dec21

Will be published on MONDAY, January 1st, No. 2, of THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Containing 176 pages of original matter, and a full length engraving of the Hon. W. C. Rives, from a sketch from life, by Fendler.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- I. The Supreme Court of the United States—Its Territory and Jurisdiction.
II. The Family's Hymn. By J. G. Whittier.
III. Historical Sketches of the old Painters—Apelles.
IV. The Monuments of Greece. By the author of the "Lionel Lincoln."
V. Foot Prints on the Sea Shore. By the author of "Twice Told Tales."
VI. The Dying Child. By Mrs. Deponte.
VII. Leisure Hours at Saratoga. By the author of "Lionel Lincoln."
VIII. An Incident at Sorrento. By William Cullen Bryant.
IX. The Canada Question.
X. Sarah.
XI. Aaron Burr. (Memoirs of Aaron Burr, by Matthew L. Davis.)
XII. Political Portraits, with pen and pencil. No. II. The Hon. Wm. C. Rives. (With a full length copper-plate engraving.)
XIII. To-morrow! Translated from Martial, by F. S. Key, Esq.
XIV. The Election of 1837.
XV. Retrospective View of the South American States. Part I. (Introductory to the Historical Register of Southern America.)
Territory and Population of Spanish America. System of Government. The Supreme Council of the Indies. Sectional Division and Sub-division. Organization of Local Governments. The Audiencias. Ecclesiastical Establishments. Taxation. Commerce. Literature. General operation of the system. Separation of Louisiana. Expedition of Miranda. Admiral Popham's attempt on Montevideo. The Bonapartes. Effects on the Spanish American Colonies. Reverses of the Patriots in Spain, and Convocation of a General Cortes. Effects on the Colonies. First Attempt at self-government at La Paz. Attempt at Quito. Caracas, Carthagen, Bogota, Buenos Ayres, Chili. Convocation of a National Congress. Mexico. Attempt of the Curate Hidalgo. Revolutionary Junta under Morales.

THE MONTHLY HISTORICAL REGISTER.

History of the Extra Session—Part I.—The Senate. Organization. Election of Speaker of the House. The President's Message. The Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster General. Election of Printer to the House. The Senate. System of Bills reported by the Committee on Finance. The Fourth Instantaneous Postponement Bill. The Merchants' Bonds Extension Bill. The Divorce Bill—Position of Parties. The Debate. The Deposite Bank Settlement Bill. The resolution against a National Bank. The Bill. The Warehouse Indian Hostilities Appropriation Bill. The Warehouse System Bill. The District Currency Bill. Miscellaneous.

Analytical Table of Years and Nays. Monthly Statistics of the British Empire, in 2 octavo volumes, London, 1837, and a variety of the works of the same and of other classes of Literature and Science, (too many to enumerate,) recently imported at the most reasonable prices. dec28

THE MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—By F. BARTON, and CHARLES DABBAGE, in one quarto volume, with many hundred engravings, exhibiting all the perfections and improvements up to this date—with an introductory view of the principles of manufactures—exhibiting the operations by which British manufactures have attained to their present state of pre-eminence, and views of their effects on the Population, Wealth and Revenue of the British Empire, is just imported and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, McCulloch's Statistics of the British Empire, in 2 octavo volumes, London, 1837, and a variety of the works of the same and of other classes of Literature and Science, (too many to enumerate,) recently imported at the most reasonable prices. dec28

OHIO GAZETTEER, WITH A MAP. JUST PUBLISHED, and this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, Wefmore's New Gazetteer of Missouri, with a large map, 1837. Peck's New Gazetteer of Georgia, with a large map, 1837. Peck's New Gazetteer of Illinois, 1837. Illinois in 1837, with map. Gordon's New Gazetteer of the State of N. York, 1 octavo volume. Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, 1 octavo volume. Large map of Florida, taken from the documents in the land office at Tallahassee. Large maps of Mississippi and Alabama, just engraved from the U. S. surveys, in the General Land Office, Washington city. Visit to Texas 1 vol. Large new maps of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin &c., exhibiting the sections. Davison's New Gazetteer, 471 closely printed large octavo pages, handsomely bound with many engravings, price \$1 50. New Geographical Dictionary, containing 3041 elegantly printed pages, price 87 cents, and very choice paper work of the same class of literature, &c. At the lowest prices in every city. dec23

TEXAS, in one volume, price 30 cents, describing the soil, productions, habits, customs, &c. throughout the whole; most interesting to American settlers, 302 pages, for sale by F. TAYLOR. jan 6

FIREWOOD FOR SALE.—From one to two thousand cords of the best Firewood for sale on reasonable terms, about from one to two miles from the Georgetown ferry on the west side of the river, for the either cut and corded, or standing, to suit purchasers. Apply to J. W. Miner, Esq., at the Glass house in the vicinity, or to the subscriber in Washington city. jan 6

MCCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, latest edition, is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, London's Encyclopedia of Plants, London's Encyclopedia of Gardening, London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, London's Encyclopedia of Botany, Farm, and Villa Architecture, and many other valuable English editions. jan 6

PICK WICK CLUB.—CONCLUDED. THE Fifth volume of the Pick Wick Club is this day received, for sale by F. Taylor, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library. jan 3.

TOTIUS LATINITATIS LEXICON.—In two quarto volumes. Jacobi Facioli et Eadri Forcellii, edito by Bailey. London edition, in the single copy of the above is just received by F. TAYLOR, for sale at 25 cents below the usual price.

OHIO GAZETTEER, WITH A MAP. JUST PUBLISHED, and this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Wefmore's New Gazetteer of Missouri, with a large map, 1837. Peck's New Gazetteer of Georgia, with a large map, 1837. Peck's New Gazetteer of Illinois, 1837. Illinois in 1837, with map. Gordon's New Gazetteer of the State of N. York, 1 octavo volume. Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, 1 octavo volume.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN, DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF JUST VIEWS IN LIBERTY, HUMANITY, LIBERTY, POLITICS, AFRICAN COLONIZATION, AND RELIGION. THE REV. R. G. BAYNE, EDITOR. The undersigned propose to establish in the City of Washington, under the editorial direction of the Rev. R. G. Bayne, a weekly paper, adapted to promote just views in MORALS, MANNERS, GOVERNMENT, AND RELIGION, and which, supported by the solid confidence of addition, and the uncharitable controversy of sectarianism, shall contribute to unite all patriots and Christians in the accomplishment of objects for the good of our country, the benefit of humanity, and the glory of God. It will be our endeavor, through the use of an able and efficient editor, to make this journal worthy of the patronage of the American People. The cause of AFRICAN COLONIZATION will be advocated as meriting the united, immediate, earnest, and liberal support of this nation. A summary of General Intelligence will be given weekly; and, during the session, a condensed report of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and a brief view of Public Affairs, in fine, no manner will be neglected of presenting to the Public, through the columns of the Statesman, such information, facts and arguments, on the topics which most occupy the minds of the wise and good in this country and age, as may tend to enlighten, improve, and elevate the character, and happiness, and render this journal in every respect, a valuable Family Newspaper.

CONDITIONS. THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN will be published in the City of Washington, every Friday morning, on an imperial sheet, at \$3 per annum in advance. Individuals transmitting the amount for five or more papers shall receive them at \$2 50 each, per annum. The first number will be issued in the first week in February, 1838.

Advertisements relating to subscriptions, and the financial affairs of this journal, to be addressed to E. Ter and Bayne, publishers of the Christian Statesman, Washington City, or to either of the editorial departments, to the Rev. R. G. Bayne, at the editorial office, JOSEPH ETTER, WILLIAM H. BAYNE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 1, 1838.

LADY BLESSINGTON'S MAGNIFICENT ANNUAL.—ORNS OF BEAUTY, displayed in a series of highly finished and valuable engravings, by E. T. Paris, Esq., executed under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath, with fanciful illustrations in verse, of the Countess of Blessington. One splendid volume, imperial quarto, handsomely bound, in rich figured silk, and gilt Turkey morocco, in a variety of styles. The exquisite taste of the fair editress is conspicuous in the perfection of this beautiful annual; the illustrations, which include a wide range of subjects than those of last year, have never been equalled for elegance and delicacy of execution, and the general style of binding, and "getting up," is such as to give it a decided superiority over every other publication of the season.

THE ARCHIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN, a series of Medallion Portraits of modern literary characters, engraved from the works of British artists, by Achille Collas, with illustrative notices by Henry F. Chorley.—one splendid royal quarto volume, with 100 portraits. FLORENCE'S GEMS, or the choicest Treasures of the Parterre, containing 12 bouquets of flowers, drawn and colored in the most finished and delicate style, so as to equal the rate of the most valuable engravings. By Miss L. A. Swanley. Imperial quarto, richly and appropriately bound in green and gold.

PEARLS FROM THE EAST, or Beauties of Lalla Rookh, designed by Emma Fitzpatrick, drawn on stones, by Louis Comaun, containing 12 splendid illustrations, in tinted paper, or may be had superbly colored under the artist's inspection. Imperial quarto. FLOWERS OF LOVE.—Twelve groups of female figures, emblematic of Flowers, forming an assemblage of female beauty, designed by various artists, with poetical illustrations, by L. E. L. Imperial quarto, handsomely bound in morocco.

THE BOOK OF GEMS, 1838. The Poets and Artists of Great Britain, edited by S. C. Hall. Third volume, completing the work, and containing specimens and memoirs of the modern poets of Great Britain, and 43 exquisite illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo. The same work for 1837 and 1836, although probably one of the most attractive books in existence. Also, over twenty Souvenirs, of various kinds not enumerated above, Engraving Clubs, Engraving Prayers, Books, Drawing Books, and Albums, in great variety. Books of Engravings of many different kinds, Gold Pen-cases, Portfolios in splendid binding, Ladies' writing desks, Ladies' work boxes, Bronze Inkstands, Motta Seals, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Colored Toy Books.

Books for young People, Juvenile Souvenirs, &c. &c. with many other articles suitable for the present season, in the greatest variety and all at the lowest prices, for sale at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. jan 6

KANT'S METAPHYSICS OF ETHICS, in one volume, translated from the German, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, Tenneman's Manual of the History of Philosophy. Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy. Introduction to the History of Philosophy, translated from the French of Victor Cousin, Professor of Philosophy and Literature at Paris.

Brown on Cause and Effect. Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind. The Works of Locke, Blair, Dugald Stewart, Reid, Bentham, &c., together with other works of the same class of Literature, all at the lowest prices. jan 6

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—We have for sale: 50 pieces grain carpeting, which we will sell low. 50 do Brussels. 2-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Lincen Sheetings. 100 do 7-4, 8-4 Barnsly Diapers. 8-4, 10-4 and 30-4 fine Table Cloths. Napkins to match. 1 bale Russian Diaper. 1 bale wide Crash. Also, 50 Marseilles Quilts. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

HISTORY OF ROME.—Translated from the German of Heine Schlosser, 1 vol. 8vo. is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

THE VIOLET'S SONG TO THE LOST FAIRY.

Come to me Fairy queen, Stars o'er thee lightly floating in dazzling sheen Glimmering out brightly— Moonbeams are glittering On each pure blossom— Fold up thy weary wing, Come to my bosom.

Sleep like a dewy cloud On that pressed— Round thy form like a shroud Drooping thy fair tresses, Heavy thine eye-lids close Over thy glance shaded— Fit give thee soft repose, Thou hast and faded.

Each lily's pearl eye Sheds out pale gleamings— Roses are faded up To their sweet dreamings— Hark! how the night wind passes Mountainly sighing Thru the down-trailing grass— Where art thou fairy? Where the young willow-boughs Greenly are waving— Where the blue streamlet flows Sunny banks leaving— There art thy fairy few, Thy glances veiling— 'Neath tears that fall like dew, Thy loss bewailing.

I've wept to a azure bell Wide to receive thee Where if thou art ever dwell None may deceive thee— I'll breathe my faint perfume On thy lip only— Love thee through joy and gloom, Thou fair and lonely. AMELIA.

THE TREASURES OF THE OCEAN.

The immense amount of treasure, and other memorials of man, which lie buried in the ocean, is a curious subject of reflection. Who can say, that to future ages the memory of the nations now in the world may not be preserved solely by these relics? But few persons have any idea of the number of vessels, with valuable cargoes, which have been submerged. Lyell, in his "Principles of Geology," says that during the late war between England and France, thirty-two English ships-of-the-line went to the bottom in twenty-two years, besides seventy fifty-gun-ships, eighty-six frigates, and a multitude of smaller vessels. The natives of the other European powers, France, Holland, Spain and Denmark, were almost annihilated during the same period, so that the aggregate of their losses must have exceeded that of Great Britain. In every one of these ships were batteries of cannon, constructed of every species of iron or brass, whereof a great number had the dates and places of their manufactories inscribed upon them in letters cut in metal. In each there were coins of copper, silver, and often many of gold, capable of serving as historical monuments: in each were an infinite variety of instruments of the arts of war and peace; many formed of materials such as glass and earthenware, capable of lasting for infinite ages, when once removed from the mechanical action of the waves, and buried under a mass of matter which may exclude the corroding action of sea water. Upon this subject, Lyell, in his "Principles of Geology," remarks: "But let it not be imagined that the fury of war is more conducive than the peaceful spirit of commercial enterprise to the accumulation of wrecked vessels in the bed of the sea. From the examination of Lloyd's List for the year 1793 to the commencement of 1829, Captain W. H. Smyth ascertained that the number of British vessels alone, lost during that period, amounted on an average, to no less than one and a half daily; an extent of loss which would have hardly been anticipated, although we learn from Moreau's tables, that the number of merchant vessels employed at one time in the navigation of England and Scotland, amounted to about twenty thousand, having, one with another, a mean burden of 120 tons.—My friend, Mr. J. L. Provost, also informs me, that on inspecting Lloyd's List for the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, he finds that no less than 1953 vessels were lost in those three years, or, in all, nearly 300,000 tons, being at the enormous rate of 100,000 tons annually, of the merchant vessels of one nation only. This increased loss arises, I presume, from increased activity in commerce.

Out 551 ships of the royal navy, lost to the country during the period above mentioned, only 160 were taken or destroyed by the enemy, the rest having either stranded or foundered, or having been burnt by accident; a striking proof that the dangers of our naval warfare, however great, may be far exceeded by the storm, the shoal, the sea shore, and all the other perils of the deep. "Millions of silver dollars and other coins have been sometimes submerged in a single ship, and these when they happened to be enveloped in a matrix capable of protecting them from chemical changes, much information of historical interest will remain inscribed, and endure for periods as indefinite as have the delicate markings of zoophytes or lapidified plants in some of the ancient secondary rocks. In almost every large ship, moreover, there are some precious stones set in seals, and other articles of use and ornament, composed of the hardest substances in nature, on which, letters and various images are carved—engravings which they may retain when included in sub-aqueous strata, as long as crystal preserves its natural form.

It was, therefore, a splendid boast, that the deeds of the English chivalry at Angincourt made Henry's chronicle

As rich with praise As is the ooze and bottom of the deep, With sunken wrecks and sunless treasures;

For it is probable that a greater number of monuments of the skill and industry of man will, in the course of ages, be collected together in the bed of the ocean, than will be seen, at any other time, on the surface of the continent.

VICTORIA.

The Queen, as you know, was 18 in May. She is an agreeable looking young woman, with a blonde complexion, (not a clear blonde, but the sordid hue which people get who reside for some time in London.) Her eyes and hair are light. She wears her hair in the plainest manner: usually drawn behind the ears. In the back it is dressed a la Grecq. Her forehead is good—the skin tight on it, but

not so tight as to give the glassy appearance of polished marble, which looks very ugly. The lips rather full, pouting, and red. Her teeth are regular, and not particularly white, nor does she show them much when she speaks. Her nose is almost aquiline, and I would call it her best feature. She has rather high cheek bones, and her face when looked at in front appears too broad and flat to be handsome. In a word, she is an agreeable, good-humored looking, but by no means a handsome young woman. She is apparently in good spirits and laughs very frequently.

The Queen's neck is longer than due proportion warrants. Her head sits well upon it. Her waist is small. Her hands and feet are small: the hands white and plump, with taper fingers, loaded with many neat rings.

Were you to see the Queen on her throne, or on a chair, or on horseback, you would think that she was fully of the middle height, but when she rises you see that she is of the "dumpy" genus. The fact is she sits as if she was five feet five inches high, and she stands more than three inches less. This is owing to her legs being disproportionately short. This disproportion causes her to walk indifferently—waddling along in fact.

To carry off her want of height, she is fond, on state occasions, of having her train borne by two very little pages—youngsters of ten years old. But as ill luck would have it, the Marchioness of Wellesley, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Countess of Mulgrave, Dutchess of Sutherland, and other ladies about her person, are tall women, and the contrast makes the Queen appear of lower stature than she really is. Her mother is a tall, well made, dark-haired brunette, with remarkably fine eyes. Her father, like the rest of the Royal family, was over the middle stature.

Very little is now said about the Queen's marriage. Methinks she has quite time enough to think of that some years to come. They say, indeed, that Lord Elphinstone is coming back from India, and that she had a penchant for him. How far this is true, there can be no means, at present, of ascertaining. On one point there is no dispute—the Queen may legally espouse a subject, if it so please her.—Foreign Correspondence of the N. York Star.

THE CHEVALIER BAYARD.—In the war carried on by Louis XII. of France against the Venitians, the town of Brescia, taken by storm, and abandoned to the soldiers, suffered for seven days all the distresses of cruelty and avarice. No house escaped but the one where Chevalier Bayard was lodged. At his entrance, the mistress, a woman of figure, fell at his feet, and deeply sobbing said, "Oh! my lord, save my life: save the honor of my daughters." "Take courage, madam," said the chevalier; "your life and their honor shall be secure while I have life." The two young ladies, brought from their hiding place, were presented to him; and the family, thus reunited, bestowed their whole attention on their deliverer. A dangerous wound he had received, gave them opportunity to express their zeal; they employed a notable surgeon; they attended him by turn, day and night, and when he could bear to be amused, they entertained him with concerts of music. Upon the day fixed for his departure, the mother said to him—"To your goodness, my lord, we owe our lives, and to you all that we have been by right of war; but we hope from your signal benevolence that this slight tribute will content you," (placing upon the table an iron coffer full of money.) "What is the sum?" said the chevalier. "My lord," answered she trembling, "no more than two thousand five hundred ducats, all that we have; but, if more be necessary, we will try our friends." "Madam," said he, "I never shall forget your kindness, more precious in my eyes than a hundred thousand ducats. Take back your money, and depend always on me." "My good lord, you kill me to refuse this small sum; take it only as a mark of your friendship to our family." "Well!" said he, "since it will oblige you, I take the money; but give me the satisfaction of bidding adieu to your amiable daughters." They came to him with looks of regard and affection. "Ladies," said he, "the impression you have made on my heart will never wear out. What return to make I know not, for men of my profession are seldom opulent; but here are two thousand five hundred ducats, of which the generosity of your mother has given me the disposal. Accept them as a marriage present! and may your happiness in marriage be equal to your merit." "Flower of chivalry!" cried the mother, "may the God who suffered death for us, reward you here and hereafter."

A WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

Lady Fitz Patrick had once been the most celebrated beauty of her day, and, having preserved her sylph-like figure and bright hazel eyes, lighted up with the assistance of rouge, she still maintained an opinion, that to feel young was the same as to be young; therefore her costume was as juvenile as ever. She disclaimed the use of caps or turbans, but wore her dark hair dressed with jewels, and piqued herself upon leading the 'best dressed life' in the world of fashion, where existence itself seemed to her a joyous carnival of continued and uninterrupted festivity. Her whole time and thoughts were engrossed in preparing to receive visitors, and in attracting admiration when they came.

She was all fascination for strangers; but unfortunately, the more nearly people were connected with her, the less she cared for their good opinion; her heart might be compared to a well frequented hotel, where the last comers were always the most welcome. Her conversation, her music, her dress, and her smiles were all put on, like her husband or for public display; but when her husband or family wished to share in private what was lavishly bestowed on every one else, she complained of being languid, nervous, indisposed, or any thing that gave her an excuse for being indolent ennyes.—In short, this lady was, as she wished to be, the idol of her more general acquaintances, who remarked with astonishment and disapprobation how carelessly Sir Richard listened to their rapturous praises of her lively and captivating manners, and how immediately he turned off the subject when the grace and vivacity of his wife became, as it frequently did, the topic of unqualified panegyric.

Sir Richard Fitz Patrick was an easy, indolent man, fond of good eating and luxurious living, who often found his own table in such a racket of confusion, or else so delivered up to dullness, that he dined frequently at the club when he could escape from home; and his children only saw their mother when they were fantastically dressed for the evening, in order to display their varied accomplishments, like so many little fantocini, for the amusement of the company. Lady Fitz Patrick's house was the surest avenue to good society in Edinburgh; and whatever individual was introduced by her might be as certain of rapid circulation as a new shilling out of the mint. Her house was lighted up for company twice every week, and no one else presumed to be 'at home' on the night when her parties took place. She was lady patroness of every public ball that was given during the season; she could fill the theatre on a day's notice, with a numerous and fashionable audience; and her table was covered every morning like a snow-storm, with cards and invitations, so that she often laughingly threatened to give up residing in Edinburgh, to avoid the trouble of answering notes, or else to appoint a secretary for the home department.—Modern Accomplishments.

From the Vermont Free Press. BEES. A Conflict between Queens, and a Tragedy between a Queen and several of her Subjects. (A copy of a letter written to General Francis Willey, Groton, N. Y. by a friend.) I was for a while rather staggered with the doctrine "that both queens never fall in a conflict." I could not see why it might not be fatal to both as it may be to the duellists. But infinite wisdom has contrived this. I have seen this wonderful fete by taking two queens and placing them in a glass cylinder, so that I observed every motion; and in all cases (which are many) the conflict is the same in all its features; when they have clinched. Although the struggle is much longer in its duration with different queens, yet but one weapon is ever used, and but one manner of using it.

Sometimes I have known hostilities to commence instantly when put together, and at other times there seemed to be a kind of shyness like two men who would be glad to avoid a duel if their honor would not suffer, (mistaken beings,) and remain for some time looking at each other, in a sort of reflection, before the deadly conflict. I have known them to clinch for a moment, and then let go, and take their positions at the two opposite sides of the cylinder, both of which motions, clinching and letting go of each other, is quick as sight. The reason of this instantaneous work is obvious, when we view the wisdom of God in forming their nature and habits—which must be altogether instinctive—for otherwise a colony which had lost their queen, and the larva had all passed beyond their reach, so that they could not change their nature to a queen, then the bees (if they possessed rational faculties,) would borrow a larva of another colony, and repair their loss.

This may be done by human invention. But to the conflict. When the two conflicting queens have once grappled and made their hold firm and strong, this hold is never broken until the sharpness of death has dislocated one of them by unnering her of every bodily and mental feeling. This also is instantaneous. The queens while in the conflict, are hugged breast to breast, lying flat on their sides, with their legs and arms firmly fixed around upon the backs of each other, thus bringing their breasts and bodies as close to each other as possible, one lying on her right side, the other on her left side. So you see that the abdomen of each of the queens, must be close to and fronting each other.—Now comes the struggle which is tremendous; they have no power to curve their abdomen back nor sideways very much, neither would they do it if they could, for it would only give her competitor the advantage, should she do either. Thus you will see that the whole victory depends entirely on the one which is able to curve her abdomen first, for in doing it she enters her sting into the lower region of the chest of her antagonist, and she is dead in an instant, and the two bees are apart in the next.

I could never discover the least motion in the conquered queen, except a slight trembling of the limbs. But what surprised me most in performing one of these fetes, was the effluvia which seems to have escaped from the bodies of the queens during their conflict, which was very warmly contested for several minutes; the glass was so filled with vapor that the conqueror could not be distinctly seen, except when she was at the bottom of the cylinder. I think you will be interested in a description of another experiment which I recently tried. It is this— I took a queen, put her under a glass tumbler on the table. I then caught a common worker, and put it into the same tumbler with the queen. My interest was much excited on observing the maneuvers of the queen. Although the queen manifested ardent signs of hostility, and would repeatedly alight on the common worker, yet the common worker was perfectly subordinate, and would yield to any position her majesty saw fit to place her in, without the least resistance; and although the queen curved her abdomen repeatedly and seemed to sting the worker, yet the worker was unhurt.

At last the queen assumed the position of the conflict of queens by lying on her side, and by her bodily strength rolled up the common worker upon its side. (For the common worker seemed to yield perfect obedience,) so as to bring it in the right position of a competitor queen—then she curved her abdomen, which produced instant death in the worker. Now as I was not perfectly satisfied with the experiment, I took a worker from the same family of her highness; on introducing this bee to the queen, there seemed to be no signs of hostility by either the queen or the worker, but contrariwise. For a few moments the queen seemed to manifest kindness and sociability; but after all, in a few minutes, I noticed a kind of arbitrary power in the queen, which she began to exercise, by trampling on the worker, the worker at the same time manifesting the most profound reverence and subordination, by lying clear down for her royal highness to trample upon, and pass over her. At last the queen became so enraged, that the poor worker had to suffer death precisely as the former one did, without the least resistance whatever.

Now I am of the opinion, could the queen have communicated to the understanding of these two working bees, the precise position she would have them take, they would have