The Burlington Free Press.

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

BY H. B. STACY. FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1836. VOL. X--No. 473.

From the London Metropolitan, for May.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.

BY MRS. ABDY.

"Our Governess left us, dear brother,
Last night, in a strange fit of pique,
Will you kindly seek out for another?
We want her at latest next week:
But I'll give you a few plain credentials,
The bargain with speed to complete;
Take a pen—just set down the essentials,
And begin at the top of the sheet!

With easy and modest decision,
She ever must move, act, and speak,
She must understand French with precision,
Italian, and Latin, and Greek;
She must play the piano divinely,
Excel on the harp and the lute,
Do all sorts of needlework finely,
And make feather-flowers, and wax-fruit.

She must answer all queries directly,
And all sciences well understand,
Paint in oils, sketch from nature correctly,
And write German text, and short-hand;
She must sing with power, science, and sweetness,
Yet for concerts must not sigh at all,
She must dance with ethereal fleetness,
Yet never must go to a ball.

She must not have needy relations,
Her dress must be tasteful, yet plain,
Her discourse must abound in quotations,
Her memory all dates must retain;
She must point out each author's chief beauties,
She must manage dull natures with skill,
Her pleasure must lie in her duties,
She must never be nervous or ill!

If she write essays, odes, themes, and sonnets,
Yet be not pedantick or pert,
If she wear none but deep cottage bonnets,
If she deem it high treason to flirt,
If to mildness she add sense and spirit,
Engage her at once without fear,
I love to reward honest merit,
And I give—forty guineas a-year!"

"I accept, my good sister, your mission,
To-morrow, my search I'll begin,
In all circles, in every condition,
I'll strive such a treasure to win,
And yet after years of probation,
My eyes on the wonder should rest,
I'll engage her without hesitation,
But not on the terms you suggest.

Of a bride I have ne'er made selection,
For my bachelor thoughts would still dwell
On an object so near to perfection,
That I blushed half my fancies to tell,
Now this list that you kindly have granted,
I'll quote and refer to through life,
But just blot out—'A Governess Wanted,'
And head it with—'Wanted a Wife!'"

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans of many years to come,
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb.
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms.
To-day he's clad in gaudy, rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, enjoys his halls, built to his mind,
To morrow, in a coffin is confined.
To-day, he floats on honor's lofty wave,
To-morrow, leaves his titles for a grave.
To-day, his beauteous visage we extol,
To-morrow, loathsome in the sight of all.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, 'too late to be forgiven.'
To-day, he lives in hopes as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

One great source of erroneous impressions, on all subjects is the power of influence exerted in early life, and which are sometimes so strong as utterly to bid defiance to all argument. Every one has observed the permanency of these impressions of early life. * * *

A sufficient allowance is not made for this by opposite parties in a religious controversy. If one generation takes sides on any question, they inevitably *entail* the quarrel. Their children have scarcely the opportunity of judging. The laws of the human mind almost compel them to feel as their fathers felt; for it becomes in such cases a matter of feeling rather than opinion. No one, therefore, ought ever to cherish a harsh or unkind thought towards any one, on account of his religious errors, if his father led the way.

The influence of early associations has more power than all other causes put together in the formation of religious opinions. The children of Mahometans become Mahometans themselves, without arguments in favor of the Prophet; and in the Christian world, religious opinions are hereditary, and pass down with exceptions comparatively few and rare, from father to son; so that Popery, and Protestantism, Episcopacy, Dissent, and Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist opinions occupy, in the main, the same ground, from generation to generation. It is true, indeed, that argument has something to do with this, for though every faith has its defenders, to which all have access, still each child hears chiefly the voice of the one which its father chooses for it.—But, notwithstanding this, every intelligent observer of the human mind, and especially of the habits and susceptibilities of childhood, will at once admit, that other influences than those of argument are the efficient ones, in the production of these almost universal effects.

Let no one infer from these undeniable facts, that men are not accountable for the exercise of their reason in respect to their relations to God. They are accountable. The fact that men follow on so blindly after their parents in this, more than in any other case, is an indication of the cold indifference of the human heart to its religious duty. Parents cannot control their children's opinions and preferences, on other points, so completely; and they could not here, were not the heart so cold, so indifferent, so benumbed in respect to God.—When the conscience is aroused, these chains are immediately broken, and the soul goes free to think for itself, and to throw away its shackles forever. It may escape slowly from their thraldom, but escape it will, if any real penitence, and if any real love to God can find a place in the heart. So that what is justly to be inferred from these views, is not that men who are in error, are innocent, but that they are no more guilty than those who believe the truth, and yet live in sin. A thousand children, growing up without God, are all guilty for thus living in disobedience to his will: but if they do thus live, the question of their religious belief is not of much consequence as an indication of their real character. Their belief is almost a matter of mere accident; so that, as to their *characters*, it makes no great difference who is right and who is wrong in theory. Their guilt consists in their *impenitence*, which is common to them all, not in their errors, in which, from accidental circumstances, each may differ from the rest.

When we look around therefore upon society, we should make one great distinction in estimating human character, and that is, between those who love God and those who love him not; and we must remember that from the very fact that the latter class do not love duty, they will make no honest effort themselves to learn what it is. They all drink in whatever is offered to them in childhood. Some are right and some are wrong; but, as we have seen, accident has been more instrumental in deciding in each case and *ungodliness* is the common foundation on which all stand.—Induce them to abandon sin, and to return to God, in any respect, and their eyes will be opened. Act upon the heart first, and the intellect will rectify itself afterwards: though it will be by steps too hesitating and slow for our impatience to tolerate, unless we have considered more attentively than most persons have, the extreme and almost unconquerable reluctance with which the power of early associations relinquishes its hold.

The first source of religious error then, is these associations of early childhood, which reasoning never formed, and which she is utterly incompetent to overthrow.—*Abbott's 'Corner Stone.'*

From the 'Young Mother,' by Dr. Alcott.

CRYING.

'Crying,' says Dr. Dewes, 'should be looked upon as an exercise of much importance;' and he is sustained in this view by many eminent medical writers.

But people generally think otherwise. Nothing is more common than the idea that to cry is unbecoming; and children are every where taught when they suffer pain to brave it out, and *not cry*. Such a direction, to say nothing of its tendency to encourage hypocrisy, is wholly unphilosophical. The following anecdote may serve in part to illustrate my meaning. It is said to have been related by Dr. Rush.

A gentleman in South Carolina was about to undergo a very painful surgical operation. He had imbibed the idea that it was beneath the dignity of a man ever to do or say any thing expressive of pain. He therefore refused to submit to the usual precaution of securing the hands and feet by bandages, declaring to his surgeon that he had nothing to fear from his being untied, for he would not move a muscle of his body. He kept his word it is true; but he died instantly after the operation, from apoplexy.

There is very little doubt in the mind of any physiologist, in regard to the cause of apoplexy in this case; and that it might have been prevented by the relief which is always afforded by groans and tears.

It is, I believe very generally known, that in the profoundest grief, people do not, and cannot shed tears; and that when the latter begin to flow, it affords immediate relief.

I do not mean to argue from this that crying is so important either to young or old, that it is ever worth while to excite or continue it by artificial means; or that a habit of crying so easily and readily acquired by the young, is not to be guarded against as a serious evil. My object was first to show the folly of those who denounce all crying, and secondly to point out some of its advantages, in the hope of preventing parents from going to that extreme which borders upon stoicism.

One of the most intelligent men I ever knew, frequently made it his boast that he neither laughed nor cried on any occasion; and on being told that both laughing and crying were physiologically useful, only ridiculed the sentiment.

Crying is useful to very young infants, because it favors the passage of blood in their lungs, where it had not been accustomed to travel, and where its motion is now indispensable. And it not only promotes the circulation of the blood but expands the air-cells of the lungs, and thus helps forward that great change by which the dark colored impure blood of the veins is changed at once into pure blood, and thus rendered fit to nourish the system and to sustain life.

But this is not all. Crying strengthens the lungs themselves. It does this by expanding the little air-cells of which I have just spoken, and accustoms them to be stretched at a period, of all others the most favorable for this purpose, and frees them at the same time from mucus and other injurious accumulations.

They therefore who oppose an infant's crying know not what they do. So far is it from being hurtful to the child, that its recurrence is, as we have already seen, positively useful. Some practitioners of medicine, in some of the more trying situations in which nature can be placed, encourage their patients to suffer tears to flow as a means of relief.

Infants it should be recollected have no other language by which to express their wants and feelings than sighs and tears.—Crying is not always an expression of positive pain; it sometimes indicates hunger and thirst and sometimes a change of posture. This last consideration deserves great attention, and all the inconveniences of crying ought to be borne cheerfully for the sake of having the little sufferer remind us when nature demands a change of position. No child ought to be permitted to remain in one position longer than two hours, even while sleeping; nor one half that time while awake; and if nurses and mothers will overlook this matter as they often do, it is a favorable circumstance that the child remind them of it.

Crying has been called the 'waste gate' of the human system; the door of escape to that excess of excitability which sometimes prevails especially among children and nervous adults. To all such persons it is healthy; most undoubtedly so: nor do I know that its occasional recurrence is injurious to any adult; a fastidious public sentiment to the contrary notwithstanding.

Causes of Consumption. A late number of the Moral Reformer concludes an excellent article on the causes of consumption, with the following receipt for taking the disease:—

RECEIPT—If an individual is born with a feeble constitution, it is an easy method to obtain the consumption by the age of 30, if he will attend to the following rules:—Let the person while very young be kept always in hot rooms. Let him frequent ball rooms, theatres, &c. and go out of them in the middle of the night, thinly clad and without any additional clothing. Let much time be spent in confinement, either at home or at school rooms on bad seats and bad air. Let the mind be tasked early. Let him at six or eight years of age become a prodigy for knowledge. Instead of simple water for drink and milk and good vegetables for food, give him as soon as you can get it down his throat, tea, coffee and other exciting drinks, and the most stimulating and high seasoned food. Take care to excite his mind if you can, by emulation, ambition and other kindred motives—and his body and mind both by unholy passions and lead him to destroy his vital force by vicious and unnatural indulgences. Take care to have him sleep both in winter and summer on hot feather beds: and if these are not quite sufficient to destroy him take effective or poisonous medicines for every trifling aliment.

From the Genesee Farmer.

BRIEF HINTS FOR SUMMER WORK

Cornfields should be kept entirely free from weeds, from the time the corn is up, till the plants become so large as to cover the whole surface of the ground. It will be best for the crop, and cheapest for the farmer, to keep *ahead* of the weeds. In hoeing, it should be hilled as little as possible. To keep the soil loose at the surface at the same time to preserve the surface level, and to avoid injuring the roots of corn, the *cultivator* only should be used, and not plough. In heavy soils, the more finely and completely pulverised the surface is kept, the better.

Potatoes, as well as corn, should be hilled very little; they should be very broad and flat.

Wheat fields should have the rye, chess and cockle, picked from them. Rye is easily seen as soon as the heads appear; and cockle while it is in flower. Mustard is also most easily seen while in flower, and should then be extirpated.

Crops of mangel wurtzel and ruta baga, while young, must be kept entirely clear from weeds, or they will be greatly injured. Much more depends on this than is generally supposed.

In thinning these crops, where the plants have come up too thickly to stand, the distance from plant to plant should be about one foot, but varying according to the fertility of the soil, a rich soil requiring great distance.

Crops of turnips in gardens may be effectually saved from the ravages of the fly, by confining a hen upon them that has young chickens. The chickens will suffer none to escape.

When garden plants are watered, it should always be done in the evening.

Cabbage and other plants, may be safely transplanted in any weather or time of day by immersing the roots in mud made from rich soil the moment they are taken from the ground in which they are set, if sufficiently moist at the time. It is best to take up as much of the soil with the roots as possible.

Fruit trees should have the turf and all weeds kept clear from the soil a few feet about them. In young trees, and especially those newly transplanted, this is of the greatest consequence; in older ones it is not so necessary, although very useful.

Trees heavily loaded, should have the fruit thinned upon the branches, or else it will be small and of inferior flavor. The quality of fruit of fine varieties, often depends on this operation.

Branches of pear trees which are attacked by fire blight should be cut off immediately at some distance below the affected part (say two or three feet) and burned.—Where the whole tree is affected, it must be cut up, and burned. This is the only way to prevent its spreading.

In order to have fruit of good quality, it should be permitted to become fully ripe. This is generally greatly neglected, especially in case of cherries, whose excellence is wholly dependant on thorough ripening.—Some cherries are *generally* gathered when they are considered *ripe*, when if left on the tree they would nearly double their size and improve exceedingly in flavor.

Cattle and horses should have a constant supply of good water particularly if working.

Salivation in horses, though not satisfactorily accounted for appears to be caused in a great degree by juicy pasture; hence in most cases, it is easily cured by a bating of hay or oats, or by turning the horse to dry pasture, such as one newly stocked down with timothy.

SWEET APPLES. We have frequent inquiries, as nursery men, for trees of sweet apples, to cultivate for hogs and other stock, as though none but sweet apples were fit for that purpose. This opinion originates from a misapprehension of the qualities of the apple. In the first place the nutritive property of the apple consists principally in the saccharine matter which it contains. This is determined by the specific gravity of its juice—the heavier this, the more saccharine matter it contains. Now the heaviest juice is found in acid as well as sweet apples. The acid is superadded to the sweet. In the second place, sour apples are as grateful to the stomachs, and so they are to the stomach of our farm stock, as sweet apples are, and a mixture is at least desirable. Sweet apples alone soon clog the stomach. A friend related to us a few days ago, that he last year turned his hogs into his orchard to eat the falling fruit; that the orchard being large the hogs were able to consume only a part of the apples; that he several times went into the orchard to ascertain which they preferred, the sweet or sour; that he uniformly found that they selected from both, and that they rejected as many of the sweet as of the sour. Hence sour apples are as nutritious, and as palatable, to man and beast as sweet apples, and ought to be as extensively used. *Cultivator.*

BEET SUGAR.

Some individuals are endeavoring to introduce the culture of the sugar beet into this country, and a person well qualified, has been sent to France, from Philadelphia, in order to procure information in regard to the manufacture of the sugar. Those who are best acquainted with the rise and progress of the manufacture in France, are sanguine of the success of the undertaking. Lands are stated to have risen greatly in France, in consequence of the increase of this manufacture, which is found so profitable that the Government has recently conceived the project of putting an excise upon it. If this business is found so profitable in France, it cannot fail to be successful in this country, and if so, it will certainly produce a great change in the value of New England farms, and consequently the prosperity of the sea ports. Experience has shown that the cultivation of sugar in Louisiana in favorable seasons, has been more profitable than even cotton growing, but the cane is there subject to untimely frosts, which cut off the crop, thus rendering the business somewhat precarious, tho' still it is now found very profitable. Now if sugar can be extracted to advantage from any species of the beet there is an abundance of land in New England, better suited to the cultivation of this root than to that of any other. Besides, our climate is more favorable to root culture than to any other. When we connect with these facts, another which is unequivocally stated, that the pulp of the beet, after the sugar is extracted, forms an abundant and nutricious food for cattle, and also an excellent manure; and that its cultivation need not interfere with the keeping of the dairy, or the propagation of stock: we cannot but look upon the success of this new undertaking as of vast importance to this section of the country. It found as is positively asserted, a profitable business in France, it cannot fail to be so in New England, and will afford us a new and profitable agricultural staple, which may be cultivated more safely and certainly than any other; placed as it is almost beyond the contingency of being affected by unfavorable seasons.

TURNIPS.—It has been hinted to us by one who knows, that it is an excellent practice, to scatter in at the last corn hoeing, a little turnip seed. The expense is trifling, and a good crop of turnips may be realized thereby. Particularly should this be done the present year, as corn has come up so poorly. When the corn comes up well and grows luxuriantly, the crop of turnips will necessarily be light, but if the corn be thin or of small growth, it will be good, if the soil be favorable. Our informant states, that he raised 300 bushels one year in this way, without any trouble or expense, save that of gathering. This subject is worth attention.—*Yankee Far.*

TABLE COVERS.—The Shakers of Lebanon, N. H. are engaged in the manufacture of an article for table covers which resembles oil-cloth, but has many advantages over it, inasmuch as it is perfectly pliable, and will double as readily as linen cloth.—It is made of common sheeting, painted with gum elastic and other ingredients, in a very tasteful manner, with borders of garlands, wreaths and vines, presenting an unique and very handsome appearance.—*Times.*

Washing Day.—The new method of washing saves considerable labor: the following method is approved and practised in our own family.

Take 2 or 3 ounces of Sub-carbonate of Soda, put it into 4 pails of soft water: when hot, put in your white clothes, having first wet and carefully soaped them. Boil them one hour; take them out and pound them in a barrel, or otherwise rub to the same amount; rinse them in 3 or four waters: and you will find your clothes well washed. Hot rinse waters are better than cold; either will do. The rinse water answers well for washing flannel's and colored clothes. Collars and wristbands may need a little rubbing after boiling, if quite dirty. The above method saves the greatest part of the hard rubbing, and the hard work of washing. It is not necessary to be particular about the quantity of Soda used, 2 or 4 ounces to 4 pails of water will do. The larger quantity is better.—*N. H. Obs.*

RICE FAMILY BREAD. The following letter from a lady, will teach the housewives of our country how to add to the comfort of home:—"I have been trying experiment with rice flour, and I have produced a bread that is unrivalled, far superior to the receipts you have. Since I got it perfect, I have sent some samples to every one I could think of. It is the best bread I ever tasted, and I don't think it more expensive than wheat bread, for the rice flour goes so much farther than the same weight of wheat flour. I make it thus: One quart of rice flour made into a stiff pap by wetting it with warm water, not so hot as to make it lump; when well wet, add boiling water, as much as two or three quarts; stir it continually until it boils; then add one pint of milk; when cool enough to avoid scalding the yeast, add half a pint of good yeast, and as much wheat flour as will make it of a proper consistency for bread; put it to rise; when sufficiently risen, it will be necessary to add a little more wheat flour. If baked too soft, the loaves will be hollow. The first I baked were mere shells. If you can abbreviate the receipt for use, you may; but if you do not give all this information, people will not succeed it making it good. The same mixture, rather thinner, baked in muffin rings, makes the best muffins I ever tasted. I forget to say the bread must stand half an hour or more in a warm place, after it is put in the baking pans, and it will rise again almost as much as it did at first." *Concord Freeman.*

The Cut-Worm.—We regret to learn that the cut worm has discovered a keen relish for the Chinese Mulberry, the superior quality of which makes its introduction so desirable to our silk growers. The Northampton Courier says they eat off the shoots of the young trees just at the surface of the earth. Soot and ashes are preventatives.—*Nantucket Inq.*

Political Honesty. The Boston Reformer, a Van Buren paper, thus speaks of the Vice President's vote on the Gag Law bill:

"The Bill is without a question unconstitutional, if not absolutely unconstitutional as to the letter, assuredly so as to the spirit. The Federal government has the sole right to regulate the Post Office, but the bill surrenders that right, virtually to the States. Henceforth, there will be no uniformity. The character of publications which may be transmitted through the mail becomes a matter of censorship, and the freedom of the press is virtually destroyed. A principle is adopted which if the States act upon it will entirely destroy the Post Office department, as a department of the National government.

But we did not intend to discuss the merits of the Bill. We wish to put it out of our mind. We are not willing to think of it. It is too painful to witness the departure of men in whom we have placed confidence, from the great principles of liberty and equality which they are sworn to defend. We are humbled in our own estimation as men, as Americans, when we think of it. And what is worse than all, when on the passage of the Bill to be engrossed, the Senate being equally divided, the Vice President, by his vote, decided the Senate in favor of the Bill. Had Mr Van Buren been a Southern man, we could have palliated his base dereliction from republicanism and the constitution; but a Northern man as he is, professedly at the head of the Democracy of the country, and calling upon the Democracy to raise him to the Presidential chair, we are without language to express the pain his vote has given us.—We are mortified that a Northern man should so basely succumb to Southern prejudice and Southern bravado; pained indeed are we that a distinguished Statesman should so far forget the constitution of his country, and countenance a measure so ruinous in its principle to all free institutions; ashamed that a political aspirant to the highest office in the gift of a free people, should deem it possible to gain that office by an act which that people must be deeply buried in corruption indeed, not to resent in terms of the severest rebuke.

Amongst the business in the Senate, yesterday, was the discusion and unanimous adoption of the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. The sentiment expressed by this vote of the Senate is in substance this, and no more, viz. that the United States will, in regard to Texas act upon the principle established by the action of this Government in all cases of civil war among foreign People. That is, it will recognise the actual Government, whenever it is satisfied of its being entitled to the character of an independent Power; and it will readily recognise the independence of Texas when it shall be made apparent that it is an independence in fact as well as in name.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Melancholy Suicide.—Dr. Roberts of Manchester, Vermont, committed suicide on Sunday last, by shooting himself through the body. The circumstances, as we learn them from a man who saw Dr. Roberts after he had shot himself, and before he expired, are as follows: Dr. Roberts having finished his studies at the Castleton Medical Institution, went to Natchez, Mississippi, to practice in his profession, where he succeeded beyond his expectations for some time. Becoming entangled in a love affair, or in other words, being *disappointed*, it was soon discovered that he labored under mental alienation of mind. When his state became known, his father, who resides in Manchester, was sent for, and immediately went to Natchez and brought his son home. Removing him from the scene of his ill started fortune, seemed for a time to restore his mind to sanity; and he commenced practising in Manchester. Last Sabbath morning while the family were preparing to attend church he talked of going with them; but before they were ready they were suddenly alarmed by the report of a gun in the house. Upon search being made, he was found in the garret weltering in his blood. He had fixed a nail in the end of a stick, by which, having placed the muzzle of the gun against his side he discharged it. The ball with which the gun was charged passed through his body. The reason that he gave for the horrid deed just before he expired, was, that he was embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs. It was about 9 o'clock in the morning when he shot himself, and he expired about 4 in the afternoon.—*Lansinburgh Gazette*

"Dark Day" in Boston.—Yesterday afternoon, for two, or three hours, the atmosphere exhibited quite an unusual appearance. It was not so dark, indeed, as on "the dark day," so called, in May, 1780; but a part of the time the hue was very similar to the appearance on that day. The atmosphere, yesterday, was, of yellow, or very pale red, especially when looking from the windows from within the house; and resembled somewhat the appearance of the sky twenty five or thirty minutes after sunset, in cloudy or foggy weather. In going out into the field or street, the appearance was not so much inclined to the yellow or orange; but the grass on the Common had a deeper shade of green than usual.—The air is no doubt filled with smoke, from extensive fires in the woods of New Hampshire or Maine. This was found to have been the cause of the darkness in 1780, which was then succeeded by an appearance much like that of yesterday.—*Boston Gaz. July 24*

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.—A writer for the Salem Landmark suggests the following plan for completing that edifice: "I propose, at each celebration in New England, on the approaching anniversary, when the usual toast is given 'to the heroes of Bunker Hill,' that a plate should be handed round after it is drank in pure sparkling spring water, and that collections be made for the monument which stands on this hill, and that all be incited to contribute to it, but in no instance, over one dollar. The sums so collected to be transmitted by the Presidents of the day to the President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, in Boston, who will acknowledge the sums in his paper. Thus shall we know that we are the worthy descendants of the noble band who dared to resist the tyrants, and who are worthy of the liberty which was bequeathed to them by their fathers, and even by themselves, over a degrading and debasing appetite."

French Hay.—Many of our readers, at last, will be surprised to learn that Hay from France has been imported into this country. A cargo lately arrived at Charleston, (S C) and sold for $1 62 per hundred. A cargo of American Hay, which arrived about the same time, from Portland, (Me.) sold for $2 per hundred.—*Fredonia Courier.*

Village Statistics of Montpelier.—G. W. Barker, Esq as commissioner for the Village Corporation, has made out a census of the population, trades and professions, &c. which will serve as a convenient Directory. The only omission we notice is the name of John T. Miller, carpenter and joiner; too good a workman, by the way, to be overlooked. The population of the village, June 1, 1836, is stated as follows:

233 families,
202 persons under 5 years of age,
203 between 5 and 10,
342 between 10 and 20,
432 between 20 and 30,
381 between 30 and 50,
91 between 50 and 70,
7 between 70 and 100.

1718 Total population of the Village.

The Pittsburgh Gazette announces the arrival at that place of the family canal boat, Gen. *Harrison*, on her way to Lasalle county Illinois, about 33 miles south of Chicago. The boat, which is sixty three feet long and eleven feet wide, was built in Dauphin county, Pa., near Harrisburgh, and was brought over the mountains on the Rail Road. She conveys two families with their furniture, farming utensils, &c.

Mr Gilpin, an Engineer of Philadelphia, has submitted to the City Council, a plan for the construction of a tunnel under the Schuylkill river, opposite to the city. He estimates the cost of tunnel at $126,500.

Hot water is of great efficacy in removing pain occasioned by crushing the finger, for instance in hastily shutting a drawer or door.—It also prevents the nail from turning black.

CHINESE RELIGION.—There are in China 1500 temples consecrated to Confucius. At these churches are sacrificed yearly, 5,800 sheep—5,800 goats—27,000 rabbits and 27,000 hogs. There are used in these temples more than 27,000 pieces of richest silks.

An Englishman has just erected, on the river Theiss, in Hungary, a mill in the form of a colossal man—the head being the dwelling house, the eyes the windows the nose the chimney, and the machinery in the body, driven by a stream of water in a canal, in the form of an immense bottle emptying into his mouth.

The fashionable damsels in Philadelphia wear their dresses so tight about their shoulders, that they are obliged to unhook them to sneeze—so says the Wheeling Times.

Extract of a letter from the receiver of public monies at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to the postmaster at Lawrenceburgh:

"I am receiving from $20,000 to $25,000 per day, and have been for the last thirty days in my office as a receiver of public monies. I am worn out attending to it. $500,000 has been received since the 7th of March last. And it is said that the eastern folks have only begun to come. I believe that this office will take $1,500,000 during the year."

The Hancock Bank and Franklin Bank at South Boston have been added by the Secretary of the Treasury to the number of Deposite banks in Boston.