

### A REAL BARGAIN!!!

**THE** subscriber offers for sale the following valuable landed and hydraulic property viz: 600 acres of land situated on Green Creek in the township of York, Lucas County, Ohio, in the midst of which is an excellent site for hydraulic power with a head of 15 feet, at which point crosses three public roads viz. a state road running from Maumee City into the state of Indiana, a county road from Providence to Adrian, a ridge road from Detroit to Fort Defiance. In short, the natural advantages of said point must be acknowledged not to be exceeded by any in the Maumee valley as regards a centre of business &c. situated as it is in the midst of a rich, productive and rapidly growing country, acknowledged by all to be far the best part of said county. A town plat on the premises at the above point is contemplated on a ridge descending gradually towards the stream, with several excellent springs of water in the same. To suit the purchaser he will sell the above water privilege only, or with any quantity of land from 100 to 600 acres. Terms of payment made easy. For further information enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 9, 1838. B. G. LEWIS. 39m8

### NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

**COPPER SMITH** Tin plate and Sheet Iron Worker. Latham T. Tew, would inform the inhabitants of Maumee and vicinity, that he has taken a shop over Hackley & Wolcott's store, where he will manufacture to order all kinds of Copper Tin and Sheet Iron ware, such as Stills & Worms, Hatters kettles, Wash kettles, Glue kettles, Wash hand basins, Steam pipes &c., and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Tin ware. He would give notice, that he makes the patent House pump, for bringing water into the House. He solicits a share of public patronage. Maumee City, Oct. 20. 29tf

### GARDEN SEEDS.

**A** GENERAL assortment of Garden Seeds for 1839, for sale by the subscriber, wholesale or retail. Boxes can be had by vendors to sell on commission. These seeds were grown the present year, and have been put up with great care; their vitality, and the correctness of their names are guaranteed. Also, a few hundred Fruit Trees, Rhubarb, or pie plant roots, Asparagus roots, Sage roots &c. for sale at the Waterville Garden. L. EASTWOOD. 39m8

Waterville, Dec. 29, 1839. 39m8

**KNIVES & FORKS**, pocket knives, razors, scissors and lancets, for sale by G. H. NITCHE & Co. Brick Hotel 30

**NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!!!** All persons indebted to the firm of O. Williams & Co., or to D. St. Clair, are requested to call forthwith and make immediate settlement, as they are determined to have their books closed. They hope this call will not be neglected. nov. 15. 33

### CHEAP FOR CASH.

**G & W. RICHARDSON**, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and vicinity that they are now receiving their Fall and Winter assortment of goods which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest for cash or country produce. Maumee City, Oct. 13, 1839. 23

### RICE, for sale by

G. H. NITCHE & CO. Brick Hotel 30

### CABINET TRIMMINGS.

Mahogany, rose-wood and maple knobs, by the gross, dozen or set, for sale by C. A. LAMB, rear of Commercial block. Nov. 3.

### FRENCH BED POSTS.

150 sets French bed posts, for sale cheap, by C. A. LAMB, rear of Commercial block. Nov. 3.

### 70 sets Table Legs, for sale by

C. A. LAMB, rear of Commercial block. Nov. 3.

### AN assortment of Cabinet Work, of all kinds and prices, for sale by

C. A. LAMB, rear of Commercial block. Nov. 3.

### WHISKEY.

Chillicothe rectified Whiskey, a superior article, just received and for sale low for good funds, by G. BEACH. Perryburg, June 16. 1tf

### PICKLED LOBSTERS

just received by G. & W. RICHARDSON. Nov. 24.

### BLACK White & Red Currant Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry and other Jellies and Jams at G. & W. RICHARDSON.

### PEPPER, pimento, cassia, cloves, nutmegs, and ginger, for sale by

ALLEN & GIBBONS. Nov. 3.

### BEESWAX, we will pay the highest market price in Cash or Goods, for any quantity of Beeswax delivered at our Store from this time until spring.

Nov. 24. G. & W. RICHARDSON.

### MORE BORDER TROUBLES.

**B**EING under the necessity of leaving Maumee City in the course of a month or six weeks, I take the earliest possible opportunity of informing all whom it may concern, that I have on hand a good assortment of Clocks and Watches, Jewelry, &c., which may be purchased very cheap for the ready. I have also a Ship and Furniture, with a good stock of tools and materials, which I am anxious to dispose of. To a Brother Chip. The shop is situated in the most central and business part of the city. For a good workman, with a moderate capital, I believe it to be the best situation in the state. Those indebted to me are requested to call immediately and settle. But my creditors, *tesis caros.* J. J. BANGS. Maumee City, Feb. 9. 45tf

### FARMS TO RENT.

Several first rate farms for rent, if applied for soon. Likewise a quantity of unimproved lands. JOHN E. HUNT. Maumee city, April 8, 1837 2tf

### WANTED

old copper, brass, pouter an lead in exchange for copper, tin and sheet iron ware. LATHAM T. TEW. Maumee, Oct. 27. 30tf

### 400 pair mens thickboots, a superior article, made expressly for this market, just received, and for sale low for cash, corner of Broadway and Conant streets.

dec 15. A CARY

### MIAMI HOTEL TO LET.

**THIS** new and spacious House would be rented to a good tenant who would furnish it, at a low rent, for a year or term of years. It is situated near the main steamboat landings of Maumee City and the great ferry across the river, than any other large establishment of the kind, and where the travel through the black swamp may be most conveniently accommodated. no Hotel in this region of country offers greater inducements to a good tenant. Its plan and arrangements are superior to any on the Maumee river. Enquire of nov. 24. J. W. SCOTT.

### JEFFERSON HOUSE.

**THE** subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased this eligible establishment, and put it in complete order for the reception of boarders, travellers and visitors. It is a beautiful situation, in the most pleasant part of said city, and the subscriber flatters himself that his attention to the accommodation and comforts of his guests will ensure to him a liberal share of public patronage. The furniture of the House is new, and the apartments are in good order. The stable is large and commodious, and will be attended by careful servants. ROBERT GOWER. 35tf

### AMERICAN HOUSE FOR RENT.

**THIS** new and commodious building is now completed, and will be leased for a term of years on advantageous terms. The American is one of the best locations for a Hotel in the city, being convenient to the steamboat landings, and about the centre of the city. Enquire of O. WILLIAMS & Co. nov. 17. 33

### N. RATHBUN.

**LE** public, that he has resumed the Profession of the Law, has opened an office, opposite the brick store of Smith & Crowell, on Wolcott street, in Maumee city, where he intends to practice as an Attorney, Counsellor, and Solicitor, in all the courts of Law and Equity in the state of Ohio. His Justice Office is kept in the same building, and is open at all proper hours. Acknowledgements of all kind of instruments taken, and all kinds of conveyancing, done here with neatness and despatch. Oct. 7. 27tf

### TALIAN SPRING WHEAT & DUT-TON CORN.

**THE** subscriber has on hand a quantity of Italian Spring Wheat, the real genuine article, raised from seed purchased of the importer himself—selected with great care, especially for seed. Those who wish to purchase for sowing will do well to apply soon. Also, true Dutton Corn, selected for seed. H. REED. 35tf

### LUMBER.

**75,000** feet seasoned white wood, 1 inch board, 2 inch plank, 1 and 1 1/2 inch Flooring, Siding, 3 by 4, 4 by 4, 4 by 5, 2 by 3, 2 by 6 and 2 by 8 Joist, Also, 75,000 sawed Laths for sale at the corner of Kingsbury and Front-street, by BOYNTON & GANNETT. Aug. 11. 13tf

### STONE WARE.

Churns from 2 to 6 gallons; Jars and pots from 1 to 4 gallons; Jugs from a quart to 3 gallons; Pitchers of 1 and 2 gallons; milk crocks; stove pipe crocks, for sale by BOYNTON & GANNETT. nov. 24.

### DANIEL F. COOK

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office over Justice Conant's Detroit street, Maumee City, Sept. 1. 22tf

### ASTRAL LAMPS.

A new, cheap and beautiful article, for sale by W. WISWELL, Commercial Building. June 9.

### SPOONS.

German silver Tea and Table Spoons, a beautiful article, cheaper and equally handsome with silver, for sale by W. WISWELL.

### TEA KETTLES.

Sheet Iron Tea Kettles, a new article, for sale by W. WISWELL.

### READY made clothing for sale low for cash at the Marengo cash store.

A. VAN VOORST. July 6, 1838. 14tf

### CANDIES, a general assortment for sale at the Marengo cash store.

A. VAN VOORST. July 6, 1838. 14tf

### ON CONSIGNMENT.

50 bbls. Flour, also 100 pairs thick boots and brogans, manufactured by Sheffield, of Huron. C. A. WILLIAMS. 31tf

### LAST CALL, SAVE GREETING!

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscribers are requested to call and have them adjusted, and all indebted must make payment previous to the 15th of January next, if they wish to save costs. BOYNTON & GANNETT. Jan 5

### CORN MILL.

**THE** subscribers have placed a run of stones in the Steam Engine Shop on Tappan street, where they can now grind any kind of grain that does not require bolting, at short notice. WOLCOTT & STEPHENS. Jan. 26. 45tf

### CLOTHING, such as coats, jackets, vests, pants, cotton and flannel shirts, flannel draws &c., for sale by

G. H. NITCHE & CO. Brick Hotel. Jan 5

### LINEN and cloth table spreads, for sale by

G. H. NITCHE & CO. Brick Hotel. Jan 5

### LATCHES, Handles, Locks, Butts, Screws, Hammers Hatchets, broad and narrow Axes Wrenches &c.

G. & W. RICHARDSON. Oct. 13. 33

### POETRY.

#### ACCOUNT CURENT.

WOMAN DR. O the woe that woman brings! Source of sorrow, grief and pain! All our evils have their springs In the first of female train. Eve, by eating, led poor Adam Out of Eden, and astray; Look for sorrow still, where madam, Port and prond, directs the way. Courtship is a slavish pleasure, Soothing—a coquetish train; Wedded—what! thy mighty treasure, Doomed to drag a golden chain. Noisy clack and constant bawling, Discord and domestic strife; Empty cupboard, children bawling, Scolding woman made a wife. Gaudy dress and laugh y carriage, Love's fond balance fled and gone; These, the bitter fruits of marriage! He that's wise will let alone!

#### CONTRA CA.

O! what joys from woman spring, Source of bliss and purest peace; Eden could not comfort bring, Till fair woman showed her face. When she came, good honest Adam Clasp'd the gift with open arms; He left Eden for his madam, So our parent prized her charms. Courtship thrills the soul with pleasure! Virtue's blush on beauty's cheek; Happy prelude to a treasure Kings have left their crowns to seek! Lovely looks and constant courting, Sweet'ning all the toils of life; Cheerful children, harmless sporting, Lovely woman made a wife! Modest dress and gentle carriage, Love triumphant on his throne; These the blissful fruits of marriage, None but fools would live alone.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—1687.—1783.

After the expedition conducted by La Salle to colonize Louisiana in 1687, the results of which have been stated, no further attempt of the kind was made until 1699. During the interval a constant communication was kept up between Canada and the settlement in Illinois. Accessions were continually made to Cahokia and Kaskaskia; but no new settlements were formed with the exception of certain plantations that were put under cultivation on a fertile tract, between these two villages, called Prairie du Rocher. The attention of the French, however, was not withdrawn from this newly explored region; and in 1699 an expedition sailed from Pochefort, under the command of Lemoine d'Ilberville, a Canadian naval officer of reputation, destined to the mouth of the Mississippi.—He was the first to enter the river by sea; he examined the country by its mouth, and laid the foundation of the first colony at the head of a small bay named Biloxi within the present limits of the State of Mississippi. The Spaniards who had long before established colonies in Florida at St. Augustine and neighboring points, having just formed a settlement at Pensacola, protested against the occupation of what they claimed as their own Territory, by the French. Their opposition, however, appears to have been ineffectual, for in 1702 the French occupied a new post on Mobile river, still nearer the Pensacola.

But little attention was paid to agriculture by the colony of Biloxi or Mobile. The colonists depended chiefly on the mother country for supplies of provisions. Their principal object was the prosecution of the fur trade and a search for the precious metals. Accordingly they aimed only to establish a convenient depot in which to store the expected profits of the chase and the mines in readiness to be shipped for distant markets. No sooner, therefore was a footing gained by the colonists at Mobile than expeditions were despatched up the Mississippi to trade with the natives and ascertain the mineral wealth of the country. In an expedition of this kind, undertaken in 1705, the French for the first time entered the Missouri river and ascended it as far as the mouth of the Kansas, the point where the western boundary line of the state of Missouri now crosses the river. The natives, with whom they had interviews, cheerfully engaged in trade with them; and they found the traffic in furs highly profitable, though they now here obtained the precious metals in sufficient quantities to remunerate them for their search. It may here be observed, that the French traders have always been more fortunate in their intercourse with the Indians than those of any other nation.

The footing thus gained by the French at the mouth of the river was of decided advantage to the settlements in Upper Louisiana or Illinois. It opened to them a direct avenue to the ocean and greatly facilitated their communication with France. But these settlements soon began to experience new obstacles to their progress. The wars in Europe now demanded all their attention, and resources of men and money could not be obtained for carrying on the projected enterprises in Louisiana, and they accordingly languished for several years. During this period, too, the Spaniards neglected no opportunity, which occurred, to molest their enemies. But little progress, therefore, was made by any of the settlements about this time. Those of Illinois kept on the even tenor of their way; their reliance for subsistence being on the cultivation of the soil. While those at the mouth of the river, depending upon supplies from abroad, were at times extremely destitute. This state of things, however, turned their attention, from necessity, to agriculture, and put them in a condition, afterwards, to be more independent of external assistance. Most of these settlers, however, being people of rank, and the leading men military characters, they were inclined to labor on the soil with their own hands, but procured slaves for the purpose, and assigned the labors of the field almost exclusively to them. Hitherto the affairs of Louisiana had been managed by officers of his appointment, in the name of the king. At length he, finding his

attention entirely engrossed by the wars in Europe, yet anxious to keep the Mississippi Valley out of the hands of the enemies, the Spaniards, made a grant of the whole territory in 1722 by letters patent to Antoine de Crozat. Crozat was a man of great influence, and amassed a fortune of 40,000,000 livres in the Indian trade. This grant secured to him the exclusive right of commerce with the colony for 16 years, and all the profits accruing from the mines and minerals he should discover with the exception of one fifth of the gold and silver, which was reserved to the king. The great wealth and credit of this gentleman, and the important services he had rendered the crown, were sure pledges of his ability and exertions; and it was confidently expected that he would speedily revive the drooping prospects of the colony. Another motive also prompted to this grant. Those who had been entrusted with authority in the province were more or less at variation with each other and it required some steady and energetic hand to heal the disorders and restore harmony and consort of action among them. M. De la Motte was the first governor appointed under the grant. He arrived in the colony and entered upon his official duties in 1718. A census taken at that time gave a population of but 400 permanent residents. The number was considerably increased by emigrants who came with the governor. The prevailing inducement with them was the hope of obtaining wealth from the supposed mineral treasures of the country and from trade with the natives. Accordingly all their attention was directed to this one object, and all their exertions bent on accomplishing it. Expeditions were sent in various directions through the country to traffic in furs and search for gold and silver. The trade with the natives was generally profitable, but the search for mineral riches was fruitless.—*Pratt's Beacon.*

#### THE GRAND DUKE AND THE JEW.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

The following singular story, which was current among the English residents in St. Petersburg, at the coronation of the present Emperor of Russia, has been narrated to us by a person newly arrived from that part of the continent.

In the early part of the year 1826, an English gentleman, from Akmetch in the Crimea, having occasion to travel to France on business of importance, directed his course by way of Warsaw, in Poland. About an hour after his arrival in that city, he quitted the tavern in which he had been taking a refreshment, to take a walk through the streets. While sauntering in front of one of the public buildings, he met with an elderly gentleman of a grave aspect and courteous demeanor. After mutual exchange of civilities, they got into conversation, during which, with the characteristic frankness of an Englishman, he told the stranger who he was, where from, and whither he was going. The other, in the most friendly manner invited him to share the hospitalities of his house, till such time as he found it convenient to resume his journey—adding, with a smile, that it was not improbable that he might visit the Crimea himself in the course of that year, perhaps, he might require a similar return: the invitation was accepted, and he was conducted to a splendid mansion, elegant without and commodious within.

Unbounded liberality on the part of the Pole, produced unbounded confidence on the part of the Englishman. The latter had a small box of jewels of great value, which he had carried about his person from the time of his leaving home—finding that mode of conveyance both hazardous and inconvenient in a town, he requested his munificent host to deposit it in a place of security till he should be ready to go away. At the expiration of three days, he prepared for his departure, and in asking for his box, how was he amazed when the old gentleman, with a countenance exhibiting the utmost surprise replied, "What box?" "Why, the small box of jewels which I gave you to keep for me." "My dear sir, you must surely be mistaken; I never, really, saw, or heard of such a box." The Englishman was petrified. After recovering himself a little, he requested he would call his wife, she having been present when he received it. She came, and on being questioned, answered in exact unison with her husband—expressed the same surprise—and benevolently endeavored to persuade her distracted guest that it was a mere hallucination. With mingled feelings of horror, astonishment and despair, he walked out of the house and went to the tavern at which he had put up during his arrival in Warsaw. There he related his mysterious story, and learned that his iniquitous host was the richest Jew in Poland. He was advised, without delay, to state the case to the Grand Duke, who fortunately happened at that time to be in Warsaw.

He accordingly waited upon him, and with little ceremony was admitted to an audience. He briefly laid down his case, and Constantine, "with a greedy ear devoured up his discourse." Constantine expressed his astonishment—told him he knew the Jew, having had extensive money transactions with him—that he had always been respectable, and of an unblemished character. "However," he added, "I will use every legitimate means to unveil the mystery." So saying, he called on some gentlemen who were to dine with him that day, and despatched a messenger with a note to the Jew, requesting his presence. Aaron obeyed the summons. "Have you no recollection of having received a box of jewels from the hand of this gentleman?" said the Duke. "Never, my Lord," was the reply.—"Strange, indeed. Are you perfectly conscious," turning to the Englishman, "that you gave the box as stated? Quite certain, my Lord." Then addressing himself to the Jew—"This is a very singular case, and I feel it my duty to use singular means to ascertain the truth; is your wife at home?" "Yes, my Lord." "Then," continued Constantine, "here is a sheet of paper, and here is a pen; proceed to write a note to your wife in such terms as I shall dictate." Aaron lifted the pen; "Now," said the second Solomon, "commence by saying, 'All is discovered! There is no resource left, but to deliver up the box. I have owned the fact in the presence of the Grand Duke.' A tremor shook the frame of the Jew, and the pen dropped from his fingers.—But instantly recovering himself he exclaimed, "That is impossible, my Lord. That would be directly implicating myself." "I give you my word

and honor," said Constantine, "in presence of every eye in the room, that what you write shall never be used as an instrument against you, father than the effect it produces on your wife. If you are innocent you have nothing to fear—but if you persist in not writing it, I will hold it as a proof of your guilt." With a trembling hand, the terrified Jew wrote out the note, folded it up, and as he was desired, sealed it with his own signet. Two officers were despatched with it to his house, and when Sarah glanced over its contents, she swooned and sunk to the ground. The box was delivered up and restored to its owner—and the Jew suffered the punishment his villainy deserved. He was sent to Siberia.

**DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.**—We have often heard of the long time it has taken to decide a game at chess, when the parties were both first-rate players, or were very equally matched. Instances of this kind have occurred in playing at cards, when the opposing parties were both honest. It also repeatedly occurs when it so happens that both parties are dexterous at cheating. A rather singular instance of this kind took place in London a short time since. A Frenchman had become proverbial among those with whom he was in the habit of playing, for the unerring certainty with which he gained from all who ventured to play with him. At last, as might be expected, seeing no chance of winning, every one refused to engage in the unequal trial of skill. An Englishman, who had heard of the triumph of Monsieur, expressed his readiness to enter the lists with him. The parties played for three hours without intermission, and at the end of that time were, in respect to winning and losing, much about the same as when they commenced. They then stopped to have a little refreshment. "Sare," said the Frenchman, in a sort of whisper, to a party who accompanied the Englishman, "your friend is a very clever man at the cards; deuced clever, sar." "He is a very clever fellow," observed the Englishman, "I shall try him again," said Monsieur. As he made the observation, he proceeded to the room in which they had been playing, and which was fixed as the scene of their future contest. He had scarcely quitted the place when the other made his appearance, and observed that the Frenchman was the most skillful player he had ever met with. The parties again met, and the cards were again produced. The game was renewed at eleven o'clock, and continued without intermission till the next morning. At the end of that time, to the surprise of each other, they found that they had left just as they had begun. They were respectively the more astonished at this, as neither had before met with his equal.

"Sare," said the Frenchman, "you are de best player I met with." "And you, Monsieur," returned the other, "are the only gentleman from whom I could get in nothing."

"Indeed, sare," said Monsieur, hesitatingly. "Sare, I'm quite surprised at your skill." "I'm no less so at yours, Monsieur."

"You're de most skillfullest man at de cards in England." "Not while you are in it, Monsieur," replied the Englishman, with a smile.

"Sare, I cheated, and yet could not gain from you," remarked the Frenchman, hurriedly and with great emphasis, feeling it impossible any longer to restrain his surprise at the circumstances of being unable to play a winning game with the Englishman.

"And, Monsieur, I did the same with you, and yet you are no loser," remarked the other, with a corresponding energy of tone. The enigma was solved: both had been cheating the whole night, though each was unconscious of the dishonest practice of the other. And so equally matched were they in their dexterity at cheating, that each rose from the table with the same amount of money as that with which he sat down. The cheats cordially shook hands seemingly much gratified that they had at last ascertained how it was that neither could gain from the other.—*Grant's Sketch in London.*

**OYSTERS &c.**—There is food for reflection even in an oyster. To a common eye, perhaps, there seems no more in that species of animal than a mere agreeable viand, admirably adapted to the purposes of digestion and essence, but to a true philosopher, an oyster opens a wide field for contemplation. Indeed, to speak abstractly, there can be no doubt but that the species of created existence which we term oysters was sent into this world for some other purpose than merely to fill up a chasm in the great material universe. It does not seem rational to suppose that an animal of so complicated a structure would have sprung into being for no other purpose than to gratify the palate of the gourmand or offer a new luxury to the satiated bon vivant. It would be foolish flander upon the universal oyster world to assert such a glaring absurdity. No! oysters are intelligent thinking beings, beings who, from the softness of their nature, and the influence of circumstances on their early education, seem peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of all those sympathies and emotions which form the cream of life, and the very essence of all social organization. What an interesting volume would be the biography of an oyster!—Take for instance the common oyster, one whose genius or ambition never elevated him to any great consequence in the eyes of his fellow oysters, who never aspired to anything beyond the capacity of an ordinary swallow, and what a new and inexhaustible fund of incident would his life afford to lovers of the romantic, whose appetites have been so long glutted with the soulless abortions of modern novelists!—And if such would be the life of an ordinary oyster, what might we not expect from an accurate and well authenticated biography of an aged and venerable one, over whose shell ten thousand tides had ebb'd and flow'd, whose years had been spent in all the vicissitudes of oyster life, whose heart had left the tender emotions which oysters, as the poets tell us, can feel, and whose dimensions were such as would astonish while they tempted, the palate of a very lucky individual! Such a one have we in our mind's eye, at this very moment. We think we see him before us. There he lies, in the pure and crystal palace that nature has made for him, floating all unconscious, in his own imaculate juices, like a sky spirit roeping on the spotless bosom of a sunset cloud. Such an oyster! Sare the gods would send thee to reward our reverence for thy kindred! "Come, let me bolt thee."—

"I have thee not, and yet I see thee still, Art thou not, tempting vision, sensible To tasting, as to sight, or art thou but An oyster of the mind; a false creation, Proceeding from the heat oppress'd brain? I see thee yet, in form as palpable As those which I have eaten." O that we might write thy biography: O that there were some one to unfold what has passed within that shell of thine! Shelley might have done it, but alas! his life was wasted in pursuits less exalting to his species. His genius expended its powers on mere airy fancies of the imagination. It conversed not with the sober realities of nature. But though there is none left to write thy biography, Great Representative of the oyster tribe, though we can never hope to profit by thine experience, there is yet one way left by which we can testify our affection for the many virtues of thy family. We can eat them and eat them we will, come in whatever shape they may, fried, stewed, roasted or raw, so they be fresh, and we advise all our readers to do so likewise, if they like them, for we are assured that oysters when they are good are excellent good eating. There is by the way, a philosophy in the cooking of oysters, concerning which, we intend to dilate in a future paper.—*Cincinnati Daily Sun.*

A capital story is told by the Mirror about the late Charles Giffert, which we have copied below:

"The quondam manager of the Bowery theatre was a peculiar fellow, and one of the most fascinating men of his day. At Albany he met with a Mr. Lemair, a Frenchman, of whom he borrowed money until he nearly ruined him. Lemair was one day in a towering rage at the cause of his misfortune, and used to tell the following characteristic story of his friend: 'Monsieur Charles Giffert, he came to Albany. He have ruin me in my business—*mes affaires.* He borrow de fargent from me to large amount. He go to New York, and promise to send him, right away, ver quick. But, *voez-vous,* when I write to him, he return me von response inconceivable, von impudent answer, and say, I may go to the devil for look for him. I leave Albany instantly, determined to have the grand personal satisfaction for the affront he put upon me. I walk straight away from de bateau a vapeur, de steam boat. I go to my boarding-house. I procure von large stick, and rush out of de pension to meet him. By-and-by, *blentot,* I see him von large way off, very remotely. I immediately button up my coat with strong determination, and hold my stick fierce in my hand, to break his neck several times. Ven he come near, my indignation rise. He put out his hand. I reject him. He smile, and look over his spectacles at me. I say, you von scoundrel, *coquin de fiam.* He smile de more, and make un grand effort, a great trial to pacify my grande indignation, and before he leave me, he borrow twenty dollars from me once more, by gar! A ver pleasant man was Monsieur Charles Giffert; ver nice man to borrow fargent ma foi!"

A Yankee and an Irishman were the other evening discussing the claims of their respective countries to superiority. While it was yet doubtful to which the victory belonged, the Irishman, pointing to the moon inquired—'What do you call that?' 'Why,' replied the Yankee, 'that is the moon to be sure.' 'Is that your moon?' said the Irishman. 'A why, honey dear, the stars in Ireland are bigger than that!'

**A PECULIAR STATE OF MIND.**—A prisoner who had just received his sentence for two years at the Boston Municipal court, thus addressed the judge.

"I think my sentence is peculiarly and unjustly severe, considering the moral turpitude of my offence. What have I done, more than to take fifteen dollars of another man's property, when he was in a very peculiar state of mind? I do not rise, however, to ask you to change my sentence, but only to express that your official and mortal career may terminate before my sentence expires; and when your career does terminate, I hope you will go where Judge Jeffrey went before you, and he didn't go to heaven by a darn'd sight!"

**WONDERFUL COURTESY.**—There is now in our village a *White Negro Woman*, whose features are those of the African, but her skin and hair are white, the latter curly and resembling lamb's wool. Her parents are black, and reside at Mansfield, in this State. She has every appearance of the African, except in the color of the skin and hair; and a more remarkable freak of nature it has not been our lot to witness. The thick flat nose, thick and pointing lips, and the features of her whole person, are boldly delineated, and strike the beholder with astonishment in contemplating the singular phenomenon. The existence of such a being as a white negro, though we had often heard of the fact, is no longer a fable, and we advise the curious to visit her at the house of Major Strohn, where she temporarily stays.—*Sandusky Dem.*

**GEN. WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**—I am not for discouraging the exertion of any State to draw the commerce of the western country to its seaports. The more communications we open to it, the closer we bind the rising world to our interests, and the greater strength we acquire by it. Extend the inland navigation of the eastern waters, connect them as near as possible with the Ohio—open also such as extend from the Ohio towards LAKE EARL; and we shall not only draw the produce of the western settlers, but the fur trade of the Lakes also, to our ports—thus adding an immense increase to our exports, and binding those people to us by a chain which can never be broken.—*See Correspondence by Sparks.*

"Mister how do you sell your sugar today?" "Only twenty cents the pound." "Can't give it. I'll drink my coffee without sugar, and kiss my wife for sweetening first. Good day, sir." "Good day, sir. When you get tired of that kind of sweetening, please call again." "Perhaps I may." He called the next day!

**WHY?—**An abolition paper contains the following paragraph: "Ball out the Atlantic with a tea-spoon— Pierce Leviathan's visals with a tooth-pick— quench Vesuvius with the contents of a goblet—then you may talk of wiping away the stain of slavery from our national escutcheon, by sending them to Liberia!"

**NAPOLEON.**—A High Examiner.—The New Orleans Bulletin says, speaking of this great man— "As the world wanes the light of his genius will stream with an increased effluence to its end."