

A year has elapsed since we first issued our Prospect...

It is well remembered that the Madisonian was established in the conviction that the great measures...

No Chief Magistrate, since the days of Washington, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr. Van Buren.

Whilst the Madisonian and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country...

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and provision...

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations unauthorized by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress...

In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations...

In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank with an irredeemable paper-money circulation...

In his attempt to divorce the government from the interests and sympathies of the people...

In his attempt to create a "multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance."

In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and alter, fundamentally, the powers of our government."

In his display of sectional partiality; in his cold indifference to the interests and wants of the people during a period of extreme suffering...

In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and eventually to crush, the National Bank, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the redemption of specie payments...

In his attempt to create a "multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance."

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A man whose whole course of measures has been but a continual violation of every sound tenet of Republicanism...

At a proper time, the Madisonian will be prepared to sustain, for the highest offices in the government, such honest and capable candidates as public sentiment shall seem to indicate...

We are not to be understood, in any view, as forsaking Democratic Republican principles. The merit of apocryphal belongs to the Executive, and the friends, whose political opinions are their country's...

In endeavoring to accomplish these great objects, there will undoubtedly be found acting in concert, many who herebefore differed on other matters...

The Madisonian will continue to be published three times a week during the sittings of Congress, and twice a week during the recess...

A weekly edition is also published, at \$3 per annum, for six months, \$3; and tri-weekly, for the term of six months, \$3; and weekly, for the term of six months, \$3.

No subscription will be received for any term short of six months.

Subscribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent banks, post paid, at our risk; provided it shall appear by a postmaster's certificate, that such remittance has been duly mailed.

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

Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper gratis for every five subscribers, or at that rate per centum for larger quantities.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual printer's rates.

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

HEMORRHOIDS.

HAY'S LINIMENT.—No Fiction.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man...

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice of the country, and has secured a reputation beyond all praise.

All Swellings.—Reducing them in a few hours. Rheumatism.—Acute or Chronic, giving quick relief.

Sore Throat.—By cancers, ulcers, or colds. Croup and Hooping Cough.—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, curing in a few hours. Sore and Ulcers.—Whether fresh or long standing, and few days.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been superior beyond all conception.

The Piles.—The price \$1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and send the empty bottle without charge.

Caution.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also that of the Agents.

SOLOMAN HAYS.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by one Druggist in every town in the Union.

All Editors who will insert the above 6 months, in a weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article. For sale by J. L. PEABODY, Washington City, may 19.

HEADACHE.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE. WHICH has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constant ailment, and which has been cured effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds.

It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it; it must be persevered in until the cure is effected, and the complaint permanently cured.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agents to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with the result of its use.

For sale in Washington by J. L. PEABODY, may 15-16-17.

MODERN PRACTICAL SURGERY.—A Synopsis of —, by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; 1 vol. of 343 pages; price 75 cents, is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

LARRY'S Surgical Memoirs of the Campaigns in Russia, Germany and France, 1 octavo volume of 300 pages, with many plates; price 87 cents.

CHEAP BOOKS.—All the Novels and Select Works of Smollet, complete in two volumes, each of 540 large octavo pages, neatly bound, and neatly bound in leather, by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; 1 vol. of 343 pages; price 75 cents, is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, the complete Novels and Select Works of Fielding, in 2 vols., of the same size and got up in a similar style with the above, with an Essay on his Life and Genius, by Arthur Murphy; and a Biography of the author, by Sir Walter Scott; Portrait, &c. &c. Price for the set 3 dollars.

GIESLER'S BOOK OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, in 3 octavo volumes—is for sale by F. TAYLOR, at 7 dollars per copy, the original price being 10 dollars.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1839 and Repository of Useful Knowledge is received from Boston this morning and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Containing more than the usual amount of new and valuable Statistical, Commercial, Historical, Agricultural, Meteorological, Astronomical and Scientific information; price one dollar; put up in a form which can be readily transmitted by mail.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, from the creation of the world to the beginning of the Eighteenth century, by Lord Woodhouselee, in 2 octavo volumes, price \$2.50. Just published (1838) price \$2.50.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW-YORK MIRROR was issued on the thirteenth day of June. It contained a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American Poet, engraved by Parker from a painting by Harding; and a Vignette Titlepage; these will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best Artists, designed and engraved from original paintings for the work.

The new volume will contain articles from the pens of well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject of the most interesting to the general reader, including original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, from American and English—Scientific and Literary Intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the Fine Arts, and the most interesting and important events of the day—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individual discoveries and improvement in Science, Art, Mechanics, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid, to the editor, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, in all cases, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of ERIC SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, of the most distinguished talents of the country.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and, if it were, it would not be necessary for a journal that is so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken.

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MADISONIAN.

THE DYING GIRL.

From the Knickerbocker. From the Port-Folio of a Book-Worm. Oh would she sit and look upon the sky, When rich clouds in the golden sunset lay, Basking, and loved to hear the soft winds sigh— Trembling among the orange blooms, and die As 'twere of very sweetness. She was gay, Moeckly and calmly gay, and then her gaze Was brighter than belongs to dying days.

And on her young thin cheek a vivid flush, A clear transparent color, sat a while, 'Twas like, a bard would say, the morning's blush, And round her mouth there play'd a gentle smile, Which though at first it might your terrors shun, It could not, though it strove, at last beguile; And her hand shook, and then 'rose the blue vein, Branching about in all its windings plain.

The girl was in all, Youth and beauty, all Men love or boast of, was decaying, And one by one life's finest flowers did fall Before the touch of Death, who seem'd delaying, As though he'd not the heart to once call That maiden to her home. At last, arraying Himself in softest guise, he came: she sigh'd And smiling as though her lover whisper'd, died!

He saw her where she lay, in silent state, Cold and as white as marble; and her eye, Whereon such bright and beaming beauty sat, Was, after the fashion of mortality, Closed for ever; and the smile which late None could withstand, were gone: and there did lie (For he had drawn aside the shrouding veil,) By her a helpless hand, waxen and pale.

ABSURDITIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

To rise early on a cold morning when you have nothing to do.

Not to go to bed when you are sleepy, because it is not a certain hour.

To stand in water to your knees fishing for trout, when you can buy them in a clean dry market.

Curates, younger brothers, &c., marrying out of hand; and when they find themselves with a numerous progeny, lamenting the severity of their lot, and abusing bishops, elder brothers and patrons of all denominations for not providing for them.

To suppose that every one likes to hear your child cry, and you talk nonsense to it.

The perpetual struggle of affection to pass for an oddity.

Old men affecting the gaiety and gallantry of youth; young men assuming the gravity and sanctity of age.

To the loss of time and money at the card table to add that of your temper.

An honest thriving soap-boiler imagines he has a talent for public speaking, commences a speech, and cannot comprehend, after many a speech, why the government does not become better, nor why his business has become worse.

You have a dozen children with different dispositions and capacities, and you give them all the same education.

To send your son to travel into foreign countries, ignorant of the history, manners and language of his own.

To tell a person from whom you solicit a loan of money that you are in want of it.

You lie in bed till eleven, take a luxurious breakfast, lounge about your park, return to a sumptuous board at seven, play at cards till midnight, eat heartily again at supper, and wonder that you do not enjoy a perfect elasticity and health of mind and body.

To call a man hospitable who indulges his vanity by displaying his service of plate to his rich neighbors frequently, but was never known to give a dinner to any one really in want of it.

You indulge your boy in an unlimited passion for fine clothes and good living, and are afterwards shocked at his being a coxcomb and a glutton.

That any man should despair of success in any the most foolish undertaking, in a world so overstocked with fools.

Such a man is indebted to you in a large sum of money, and has no means in possession or in prospect of paying you; that it may be utterly impossible for him to earn it by his industry, you immerse him in a prison for the remainder of his days.

You make a very foolish match, and gravely ask a judicious friend his opinion of your choice.

To suppose that all men in public life must be actuated by corrupt or interested motives.

Two armies, who know not, even the cause of quarrel, previously indulging in the work of slaughter on the sound of a trumpet and on beat of a drum instantaneously stopping and reciprocally performing every act of kindness.

A man of superior talents and accomplishments is always pronounced conceited by the clowns who cannot understand him.

With all the experience of the vicissitudes of fortune and the decline of empires, to think our own immortal.

To desire the charmermaid of an inn to air your sheets, or the ostler to feed your horse.

To salute your most intimate friend when he is walking with any very great man.

To think every one a man of spirit who fights a duel.

To doubt what travellers report, because it contradicts our own experience, or surpasses our own conceptions.

To pronounce those the most pious who never absent themselves from church.

To take offence at the address or carriage of any man, with whose mind and conduct we are acquainted.

NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRY.

I have seen no class of people, among whom a more efficient system of industry and economy of time was established, than the agricultural population of New England. Their possessions are not sufficiently large to allow waste of any description. Hence every article seems to be carefully estimated and applied to its best use. Their mode of life is as favorable to cheerfulness and health as it is eminent in industry.

The farmer rising with the dawn, attends to those employments which are necessary for the family—and proceeds early with his sons or assistants, to their departments of daily labor. The birds enliven them with their songs, and lambs gambol, while the patient ox marks the deep furrow, or the grain is committed to the earth, or the tall grass, humbled beneath the scythe, or the stately corn freed from the intrusion of weeds. Fitting tasks are proportioned to the younger ones, that no hand may be idle.

In the interior of the house an equal diligence prevails. The elder daughters teach willing parts with the mother, in every domestic toil. The children who are too small to be useful, proceed to school, kindly leading the little one who can scarcely walk. Perhaps the aged grandmother, a welcome and honored inmate, amuses the ruddy infant, that she may release a stronger hand for toil. The sound of the wheel, and the vigorous strokes of the loom are heard. The fleece of the sheep are wrought up amid the cheerful song of sisters. Remembering the fabrics which they produce, will guard those whom they love from the blasts of winter, the bloom deepens on their cheek, with the pleasing consciousness of useful industry.

In the simple and abundant supply of a table, from their own resources, which shall refresh those who return weary from the field, all are interested.

The boy who brings his mother the fresh vegetables, selects a salad which his own hand cultivated, with some portion of the pride which Dioclesian pointed to the cabbages which he had reared. The daughter, who gathers treasures from the nests of the poultry that she feeds, delights to tell their history, and to number her young ducks as they swim forth boldly on the pond. The bees, whose hives range near the door, add a desert to their repast, and the cows feeding quietly on rich pastures, yield pure nutriment for the little ones. Now their bread they have "sown, and reaped, and gathered into barns;" the flesh is from their own flocks—the fruit and nuts from their own trees. The children know when the first berries ripen, and when the chestnut will be in its thorny sheath in the forest. The happy farmer at his independent table, need not envy the luxury of kings.

The active matron strives to lessen the expenses of her husband and to increase his gains. She sends to market the wealth of her dairy, and the surplus produce of her loom. She instructs her daughters by their diligence to have a purse of their own from which to furnish the more delicate parts of their wardrobe, and to relieve the poor. In the long evenings of winter, she plies her needle, or knits stockings with them, or maintains the quick music of the flax wheel, from whence linen is prepared for the family. She incites them never to eat the bread of idleness, and as they have been trained, so will they train others again; for the seeds of industry are perennial.

The father and brothers having receded from their toils of the busier seasons, read aloud such books as are procured from the public library and knowledge thus entering in with industry, and domestic order forms a hallowed alliance. The most sheltered corner by the ample fireside is reserved for the hoary grand parents, who in plenty and pious content, pass the eve of a well spent life.

The sacred hymn and prayer, rising daily from such households is acceptable to Heaven. To their humble scenery some of our wisest and most illustrious men, rulers of the people, sages and interpreters of the law of God, look back tenderly as their birth place. They love to acknowledge that in the industry and discipline of early years, was laid the foundation of their greatness.

HEIRS TO THE THRONE OF FRANCE.—It is a singular fact that, including a pretender to the throne of France, who has for years, asserted himself to be the Dauphin, son of Louis Sixteenth, who was supposed to have perished in the Temple during the revolution, there are living five heirs to the throne of France. They are, the Duke of Orleans, son, and the Count of Paris, grandson, of Louis Philippe; the Duke of Bordeaux, grandson of Charles X; the soubaisant Duke of Normandy; and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of the Emperor, and grandson by adoption, who claims as next in succession to the Duke of Reichstadt.

Respecting the pretender above alluded to, the New York Advertiser mentions that, though he has endeavored for twenty years, as yet he has not succeeded in gaining his great object, an interview with or any notice from the Duchess d'Angouleme, (who, if he is really the son of Louis XVI, is his only sister,) although he has caused to be published numerous and minute details of events that took place in his childhood, and by which, as they could be known only to herself and brother, he maintains, that she must recognize him. He has applied in turn to half the monarchs in Europe—not exactly for support, but for their influence with the Duchess, to gain for him a hearing; and he declares that Napoleon was so satisfied with his identity, as secretly to grant him a liberal pension—instigated thereto by sympathy for his misfortunes, and perhaps by some undefined notion of using him, in some possible emergency, against his supposed uncle, Louis XVIII.

Van Amburgh, the tiger tamer and lion queller, has had a flare up among his four footed beasts. One of his tigers having manifested a disposition to take high English ground, after arriving upon the soil whose very touch is so instantaneous in imparting freedom to man, beast and bird, Van Amburgh had to fight for his own sovereignty. It has always been our expectation that this fellow's manoeuvres would bring him to an untimely end, some time or other, and it is still our belief that he will be eaten one of these days. He appears, however, in this case to have

settled the matter with that particular brute, without a great deal of trouble to himself.—The "John Bull" has the following account of the affair.—N. Y. Gazette.

Furious attack on Mr. Van Amburgh, of Astley's Amphitheatre, by one of his Tigers.—Since Wednesday last the principal topic of conversation in the theatrical world has been the furious attack made on Mr. Van Amburgh, whose exhibition at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre of lions, tigers, leopards and other animals of the forest, in the grand zoological spectacle entitled the "Lion Conqueror of Pompeii," has excited within these few days past much public attention. Mr. Van Amburgh has been styled by the philologists of the above equestrian establishment as the brute tamer, and certainly the appellation is well applied, as the following daring feat will prove, for never was the courage or the presence of mind of man put to a severer test. From the information obtained by our reporter yesterday, from an authentic source, it appears that on Wednesday last a rehearsal was going on in the circus of the theatre, when Mr. Van Amburgh, wishing one of his tigers to perform a certain feat, which the animal was utterly unable or unwilling to accomplish, had recourse to severe corporal punishment, which chastisement he inflicted with a large horse-whip. Smartering under the pain of the lash, the animal became incensed, and suddenly sprang upon Mr. Van Amburgh, who instantly was hurled with violence to the ground, from the strength and weight of his incensed assailant. Mr. Van Amburgh, who is of Herculean case, and possessing extraordinary muscular power, instantly perceived the intention of the animal, which was that of tearing him to pieces, and with the courage and presence of mind which few men possess, seized his foe by the lip of the lower jaw, and thus pinioned him as a bull dog would an ox at a bait. A long and fearful struggle now ensued, in the course of which both the man and the tiger rolled over several times. At length Mr. Van Amburgh got the better of his foe by throwing him on his back, at the same time kneeling on his stomach, and with his other hand, which was till now unengaged, commenced striking the prostrate animal with his clenched fist, the blows following in quick succession, over the head, face and particularly the nose, until the blood flowed from the subdued animal, who here quivered under the grasp of his conqueror. At length Mr. Van Amburgh, perceiving that he had completely overcome him, released his hold, and the animal, finding himself at liberty, retired a short distance from his master, and crouched down as if severely suffering from the punishment he had received. It may here be proper to mention that the performers (so we understood,) did not pay any attention to the struggle, considering that it was merely a rehearsal of the part to be played in the evening, until they saw him administering the severe chastisement, as before described, to the enraged animal, and its efforts to compel Mr. Van Amburgh to release his hold. This encounter did not at all impede the entertainments of the evening.—John Bull.

New Points in the Theory of Vision.—At the eighth meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, a communication was made by Sir David Brewster, "On some Preparations of the Eye," by William C. Wallace, an Oculist of New York. As no paper accompanied these preparations, Sir David Brewster explained to the meeting their general nature, and their importance in the establishment of some interesting points in the theory of vision. We extract from the London Athenaeum an abstract of his remarks:—"Mr. Wallace, he stated, considers that he has discovered the apparatus by which the eye is adjusted to different distances. This adjustment, he conceives effected in two ways—in eyes which have spherical lenses it is produced by a falciform, or hook-shaped muscle attached only to one side of the lens, which by its construction brings the crystalline lens nearer the retina. In this case, it is obvious that the lens will have a slight motion of rotation, and that the diameter, which was in the axis of vision previous to the contraction of the muscle, will be moved out of that axis after the adjustment, so that at different distances of the lens from the retina different diameters of it will be placed in the axis of vision. As the diameters of a sphere are all equal and similar, Mr. Wallace considered that vision would be equally perfect along the different diameters of the lens, brought by rotation into the axis of vision. Sir David Brewster, however, remarked that he had never found among his numerous examinations of the lenses of fishes any which are perfectly spherical, as they were all either oblate or prolate spheroids, so that along the different diameters of the solid lens the vision would not be similarly performed. But, independent of this circumstance, he stated that in every solid lens there was only one line or axis in which vision could be perfectly distinct, namely, the axis of the optical figure, or series of positive and negative luminous sectors, which are seen by the analysis of polarized light. Along every other diameter the optical action of the lens is not symmetrical. When the lens is not a sphere, but lenticular, as in the human eye or in the eyes of most quadrupeds, Mr. Wallace considers that the apparatus for adjustment is the ciliary processes, to which this office had been previously ascribed, though not on the same scientific grounds as those discovered by Mr. Wallace. One of the most important results of Mr. Wallace's dissections is the discovery of fibres in the retina. These fibres may be rendered distinctly visible. They diverge from the base of the optic nerve, and surround the foramen oecale of Soemmering at the extremity of the eye. Sir John Herschel had supposed such fibres to be requisite in the explanation of his theory of vision, and it is therefore doubly interesting to find that they have actually been discovered. Sir David Brewster concluded his observations by expressing a hope that anatomists in this country would turn their attention to this subject; and that with this view he would place the preparations of Mr. Wallace in the Exhibition Rooms at Newcastle during the week."

Old Law of Courtship.—Oct. 27, 1647,—the General Court enact "that if any young man attempt to address a young woman, without the consent of her parents or of the County Court he shall be fined £5 for the first offence, £10 pounds for the second, and imprisonment for the third.

Punishments.—Sept. 11, 1649.—Matthew Starley was tried for drawing the affections of John Tarbox's daughter without the consent of her parents. He was fined £5—free £6, and for 3 days attendance by her parents, £2.

In the same month, 3 married women were fined 5s a piece for scolding! Quere. What would or should have been the penalty for an unmarried woman for the same offence.—Salem Gazette.

Anti-Bed-Bro.—A late European paper informs us that a few drops of sweet nitre will effectually banish bed-bugs. In some of our hotels and steamboats, then, sweet nitre will make night sweet.