

thorizes them to vote in all elections for field officers of the regiments to which they are attached. The companies to attend the Regimental and Battalion musters, and a company master once a month, and to be liable to the same fines and penalties as the body of the militia are subject to; the fines for the extra musters to be collected by the sheriffs and paid to such companies upon the order of the captains for the use of the company. And upon serving seven years as volunteers, to be exempt from all militia duty whatever thereafter, except in time of war or insurrection; but the names of such exempted to be enrolled by the captains of militia companies of the districts in which they reside. Elections of subalterns of companies superintended by a field officer, to be as valid as if superintended by the captain of the company.

An act concerning patrols; authorizes the courts of the incorporated towns to divide the militia of said towns into wards or districts, and to appoint officers of each ward to be captains of patrol; each officer and his squad, when on duty, to patrol once a week, or oftener if required by the court, and to receive for every twelve hours service, the officer one dollar and the patrol seven-fifths each, to be levied on the house-keepers' property and tithables in said towns; gives the commandants of regiments in towns the power to call out their regiments in case of invasion, insurrection, riots and breaches of the peace; and directs all the commandants of regiments to require the companies of their battalions to have the companies of their battalions numbered by allotment, and the commandants of companies to cause their companies to be divided into five squads, and when they shall think a patrol necessary, or when applied to by two justices of the peace, they shall issue their orders to the commandants of battalions who are to keep a roster of companies thus allotted and divided. The captain of company number one, shall perform the first tour of duty for one week, and so on through all the companies, until each captain with squad number one, has performed one tour; then the lieutenants with squad number two—then the ensigns with number three—then the first sergeants with number four—then the second sergeants with number five; until each officer in all the companies, have performed the like terms of duty, when the same routine is to be performed again by the captains and subalterns of company number one, and so on through the battalion; the same duty to be performed in every battalion at the same time. The officers for neglect of duty fined twenty, and the non-commissioned officers and privates, five dollars each. Officers at liberty to furnish as substitutes, any other officer in the battalion; and privates any substitute approved by their officers. The officers to be allowed one dollar and the private seventy-five cents for every twelve hours' service, to be levied by the courts of the counties in which they reside. The act not to extend to the counties west of the Alleghany mountains.

An act authorizing suits against the branches of Banks in this commonwealth, in certain cases; authorizes suits both at law & in chancery, in controversies originating with the branches, to be instituted in any court of record in the county or corporation where the branch is located, and a summons served upon the President, or in his absence, on the Cashier of such branch, is sufficient to institute the suit. Execution to be levied in the county or corporation where the suit is brought, but may issue upon any property of the Bank within the commonwealth if there be none, or insufficient in the county or corporation.

An act concerning the first clerk in the Register's office; increases his salary, making it \$900.

An act to authorize the settlement of certain accounts with the Penitentiary Institution; requires the Board of Directors at the Penitentiary to settle the accounts of A. & S. H. Smith, and allow them a credit for goods accidentally destroyed by fire; and directs that the general agent shall give an additional bond to collect all the outstanding debts at present due the institution, and allows him a commission of two and a half per cent. thereon.

An act to provide against the abuse of Mayo's and Trent's bridges across James River at Richmond; authorizes the demand of double tolls from nine o'clock at night to day-break next morning, and prohibits the riding rapidly across such bridges.

An act providing for the appointment by the Board of Public Works of one or more agents or engineers for the present year, and for other purposes; dispenses with the Principal Engineer, and directs the appointment of agents to make any particular surveys already required by law; with a compensation at a rate not exceeding \$1200 per annum and their necessary expenses; and fixes the salary of the Second Auditor at eighteen hundred dollars, to be paid, together with the salaries of his clerks, out of the fund for Internal Improvement and the Literary Fund.

An act to incorporate a rail-road company from the city of Richmond to the town of York; with a capital of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by subscription.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DISASTERS.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

From the Nashville Republican, April 14.

It is our painful duty to announce one of the most awful occurrences that the history of steam boat disasters has ever afforded. Several letters have been received in town from Memphis, stating the loss of the steamer Brandywine, by fire, on the 9th instant, about 25 miles above that place, and the destruction therewith of sixty or seventy lives, either by drowning or burning. The news appears to have been communicated by Capt. Hamilton himself, thus leaving no room to doubt its correctness. Eight or ten cabin passengers and fifty or sixty deck passengers were lost; among the former, Mrs. Robert T. Walker and child, and Mr. Robert Stohart, of this place. The Brandywine was on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville. We understand she was insured.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Memphis, to a friend in this place, dated April 10th.

Capt. Hamilton has arrived here from the wreck of the steam boat Brandywine, and reports, that at 8 o'clock last evening, 25 miles above this place, wind blowing fresh, his boat was discovered to have taken fire on the upper deck—in one minute her whole decks were wrapped in flames; and before it was possible to run her ashore, between fifty and seventy of the passengers and crew precipitated themselves into the river and were drowned, or burned to death.

It is said that Captain Hamilton and his pilot, although surrounded by the flames, stuck manfully to the boat until she grounded, about 80 yards from the shore, when the Captain, much scorched, reached the bank by the help of a line.

We gather the following additional particulars from the Cincinnati American extra, of the 19th inst.

A number of the passengers arrived in the Robert Fulton, yesterday from Louisville, who furnish the following particulars: The Hudson and Brandywine left New Orleans to make a trial of speed. The latter, previous to the accident, had been obliged to lay to an hour for repairs. A considerable quantity of resin was thrown in to make a quick fire when starting. The sparks set fire to some straw, in which a number of carriage wheels were wrapt. The wind was blowing fresh, and spread the flames with awful rapidity. The yawl was sunk by the boat, which they endeavored to run ashore, but she grounded at some distance in nine feet water. The mate, who deserves honorable mention, took a line in his mouth, and succeeded in reaching the shore, rescuing by his timely aid a number from a watery grave.

The whole number of passengers is variously estimated from 200 to 250. The number lost cannot be correctly ascertained, as we understand a number floated down the stream for a considerable distance, and were finally rescued. The number on the Island the next morning alive (several had died of exhaustion after having reached it in safety) was but seventy-five! It is said not a woman or child was saved—nine were on board.

The Brandywine burnt to the water's edge, was loaded with a full freight for Louisville and Cincinnati, and partly insured.

The list of passengers annexed must be very imperfect—it is the best we can make out.

Cabin Passengers—Mrs. Robert Walker and child, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. A. Sparks, Vicksburg, Miss.; Mr. Robert Stohart, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Hillard, Williamson co., Tenn.; H. H. Davenport, Shawneetown, Illinois; Dr. Farley, River's Woodbury, Mississippi river.

Deck Passengers—Leonard Hamilton and family, Washington co., Ky.; Abraham Osborne, Ohio; John Mock, Harrison co., Indiana; Benjamin Williams, Melrose, Ohio; Brice Jackson, Montgomery co., Tenn.; W. Downs, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin B. Bee, Athens county, Ohio; John Mortimer, B. Mortimer and Martin Cazine, Mayville, Ky.; Mr. Wright, Mr. Moore, W. L. Tracy, Hamilton co., Ohio; Benjamin Murrell, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Rella, Mayville, Ky.; John Adams, Robertson county, Tenn.; E. Wright and Brother, J. Saunders, W. Atterbury, Hart co., Ky.; Joseph Leonard, H. McMillan, 1 man and wife, names unknown, 1 very old man from Tennessee; 12 others names unknown; 4 deck hands, two free and two slaves; 1 cook; 1 boy attached to the engine; 1 fireman; 3 women belonging to the boat; 2 women passengers; 1 molatto woman and child, Louisville; John Davis, a lad attached to the steamboat Kentucky; L. Furney.

The dreadful accident occurred on Monday evening at half past seven o'clock, at the Twelve Outlets.

Another Disaster.—The Cincinnati American of the 19th ult. says:—The Polander, which left our landing last evening for Pittsburgh, came in contact with the Hornet from Mayville, about four miles from the city, at the Crawfish bar. We cannot learn the reason assigned for such an accident, but fear that proper caution was not observed. The Pilot of the Hornet saw the Polander at a considerable distance, and we presume kept too near the shore. The Polander struck the Hornet a little aft of the wheel house, on the starboard side. The anchor was left in the forward berth, with the table, eat head, &c., raking completely the guard, destroying several berths, giving her the appearance of a wreck, at least on one side. The Polander did not stop. Of course we do not know whether she was materially injured. It would have been well enough for her to have ascertained the loss of her anchor and other sundries left on board the Hornet.

The Captain of the Hornet, was, we

regret to add, crushed to death by the contact. He walked to the guard to look at the boat, and was probably instantaneously killed. A son of Mr. Bakewell of this city was seriously injured.

We would observe in conclusion, that the night was rather dark, though not so as to endanger boats from running safely with proper care.

A fine new Steam Boat, named the "Chief Justice Marshall," has just been launched at Wheeling. It has been finished in a style of unusual splendor, more so, perhaps, than any boat that has ever floated on the western waters. The upper end of the cabin is decorated with an admirable portrait of the venerable man, whose name the boat is made to bear. The figure head is a bust of the same individual, from the chest of Mr. Rusan. The boat measures 200 tons, but is expected to carry 300, down stream.

FRANKFORD, APRIL 28.

Fire!—On Wednesday morning last, about half past 9 o'clock, the Old Indian Queen Tavern, occupied at the time by Mr. George B. Whiting, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was soon spread through the town, and the Hope and Union Fire Companies, with their Engines, and a number of citizens, were speedily on the spot. No exertions, however, could save the spacious building, which was composed entirely of wood, from total destruction. The furniture only was wrested from the flames.

[Herald.]

BROAD ROCK RACES.

First day of Spring Meeting, Monday, April 23d, 1832.—Sweepstake, mile heats:—Wm. Newby, a Gohanna colt, 1; James Elam, an Arab filly, 2; M. Flournoy, a Gohanna colt, 3; 2. Three forfeits.—Time, 1st heat, 2 m. 6 sec.—2d heat, 2 m. 5 sec. Track wet and heavy.

Same day, sweepstake; mile heats:—J. M. Bots' Gohanna filly, out of Phillis, distanced.

J. W. Winfree, a Gohanna colt, 1; J. M. Bots, b. c. by Rattler, 2 dr.

Wm. H. Johnson, full brother to Polly Jones, 3 2.

Two forfeits.—Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 59 sec. 2d heat, 2 m. 5 sec.—Track heavy.—2d heat no contest—won easily by Winfree. Mr. Bots' and Mr. Johnson's entries both distanced.

[Richmond Compiler.]

Fairfield Course.—This old and famous course, has been revived, after seventeen years' suspension. The circumstance seems agreeable to those of a certain age, in whose minds, Fairfield is associated with early and pleasant recollections. The course was large for the first day, and every appearance indicated that the enterprise of reuniting Fairfield, will be completely successful.

From our morning contemporary, we take the following account of the colt race yesterday. We think, however, it has fallen into a mistake in saying that Minge's colt won at Broad-Rock. We understood the winner there to have been Winfree's Gohanna colt, sold on the spot for three thousand dollars. Perhaps he was entered at Fairfield by Mr. Minge, and hence the apparent mistake.—[Rich. Whig.]

Fairfield Spring Meeting, April 24, 1832.

POST SWEEPSTAKE.

Mr. Adams' b. c. Primo, by Rattler, 1; Mr. Minge's b. c. by Gohanna, 2; Mr. Bots' b. c. by Gohanna, 3; 2 dr.

Mr. Garrison entered Mr. Long's b. c. by Sir Archy, distanced.

Mr. Watson's d. c. by Contention, distanced.—1st heat, 1 m. 50 sec.; 2d do, 1 m. 53 seconds.

The track in good order and the race interesting. Mr. Minge's colt was the favorite at the start, having won the sweepstakes over the Broad Rock course on yesterday with great ease, beating the winner to-day.

[Compiler.]

FAIRFIELD RACES.

Second day's race, 25th April.—Proprietor's Purse, \$300, 2 mile heats.

Dr. Minge, b. h. Gen. Brooke, four years old, by Sir Archy, dam Bet Ounce, by Sir Harry, 1 2 dr.

O. P. Hare, c. m. Betty Hare, 4 years old, by Contention, dam by imp. Mayfield, 4 4 dr.

J. S. Garrison, b. m. Lady Washington, 4 years old, by Eclipse, dam by Sir Archy, 5 3 3

J. P. White, c. b. Rapid, 4 years old, by Rattler, dam by Gohanna, 5 5 2

W. R. Johnson, s. h. Andrew, 5 years old, by Sir Charles, dam by Herod 3 1 1

Time—1st heat, 3 min. 53 sec.—2d heat, 3 min. 48 sec.—3d heat, 3 min. 54 sec. A most interesting race.—[Jb.]

From the Charleston Courier of the 16th ult.

We learn that Governor Hamilton, who was with a party upon the Rail Road on Saturday, received some slight injury from the giving way of the axle-tree of a car loaded with lumber, which was in front of the passenger car. The latter ran with considerable force against the projecting ends of the axle-tree, which broke in the front panel, and struck the Governor, who was on the front seat, in the breast; but we are happy to state, without causing him any serious injury.

"The War begun."—Under this caption we have the following paragraph, from the Charleston Gazette of the 17th ult.

"We learn, with regret, that the acrimonious language which has of late characterized the struggle between the Union and Nullification parties of Sumter, has at length terminated in blows and violence. Fifteen or twenty individuals are said to have been arrayed on each side, armed with dirks, clubs, and missiles, several of whom experienced slight, and one or two, serious injuries. We are in possession of some of the names and particulars, but forbear making them public, until the statement undergoes more general confirmation."

FOREIGN.

London and Liverpool dates have been received at New York up to the 26th March.

The Reform Bill having passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116, it was brought up to the House of Lords on the 25th of March, and read a first time. On motion of Earl Grey, that it should be read a 2d time on "Thursday next," a debate ensued. It is important, as shewing that the Peers intend to go into a committee on the Bill; and from the observations made by the principal anti-reform Lords, we should collect, that they intend to introduce such amendments as will completely change its most important features.

A Berlin paper states that our fellow citizen, Dr. Howe, when arrested in that capital, had a letter of credit for 100,000 francs, upon Dantzig and Elbing, for the benefit of the Polish fugitives in that neighborhood.

Mr. Van Buren dined with the King at Windsor Castle on the 25th March. The Cholera is extending in London. It has also made its appearance in Belfast and Dublin. New cases in London on the 18th 73, deaths 45; 19th, new cases 86, deaths 38; 20th and 21st, new cases 190, deaths 73; 22d, new cases 63, deaths 36; 23d, new cases 105, deaths 62. The date of the reports is one day in advance of the dates of the cases.

Galignani's Messenger announces the death of the celebrated Champollion, in his 42d year, after a long and painful illness. "By his death," says that journal, "the scientific world sustains an irreparable loss. The obscurity of Egyptian history has only acquired sufficient intensity to point to us the treasures which were concealed there, without enabling us to examine and render them available."

The Plague.—A correspondent of one of the London Journals, relates a curious fact in connection with the history of the plague in Egypt. He states that out of a million of persons who fell victims to it in that country, not a single dealer in oil had suffered attack; and that all along the coast of Barbary, and in those places in which the devastations of the plague had been most frightful, no instance was ever known of a porter in an oil store being attacked with it. If this be true—and it is asserted with sufficient boldness—it will be for our medical men to discover the antipathetic qualities of oils in relation to this disorder.

Cholera.—It is stated that in Edinburgh, cases of Cholera have been successfully treated by Galvanism. The French Academy of Sciences have named a committee to investigate the question of the efficacy of this remedy.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment bill. Mr. Webster explained the amendment reported in blank by the Select Committee, and indicated his desire to take the question on striking out the bill from the House, and inserting the bill of the Committee, in order to adopt or reject the principle of the amendment, leaving the question as to numbers to be afterwards decided.—The Senate was then addressed by Mr. Dallas, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Hill, when the question was taken on the amendment of the Committee, and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Beaton, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dickinson, Ewing, Foot, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Prentiss, Robbins, Seymour, Silabec, Smith, Sprague, Waggoner, Webster.—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Clay, Dallas, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Tazewell, Tipton, Tomlinson, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins.—22.

The numbers being equal, the Vice President stated that, after having paid the utmost attention to the debate, he had come to the conclusion that the bill, as it came from the House, was unconstitutional, and he should therefore feel constrained, under a sense of the deep responsibility of his situation, to give his vote in favor of the amendment. The amendment was therefore decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Chair.

The question was then taken on filling the blank for the number of Representatives with 256, and decided in the negative—Yeas 19, Noes 22. The question was then taken on filling the blank with 251, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 27, Noes 14. Mr. Webster then moved to fill the other blanks, as follows:

Maine 8 North Carolina 13  
New Hampshire 6 South Carolina 10  
Massachusetts 13 Georgia 9  
Rhode Island 2 Kentucky 13  
Connecticut 6 Tennessee 13  
Vermont 6 Ohio 20  
New York 40 Louisiana 4  
New Jersey 7 Indiana 7  
Pennsylvania 28 Alabama 6  
Delaware 2 Missouri 3  
Maryland 9 Mississippi 2  
Virginia 21 Illinois 3

The motion was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and ordered to be read a third time by a vote of 25 to 20.

Mr. Poindexter introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to have executed a full-length statue of Gen. Washington.

The trial of Samuel Houston, for an assault upon Wm. Stanberry, was continued throughout the whole of last week, attended by legal subtleties and technicalities at every step. On Thursday the evidence was closed, and Mr. Kay, counsel for the accused, "opened the defence in an eloquent and impressive manner, and spoke about two hours," when the case was continued over. On Friday, Mr. Key was prevented by serious indisposition from concluding his argument—and further proceedings were postponed until Saturday.

In the House, on Friday, the apportionment bill, with the amendment from the Senate, allowing fractions to be represented, was referred, on motion of Mr. Polk, to a select committee of seven.

The general appropriation bill was considered. The amendment of the Senate, striking out the appropriation of \$9000 as an outfit for a minister to France, caused an animated discussion, in which Messrs. McDuffie, Archer, Wilde, E. Everett, Ingersoll, Barringer, Wayne, Adams, Barbour, Clayton, Burges, Drayton, and Burd, participated.—The House finally refused to concur with the Senate—ayes 81, noes 93.

On Friday, the Senate further discussed the Revolutionary Pension bill—but no decision was had, and that body, after other business, adjourned to Monday.

Extract of a letter to the U. S. Gazette, dated Washington, April 21.

The appropriation for the outfit to a minister to France, had caused considerable discussion yesterday, and some speeches were delivered, the temper and talent of which will render them distinguished above all the previous oratory of the session. Mr. Hayne, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Clayton, distinguished themselves on the occasion. The speeches of the two former may almost be regarded as indicating their determination to secede from the ranks of the administration.

Mr. Tazewell declared that if the appointment of a Minister should take place during the recess, were the Minister that of a father, a brother, or the dearest friend he had on earth, he would not vote for the appointment. All this debate is very evidently and very properly directed to the practice of the President, in appointing his favorites to office. The rumour increases hourly that Mr. Barry is to be removed from the Post-office Department.—Whither he is to go is then the question. It is further presumed that the President intends to send him to England, if he can—or to France, if he is not permitted to make better provision for him. Mr. Livingston desires to go to France, and will doubtless be sent, should Mr. Barry be otherwise provided for; but should the President be foiled in his wish to send Mr. Barry to England, it will surprise no one here if he should first go through a preparatory education, and then be sent to the citizen King.

VARIETY.

Ladies, what think ye of this sort of matrimony? You perceive that in this, as in most other matters of this variable world, there is something of novelty. Mr. Owen belongs to the Fanny Wright school—whose creed it is, that man and wife ought to live together only so long as they can relish each other. It will be recollected that Miss Fanny herself lately tied the hymeneal knot.

MARRIAGE OF ROBERT DALE OWEN. From the New York Sentinel.

We find the following, as a note by A. G., one of the editors, in the Free Enquirer:

Robert Dale Owen, who has returned to this city in good health, stepped into my boarding-house a few days since, and asked me to accompany him to his marriage, which was to take place in half an hour. I declined going, on the principle of objection to wedding parties. He obviated the objection by stating that legal formalities required some evidence, and that two or three friends would be present on that account, and closed by saying, "there has been and will be no fuss of any kind about it that would be offensive to quaker simplicity." I went with him, and I would defy any person unacquainted with the company, from the arrangement of the dresses, to designate the bridegroom or the bride; indeed, had the case recurred in ancient times been taken as a precedent, the apartment would have been completely vacated, there not being an individual present, I believe, who had "on a wedding garment;" that is, a garment that was prepared, or perhaps, put on for the occasion.

In a short time the parties placed their signatures to the following marriage contract, and we who were present, attested by affixing our names.

"We, Robert Dale Owen, of New Harmony, state of Indiana, aged thirty years, and Mary Jane Robinson, of New York, aged 19 years, and daughter of Mr. Samuel Robinson, being well acquainted with each other, and believing that our union in marriage, according to the laws of New York, will conduce to our welfare, do hereby enter into an agreement to that effect. I, the said Robert Dale Owen, in consideration that she, the said Mary Jane Robinson, hereby consents to live with me as my wife, according to the said laws, and to share my prosperity and adversity, do hereby undertake to become her protector and husband, according to said laws, and by signing this instrument, do constitute her my wife. And I, the said Mary Jane Robinson, in consideration that the said Robert Dale Owen hereby undertakes to devote himself to my happiness, as my husband, according to said laws, do hereby agree to become his wife, as aforesaid, and by signing this instrument, do constitute him my husband, as aforesaid."

Matrimonial Success.—St. Jerome relates, that when he was at Rome, he saw a man that had not arrived to an advanced age, who had yet survived twenty wives, which he had married in uninterrupted succession. He afterwards married an elderly woman, who had buried nineteen husbands, and at her death he attended her funeral, with his head crowned with a chaplet, and marched in the stately pace of triumph.

Metaphors to kiss ladies' hands after their lips, as some do, is like little boys—who, after they eat the apple, fall to the paring, out of love they have to the apple.—Seiden.

The Comet.—A Mr. D'O'Leary has been lecturing in a Western town upon the character of the Comet. He asks why should we be uneasy about any predictions of this destructive power?

"If we could certainly know, that within a short period of time the earth would share the fate of an egg on which the Table Rock had fallen, why should we be alarmed? Are we not in the hands of the ever living God who made us? Can any event place us beyond the reach of his power? Will it not be our fault if we be not within that of his mercy? What has the Comet to do with the soul, that shall forever survive 'the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds?'"

Quite a comfortable Erratum.—A French philosopher, who had predicted that a comet was going to play the deuce with this dirty world of ours in the year 1832, has given notice that there was a trifling mistake in the matter. It is the year 832 he meant.

We feel quite obliged to him for the postponement.—London Journal.

"Going through the motions."—We learn from the Providence American, that at the supreme Court held in East Greenwich, Thomas J. Pepper was convicted of bigamy, and the sentence of the court was, that on Friday the 27th of April instant, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, he be placed on the gallows, with a rope about his neck, that he be imprisoned three months and pay a fine of five dollars.

A Female Gambler.—A Mrs. Eliza Blond, was convicted, at the late Court of Sessions in Abbeville district, of keeping a Faro Bank, and Playing at that game, and sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 500 dollars.

[Charleston Courier.]

Lusus Naturæ.—A cat belonging to a citizen of this place, on Monday night brought forth three kittens, two of which are doing well—the other, which we have seen, had one head, a double tongue, four ears, eight legs, two bodies, and two tails, a long and short one. The bodies are separate and distinct from the loins to the insertion of the tails.—Norfolk Beacon.

It is said that the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends at their session last week made a rule of discipline, to disown any member of that society who was concerned either in the distillation or sale of ardent spirits, if he could not be prevailed upon to relinquish the practice.—[U. S. Gazette.]

A woman named Stillman, at Sandy Bay, Gloucester, (Mass.) was recently discovered in bed in a state of insensibility, occasioned by intoxication; and her infant child suffocated and its arm broken, having been overlaid by its mother.

M. Humboldt, in his Personal Narrative, states that "in Egypt, in the thirteenth century, the habit of eating human flesh pervaded all classes of society. Extraordinary snares were spread for physicians in particular.—They were called to attend persons who pretended to be sick, but who were only hungry, and it was not in order to be consulted, but devoured."

A worthy old sea captain of our acquaintance once took on board a large number of passengers at a port in the Emerald Isle, to bring to this country. On approaching our coast, he, as usual, sounded, but found no bottom. "And did you strike the ground, captain," inquired one of the fishermen. "No," was the reply. "And will ye be so good as to tell us," rejoined he, "how near you came to it?"—N. Bedford Gazette.

Brummel Outdone.—"How did you get such a cold, Ben?" said a vagrant of the city of New York to a whetling brother the other day. "I slept in the Park last night," answered Ben, "and some one left the gate open."

In the window of a barber's shop in Goodman's Fields is exhibited a professional announcement, in writing, which, for its poetical excellence, we give in its genuine form and purity.

I shave,  
I shave my friends lock,  
I shave for a penny,  
Never cuts any.  
I bleed,  
Pulls teeth and cups  
Below 10 pence  
And trusses heads  
Young bull-dogs, and all other sorts of gait  
man-pups.—And  
I bleed shoes.  
For Christians—besides Jews.

The great art of life is to play for much and stake little.—Johnson.