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[For the Whig.] THE DYING INFIDEL.

While yet the Rev. J. B. HAGAN. And soundest head ran swiftly through his veins, Philosophy was firm. Toon his blooming cheeks, The proper object of redeeming his own self, He scanned salvation's plan, tho' laid by Who made and loved the world. In sight of God and holy men, sported with sacred things, And scoffing said, that death was "endless sleep;" The holy book which like a burning lamp, Illum'd the traveller's path through death's drear vale, By him was heeded not; against its heavenly truths, With proud disdain all maddening zeal he spoke, And by his pen, deep dight in bitterest gall, Told to th' credulous world blasphemous things, That common devils quaked and feared to hear; Yet while he wrote his heart within would beat, And trembling nerves forget their wonted strength, While fearful doubt and thundering conscience cried, Desist. But soon the trumpet voice of worldly fame, In rapturing tones came rolling o'er his ears: Louder and louder boomed th' enchanting peal, 'Till midst the rapturous shouts of man's applause, Conscience, his trust friend was heard no more. But saw the host came marching on apace, The dreadful hour, destined by God to try, His latest courage, and convince the world, That the grave's terrors, and fearful dread of death, No boasted reason, nor philosophic pride, Could e'er remove;—There he lay, Beneath the iron wand of frowning death, His frame convulsed and torn with many a pang, That made him feel his native strength decay; But oh, the struggle of his deathless mind, What tongue of man or angel e'er can tell, Through the thick gloom of the sepulchral vault, He saw unearthly light, and in that glare, Immortal spirits stand, whom once he thought, Had no existence, save in minds deranged. He called aloud for his philosophy, To come and help him in the dreary hour, But alas! though pledged to yield assistance to the end, The illusive phantom in dismay retired. His flatterers came, and tried, and vainly tried, To soothe the anguish of his bleeding heart, But all their words, like summer breezes, pierced His inmost soul, and heightened all his pains, For well he knew, that but for his blind zeal, They would have cast his dying eyes once more, And then in sudden sadness bid them "begone." The hour of death was come! 'twas dead of night, The northern winds awoke in vengeful blasts, And howl-howlings roared through all the storm; He heard the dismal whistlings of the air, And thought a host of spirits dam'd, had come, To scream his funeral dirge. O'ercome with fright, The body sunk in death, the immortal soul, On noiseless pinions winged its awful way, Through the wild tempest, to eternal worlds, And as it flew all nature shrieked and sigh'd Farewell.

Denton, January 15, 1831.

THE UNDER PETTICOAT.

An Adventure at the Castle Drawing Room. "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE."—DUBLIN. Our whole fashionable world has been amused with the singular disaster that befel a lady on Thursday night last, at the VICEROYAL PALACE, by the loss of her under petticoat, which, by the pressure of the crowd, unfortunately slipped down through the capacious embrasure of her hoop, and was soon trampled on the floor—though likely to become as renowned as PENELOPE'S WEB; for the lady to whom it belonged, lost by night, the comfort and protection that were always in her power. The trophy was soon proclaimed, in order to find out the fair owner, which, however, still remains a secret, except to the person immediately concerned; but, like the shield of Achilles, the little petticoat soon became the subject of admiration and contention. At the first impression the master of the ceremonies claimed the prize as his official perquisite; alleging it was dropped in the presence chamber and being found of every thing that belongs to the fair sex, very courteously declared he would embrace it as a gage d'amour; that it would make a very good bosom friend, and that he would wear it next his heart, until it was claimed by the right owner. But the chamberlain insisted that the DRAWING ROOM was clean d'or, and every windfall on such occasions his exclusive property; that, as a true Knight Errand, he must take up the fleecy gambit thus thrown down by a lady; that if it was unclaimed, it would make a capital bonnet de nuit, in which, he jocosely observed, he should be happy to sleep all night; that he would make a pleasant story of it for the entertainment of his Castle friends, and that one of the favourite dances at the Balls should hereafter be "Pettycoat Looze." The Chief Secretary having assiduously in a great hurry for England, it became the duty of the next in the civil office, to examine whether this petticoat, so unaccountably dropped in the PALACE, harbored any secret intrigue, tending to disturb domestic peace, or to be engaged in arms against the friends of government, or in any respect of an incendiary nature! For, as a pair of breeches, not in many years ago, was discovered, like the gunpowder plot, as having been accessory to the conflagration of the house of Commons in England, there was some likelihood that something of an inflammatory nature, something dangerous to the repose of mankind, might be concealed in the circumference of a petticoat.—This, we suppose, induced the locum tenens of the civil department to take a peep on the

and at this extraordinary production! But having previously consulted the counsellor usually employed on momentous occasions, he declared, that, from his comprehension, no danger need be dreaded to the state. As no military movement seemed necessary on this occasion, the secretary for the war department kept himself hors de combat, though ready with his quill or personal assistance, to labour in his vocation—so that he could not avoid glancing a side look at the petticoat; as it belongs to his department to ascertain the particulars of every deposit.

The household troops, particularly the young aide-de-camp, struggled through the crowd to see the cause of such a bustle, and having satisfied their curiosity, whispered one another, and in their usual way, set up a great titter! But the steward of the household, (though well known to be a true blue,) dryly observed, that if the garment could be dyed in the favorite color of HANOVER, he would have it conveyed to the board of green cloth, as a memento to revive old times before the UNION, then constant festivity crowned that joyful day, when they poured forth libations in toast to the British toasts. The chaplain in fact he thought the annum it ought to be dedicated to—Bedford, Cambridge, and new an-dressing that it might have been afterwards, some lady in alliance with the CROWN, and some of his courtiers in Ireland would say; the church encouraged any petticoat government in his majesty's chapel at the cascade. The Duke, with his usual good humour, liberality, and regard for the fair creation, (after paying all the beautiful women that were presented to him that night,) decided the contest by saying, that it should be suspended as a banns, found in the temple of love and beauty, to which he was determined always to give himself a steadfast proxy; and that, as EDWARD III. constituted the great of the great, he would solicit the King, in the true spirit of chivalry, to establish and become Sovereign of the order of the Petticoat in Ireland, in commemoration of the pleasant adventure, and he was certain the sons of Erin, in particular, would be ambitious of becoming KNIGHTS COMPANIONS and protectors of this incorporated national institution; and which he declared should be open to all parties and religions, as an emblem of the union that ought to exist between the sexes for the promotion of mutual affection. The Duke of LUXEMBOURG, who had the duke's idea, and the trophy in his hand at this moment, thus immortalized the event, by repeating the following celebrated lines of WATERBURY:— "No monarch but would give his throne, His aims might do what this hath done; O give me what this ribbon bound, To take all the rest the world goes round."

Amusements and Toys for Children.—The following excellent remarks upon the proper amusements and toys of children, we have translated from the German of BRAUER. They occur in his work on Physical Education, and are recommended by the attentive perusal of every parent. "Sedentary games may be well adapted to the amusement of day laborers and rustics; the day; but for children, whose principal employment should be play, they are improper. In our opinion, therefore, inactive amusements should be resorted to only in certain cases, as an occasional substitute for others, and continued but for a short time. Exercise is the very soul of play; because the activity of the different powers is attended with immediate consequences to the mental and bodily prosperity of the individual. For this obvious reason, the games which require muscular exertion are not only conducive to health, but also improve the senses and unfold the understanding. To put things together and separate them, to erect and destroy houses built of blocks and other similar matter, to trundle a hoop, fly a kite, or arrange and construct little vehicles in their own way, all these are diversions which ought to be sedulously encouraged, by procuring the articles requisite for such pursuits.—These, however, should be simple, and of little intrinsic value, as that is soon enhanced in the possession of the young. On this account, also, a ball, a top, a hobby-horse, a little chaise, a wheeled cart, which they can manage without extraneous assistance, are preferable to a wooden doll, or the figures representing horses and carriages, which afford little amusement, merely by their appearance. No amusements should be excluded from active exercise. It is a material error in physical education, to make that illfounded distinction between the sexes, which condemns female children, from their erudite, to a sedentary life, by permitting them scarcely any other playthings than dolls and tinsel-work, or trinkets, while their sprightly brothers amuse themselves with their hoop and other active diversions. Such premature refinement is dearly purchased, at the expense of health and a cheerful mind. All amusements are most beneficial to health in the open air; and, were it possible to keep a child continually out, to trundle a hoop, and there would be no occasion to supply them playthings. Benign nature would present them with a sufficient variety of objects for their amusement—they would find an inexhaustible source of materials for constructing toys, which, being works of their own creation, could not fail to be more useful than the most expensive artificial contrivances. Society increases the charms of juvenile amusements. It is indeed very desirable and rational to allow a number of children to assemble, though without rigour or unnecessary interference on the part of the tutor, as they are then in their most happy state. It has been proposed to establish, in every large city, public pleasure grounds appropriated to the use of young people, and likewise to appoint proper inspectors to keep them under certain restrictions. Such regulations would, in various instances, be productive of good effects; they would prevent many ill bred boys from running about the streets, where they are under no control, and where they learn from each other most improper practices. It is doubtful whether this suggestion will ever be realized; though a public pleasure ground exclusively appropriated for the use of children, would certainly be of infinitely more importance to the health and morals of youth, than theatres, ball rooms, or places of public parade. On the whole, it is equally important for children to be allowed their regular play-hours, as to be compelled to attend school; indeed the former would be productive of greater advantages for the improvement of their physical

and intellectual faculties, than the latter mechanical habit, at an age when they are not yet susceptible of scholastic instruction.—Journal of Health.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

We lay before our readers a very short historical sketch of the provinces which recently composed this kingdom, taken chiefly from an interesting history of that country by Mr. Gratian, which forms the 10th volume of Dardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia. "The Netherlands form a kingdom of moderate extent, situated on the borders of the ocean, opposite to the south-east coast of England, and stretching from the frontiers of France to those of Hanover. The country is principally composed of low and humid grounds, presenting a vast plain, irrigated by the waters from all those neighbouring states which are traversed by the Rhine, the Meuse, and Scheldt. This plain gradually rising towards its eastern and southern extremities, bounds on the one hand with Prussia, and on the other with France. Having, therefore, no natural or strong limits on those sides, the extent of the Kingdom could only be determined by convention, and it must be at all times subjected to the arbitrary and varying influence of European policy. Its greatest length from North to South, is about 150 miles, and its breadth from east to west, is about 120.

"The most distinct kinds of men inhabit this kingdom; the Walloons, occupying the valleys of the Meuse and the Scheldt, and the high grounds bordering on France, speak a dialect of the language of that country, and evidently belong to the Gallic race. They are called Walloons, and are distinguished from the others by many peculiar qualities. Their most prominent characteristic is a propensity for war, and their principal source of subsistence is the warlike of their times. They form nearly one fourth of the population of the whole Kingdom, and are distinguished from all the other nations of Europe, by their Saxon race, talents for agriculture, and commerce; perseverance, industry, and more courage, and a more extensive profession of arms. They are called Flemings—those who are admitted to the house of Austria, and the others who formed the republic of the United Provinces. There is no difference between these two nations, except such as has been occasioned by political and religious institutions. The physical aspect of the province is the same, and the soil equally low and moist, is fertile, cultivated, and advanced by the waters.

"The history of this last mentioned province of the nation is completely linked to that of the soil which they occupy. In remoter foot on when the inhabitants of this plain, till the and uncultivated, the country formed no other than a vast morass, of which the English incessantly inundated and made fertile in the waters of the sea. Fliny, the naturalist, visited the northern coast, but he did not visit of their state in his days. The sea poured its ocean pours in its floods. The conqueror and the sea. The longest inhabitants take refuge on the sand hills, little huts, which they construct on raised on the firm of lofty stacks, whose elevation is conformable to that of the highest tide down the sea; they appear like navigators, who, when they retire, they seem as though they had been shipwrecked. They subsist on the fish which the reflux waters, and which they take at nets formed of rushes or sea weed. The land near shrub is visible on those shores, and the drink of the people is rain water, which they preserve with great care, their fuel is a soft turf, which they gather and form with their hands. And yet these unfortunate beings dare to complain against their fate, when they fall under the power and are incorporated with the empire of Rome.

"The picture of poverty and suffering which this passage presents is heightened when joined to a description of the country. The coasts consisted only of sand banks and sime, alternately overflowed or left incessantly dry. A little farther inland trees were to be found, but on a soil so marshy that an inundation or tempest threw down whole forests, such as are still at times discovered at eight or ten feet depth below the surface. The sea had no limits, the rivers no beds nor banks, the earth no solidity, for, according to an author of the third century of our era, there was not in the whole of the immense plain, a spot of ground that did not yield under the footsteps of man.

"It was not the same in the Southern parts, which form at present the Walloon country. Those high grounds suffered less from the ravages of the waters. The ancient forest of Ardennes, extending from the Rhine to the Scheldt, showed a numerous, though sparse population, which in all things resembled the Germans from whom they derived their descent.—The chase and the occupations of rude agriculture sufficed for the wants of a race less poor and less patient, but more unsteady and ambitious, than the fishermen of the low lands. Thus it is that history presents us with a tribe of warriors and conquerors on the Southern frontier of the country; while the scattered inhabitants of the remaining parts seemed to have fixed there without a contest, and to have traced out for themselves by necessity and habit, an existence which any other people must have considered insupportable.

"This difference in the nature of the soil and in the fate of the inhabitants appears more striking, when we consider the present situation of the country.—The high grounds, formerly so preferable, are now the least valuable part of the kingdom, even as regards agriculture; while the ancient marshes have been changed by human industry into rich and fertile tracts, the best parts of which are precisely those conquered from the grasp of the ocean. In order to form an idea of the solitude and desolation which once reigned where we now see the most richly cultivated fields, the most thriving villages, and the wealthiest towns of the continent, the imagination must go back to times which have not left one monument of antiquity and scarcely a vestige of fact.

ony result was due to the hardy stamp of character imprinted by suffering and danger those who had the ocean for their foe; to the nature of their country, which presented nature for conquest; and, finally, to the tolerance, justice, and the liberty nourished among men left to themselves, and who found resources in their social state which rendered each neither an object of their wants nor wishes.

"Our earliest knowledge of the Netherlands goes back only to the time of the invasion of the country by Julius Caesar, half a century before the Christian era. After he had conquered the chief part of Gaul, he turned his arms against the Belgae, who inhabited the country between the Meuse and the Scheldt, and who were pronounced the least civilized and the bravest of the Gauls. They were subdued, partly by force and partly by policy, and became useful allies, furnishing effective recruits to the Roman armies.—The inhabitants of the flat countries, however, preserved their independence, and showed little disposition to mix with foreigners, or to introduce the arts of agriculture. They chose to feed on fish and drink the water of the clouds. By degrees they began to cultivate their ground, and to breed cattle. They were already a marvellous people, and carried on a commerce with the Romans. They thus improved their social condition by very slow degrees. The southern part of the Netherlands, became a Roman province, under the name of Belgic Gaul. At some period did the inhabitants of the country lately forming the kingdom of the Netherlands pursue widely different courses. Subsequently to this, however, they underwent a great variety of vicissitudes and were subjected to all sorts of masters. They were early divided into nearly as many provinces as now exist, and were independent of each other, and under the rule of petty counts, and local princes, but in almost all periods of the history, the peasants and people of the towns occasionally burst through the restraints which were put upon them. As early as the 12th century, the weaving of woolen and linen cloths became a common employment in the towns of the Belgic provinces, and a chief source of their prosperity, which was also augmented by the extensive commerce. Fleets of Dutch and Flemish ships repaired regularly to the coast of France and Spain. The country became extremely populous, the lands were neglected, and were sold at a high price.

"Towards the close of the last century, the Duke of Burgundy, after having excited the hatred and jealousy of the neighboring provinces, and having become involved in a serious war with France, lost his life in battle, and left the inheritance of his extensive domains to his only daughter, then eighteen years of age. This daughter afterwards married the Emperor of Austria, and the Netherlands passed under the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. The government of the Emperor of Austria, however, was not popular to the inhabitants of the Netherlands. Among them and the submission. The government of the Emperor of Austria, however, was not popular to the inhabitants of the Netherlands. Among them and the submission. The government of the Emperor of Austria, however, was not popular to the inhabitants of the Netherlands. Among them and the submission.

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territory. It was subsequently arranged that the whole of the Netherlands should form one state; that the union between the two parties should be as perfect as possible, and governed in conformity with the fundamental law of Holland already established, which might be modified by common consent. It was stipulated that religious liberty should be maintained, that the Belgic Provinces should be fairly represented in the States General, that all commercial privileges of the country should be common to the citizens at large, and that the burden of the public debt of the two countries should be born in common. Under this union, both sections of the country, up to the date of the late insurrection, have been in highly prosperous state. Every branch of industry has been successfully exercised, and every part of the country has rapidly increased in wealth and population.

The present number of Provinces, including the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, is eighteen. They extend over only 34,500 square miles, a territory equal to a little more than half that of the State of New York, and contain a population of about six and a half millions.

COMMEMORATION OF THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY AT WASHINGTON.

A party of gentlemen assembled at Mr. LeTourno's, on Saturday last, to celebrate the day and the man, that had added so much to the honor of the country. At 5 o'clock they sat down to a very fine dinner, prepared by LeTourno, for the occasion; Gen. Van Ness, Mayor of the City, was invited to attend, and preside at the table, assisted by Gen. Green, Good wine, and wit, and repartee, and song, and story, enlivened the company, beyond what is usual in large parties.

In the evening, a deputation consisting of Messrs. W. A. Davis, Waddell, and DeKrafft was appointed to wait upon Gen. Jackson, and congratulate him upon the happy return of this auspicious day, to assure him of the ardent affection of this company for his person, and of their sincere approbation of the many important principles and improvements introduced by him into public affairs.

The deputation performed this service for the company on the instant, and reported, that the General received them with great courtesy and kindness; and expressed himself gratified with the honorable recollection and approbation of his fellow-citizens, and with this particular instance of it.

The political principles, opinions, and feelings, of this company, may be gathered from the following specimens, taken from among the many sentiments and toasts given in the course of the sitting:

1. The glorious 8th of January.
2. The citizen soldier who commanded on the great day.
3. The Federal Union: It has been and must be preserved.

4. Democratic principles: The only sure foundation for the safety, liberty, and happiness of nations.
By Gen. Hinds, of Mississippi.—Our national honor and independence, and State Sovereignty and State rights. He that so effectually vindicated the first in 1815 against foreign aggression, will, as a citizen, as firmly maintain the latter against the encroachments of Federal power.

By Mr. Green.—The Militia of the United States, and the National Guards of France: Our Jackson and our Lafayette.
By Mr. Geo. Breathitt, of Kentucky.—President Jackson: His genuine love of freedom testified alike by words and deeds. The generous bosom glows with warm affection for the man whom the "glympse of future fame" could not woo, and remembers, with gratitude and pride, his signal services to this country.

By Col. Corcoran.—The spirit of investigation: Defeat to the corrupt, to the calumniated triumph.
By J. B. Frost, Esq.—Langdon Cheves: The practical statesman, the father of the Navy, and the saviour of the Bank.
By Mr. Geo. W. Nes.—To the memory of Thomas Jefferson, the political architect of America.

By Mr. Loughborough.—The perpetuity of our free institutions: Its guaranty, harmony amongst the sentinels upon the watch-tower of the people's rights.
By Doct. Blake.—President Jackson. Personal considerations enter not into his patriotism.—He pursues the interests of the country according to the honest convictions of his judgment, without calculating the chances of profit and loss, to his own popularity.

By J. E. Evans, Esq.—Writs of error: But weak barriers to the rights of States.
By Mr. Trist.—Henry Brougham: He will not forget that the eyes which the "School-master," has opened, are upon him.
By Mr. Reed, of Michigan.—The battle of New Orleans, an act of unification under the Constitution—a veto on the ground of expediency, and a sure guaranty that "the Federal Union will be preserved."

By Mr. Arden.—The Secretary of State: The honorable condition of our Foreign Relations exhibited his qualities of power.
By the Mayor.—The Union of all honest men in correct principles.
By Mr. J. W. Davis.—The memory of Gen. George Clinton.

By Mr. E. DeKrafft.—Gen. Jackson, Right or wrong, always honest.
By Gen. Van Ness.—William H. Crawford, Though retired, not forgotten.
By Mr. Waddell.—The Sovereign People. The only safe depository of power.

After the President of the Day, and the Vice-President had retired, a toast very complimentary to Gen. Van Ness as a gentleman and public officer, was proposed by Mr. Davis, and drank by the company with great applause, and another was proposed by Mr. Arden complimentary to Gen. Green, which was received and drank by the party with much cheering.

Suit against Charles X.—The Scotsman states that nine carriages of Charles X. alias Mr. Capel, have been arrested in Edinburgh, and are still held in durance vale, for a debt of considerable magnitude, contracted under circumstances, according to the Scotsman's statements, which ought to have ensured its discharge long since. After the destruction of the Bastille, 1793, while the Bourbon family were flying from France to Germany, the whole of their baggage wagons were arrested on the route for debt. Louis XVIII, and Charles X were both of the party, and prevailed upon the Count de Plaff de-Paloff-enhoffen, &c. to become security to their creditors. Several years after the Count was sued for their debts, and compelled to pay about 440,000 for which purpose he was obliged in 1804, to sell his estates for half their value.

After the restoration of Louis XVIII, the Count applied to his Majesty, and the Dauphin for the payment, which they agreed to make by instalments, and has since received, in three payments, 150,000 francs (6,000). After Charles X's accession the Count applied again, and received plenty of promises, but no money: When Charles fled to England, the Count's claim became a desperate debt. He did not hesitate to take legal advice how to proceed for its recovery. The consequence was the seizure of the Royal carriages, upon which a summons was raised and executed, citing King Charles X. alias Charles Capet, to appear before the Lords of Council and Session on an early day in December. 250,000 of the Royal property, has since been arrested in the hands of an eminent banker in Edinburgh.

Our readers are already acquainted with the fact, that a suit was instituted in Baltimore County Court, by John McTavish, Esq. against the Proprietors of a Line of Stages between this city and the city of Washington, to recover damages for a severe injury, sustained in consequence of being thrown out of one of the stages by the imprudence of the driver, in endeavouring to pass a stage belonging to another line: In that action Mr. McTavish recovered six hundred dollars, the whole amount of which after deducting the actual expenses incurred by him, he has generously applied to charitable purposes. One hundred and fifty dollars of the money so recovered, has been presented by Mr. McTavish, to the usual and well conducted charitable institution, the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore.—Balt. Gazette.

A memorial now circulating in Philadelphia gives a table from different English and French scientific writers on Mechanics, showing the strength of the various malleable metals. By this table it appears that cast steel possesses the greatest strength of cohesion—Swedish iron comes next, then other descriptions of iron, then wrought copper; then cast copper, then yellow brass, then cast lead, and finally cast lead. Thus it appears that lead, the toughest of all metals, possesses the least strength of cohesion, while cast steel, the most brittle of all the malleable metals, possesses the greatest. The cohesive strength of iron is as important for some purposes as its toughness for others—Spanish iron is preferred for rivets, harpoons, &c. on account of its toughness; and, next, the best of American iron.—For implements of husbandry, crowbars and cut nails, Swedish iron is best adapted on account of its resistance to friction. For sheets and rod-iron, Russia iron is used on account of its ductility. But in chains and anchors, English iron is preferred, on account of its superior strength of cohesion, its excellence in welding and uniting, its power of resisting rust and corrosion from moisture for more than twice the period of time that any other iron will do; in rails for rail-ways, spikes and bolts, it is preferred on account of its superior resistance in the required forms, and its durability; and, in wheel irons on account of the greater evenness with which it is drawn.

Church destroyed by Fire.—A letter from a man at Schuylerville, (N. Y.) dated the 27th inst. informs the editor of the Standard that the next little Protestant Reformed Church, which Chatham at this place yesterday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, was totally destroyed by fire. It originated from a spark which was accidentally blown under one of the pilasters, while kindling fire in the stove preparatory to a meeting of the congregation for the purchase of pews. In less than ten minutes the roof was in flames, and in forty-five minutes the destruction was completed.

Canals in France.—Among the grants for the public service of 1830, the French Chamber of Deputies have voted 5,000,000 francs (rather more than \$1,000,000) for the completion of various canals.

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking. From the time that chimneys were first introduced the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel. Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county \$50. When two or more chimneys are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee, and all post-paid. The publisher shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, and if not published in such a manner, such capital city or county in which the chimney or chimneys is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house. A. H. READ, Patentee. Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa. 12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. do certify that A. H. Read, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity; and we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make. CHARLES CHANDLER, sd. Sh. ASA DIMOCK, JR. CLK. DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer. Jan 25