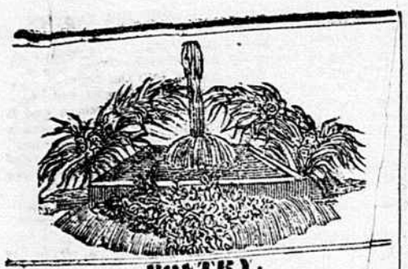

POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

ATARAXIA.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

Come o'er the green hills to the sunny sea!
The boundless sea that washeth many lands,
Where shells unknown to England, fair and free,
Lie brightly scatter'd on the gleaming sands.
There, 'midst the hush of slumbering ocean's war,
We'll sit and watch the silver-tissued waves
Creep languidly along the basking shore,
And kiss thy gentle feet, like Eastern slaves.

And we will take some volume of our choice,
Full of a quiet poetry of thought;
And thou shalt read me, with thy plaintive voice,
Lines which some gifted mind hath sweetly wrought.
And I will listen, gazing on thy face,
(Pale as some cameo on th' Italian shell,)
Or looking out across the fair blue space,
Where glencing sails to gentle breezes swell.

Come forth! The sun hath flung on Thetis' breast
The glittering tresses of his golden hair;
All things are heavy with a noonday rest,
And floating sea birds leave the stirless air.
Against the sky, in outlines clear and rude,
The cleft rocks stand, while sunbeams slant between,
And lulling winds are murmuring thro' the wood,
Which skirts the bright bay with its fring of green.

Come forth! All motion is so gentle now,
It seems *thy* step alone should walk the earth;
Thy voice alone, the "ever soft and low,"
Wake the far-haunting echoes into birth,
Too wild would be Love's passionate stire of hope,
Unmeet the influence of his changefu power;
Ours be companionship, whose gentle scope
Hath charm enough for such a tranqui hour.

In *that*, no jealousy, no wild regret,
Lies like deep poison in a flower's bright cup,
Which thirsty lips for ever seek—and yet
For ever murmur as they drink it up!
The memory of *thy* beauty ne'er can rise
With haunting bitterness in days to come;
Thy name can ever choke my heart with sighs
Nor leave the vex'd tongue faltering, faint, and dumb.

Therefore come forth, oh! gentle friend, and roam
Where the high cliffs shall give us ample shade,
And see how glassy lie the waves, whose foam
Hath power to make the seaman's heart afraid.
Seek thou no veil to shroud thy soft brown hair;
Wrap thou no mantle round thy graceful form;
The cloudless sky smiles forth as still and fair,
As though earth ne'er could know another storm.

Come! Let not listless sadness make delay,—
Beneath Heaven's light that sadness will depart;
And as we wander on our shoreward way,
A strange, sweet peace shall enter in thine heart.
We will not weep, nor talk of vanish'd years,
When, link by link, Hope's glittering chain was riven:
Those who are dead shall claim from love no tears;
Those who have injured us, shall be forgiven.

Few have my summers been, and fewer thine;—
Youth ruin'd is the weary lot of both:
To both, all lonely shows our life's decline,
Both with old friends and ties have waxed wroth.
But yet we will not weep! The breathless calm
Which lulls the golden earth, and wide blue sea,
Shall pour into our souls mysterious balm,
And fill us with its own tranquillity.

We will not mar the scene,—we will not look
To the veil'd future or the shadowy past:
Seal'd up shall be sad Memory's open book,
And Childhood's idleness return at last!
Joy, with his restless, ever-fluttering wings,
And Hope, his gentle brother,—all shall cease:
Like weary birds that seek the desert springs,
Our one sole feeling shall be peace,—deep peace!

Then come! Come o'er the green hills to the sea,
The boundless sea that washeth many lands;
And with thy plaintive voice, oh! read to me,
As we two sit upon the golden sands.
And I will listen, gazing on that face,
Pale as some cameo on th' Italian shell,
Or looking out across the far blue space,
Where glancing sails to gentle breezes swell.

Isle of Wight, September, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARACTER OF FRANKLIN.

BY LORD BROUGHAM.

One of the most remarkable men certainly of our time as a politician, or of any age as a philosopher, was Franklin; who also stands alone in combining these two characters, the greatest that men can sustain, and in this, that having borne the first part in enlarging science by one of the greatest discoveries ever made, be bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world.

In this truly great man every thing seems to concur that goes towards the constitution of exalted merit.—First he was the architect of his own fortune. Born in the humblest station, he raised himself by his talents and his industry, first to the place in society which may be attained with the help only of ordinary abilities, great application, and good luck, but next to the loftier heights which a daring and happy genius only can scale; and the poor printer's boy, who at one period of his life had no covering to shelter his head from the dews of night, rent in twain the proud dominion of England, and lived to be the ambassador of a Commonwealth which he had formed, at the Court of the haughty Monarchs of France, who had been his allies.

Then, he had been tried by prosperity as well as adverse fortune, and had passed unhurt through the perils of both. No ordinary apprentice, no common-place journeyman, ever laid the foundation of his independence and habits of industry and temperance more deep than he did, whose genius was afterwards to rank him with the Galileos and the Newtons of the old world. No patrician born to shine in Courts or assist at the councils of monarchs, ever bore his honours in a lofty station more easily, or was less spoilt by the enjoyment of them, than this common workman did when negociating with royal representatives, or caressed by all the beauty and fashion of the most brilliant Court in Europe.

Again, he was self-taught in all he knew.—His hours of study were stolen from those of sleep and of meals, or gained by some ingenious contrivance for reading while the work of his daily calling went on. Assisted by none of the helps which affluence tenders to the studies of the rich, he had to supply the place of tutors by redoubled diligence, and of commentaries by repeated perusal. Nay, the possession of books was to be obtained by copying what the art which he himself exercised furnished easily to others.

Next, the circumstances under which others succumb he made to yield, and bent to his own purposes—a successful leader of a revolt that ended in complete triumph, after appearing desperate for years; a great discoverer in philosophy without the ordinary helps to knowledge; a writer famed for his chaste style, without a classical education; a skilful negociator, though never bred to politics; ending as a favorite, nay, a pattern of fashion, when the guest of frivolous Courts, the life which he had begun in garrets and in workshops.

Lastly, combinations of faculties, in others deemed impossible, appeared easy and natural in him. The Philosopher, delighting in speculation, was also eminently a man of action. Ingenious reasoning, refined and subtle consultation, were in him combined with prompt resolution and inflexible firmness of purpose. To a lively fancy, he joined a learned and deep reflection; his original and inventive genius stooped to the convenient alliance of the most ordinary prudence in every day affairs; the mind that soared above the clouds, and was conversant with the loftiest of human contemplations, disdained not to make proverbs and feigned parables for the guidance of apprenticed youths and servile maidens; and the hands that sketched a free constitution for a whole continent, drew down the lightning from Heaven, easily and cheerfully lent themselves to simplify the apparatus by which truths were to be illustrated, or discoveries pursued.

His whole course both in acting and in speculation was simple and plain, ever preferring the easiest and shortest road, nor ever having recourse to any but the simplest means to compass his ends. His policy rejected all refinements, and aimed at accomplishing its purposes by the most rational and obvious expedients.—His language was unadorned, and used as a medium of communicating his thoughts, not of raising admiration; but it was pure, expressive, racy. His manner of reasoning was manly and cogent, the address of a rational being to others of the same order; and so concise, that, preferring decision to discussion, he never exceeded a quarter of an hour in any public address. His correspondence upon business, whether private or on State affairs, is a model of clearness and compendious shortness; nor can any State papers surpass in dignity and impression those of which he is believed to have been the author in the earlier part of the American Revolutionary war. His mode of philosophising was the purest application of the inductive principle, so eminently adapted to his nature, and so clearly dictated by common sense, that we can have little doubt it would have been suggested by Franklin, if it had not been unfolded by Bacon, though it is as clear that in this case it would have been expounded in far more simple terms. But of all this great man's scientific excellencies, the most remarkable is the smallness, the simplicity, the apparent inadequacy, of the means which he employed in his experimental researches.—His discoveries were made with hardly any apparatus at all; and if, at any time, he had been led to employ instruments of a somewhat less ordinary description, he never rested satisfied until he had, as it were, afterwards translated the process, by resolving the problem with such simple machinery that you might say, he had done it wholly unaided by apparatus. The experiments by which the identity of lightning and electricity was demonstrated, were made with a sheet of brown paper, a bit of twine, a silk thread, and an iron key.

Upon the integrity of this great man, whether in public or in private life, there rests no stain. Strictly honest, and even scrupulously punctual, in all his dealings, he preserved in the highest fortune that regularity which he had practised as well as inculcated in the lowest. The phrase which he once used, when interrupted in his proceedings upon the most arduous and important affairs, by a demand of some petty item in a long account—"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treads out the corn"—has been cited against him, as proving the laxity of his dealings when in trust of public money. It plainly proves the reverse; for, he well knew, that in a country abounding in discussion, and full of bitter personal animosities, nothing could be gained of immunity by refusing to produce his vouchers at the fitting time; and his venturing to use such language demonstrates that he knew his conduct to be really above all suspicion.

In domestic life he was faultless, and in the intercourse of society delightful. There was a constant good humor and a playful wit, easy, and of high relish, without any ambition to shine, the natural fruit of his lively fancy, his solid, natural good sense, and his cheerful temper, that gave his conversation an unspeakable charm, and alike suited every circle, from the humblest to the most elevated. With all his strong opinions, so often solemnly declared, so imperishably recorded in his deeds, he retained a tolerance for those who differed with him, which could not be surpassed in men whose principles hang so loosely about them as to be taken up for a convenient cloak, and laid down when found to impede their progress. In his family he was every thing that worth, warm affections, and sound prudence could contribute, to make a man both useful and amiable, respected and beloved. In religion, he would by many be reckoned a latitudinarian; yet it is certain that his mind was imbued with a deep sense of the Divine perfections, a constant impression of our accountable nature, and a lively hope of future enjoyment. Accordingly, his death bed, the test of both faith and works, was easy and placid, resigned and devout; and indicated at once an unflinching retrospect of the past, and a comfortable assurance of the future.

ON THE PROBABLE DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

(From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.)

Dr Caspar, of Berlin, in his valuable work, entitled "*Der Wahrscheinliche Lebensdaur des Menschen*," &c., 1835, after having examined the current opinions as to the average duration of human life, and as to the most satisfactory method of ascertaining such a result, announces his own doctrine in the following proposition: "The proportion of births to the population in any place expresses almost exactly the medium or average duration of life there."

For example, suppose that this proportion is in the ratio of 1 to 38, then the average life of the inhabitants of the place will be found to be 38 years.

If this rule be correct, it must follow that the duration of life increases and diminishes in a population according as their fecundity is greater or less; so that a man, if not as an individual, at least as a member of the mass, may be said to have it in his power to lengthen or abridge his life.

This, if true, is indeed a proposition of great importance in political economy.

To prove that the mortality is in a direct ratio with the fecundity of any population, and, consequently, that Governments, seeing that the force of States consists not so much on the mere number, as on the strength, fecundity, and longevity of their inhabitants, ought not to favor or encourage an over abundant population, the author has collected together a vast number of facts, and for this purpose has drawn up tables of the mortality, not only in Prussia, but also in Britain, France and Belgium.

From these researches he comes to the conclusion that every where the mortality is directly proportional to the fecundity of the population.

This doctrine, if confirmed by future inquiries, may, to a certain extent, reconcile the opinions of Malthus and his opponents, as it shows us that Nature herself tends to remedy the evil of a redundant population.

Dr. Caspar gives a valuable table of the mortality in Berlin for twelve years, from 1817 to 1829, which comprises nearly 70,000 deaths in nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants.

The following are a few interesting data which are derivable from his researches:

The longevity of the female is greater than that of the male sex.

The age of puberty carries off 8 per centum more of the female than of the male sex.

The proportion of deaths of women in labor is 1 in 108.

It has been an erroneous, although hitherto a very prevalent notion, that the climateric age of a woman has a marked influence in increasing the mortality of the female sex.

This opinion has been shown to be incorrect by several statistical writers, and the researches of Dr. Caspar confirm the accuracy of their statements. On the whole, therefore, we may assert that the longevity of the female is greater than that of the male sex.

It is also worthy of notice that, of still-born infants, there are more of the male than of the female sex.

Dr Caspar proceeds to show that the medium or average duration of life has increased considerably in most European cities of late years. In London this increase is great, for it would seem that, within the last century, probable life has increased by 20 years.

At Geneva, again, in the 16th century, one-half of the infants born there died, we are told, before their 5th year; whereas, in the present day, it would appear that this half reaches nearly 43 years of age. A similar remark may be made as to the increased length of life at Berlin.

Dr Caspar treats pretty fully on the influence of pursuits and occupations on the duration of human life; and from his inquiries it appears that "clergymen are, on the whole, the longest, and medical men are the shortest livers." The different classes may be arranged in respect to longevity as follows:

	Medium Longevity.
Clergymen	65 years.
Merchants	62 do.
Clerks	61 do.
Farmers	61 do.
Military men	59 do.
Lawyers,	58 do.
Artists	57 do.
Medical men	56 do.

Another important agent or influence on the probable duration of life is *marriage*. It is proved by the researches of our author, that the married state is favorable to longevity, and especially in reference to the male sex.

The influence of poverty and destitution in shortening the medium duration of life is well known. Dr Caspar gives some tables of mortality which prove the sad contrast in this respect between the poor and the affluent. From these it would seem that the medium age of the nobility in Germany may be stated at about 50 years, whereas, that of the paupers is as low as 32 years.

The last chapter of the work treats of the influence of the fecundity of a population upon its mortality. Dr. Caspar shows by a vast number of documents, that "the mortality in any population is always in exact ratio to its fecundity," or, in other words, "the more prolific the people is, the greater, usually, is the mortality among them."

He alludes to the difference, in this respect, in the different districts in England; and maintains that wherever the number of births is highest, there the mortality is greatest at the same time.

The same result is derivable from statistical investigation in Belgium, France, and other countries.

Dr. Caspar concludes his work by embodying the general principles of his researches in the following conclusions:

1. The proportion of births to the actual stationary population of any place expresses, or is relative to, the medium duration of life in that population.

2 The female sex enjoys, at every period of life, except at puberty, at which epoch the mortality is rather greater among young females, a greater longevity than the male sex

3. Pregnancy and labor occasion, indeed, a considerable loss of life; but this loss disappears or is lost in the general mass.

4. The so called climacteric periods of life do not seem to have any influence on the longevity of either sex.

5. The medium duration of life, at the present time, is in Russia about 21 years, in Prussia 29, in Switzerland 34, in France 36, in Belgium 36, and in England 38 years.

6 The medium duration of life has in recent times, increased very greatly in most cities in Europe.

7. In reference to the influence of professions or occupations on life, it seems that ecclesiastics are, on the whole, the longest, and medical men are the shortest, livers; military men are nearly between the two extremes, but yet, proportionally, they, more frequently than others, reach very advanced years.

8. The mortality is very generally greater in manufacturing than in agricultural districts.

9 Marriage is decidedly favorable to longevity.

10. The mortality among the poor is always greater than among the wealthier classes

11. The mortality in a population appears to be always proportionate to its fecundity—as the number of births increases, so does the number of deaths at the same time.

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Star.

LIVERPOOL.—The debate on the Irish question did not close until Saturday morning, a few hours too late for the result to be communicated to you by the Liverpool You will see that (including 36, who lose offices, power and patronage, if Ministers go out) the Cabinet had a majority of 22 The Radicals voted with Ministers on the main question, and then moved an amendment! I suspect that Melbourne and Palmerston will go out, and be succeeded by Normanby and Durham.

I had not time in my last, (by the Liverpool,) which was short and hurried, to give the denouement of the Lady Flora Hastings affair. On April 8, the Marquis of Hastings addressed a latter to Lord Melbourne, as Prime Minister, in which he complained that no public reparation had been made to his family for the insults and wrongs against Lady Flora (his sister) by the late proceedings at Buckingham Palace. He complains of the obstacles thrown in his way to prevent his bringing the slanderers of his sister "to justice, and holding them up to the contempt and indignation of the world." He also complains that said slanderers (viz: Sir J. Clark, Lady Tavistock and Lady Portman) "have been screened by the Court." He charges Lord M. with declining to dismiss these slanderers, on the plea that this would be "unprecedented." The Marquis pointedly says: "Need I say that *their* conduct has been unprecedented, and is calculated, in the highest degree to throw disgrace and discredit on the Court." He says that he would remove his sister from Court, "but that by so doing I should give fresh opportunity for calumniating her, and act ungratefully to her illustrious and generous mistress, the Duchess of Kent."

This spirited letter appeared in the Morning Post on the 15th instant, and in the same paper, next day, was given a correspondence between the Queen, the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings, and Lord Melbourne.—These letters were introduced by me to the editor of the Morning Post from the Dowager Marchioness, in which she says, that being unable to reach the original calumniator or calumniators of her daughter, and having received no mark of public reparation from her Majesty's responsible advisers, she considers it due to her personal and family honor to show that she had sought it.—There were, she adds, several letters to and from the Duchess of Kent, which it is unnecessary to publish as they have excited no feeling but that of respect and gratitude.

The first letter is dated March 7th, addressed to the Queen, and is written with a noble spirit. It states the case (of the slanders heaped on the Lady Flora Hastings) and doubts not that the Queen will "command reparation (as far as reparation can be made) for an infamous calumny, as not less incumbent as an act of necessary morality in the case of the public, as it assuredly is to the individual who so severely suffers from such defamation."

Lord Melbourne, on March 12, replies, (on the part of the Queen) complaining of the "substance and tone" of the wronged mother's letter, expressing her regret at what had occurred, and stating that she had expressed to Lady F H. her conviction of the error of the impression which had prevailed, and her desire to do every thing to soothe the feelings of Lady F. and her family.

Meanwhile, on March 10, the Marchioness had written to Lord Melbourne calling on him, as claiming and using the right to appoint and to dismiss the Queen's household, to dismiss Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician, as part and principal in "the atrocious conspiracy" against Lady Flora. The courtly Premier states this demand to be "so unprecedented and objectionable," that even the respect due to the sex, rank, family and character of the Marchioness, did not justify him in doing more than acknowledge her letter.

To the Queen's communication, the Marchioness replied, on March 15, and said that any expression of her Majesty's sorrow was consolatory, but had she been aware of all the circumstances of the case, "the tone and substance" of the letter could not have excited any surprise. The reply to this was that Lord Melbourne had it not in command to express the Queen's desire for an explanation of the Marchioness's letter. The *brutal* tone of Lord Melbourne's letters to the Marchioness, has excited great disgust in the public mind. I am only surprised that the Marquis of Hastings has not sent him a challenge or treated him to a horsewhip.

Preparations for the grand tournament, to be given in September next, by the young Earl of Eglington, at Eglington Castle, continue to be made. From all parts of Europe visitors to this chivalric exhibition are expected, and in the town of Irvine, (near Eglington Castle) lodgings are already engaged, at rents for a fortnight, which will more than pay the rent paid for each house during a twelve month. Among the superior articles already in the Castle, is the splendid gold and silver carpet which was laid under the throne at the Coronation of Victoria. Many of the sumptuous articles of *virtu*, which figured at the Coronation of the Emperor Ferdinand at Milan, are purchased or hired for this display, which is to rival these exhibitions of royalty.

The Queen's levee last week was better attended than was her drawing-room. There were several presentations of gentlemen. The attire of her Majesty has been much talked about. It was a scarlet velvet train, lined with white satin, and trimmed with a rich gold border and swansdown. The dress was of white satin; the body, sleeves, and skirt ornamented with diamonds and swansdown. This latter trimming was made of the down of the black swan of Australia. After the levee the Queen presided at a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, and the Duke of Cleveland was then and there inducted as Knight of the Garter.

The definite treaty between Holland and Belgium was signed at London on Friday. There is a rumor that Leopold was about quitting Brussels for a month at the Baths of Baden.

Queen Victoria, it is said, will visit her uncle, King Leopold, at Brussels, this Summer. There is no foundation for the rumor that she was about paying visits to Ireland and Scotland.

The Queen is said to have lately ordered the payment of fifty per centum of her father's debts. The money for this purpose comes out of her Privy purse, it is said.

The Marquis of Hastings, I am informed, has not only commenced an action for slander against Sir Jas Clark, Physician to the Queen, but has summoned Ladies Tavistock and Portman as witnesses, and intends bringing the question, as far as Lord Melbourne is mixed up with it, before the House of Lords At the recent marriage of Major Campbell to Miss Ricketts, Lady Flora Hastings was bridesmaid, and being recognised by the spectators, was loudly cheered by them

There have been theatrical novelties within the last few days at different of the London houses At the Strand, the Olympic, and the Haymarket, three pieces have been produced.

The burletta at the Strand theatre is from the pen of Buckstone. The plot is excellent. Cassandra has two lovers, uncle and nephew She loves the nephew, Count Guzman, because he is young and fascinating, but agrees to wed the Duke di Trivulzi, although he is old, because he can make her a Duchess. The Count assumes the guise of a Prince, and with him (as of the highest rank) she, the lady, elopes to a small inn by the road side. Here the Prince deserts her, and she walks home to the Duke's domain, in the disguise of a peasant of the Abruzzi. The Duke offers to wed her, she consents, sings him a ballad which sends him to sleep—she then lets out in a soliloquy, that she really does love the Count—he overhears and makes love—and the Duke wakes up in time to give his consent to their wedding. Mrs Waylett, as Cassandra, performed and sang with spirit and truth. The piece was very successful.

DISTRESSING TIMES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Late papers from Newfoundland state, that very great distress prevails in that Island. The following extracts present a melancholy picture of the distressed condition of the poorer classes:

Distress in the Bay.—On Saturday and Monday last, our streets presented a melancholy appearance. About, we suppose, 200 poor females came from the North Shore, to seek relief from the Benevolent Irish Society of this town, which Society had given fifty pounds for the benefit of the poor, and these poor creatures had scarcely a garment to cover their nakedness. We have been informed by several gentlemen from Lower Island Cove that, on their way to this town, they called on several poor families and found them in a sad state of starvation. Some families, they stated, had not eaten a morsel from Sunday morning until Wednesday evening, and others from Monday until Wednesday; and we are convinced from reports that are hourly coming in from that quarter, that this is not the only case in which starvation must put an end to their sufferings, unless relief is shortly given them.—*Carbonear Sentinel.*

The reports which continue to reach us relative to the famine which prevails in the remote settlements of this Bay are of the most harrowing description We have no hesitation in saying that within a circuit of 20 miles of Harbor Grace there are hundreds of families who have not, within their respective dwellings, an ounce of the common necessaries of life, and who, for weeks past, have been subsisting upon a single meal a day, and this, too, in many instances of the most wretched and nauseating character.—*Harbor Grace Star.*

LOCOMOTION SIMPLIFIED.—We have had the pleasure of inspecting, at Messrs Barton's Coach Manufactory in Bristol, a carriage which may be said to be almost self-acting, its motion being obtained from the rider's own weight. In construction it is peculiarly light and elegant, and on mechanical principles beautifully adapted to the object sought to be obtained. The rider's seat is a saddle, and the only effort he is required to make for the rapid propulsion of the vehicle is the easy motion used in a trot on horseback. The result of a trial of its capabilities on Durdham-down and the Stapleton road, fully proves that great velocity may be easily obtained on a level road. On a slight descent 25 miles per hour may be traversed without danger, and to ascend a hill very little exertion is necessary—some must, of course, be used, for even the powers of a steam carriage are taxed to accomplish an ascent. A vehicle, which appears to be somewhat similar, has recently been exhibited in Ludlow, and we suppose it is this announcement which has induced our fellow citizens to complete their carriage on an invention which originated with them several years ago.—*London Paper.*

LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—On Saturday last, May 25, the corner stone of the General Post Office, situated on Seventh and E streets, was laid, in the presence of the Government, with usual ceremonies: The President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney-General.

The Mayor of Washington and many other distinguished citizens were also present.

The following is a copy of the inscription upon the plate affixed to the corner stone:

GENERAL POST OFFICE UNITED STATES.
Founded 1775.
Building destroyed by fire 1836
Rebuilt fire proof 1839.
MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the U. States.
John Forsyth, Secretary of State,
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury,
Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War,
Amos Kendall, Postmaster General,
} *Commissioners on Public Build'gs.*
James K Paulding, Secretary of the Navy.
Felix Grundy, Attorney-General.
Wm. Noland, Commiss'r of the Public Buildings, &c.
Robert Mills, Architect.

The following deposites were made in a copper box, well secured from water and air: All the newspapers of the day published in the city of Washington, a copy of the Constitution of the U. S., list of the post offices in the U. S., Army and Navy Register, coins of the U. S, a Testament, &c.—*Nat Int.*

(From the Natchez Courier, May 17.)

The Cotton Crop of Mississippi, thus far, we are sorry to perceive by accounts from all quarters of the State, is very unpromising:

Extract from a letter from a planter in Washington county:

"My prospects are indeed gloomy. I have planted my whole crop over twice, and a part of it a third time. It dies almost as fast as it comes up. I thought when my first planting died, it was the fault of my seed, and I borrowed seed to plant the second time, but that dies as fast as the cotton from my own seed. The oldest and most thrifty cotton which looks well in the morning will be entirely leafless in the evening. There is a small louse which is destroying it. On the under side of the leaf thousands of them are found, and they seem to have increased since the spring weather. The upper part of the county is suffering severely. The corn crops look very flourishing.

Well may the editor of the Natchez Free Trader ask "what is Mississippi coming to?" when he has such a terrific transaction to chronicle as that which occurred in the court house of Copiah county. Had such a demoniac act been perpetrated by barbarians we would have been *surprised*—but that civilized men could so fiendishly imbrue their hands in the blood of a fellow man—and that man a *prisoner*, is almost beyond belief! We trust for the sake of our species, that the report of so monstrous a crime may be yet unfounded. Here is the account of the horrid affair as we find it given in the Free Trader of Thursday last the 16th inst. In the Circuit Court of Copiah county, on Friday last, Alva Carpenter, was put upon his trial, charged with the murder of Mr. Keller, late Judge of Probate of that county. The evidence closed about 5 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, at which time we left Gallatin. We learn, however, from a gentleman who left on Sunday morning, that the case was submitted to the jury about 9 o'clock, who after being absent a short time, returned a verdict of manslaughter. As the officer of the court was on the eve of taking the prisoner back to jail, a sudden uproar took place, the lights were all put out, and Carpenter was stabbed in three or four places, one of his hands cut off, and he fell a corpse in the "hall of the court" It is supposed that the persons who were engaged in this high handed and horrid transaction, were relatives of Mr Keller. Our next mail from Gallatin, will doubtless give us full particulars. What is Mississippi coming to? It would seem that no man's life or property is respected. We blush for the name posterity will be forced to ascribe to her.—*N. O Advertiser.*

A NOVEL DIVORCE CASE.—The New York Gazette says:—

A petition is before the Legislature of Connecticut, which excites a great deal of interest, and as it appears to us a good deal of ill feeling It is an application of the lady of the Rev. Saml F Jarvis, D. D, L. L D, for a divorce from her husband, and for the settlement of an alimony of $5,000 per annum from his estate. The lady urges the measure on the ground of unhusband-like and illiberal treatment—niggardliness and *impecuniosity* of provision for her maintenance. The friends of the Reverend respondent, who is a son of the late Bishop Jarvis, and a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, enjoying a very high reputation for his talents and excellent character, insist upon the vixen disposition of the petitioner. They say she is an uneasy, uncomfortable, and extravagant woman, whose conjugal conduct affords much stronger grounds for an application for a divorce on the part of her husband, than she can claim herself. She, too, belongs to one of the most respectable families in Connecticut, and her sisters are married to some of the most distinguished men in the country. To confess the truth—though we would very reluctantly take sides against a lady—we are very much inclined to hope the Legislature will not grant the separation, upon *her* application, at least.

We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle, that the Board of Engineers and Naval Constructors, of which Captain M. C Perry, of the Navy, is President, was ordered to re assemble in Washington, on Thursday, and that the Board was accordingly organized on that day, all the members being present.

One of the best signs for the young Republic of Texas is, that the important duty of Internal Improvement begins already to engage attention. A late number of the Matagorda Bulletin contains the proceedings of a company associated for the purpose of improving the fine river Colorado, by removing the raft and other obstructions in its navigation, and we perceive that our late fellow townsman, Mr Douglas Wallack, has been appointed by the company their chief engineer.

[*National Intelligencer.*

Stratton's Office.

Drawn Nos. in New Jersey Lottery, No 18, drawn May 20th:
22 19 21 65 27 35 30 3 23 47 4 53
Half ticket, Nos. 3 30 65, a prize of $200, sold and cashed by STRATTON.

Drawn Nos. in Virginia Richmond Academy Lottery, 5, Extra, drawn May 21st:
58 11 66 37 27 61 39 30 26 57 16 42
Whole, Nos. 16 26 30 } Both sold and cashed by
Do. 42 57 61 } STRATTON,
The all Prize Seller.

Splendid Scheme for the 15th June, 1839.
CAPITAL PRIZE.
75,000 Dollars.
And 14 drawn Nos.
Alexandria Lottery,
Class No. 4, for 1839
To be drawn at Alexandria, D C., on Saturday, 15th June, 1839.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of		$75,000	2 Prizes of		2 750
1 Prize of		25,000	2	do	2,500
1	do	15,000	20	do	2,000
1	do	10,000	20	do	1,000
1	do	6,000	20	do	800
1	do	5,000	40	do	600
1	do	4,000	50	do	400
1	do	3,608	100	do	300
1	do	3,500	100	do	200
1	do	3,250			

Besides prizes of $180—160—150—140—130—120—100—75—60—50—40 and 20.
14 *Drawn Numbers out of* 78.
Tickets only $20—Halves 10—Quarters 5—Eighths $2 50. For sale at STRATTON'S Lucky Office.
N B. Orders promptly and confidentially attended to, if addressed to N. STRATTON,
May 24 [5—tf] *Richmond, Va.*

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS—1839.
To Merchants Families and Others.

ROBERT H. JENKINS has opened the following extensive assortment of new, fashionable and cheap Dry Goods, which he will sell for cash or acceptances, by wholesale or retail, as low as any place in the United States—

Bonnets—40 cases misses' and ladies' Leghorn and straw Bonnets, all the new styles worn

Flowers and Ribbons—An extensive variety of bonnet and head Flowers and Ribbons of all kinds

Calicoes—2,000 pieces Calicoes at great bargains—fast colors—at 8, 10 and 12 1 2 cents—and beautiful fine goods of new patterns at 1s, 20 cents, &c.

Colored Muslins and Bishop Lawns—200 pieces of these Goods for ladies' dresses—new and cheap

Irish Linens—5 cases from 25 cents to the finest article imported—best grass bleach

Linen Goods—20 bales and cases Burlaps, British Oznaburgs, Towellings of all kinds, Sheetings, Diapers, Napkins, &c.

Gloves and Hosiery—Every description of Stockings and Gloves for ladies, gentlemen, boys, girls, and male and female servants

Domestic Goods—Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks and Drillings

Capes and Collars—An extensive assortment of worked Capes and Collars, great bargains

Lace Goods—Thread and bobbinet Laces, Edgings and Insertings; figured Lace for veils and caps; Quillings, &c

Veils—Lace and gauze Veils, new styles

Hdkfs and Scarfs—100 doz, all of the newest descriptions imported

Canton Matting—100 pieces red and white

Bandboxes—100 nests

Silks—Plain and figured, all qualities and colors

Flannels—Gauze and patent Flannels

Men's Summer Wear—Every kind of Cloth and Cassimere; plain and fancy Drillings; Vestings of Silk and Marseilles; yellow and blue Nankeens; Pocket Hdkfs; Suspenders; co ton and silk Shirts and Drawers

Also, Many new Fancy Goods, of a rare, choice description.
April 4 107—2aw4w&w8t

Morus Multicaulis Trees Wanted.

THE subscriber is authorized to negotiate the exchange of several very desirable Lots of real estate, situated in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, for Morus Multicaulis Trees of the present year's growth, to average about 4 1 2 feet in height, to be delivered in good condition in Philadelphia, about the 1st of 11th month (November) next. Persons desirous of making such an investment, who will address the subscriber, *(post paid,)* may receive a description of the property in due course of mail; and, as it is very valuable, and located in improving districts, it is believed, that a favorable opportunity is presented to persons who may have a large quantity of such Trees to dispose of, to make a safe and excellent investment.
JOHN STOKES.
Philadelphia, May 28 6—2*

TOBACCO LAND FOR SALE

WISHING to go South West, I offer the following desirable Lands, in the county of Amelia for sale:—One tract, containing 1425 acres, about one-half wood Land, (the greater part good Tobacco Land,) with a portion of good branch Land, well adapted to Tobacco and Wheat. This is one of the best tracts in the county, and is situated about five miles from Genito Bridge, on the South side of the Road, beginning at Mr. P. Wilkerson's Shop, and extending up, nearly to Capell's old Store. It can be divided into three good tracts, and would be so divided, if required.—One other tract, on which I reside, containing 1202 acres, about three miles below Genito Bridge, on Apomattox River, and on the road leading to the Court House. There is about 80 acres of Low Ground, and plenty of timber. Some good Tobacco Land might be cleared, without lessening the timber materially. The Buildings are commodious, built of the best materials, and in the best manner; the Kitchen and Ice house being of Stone. This is one of the handsomest and most desirable situations in the county.—One tract in Powhatan county, about three miles below Genito Bridge, containing 413 acres—about 100 acres of wood Land, with the usual buildings.—Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to view the different tracts, and judge for themselves.
SAML. JONES.
May 17 3—w1w*

BUFFALO SPRINGS.

THE subscribers having purchased the BUFFALO SPRINGS, in the county of Mecklenburg, Va., respectfully inform the Public generally, that they will be prepared to receive and accommodate Visitors by the first of June next. The buildings appertaining to the Springs, have undergone considerable improvement since the last season—a number of cabins have been erected, under the particular directions of the Proprietors, and constructed with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of Boarders.—They are commodious and airy—a spacious dining hall has been fitted up of sufficient size to accommodate three hundred persons with convenience—and many other improvements have been made in the establishment conducive to the comfort of the invalid and gratification of the gay.—The table shall be supplied with all varieties of provision common to the season, served up in a style that will suit the most fastidious—and the bar with first-rate liquors of all sorts, selected especially by one of the partners. A select band of music has also been procured for the season. The Water has been found by analysis, to contain, carbonate of iron, sulphur, sulphate of magnesia, nitre, &c., &c., and a happy combination of tonic, sudorific, diuretic, and aperient remedies, peculiarly adapted to the relief of that frightful catalogue of diseases dependent on derangement of the functions of the Liver, Stomach and Skin. They forbear, however, saying any more on this head, as the renovated health of thousands who have tried it will attest its virtue and efficacy more fully and satisfactorily than could possibly be done in an advertisement. Since Nature, then, has done so much for the unfortunate subject of disease, by the sanative properties of this water, the subscribers are determined to spare no exertion or expense to continue, improve and enlarge their accommodations to meet the annually increasing number of visitors, and flatter themselves that inducements will be held out to those of the community who travel either for health or pleasure, inferior to none of the popular watering places of our country. Mr. Feild and lady will reside at the place, and give their personal attention to the management of the establishment. A mail coach will run daily from the town of Clarksville to the springs for the accommodation of visitors.
JOHN S FEILD,
ALEXANDER S JONES.
May 28 6—w4w*

DR. KUHL'S
MEDICINES:
RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,
FOR
CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c., or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Medical Advertiser and the Compiler.

Price per bottle: pint $2; quart $3.

ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP.—This medicine is in all Venereal Disorders, a certain remedy, and will cure the deepest rooted ulcers, without leaving any inconvenience to the patient, when all other remedies have been found ineffectual; and the patient will feel himself somewhat benefitted in 24 hours. Price per bottle, pint $2; quart $3

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa, Strictures, and Gleet—also, of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours. Price for the Abyssinia Mixture, in liquid, per bottle: 4 ounces, $2; half pint $3; for the same in paste, per box, $2.

GOLD MINE BALSAM for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.; Price 50 cents.

AROMATIC EXTRACT, a liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the stomach, numbness or weakness in the limbs, rheumatism, &c.; 4 ounces 50 cents; half pint $1; pint $2.

DEPURATIVE POWDER, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Diseases of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer; 50 cents per box.

JAPAN OINTMENT for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer, $1.

BENGAL OINTMENT for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, eruptions of the skin, and foul ulcers, is to be applied besides the Restorer; $1.

UNIVERSAL, OR STRENGTHENING PLASTER, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia