

# The Burlington Free Press.

NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR; BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME.

BY H. B. STACY.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1836.

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## CHEERFULNESS.

Translated from the German of Selva in the Dublin University Magazine.

See how the day beamed brightly before us!  
Blue is the firmament—green is the earth—  
Chief hath no voice in the Universal chorus—  
Nature is ringing with music and mirth.  
Lift up the looks that are sinking in sadness—  
Gaze! and if heavy can capture thy soul,  
Virtue herself shall allure thee to gladness!  
Gladness! philosophy's guardian and goal.

Enter the treasures pleasure uncloses—  
Lies! how she thrills in the nightingale's lay!  
Brevities! she is swiftest the sweets from the roses!  
Fees! she is cool in the rhymer's play!  
Taste! from the grape and ecstatic gushing  
Flows the red rill in the beams of the sun—  
Glees in the hills, in the flower-groves blushing,  
Look! she is always and everywhere seen.

Battal, then, mornner, the tears that are trickling  
Over the cheeks that should rosy be!  
Why should a man like a girl or a sickling,  
Suffer his lamp to be quenched in a tomb?  
Still may we battle for goodness and beauty;  
Still has philanthropy much to essay;  
Glees rewards the fulfillment of duty;  
Treat will pavilion the end of our way.

What! thought corolling and multiplied sorrow,  
Legion-like darken this planet of ours,  
His eye is a beam on the wounded heart bows  
Even when anguish has paled its powers?  
Wherefore, though fate play the part of a traitor,  
Soar'er the stars on the pinions of hope,  
Fearlessly certain that sooner or later,  
Over the stars thy desires shall have scope.

Look round about on the face of creation!  
Still is God's earth undisturbed and bright;  
Comfort the captive's too long tribulation,  
Thus shalt thou reap thy more perfect delight,  
Love! but if love be a hollowed emotion,  
Purity only its rapture should share;  
Love, then, with willing and fearless devotion,  
All that is just and exalted and fair.

Act!—for in action are wisdom and glory;  
Fame, immortality—these are its crowns;  
Wouldst thou illumine the tal tale of story,  
Build on achievement thy dome of renown,  
Honor and feeling were given to cherish,  
Cherish them, then, though all should decay;  
Lamented by those that are ever to perish,  
Stars that will shine on the duskiest day.

Courage!—disaster and peril, once over,  
Fresher the spirit shines the eyes cover,  
O'er the dim graves that the cypress cover,  
Soon the Fugate-mount rises in love,  
Courage, then, friends! though the Universe crumble,  
Innocence, deadness of danger beneath,  
Patient and tranquil, and joyful and brave,  
Smiles through the fogs of darkness and death.

## AN AFFECTING MILITARY ADVENTURE IN FLORIDA.

The following is the most minute sketch of the circumstances connected with the unaccountable neglect, and stay, and final rescue of the little, but brave band of soldiers, who were in the block house on the Withlacoochee. There are many circumstances narrated here and which we have not seen before, that gives a thrilling interest to the whole narrative.

The mind of the little public here is much occupied with Maj. Read's expedition to the Withlacoochee. Both the Maj and the Governor deserve great credit for relieving forty unfortunate young men from a very perilous situation. You know that Maj. M'Lemore (now dead) commended a party to the Withlacoochee for the purpose of establishing a depot, which it was supposed would be serviceable to Gen. Scott's army. A block house was built near a line sink containing water, and communicating with the river. Provisions were deposited, and Capt. Holeman was left with about forty-five men in command. The distance from the block house to the river was about fifteen yards. By some unaccountable neglect the party was abandoned or overlooked when the army retreated, and were often assailed by the Indians. M'Lemore, when he left them, promised to return in ten days, but these passed away, and many more and yet they were without news of the army or assistance from their friends. The Indians attacked them nearly every fifth day; sometimes they laughed at them, taunted them, ridiculed the army, bade them 'come to the river and wash their feet'; and in directing their fire to the block house, sometimes deridingly cried out, 'eyes right! eyes left! port holes! shoot!' On several occasions their bullets were fired from the Indian rifles; and with combustibles attached to arrows, they contrived to set the top of the block house on fire. The besieged threw off their roof, and then suffered much from exposure to the weather. Yet, happily there was no sickness among them; and though the sides of the building were riddled by shot from the enemy, none were killed or wounded within. Poor Holeman became, it is said, deranged, or at least partially so; his responsibility was felt too severely, and his mind was at times unsettled. He left the block house with a few men, for the purpose of procuring some timber with which to improve his fortification, and was killed with several others, in a sudden and unexpected attack from the savages. After his death the utmost harmony and good discipline prevailed. A simple man was obliged to perform his duty, and especially to be vigilant. His rigorous enforcement saved the party from a prison and death. One of the regulations required no muskets to be fired unless the object was within reach, and the aim sure. Many Indians were consequently killed, until at length, taught by experience, they maintained a more cautious distance. Another of their rules required a few persons to supervise those who were on guard, and to shoot down without hesitation, him who did not strictly perform the duties of his watch. Minor punishments were prescribed, and it is said inflicted on all for lesser offences. At length the provisions were exhausted or spoiled, and the corn scarcely fit to eat. They re-

solved to send three of their number to seek for aid. The selection was by lot; the three solemnly promised to return as soon as possible if they were living men, and to cry aloud on their return within ear shot. 'All's well!' They embarked in a canoe, perforated with bullets, at midnight, and made their way to the mouth of the river, and thence along the coast to St. Marks. Their course down the river was one of difficulty and peril. They feared to use their paddles, or to bail the boat, which was half full of water, lest they should be heard by the savages on the banks when at sea. Their situation was little to be envied for the boat could scarcely be kept above water. From St. Marks they came immediately hither, and when the Governor invited one of them to visit his family while the expedition for the relief of his comrades was preparing, he declined, saying he had promised to think only of the relief of his suffering friends, and he would not taste of the comforts of his home until that was accomplished.

In a few days Maj. Read with eighty men, embarked in a steamboat at St. Marks. As the boat could not pass the bar at the mouth of the Withlacoochee, a lighter was prepared, but she soon sunk. The Steamboat put back, and a long barge and a quantity of lumber were procured. During the voyage the men fitted bulwarks and other defenses to the barge. The mouth of the river attained, the barge proceeded up the river as noiselessly as possible; but the moon was shining brightly, and the fires of the Indians were seen on the banks; they encountered a single ob- stacle—a log in the stream—it cut away and they proceeded. The party in the block house were on that night very depending, and they had determined, if aid did not arrive before the coming Saturday to leave their prison and attempt to make their way to Camp King. When the noise of the approaching barge was first heard it was supposed that the Indians were coming on in force to a night attack, but soon the signal 'All's well!' was heard, a deep silence prevailed in the block house, and for nearly a minute not a word was uttered; then came the full burst of joy, a long, loud huzza! and loudly was it answered from the barge. Major Read was soon near enough to make the proper enquiries and give the necessary orders. The parties met; there was not a dry eye, tears flowed plentifully, and the deliverers were embraced by the delivered.

From the Philadelphia Gazette Extra. Sunday 4 o'clock P. M., July 17.

### DEATH OF BISHOP WHITE.

We have this morning the painful duty to announce to our readers, the death of the venerable WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, and Senior of that Church in the United States, and at his death, believed to be the oldest Protestant Bishop in the world. Bishop White was born (we believe) in Maryland, on the 4th of April, 1748, so that he is more than 88 years of age. He was a sound Whig in political principles at the time when the profession of such principles involved important considerations. He was for a long time the Chaplain of Congress, and when that body to avoid the vicissitudes of British removal from one place to another, Mr. White shared in its removals and its perils.

In the year 1786, Mr. White and two other Episcopal clergymen repaired to England to receive the office of Bishop. Mr. White and we think his reverend companions also were consecrated on the 4th of February, 1787, by Arch-Bishops of Canterbury and York—other prelates being present.

Bishop White has consecrated every Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the U. States excepting only the Bishop of Michigan, who has received consecration since the confinement of this venerable friend to his church. Bishop White has been remarkable in his long life for the faithful discharge of all his duties as a citizen, not less than those of a clergyman; and if neither heat nor cold prevented his appearance in the sacred desk, so also the mutations of weather were equally unoperative to keep him from the ballot box—from public meetings or religious or philanthropic occasions—or even from a scene of conflagration, while he had strength to be of service to his fellow-men.

The majestic form of the venerable deceased was seen until a short time before his death, in our streets, with gratification by every citizen, and the respectful salutations of all that addressed him, showed how general and how deep was the respect which his long life of piety had inspired.

The Bishop was one that seemed to connect the present generation with the great and good that had passed away, and our citizens (we need not confine the remark to the Episcopal denomination,) our citizens felt a degree of justifiable pride in the consciousness that a man so loved and so revered, was of their number. It is not strange, then, that during his last sickness they should have inquired with eager expectancy for his health—or that at his death there should have been a general gloom; a great and a good man had been taken away, and it was seemly that the people should take it to heart.

Bishop White, after lingering for a few weeks, died yesterday, about 15 minutes before 12 o'clock, noon—retaining his mental faculties to the last moment. In the morning, several clergymen on their way to church called to see him. He inquired after their health with his usual urbanity of tone; and while surrounded by a few friends, of his immediate family, he ceased to be of them. There was no struggle to mark the moment of his spirit's dissolution; but he passed from life as he passed through it—calm and serene, and full of education.

The following Circular to receivers of public money, and to the deposit banks, providing for the payment of government lands in gold and silver, has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. The effect of this prohibition will probably be to raise the value of those lands, which has been bought by means of drafts or certificates of deposit; while it will not prevent the pots from extending facilities to government jobbers and speculators.—Atlas.

## CIRCULAR.

To Receivers of Public Money, and to the Deposit Banks.

Treasury Department, July 11, 1836.

In consequence of complaints which have been made of frauds, speculations, and monopolies, in the purchase of the public lands, and the aid which is said to be given to effect these objects by excessive bank credits, and dangerous, if not partial, facilities through bank drafts and bank deposits, and the general inducement likely to result to the public interests, and especially the safety of the great amount of public money in the Treasury, and the sound condition of the currency of the Country from the further exchange of the national domain in this manner, and chiefly for bank credits and paper money, the President of the United States has given directions, and you are hereby instructed, after the 15th day of August next, to receive in payment of the public lands, nothing except what is directed by the existing laws, viz: gold and silver, and in the proper cases, Virginia land scrip; provided, that till the 15th of December next, the same indulgences heretofore extended as to the kind of money received, may be continued for any quantity of land not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, or for any purchaser who is an actual settler, or bona fide resident in the State where the sales are made.

In order to secure the faithful execution of these instructions, all Receivers are strictly prohibited from accepting for land sold, any draft, certificate, or other evidence of money, or deposit, though for specie, unless signed by the Treasurer of the U. States, in conformity to the act of April 24, 1820. And each of those officers is required to annex to his monthly returns to this Department, the amount of gold and silver respectively, as well as the bills received under the foregoing exception; and each deposit bank is required to annex to every certificate given upon a deposit of money, the proportions of it actually paid in gold, in silver, and in bank notes. All former instructions on these subjects except as now modified, will be considered a remainder in full force.

The principal objects of the President in adopting this measure being to repress alleged frauds, and to withhold any countenance or facilities in the power of the Government from the monopoly of the public lands in the hands of speculators and capitalists, to the injury of the actual settlers in the new States, and of emigrants in search of new homes, as well as to discourage the ruinous extension of bank issue and bank credits, by which those results are generally supposed to be promoted, your utmost vigilance is required, and relied on, to carry this order into complete execution.

LEVI WOODBURY  
Secretary of the Treasury.

We do not speak of the measure which the above embodies, for we regard the whole experiment which it indicates either as an experiment upon public credit, to be used at the coming election, but to be abandoned before the time comes for enforcing it, or as a measure of the same arbitrary character as the removal of the public deposits in 1833, emanating from the imperious will of an irresponsible Magistrate, the execution of which will not only effectually cripple the deposit banks, but produce universally a derangement of all the business of the country.—Nat. Int.

THE ARMY.—There is something now existing in this important branch of our Government which is wrong, and which threatens to strip our army of the most experienced and its most brave and gallant officers. In a General Order lately published we find a list of thirty resignations, which, says the New York American, "large as it is, does not, as we have reason to believe, comprise one third of the resignations actually on file in the war office, awaiting the decision of the Commander-in-Chief. This is a state of things fitted to excite inquiry; and inquiry would lead, we apprehend, to the conviction, that the army is losing its high tone, under the discouragements of every sort to which it is exposed, both from those who, officially, should be its guardians, and from public indifference. The 'spoils system,' the odious, corrupting system, which, of itself, should put Mr. Van Buren, its great founder and promoter, under the ban of every honest man's opinion, is eating its way into the army; and even there, where the spirit of honor and emulation in noble deeds, have been wont alone to rule, the discovery is made, and practised on, that party subservency may find its reward. Men wearing an honorable uniform have not been ashamed to plead party services, as a consideration for advancement, or other favors—and appointments—as recently in the organization of the second regiment of dragoons, and habitually, in the selection of paymasters—are made, not for military merit, or services, or acquirements, or education, but on sheer party grounds."—This must, of course, both dishearten and disgust, those who, having from early life devoted themselves to a military career, see ravished from them by others, strangers to the service, the promotions they had looked to, through long years of expectation, and have the effect of subjecting the army, in some degree,

to the contemptuous estimate which men of honor and character are compelled to form, under present circumstances, of the general class of office-holders.

Moreover there has been a niggardly spirit of economy, not only in the compensation of officers, but in restraining them from every sort of extra allowances, what ever the occasion. For instance, young officers are sent to a station where in order to preserve the appearance which should be inseparable from their rank, they must expend a considerable sum of their pay, in fitting up their quarters. Again and again, however, has it happened, that just as these expenses were incurred, some change of posts or service would be made, and the officer be transferred to another station, there to be compelled to go to the same expense, without a farthing's allowance for that previously incurred. And even when ordered into the field, and war is on foot, how little chance, for public favor, has a regularly trained officer, who goes about his business with knowledge, but in silence—against the multitudinous militia heroes, each one of whom has his friends and admirers ready to vaunt his prowess, to bisz through a hundred channels his self-sacrificing patriotism, and to prove, in the event of any battle, that all the merit belongs to the volunteers and militia. The popular ear, too, readily swallows such tales—for they flatter the personal vanity of the mass, out of which these occasional forces are taken, and each one of whom thinks himself entitled to a portion of the glory.

Add to this, the fact that the acquirements and talents of a well educated officer will, and do, command in almost any other sphere, higher compensation and more certain independence, than the Government allows, and it will cease to be wondered at, that resignations are common.

NAVAL.—It is said in the Army and Navy Chronicle, that orders have been transmitted to Philadelphia to have the ship of the line Pennsylvania immediately prepared for launching. It is to be hoped she will be fitted for sea without delay.

Captain William V. Taylor has been relieved from the command of the U. S. ship Warren, on the West India station, in consequence of ill health; Capt. Wm. Mervine is under orders to take passage in the Natchez, and on her arrival in Pensacola to report to Com. Dallas for the command of the Warren. The Warren is at present under the command of Lieut. S. F. Dupont.

Lieut. C. Boarman, likewise on account of ill health, has been relieved from the command of the schooner Grampus. No successor is yet ordered. The Grampus is under the temporary command of Lieut. John Casin.

It is believed that Lieut. Wm. Ramsay will be appointed to the command of the new brig Porpoise, lately launched at Boston.

Master Commandant Thomas Paine is under orders to the navy yard at Pensacola. Lieut. H. H. Cooke has arrived at that place, and reported for duty as lieutenant of the yard.

The same periodical referring to the report that Capt. J. B. Nicholson was to have the command of the Brazil squadron, with the Independence for his flag ship, pronounces the report "premature," and adds: "So far as we can learn, it is not understood who is to have the command of our squadron on the coast of Brazil, but it is not even decided what vessel will be selected as the flag ship. It was rumored only a few weeks since, that Capt. Ballard was to hoist his flag on board the new frigate Columbia, destined for the coast of Brazil."

Job Law on the Erie Canal. If we are not mistaken there is now and has been most of this season a line of opposition packet boats on this canal. A short time since the old line boat came up with the new line, and commenced beating it to pieces, injuring passengers who were on board, and finally demolished her. We state thus much to enable the reader to understand the following from a Buffalo paper:

The Lockport Democrat gives a detailed account of this affair; and, as is generally the case, applies the blame in this instance, to the Old Line; but remarks, and we believe justly, that "In the series of quarrels which have led to this affair, both lines are about equally implicated—both have before threatened and done violence to each other; and the conduct of both during the whole season has been disgraceful; passengers have been annoyed with their continual broils; to match each other in rudeness and violence, the managers of the opposing boats have set a high value upon the acquisition of bullets and blackguards to compose their crews. They have forfeited the good opinion and patronage of the public, and the effectual remedy is to withhold from both any patronage, until they desist from disturbing the public peace, from Rochester to Buffalo, with their violent contentions. There are line boats with good accommodations, and if they do not go so fast, life and limb will not be endangered upon them."

The affair was renewed on Wednesday evening, by the Red Bird coming up to the old line with violence, and breaking in her stern, near Middleport.

Our eastern and western editorial brethren will be doing the traveling portion of community no more than justice, and at the same time a great benefit, by copying the above paragraph; and then let travelers show plainly to both of these lines, that they believe in the truth of the few lines which are printed in *italic*, above, by promptly applying the remedy there mentioned.—Only let this be done, and our word for it, a very different description of packet boats, from the present disgracefully conducted (worse than) nuisances, will ply on our ca-

nal next season. Show them that they are not to be supported, and there is an end to them.

The "sovereign people" of New York—alias the mob—it would seem, are determined to brow-beat and control the Courts of that city, whenever it is necessary for them to rescue from the fangs of Justice one of their own beautiful associates. Witness the following from the Transcript of Saturday:

Acquittal of Joseph Jewell. Soon after nine o'clock on Thursday evening, the Jury empanelled in the case of Joseph Jewell, indicted for the murder of Lucese J. Luis Leuba, after being absent from the court room upwards of four hours, returned with a verdict 'Not Guilty.' Previous to the Jury bringing in their verdict, information was communicated to the sheriff that in the event of the prisoner being convicted, either of murder or manslaughter, there would be a desperate attempt made by his friends, to rescue him, and, to guard against this, an order was sent to the watch house for fifty watchmen to be in attendance when the Jury closed their deliberations. The mandate was promptly obeyed, and the bar was completely surrounded with a double file of watchmen, police officers, constables, and marshals. On the verdict of acquittal being pronounced by the foreman of the Jury, a murmur of approbation ran through the audience assembled in the court room, which, but for the presence of the large body of peace officers, would most probably have increased to loud and vociferous applause.

Rail Roads and Corporations. On the third reading of a Rail Road Bill recently in the British Parliament, the Duke of Wellington made the following remarks, which may be worthy the attention of the legislators of this country.

"The Duke of Wellington hoped that all the rail roads would be successful, but he equally hoped that perpetual monopolies would not be created by them. He was strongly of opinion that Parliament ought to insert into those bills a clause giving to government or to Parliament a power to revise the enactments of the bills at any future time. Great injustice was done by the passing of many of the bills, and immense inconvenience and expense occasioned to many parties. If the proprietors and future proprietors were to be permitted to be constituted perpetual monopolizing bodies, the only way of ever getting the better of them would be by making fresh lines of road at great expense to the public, and inconvenience to proprietors. He had had for some days a scheme under consideration for having rail road bills placed under the control of Parliament at any future period, and he hoped the proposed third reading would be postponed for a few days, that he might have time to mature the scheme.—He thought it was a measure that Government ought to take into their hands; and if they did so, he should be happy to share in the responsibility of bringing forward such a measure."

DYING RICH.—In the expedition which sailed in the year 1805, under Sir Home Popham, with a view of inducing some of the Spanish colonies to throw off their allegiance and declare their independence, it happened that in nearing the island of Fernando Oronza, about 100 leagues from the coast of Brazil, several of the ships got on a shoal and some were wrecked, others seriously damaged. The shoal consisted of a range of rocks facing the northward, behind which was a low bank of hard sand, just above the water, and the two ships which were lost, went stem on the rocks. The Artillery transport soon went to pieces; but the Britania, a fine powerful ship, built of teak, held together long enough to allow the crew to be taken off by the boats of the other ships, that had taken the alarm and hove to. Two curious circumstances occurred in the loss of these ships, which I think worth relating. The Artillery transport which, as I said before, went right bow on the rocks, the bow-sprit and jibboom projecting over the rock on the sand. Along these the officers, artillery men and ship's company, made their way, and dropt safely on the rock and sand. Among the last was Col. Yorke, who commanded. Either from misjudging his distance or through trepidation, he dropt too soon, just reached the edge of the rock, and slipped down between it and the ship. He had loaded his pockets with money, which carried him under water directly, and he was no more seen, being the only person lost from the ship. The Britania being a very powerful ship, after the passengers were moved, it was thought that part of the consignment (of Spanish dollars) might be saved and several barrels had been got on the main deck, but the symptoms of breaking up became so strong, that it was necessary to abandon the object. Just before the last boat pushed off, a midshipman was sent back to ascertain if their might be still any body left on board. On gaining the main deck, his surprise was great to see one of the men there. This fellow had broken open several of the dollar casks, and spread them out on a table cloth on deck, in the midst of which he was seated, with his weapon in his hand. "Hillo, you air," shouted the midly, "what are you doing there? The ship is fast going to pieces!" "The ship may go," was the reply; "I have lived a poor rascal all my life, and am resolved to die rich." To the remonstrances of his visitor he turned a deaf ear, flourishing his tomahawk to show it was "no mistake." The officer left him, and he was the only man in that ship that died rich.—United Service Journal.

FEVER AND AGUE.—A strong decoction of white ash bark, drank plentifully, on the first symptoms of fever and ague, will generally have the effect of arresting the disease. We have for two seasons tried it with decided success, and have witnessed its beneficial effects on others. The remedy may not be infallible, but it is worth a trial by those who are afflicted with that distressing complaint. We are not sure that the white ash grows on the Connecticut side of the Sound.—Jamaica Farmer.

RATS IN LONDON.—Rats are numerous in London, and as their retreats are for the most part under ground in the sewers, large and small, they are not easily destroyed—or at least, they would be very difficult to exterminate. Some few years since several criminals made their escape from one of the prisons in London, by contriving to get down into one of the main sewers, which emptied itself into the Thames. After they had pursued their subterraneous route for some little time, their progress was opposed by rats, which appeared in such numbers and attacked the culprits so fiercely that they cried for help, and at length were taken up through one of the gratings and conveyed back to prison.

A "Hemlock Eater."—An ingenious Yankee, according to the Lodi (N. Y.) Freeman, in order to attract the notice of the curious, is exhibiting a bear at the town of Waverly, under the above sign. The animal, for the amusement of the spectators being kept in a state of such starvation, that he devours hemlock logs with as much facility as an Alderman would gobble down the fat of a green turtle.

Joseph Bonaparte, formerly King of Naples and afterwards of Spain, now bearing the title of the Count Surville, after a residence in this country since the downfall of the French imperial dynasty, a period of more than 20 years, on Sunday took his final leave, and embarked for London in the packet ship Philadelphia, whence, it is said he will not return.

American nations to China, might before the opening of the trade with Great Britain have been estimated in round numbers at \$5,000; but, in the very first year of the emancipated commerce, a number of shipping, nearly equal to this amount, cleared out from Canton for the United Kingdom alone. The native craft—that is, the junks carrying on foreign trade, is supposed to be about 50,000 tons; but the value of their cargoes, consisting for the most part of coarse manufactures, and raw produce, is small compared with those of the European and American shipping. From a tolerably intimate acquaintance with it, however, we are not disposed to estimate its value at more than \$20,000,000. This, added to the American and European commerce, will raise the value of the whole foreign trade of the empire to about 90 millions of dollars, or, in round numbers, to nearly 20 millions sterling. This shows the great capacity of that country for foreign trade,—which, we repeat, is yet in its infancy; it shows also the vast difference between the European, and those even of the best governed of the Asiatic nations; for the estimate quoted, considerable as it seems, is, after all, not equal to more than one fifth part of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, of which the population scarcely amounts to one fifth part of that of China.—Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

Sugar Beet.—We learn that V. LE RAY DE CHAUMONT, Esq., who has recently returned to this country from France, has imported several casks of the sugar beet, with a view to its culture here, and probable manufacture of the article of sugar. Mr. Le Ray, we understand, had several acres of land prepared to plant a portion of this seed previous to its arrival—the remainder was for distribution. We should rejoice to hear of some person enterprise engaging in the manufacture of sugar from the beet, in this country. We have too long paid tribute to the Indies, for an article which we have means and materials for manufacturing at home, and saving the immense sum of gold and silver which are now annually paid out, within our own farmers.

We observe that in Bucks county, Pa., W. Audenreid, Esq., a distinguished agriculturist, has planted an acre with the sugar beet seed, and that its growth is prosperous and luxuriant. The experiment of planting the sugar beet has also been commenced in Schoeykill county.—Wat. American.

Distinction with a difference.—"I have no objection," said a leveler, "that ranks below me should be preserved just as they are now, but I wish to have none above; and that is my notion of a fair and perfect equality." An instance of the distinction without a difference was offered by the Irishman who, having legs of different sizes, ordered his boots to be made accordingly.—His directions were obeyed, but as he tried the smallest boot on the largest leg, he exclaimed, patulantly, "Confound the fellow! I ordered him to make one larger than the other, and instead of that, he has made one smaller than the other."

COLONEL HELEMAN.—We have seen a letter from an officer confirming the report of the death of this gallant officer.—We had still indulged hopes that he lived. Col. Heleman did not live to learn that he had been advanced and honored by the President. He has left a helpless wife and six young children, the oldest only eight years of age, and all without any stay but Heaven. This brave officer's wealth was in his character and commission. If he had lost his life in the battle he fought so valiantly, his wife would have enjoyed his half pay for five years; but, sinking under his untiring labors in a poisoned atmosphere his family are shut out from all provision by the Government.—Gl. Ibe.

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RATS IN LONDON.—Rats are numerous in London, and as their retreats are for the most part under ground in the sewers, large and small, they are not easily destroyed—or at least, they would be very difficult to exterminate. Some few years since several criminals made their escape from one of the prisons in London, by contriving to get down into one of the main sewers, which emptied itself into the Thames. After they had pursued their subterraneous route for some little time, their progress was opposed by rats, which appeared in such numbers and attacked the culprits so fiercely that they cried for help, and at length were taken up through one of the gratings and conveyed back to prison.

A "Hemlock Eater."—An ingenious Yankee, according to the Lodi (N. Y.) Freeman, in order to attract the notice of the curious, is exhibiting a bear at the town of Waverly, under the above sign. The animal, for the amusement of the spectators being kept in a state of such starvation, that he devours hemlock logs with as much facility as an Alderman would gobble down the fat of a green turtle.

Joseph Bonaparte, formerly King of Naples and afterwards of Spain, now bearing the title of the Count Surville, after a residence in this country since the downfall of the French imperial dynasty, a period of more than 20 years, on Sunday took his final leave, and embarked for London in the packet ship Philadelphia, whence, it is said he will not return.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CHINA TRADE.—The tonnage engaged by the European and