CHRONICLE.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The Bank of Millington, the Kent Inquirer says, has commenced operations.

The Cholera has again broken out in Russia.

Miss Hannah Moore, the celebrated writer, died at her residence, on the 7th September last, in her 80th year.

A short-hand for music has been invented in Paris, and is much used.

A cotton-seed oil manufactory has been established at Natchez, Miss.

An interesting discovery has recently been made in Rome, of twenty-seven original compositions in manuscript, of Torquato Tasso.

Measures are in progress in Frederick, Md. for the establishment of a Carpet Factory.

It is contemplated to remove the remains of Stephen Girard, and place them in a vault to be constructed on the premises of the new College which bears his name. A resolution to that effect has lately passed both the Councils of Philadelphia.

Some time ago, one of the editors of Richmond, declared war against Gambling; and on the 29th ult., a meeting was held to devise measures for the suppression of the vice in that city.

It is stated the first of the new line of packets between James River and Liverpool, will sail from City Point, on the 15th inst.

The amount received for the sale of tickets during the last Fair of the American Institute, New-York, was, says the "Star," over $2540—being $600 more than received at any former fair.

The U. S. Gazette states that the gross proceeds of the recent exhibition by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, were about $1400.

There has not been a single explosion in any of the boats on the Delaware, since steam boats were first introduced upon those waters.

It is very generally supposed, (says the U. S. Gazette,) that the melancholy explosion of the steam-boat New-England, was occasioned by the practice of steam-boat racing.

A new Quarterly Review is about to be commenced in Philadelphia, under the editorial supervision of Professor Vethake.

Lilly, Wait & Co., of Boston, will soon put to press the letters of the *"Genuine Major Jack Downing"*—many of which were written three or four years ago.

It is computed that 10,000,000 pounds of butter are consumed in New York yearly.—This, at 18 cents per pound, gives $1,800,000 to the farmers in return for their butter.

The Hague Journal announces, on the authority of a letter from Lubeck, that a Russian line of battle ship, with a crew of 750 men, had been wrecked on the coast of Finland, and that all perished except fifteen men.

The public streets in Mobile, are paved with the shells of sea-fish, or muscle-shells, which are found in abundance on the bay.—The health of the city is thought to be greatly benefitted by this use of these shells.

The *American* popular air of Jim Crow, has found its way to Europe, and the imported Swiss music boxes now play this *national* melody.

A verdict of five hundred dollars was obtained at Hartford, Conn. by a man against another individual for carelessly allowing his horse to run on the pavement, and knock down the plaintiff.

Two jurors were fined ten dollars each in the Superior Court of North Carolina, for having fallen asleep during a trial which was to have been submitted to their consideration. Their happy insensibility was not discovered until the other ten jurors had retired.

Henry Clay was born April 12, 1777, and is consequently approaching his 57th year.

The first book printed in America, was at Mexico, in 1544; and was entitled *Doctrina Christiana para los Indios.*

One in 1585 of the population of France is deaf and dumb: In Russia, one in 1548: In the United States, one in 1537.

The late principal Chief of the Choctaw Indians, is announced as a candidate for a seat in the legislature of Mississippi.

It is complained by the Creek Indians, that white dentists visit their country to unbury the dead, and wrench out their teeth.

The old custom in Lower Britany, of expending immense sums on marriage feasts, is still kept up. The Morlaix Journal gives an account of a recent wedding, at which 1,000 pounds of bread and seven casks of wine were consumed, besides the other provisions.

Prodigality.——A gentleman in Ireland, whose laborers recently discovered a hoard of 1800 guineas, in an old house, and handed it over to him, rewarded these honest fellows by a donation of one shilling to each man of the party.

A southern paper states that there is a brace of Yankees in that quarter, peddling gold finger rings made of cow's horns.

It may be useful to many to know that the lost odor of tobacco or musk, may be restored by moistening either with a solution of ammonia.

A Rhode Island jury, in a case of homicide, tried before them, brought in a verdict of *voluntary manslaughter.*

There is a law in New England which provides that no *woman shall strike her husband*, and no man his wife, under penalty of $33 33.

Wrong end Foremost.—The Lowell Journal has the following marriage: In this town, Miss Rebecca End, to Master Jonathan Foremost.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Silas Richards, at New York, brings advices from Liverpool to the 25th September.

They furnish no political intelligence of importance, except it be a report that propositions had been made for an amicable arrangement between the contending parties in Portugal. These propositions, it is said, were forwarded to the British government, and until an answer was received, there would be a cessation of hostilities.

These reports are given as statements of passengers and private letters, by the Echo steam-boat, which arrived at Falmouth on the 21st, having left Lisbon on the 12th, and Oporto on the 14th Sept. The London Times of the 24th, in giving these statements, says: "As we have no intimation from our Lisbon correspondents that any propositions for a capitulation had been made on the part of the Usurper, we are not prepared to place much reliance on the reports which have reached us, that negotiations had actually commenced between the two conflicting brothers. But though we have no evidence that any proposals of accommodation have been actually made, or that any negotiation has been solicited, with the hopes of a speedy adjustment, we may add, that, in our opinion, a termination of the present desolating struggle by pacific overtures on the part of Don Miguel is by no means improbable, as it would certainly be extremely politic."

Our Minister, Mr. Livingston, has arrived at Paris.

There is a report, says a correspondent in the Times, of a conspiracy against the life of Nicholas having been discovered at St. Petersburg, in which many Poles are unfortunately implicated. On their being arrested, papers have been seized tending to prove them emissaries sent to assassinate the Emperor by the central committee sitting at Paris. It is added that letters from Lafayette have been found upon their persons.

The cost of the projected rail-road from London to Brighton, is estimated at £825,000, and the income at £125,000 a year.

It is said the British government has granted £1,000 per annum towards the support of the Methodist Missionaries in Canada.

Constantinople, Aug. 26.—On the 19th, there was another great fire at Azab Kubussi, near Galata, which destroyed above 300 houses. The fire was, to all appearance, the work of incendiaries. Since then we have reports of a new conspiracy.

From the London Times, Sept. 25.

By the Tourist, steam packet, which arrived last night from the Elbe, we have received Hamburgh papers and letters of Tuesday last. They contain some accounts of the movements of the three sovereigns, whose expected meeting is at present an object of so much interest, but we now hear nothing of the commencement of those conferences which were supposed to threaten Europe with some new treaty, or "final act" of Holy Alliance guardianship. The King of Prussia, who had been reviewing his troops at Magdeburg, returned to Berlin on the 14th. With regard to the Emperor of Russia, he was to have arrived at Bunzlaw on the 9th. The Autocrat, however, did not appear until the day following, and then he passed rapidly on to Gorlitz.

The Berlin Wochemblatt notices with much emphasis, as a matter of paramount importance, a report that the French are fortifying Huningen, though at the same time it is acknowledged that the statement is not authenticated. It is asserted that the French are extending the works more towards Basle than the site of the former batteries, demolished in 1815, which threatened to destroy that town. The restoration of this fortress, the Wochenblatt observes, would be a violation of the third article of the second peace of Paris. The many similar traits of a hostile spirit towards the French Government, which appear in the Prussian papers, acquire importance from the circumstance of these journals being all subject to a rigid censership.

On the other hand, the Russians are fortifying the possessions wrested from Sweden. By a letter dated Stockholm, the 10th inst. it appears that 15000 men are daily employed on the works of Bomarsund, in the island of Aland. A military division of considerable strength, it is said, is to be encamped there.

The cholera is making great progress in Spain, towards the frontiers of Portugal. Fears are entertained that it will penetrate into the heart of the country. At Seville it has caused great ravages, especially in the suburb of Toane, where it has proved fatal to all who have been attacked.

On Friday afternoon, 1st instant, about 5 o'clock, the master mason of the New Merchants' Exchange placed in its proper position the last piece of marble that belongs to this splendid edifice—a building alike creditable to the science of the architect, the skill of the various directors of the work, and the liberality of our merchants.

As soon as the work was well done, the Star Spangled Banner was displayed, and about fifty workmen at the top gave a hearty "three times three."

On Thursday, the vane was placed upon the spire of the cupola. It represents the Caduceus of Mercury, the patron of business, and the twisted *serpents* and the expanded *wings* happily illustrate the *prudence* and *diligence* necessary to a proper pursuit of commerce.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

LITERARY.

A most splendid Annual for the ensuing year, and one that is likely to create quite a new era in arts, is announced to appear in October. It is dedicated, by gracious permission, to her Majesty, and is entitled 'The Sacred Annual.' It is illustrated in a manner both novel and elegant. The illustrations consist of highly finished colored fac similes of twelve original cabinet pictures of the first excellence, by the most distinguished and eminent living artists, who have painted the pictures expressly for the purpose. The work is also embellished with a very curious illuminated Missal Title, copied from an ancient manuscript of the 14th century. The drawings are all mounted on tinted papers, and the binding is most gorgeous, being violet colored silk velvet, with an antique mosaic gold clasp. John Martin has contributed three of the subjects, and the united efforts of upwards of fifty skilful and competent artists, have been in requisition for many months past to effect this arduous and truly unique undertaking.—*London paper.*

Great Improvement.—Mr. Jennings, of N. York, has received patents for a mixture of alcohol and turpentine, (the former in a large proportion,) adapted to answer the purpose of lamp oil, and for an apparatus applicable to lamps of all sizes, whereby gas is generated from this mixture in the simplest manner. The economy of this process is remarkable, The liquid which fills a small lamp, to burn nine hours, costs but 19 mills, and a large lamp with four brilliant flames—quite enough for a large room—costs but a cent an hour. The liquor costs 80 cents a gallon. It produces no smoke, requires scarcely any tending, does no damage when spilt upon clothes, carpets, &c., and is far from being in any way offensive.

An iron steamboat, intended for the canals in Belgium, has been built in Manchester, Eng. The King is said to be a share holder in the concern. Scientific gentlemen allege that she appears to be well adapted to canal navigation, having the engine fixed aft with the paddle wheel outside the stern post, where the rudders of other vessels are fixed, and is steered by two rudders on either side of the wheel. Draught of water 2 feet 3 inches, on canal 21 inches only.

MODERN TRAVELLING.

Sixty years ago, the invention of a light Jersey wagon was brought forward, and now all the world follows the fashion. This improvement of roads and carriages, I presume, is not to stop till we can drive twenty miles an hour over the Alleganies to the Rocky Mountains, and even to Nootka Sound.

By steam-boats and canals a traveller can now go from Portland to Boston, via Providence, to New York, thence to Lake Erie, and through the Ohio canal into the Ohio river, and down the Mississippi to New Orleans, in about twenty days. Thence he can cross the Gulf of Mexico, coast along the Atlantic States, and be at home in less than twenty more.

The next grand project, I suspect, will be to cut a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. A voyage from Maine to Mexico may then require twenty days, and perhaps, with a fair wind, may be accomplished in nine or ten. From Mexico to the Sandwich Islands, as many more. A trip to China and India will be less formidable, than a voyage to Old England, before the war of the American Revolution.—*Juvenile Rambler.*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BLACKS.

The peculiar state of our population in the South, and our situation in a well-known point of view, render it impolitic, not to say dangerous, to introduce *general education* amongst *all* the inhabitants of this section of country. Persons of reflection at the North will readily perceive and appreciate the motives which dictate this course. But if necessity teaches us caution, and a regard to the present and future peace and happiness of society, it does not freeze up the genial current of good and kindly feeling which runs in our bosoms towards *all mankind.* And our fellow citizens elsewhere, were they to come amongst us, would soon perceive that we are not behind any in *true* benevolence and *genuine* philantrophy, when exerted even in behalf of the colored population—a race which comes in for so large a share of their attention, and which, some of them idly imagine, claims so small a portion of our own.

We are led to these remarks by a fact which has not, perhaps, come to the knowledge of the public generally, and which we take this occasion to mention.

At the last Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, the subject of the MORAL CULTURE of the blacks was brought under consideration, and received great attention from that body. After due deliberation, it was unanimously resolved that it was a subject worthy of the concern of the philanthropist—and a request was made that the Assistant Bishop of that Church, in the Diocess of Virginia, would embody his views, which were adopted, in the form of a pastoral charge, and thus make it obligatory upon the clergy of that denomination to pursue the matter in a right spirit. This will probably be done in the course of the winter, or as soon as Bishop Meade's engagements will permit him to prepare the charge.

It is proposed, we believe, in accordance with these views, at meetings held at proper and convenient seasons for that purpose, for the minister affectionately and kindly to instruct the colored people under his charge in their duty—to explain to them the scriptures, and the principles of the Christian religion; to encourage them in the exercise of every good word and work; to make them, if possible, dutiful and obedient in their sphere of life—and, generally, to give them all that moral culture of which they may be susceptible, and which may conduce to their own good, as well as to the general happiness of society.

It is hoped and believed that great benefits may be derived from this scheme. As for ourselves—after candidly considering the subject—though we see some objections, the probable amount of good which may be effected far outweighs the evils which we fear. We therefore cordially unite in wishing it every success.

We do not know exactly what regulations on this subject exist in other churches, besides the one we have mentioned—and this article may be the means of calling their attention to the matter in hand.—*Alex. Gaz.*

CASE FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We entirely agree with the Watchman in reference to the expedition of which an account is given on our first page, that *such* expeditions are worthy of all encouragement. The more of such emigrants the better for the Colony and for the natives; and the better also, in every point of view, for society at home. Cannot something be done in Boston for these people? Here are *slaves* offered, we believe, in whole families—intelligent, industrious and religious persons, all anxious to go—if the friends of humanity here or elsewhere will but pay the expense of their passage and settlement. In other words, *the holders will give up* $400 *in Savannah, for every* $30 *we will raise in Boston, towards the abolition of individual slavery.* What will the abolitionists say to this case? If they wish to do something, now is their chance. And if they want more motive we will pledge ourselves to give, or procure to be given, for every $10 dollars of theirs, to be appropriated to the use of this expedition, $100 from the hands of the colonizationists.—*Boston Journal.*

The three great Northern cities have now put their seal of disapproabtion upon the *Agitators.* We have seen already what was done in Boston and New York. The Philadelphia Gazette of the 30th ultimo, has the following:—

"Advertisements of a meeting on the subject of Slavery, at the Franklin Institute, were sent at the close of last week, to some of the city newspapers: in consequence of which numerous placards were published in the streets, requesting the attendance of those opposed to an agitation of the Abolition subject, at the same time and place. As in New York, the crowd was large, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. We learn from the United States Gazette of this morning, that those who were instrumental in getting up the meeting, fearful of the consequences which they had reason to anticipate, came to the prudent resolution of *postponing the matter indefinitely.*

SINGULAR FACT.

There is at present living in Dow street, Sunderland, a child that was born with the mark of a butterfly upon its face, which is subject to the following remarkable changes: In the summer season the resemblance of the head is prominent, the wings, legs, &c., highly colored, the whole of a considerably greater degree of heat than any other part of the child's body; in winter, the wings, legs, &c., are scarcely perceptible, the head diminishes to a mere speck, and the whole is of a deathlike coldness.—*York (Eng.) Herald.*

There is a lady in this city who has the mark of a raspberry on the back of her neck, which disappears almost entirely during the winter season, but becomes more prominent as the spring opens, and increases in depth of color and perfection of outline, until it assumes as perfectly the appearance of a ripe raspberry as if it had been painted. Having arrived at maturity, it gradually disappears, and during winter, only a small, indistinct spot is visible.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHOLERA.

Mr. Henry Bird, surgeon to the St. Pancras Parochial Cholera Hospital, has published in "The Lancet" of yesterday an account of the number of patients admitted into the Hospital from the 9th to the 17th of August, their treatment and the termination of the disease. His whole treatment consists in administering calomel in large doses, friction with mercurial ointment, mustard cataplasms, and iced soda water allowed *ad libitum.* The following are some of the most extraordinary cases of recovery:—Sarah Leary, aged 54, had been drunk all the previous week, was attacked August 9th, and admitted August 10th, in a state of perfect collapse. Mercurial friction was employed all over the body and extremities, and five grains of calomel were administered every half hour. She took *four hundred grains.* Is now quite convalescent. Elizabeth Neuson, aged 26, was attacked and admitted August 11th, in a state of collapse. She took *five hundred and seventy-five grains* of calomel. Is now convalescent, remaining in the hospital to regain strength. Elizabeth Manning, aged 23, was attacked Aug. 12th, immediately after eating a quantity of oysters, and admitted on the 14th, in a state of collapse. She took *seven hundred and twenty grains* of calomel, and is now doing well. Elizabeth Algar, aged 11, of a weakly constitution and deformed, was attacked August 16th, and admitted on the 17th, in a state of perfect collapse. Her relations requested they might wait until she died. She took *thirteen hundred grains* of calomel, and besides had friction with strong mercurial ointment employed; discharged on the 31st, quite convalescent. Ann Price, aged 39, was attacked Aug. 20th, after eating a very heavy supper of oysters; admitted Aug. 24th, in a state of collapse. She took *five hundred and eighty grains* of calomel, and nearly one pound of strong mercurial ointment was well rubbed in. She now remains in the hospital to regain strength.—*London Observer, Sept.* 8.

From the People's Magazine.

ATTRACTION—No. III.

We shall turn to the other grand division of the subject, namely, the attraction exercised between particles of matter situated at short or insensible distances from each other. Cohesive attraction is that power which retains atoms of the same kind together in masses. When two drops of the same sort of liquid are placed near to each other, as was remarked at the commencement, they attract each other, and uniting together, form one globule. The roundness of the drop is caused by this attraction.

"Hast thou not seen two pearls of dew
The rose's velvet leaf adorn—
How eager their attraction grew,
As near to each other borne?"
Drummond.

If two globules of quicksilver on a smooth surface be brought near to each other, they will unite in a similar manner. They have also a tendency to remain in this state, and will not separate until some force be applied. Cohesion is strongest in solids. For instance, a bar of iron of half an inch in diameter, or even less, will defy all our efforts to break it with the hand. In fluids, the power is a great deal weaker, as is proved by the ease with which we can separate one portion of water from another. Small needles, however, can be made to float on water, their weight not being sufficient to overcome the cohesion of the fluid. In the same way many small insects walk on the surface of water without being wetted. In gaseous bodies, such as air, this attraction is entirely overcome, and a mutual repulsion exists among the particles, which is the cause of their elasticity. Cohesion is illustrated by the following facts: When portions of the same size are cut from two leaden bullets, and the fresh surfaces being brought into contact, and slightly pressed, they will unite, and appear as if they had been originally cast in one piece. Fresh cut surfaces of India rubber cohere in a similar manner. There is a species of attraction called *adhesive* attraction, instances of which come frequently under observation. If water be poured from a jug which has not a projecting lip, it will not fall perpendicularly, but run down outside of the vessel. Hence the reason of having a spout to such utensils. A plate of glass, when brought into contact with a level surface of water, adheres to it with considerable tenacity, and resists a separation. Pieces of wood floating in a pond attract each other, and remain in contact; and the wrecks of vessels, when the sea is smooth, are often found gathered together in heaps.

There is a species of attraction called *capillary*, which takes place under the following circumstances: When one end of an open glass tube is put into water, the enclosed liquid stands above the level of that on the outside, and it rises always the higher the smaller the bore of the tube is; the surrounding glass, being thus nearer to the water, attracts it more powerfully. A piece of lump sugar, whose lowest corner touches the water, soon becomes moistened throughout.—Thus also the wick of a lamp or candle draws up the oil or tallow to supply combustion. The sap which rises from the roots to the tops of vegetables, though cheifly an action of vegetable life, partly depends on capillary attraction for its ascent.

We come now to a most important and interesting part of the subject, namely *chemical attraction* or *affinity.*

There are in nature about fifty-four substances, which are termed elements, from the impossibility of human skill or industry to reduce them to any thing simpler. These elements, uniting together by the power of chemical attraction, form the infinite variety of objects around us. The investigation of this subject, from its great extent and vast importance, would require a separate article of itself to do it any thing like justice; but we hope to be able to give a general idea of it, sufficiently *attractive* to induce the reader to pursue the subject in more laborious complications.

Chemical attraction is exercised between particles of dissimilar bodies, which, uniting, form a new substance possessing properties different from those of its ingredients. Frequently, indeed, the qualities of the compound are exactly the opposite of those of its constituents, as in the case of water. This liquid is composed of hydrogen, one of the most inflammable bodies known, and oxygen, the grandest supporters of combustion on the globe. Yet when these are united, they form a fluid possessing qualities so totally different from their own, that it destroys all flame whatever, unless, indeed, the heat be so intense as to decompose the water; and frequently the same component parts, when united in different proportions, produce the most opposite substances. Thus the common air which we breathe is composed of the very same elements as aquafortis. All bodies have not a chemical attraction for each other. Thus oil and water, though shaken together, will never be made to unite; but if lime water is employed, a union takes place, and the result is a new compound, which is insoluble in water. Again, sulphuric acid, or vitriol, will not dissolve or unite with gold; but it will with copper or iron, (besides a great variety of other bodies,) forming in the first instance sulphate of copper or blue vitriol; and in the second sulphate of iron or copperas. Common sea sand and soda, when heated together, attract each other, and, combining, form glass. What are called acids and alkalies have a strong affinity for each other, and their compounds form a class of substances called salts, which are most important in the arts and manufactures. Oil of vitriol and soda, for instance, combine with great facility, and the compound is Glauber salt.

Thus, by the existence and exercise of this peculiar property of matter, are formed the endless diversity of substances which constitute the mass of our globe. It is impossible to contemplate the subject of attraction in general, without a feeling of religious reverence and awe for the Divine Being who drew the mighty plan, set it in motion at first, and sustains it so still. But the wisdom of it is not more conspicuous than the benevolence. Indeed, the operations of all the various laws of nature are to a man so many various sources of enjoyment. He stands as it were the centre of the system of life and nature around him. What attraction is, in the abstract, human sagacity has not yet, and probably never will, unravel.

The chain of cause and effect here breaks off, or rather for the present may be said to terminate in the Deity. Future philosophers, however, may discover a proximate cause, and even trace the golded links through thousand beautiful windings, but in a Divine Creator they must merge at last.

The Flight of Birds.—The rapidity of the flight of several birds has been estimated by ornithologists, as follows:

	Miles an hour.
Hawk, and many smaller birds,	150
Swallow,	92
Eider Duck,	90
Falcon,	75
Pigeon,	60
Crow,	25

A falcon belonging to Henry IV. of France, once flew from Fontainbleau to Malta in 24 hours. The distance is 1350 miles.—*Juv. Rambler.*

The following notice to gunners and hunters, signed by nineteen individuals, appears in a late number of the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph:—

"We, the subscribers, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, viewing with concern the astonishing increase of insects, and the immense damages done to our crops and fruit for several years past, and believing the cause to be principally owing to the killing of birds, do most respectfully admonish all persons to abstain from shooting them or destroying their nests or eggs: and for ourselves, we do absolutely forbid any person or persons trespassing on our places, breaking our fences, hunting or firing a gun on our respective lands, or with dogs of any species; therefore, any person or persons entering on our premises contrary to this notice must expect to be dealt wich according to law."

AN EPITOME OF THE WORLD.

Bulwer, in his last work, "England and the English," tells the following anecdote:

"A Russian of my acquaintance, visited England with a small portmanteau, about two years ago. Good heavens! how he was bused us! never was so rude, cruel, barbarous a people! I saw him a few months since, having paid us a second visit; he was in raptures with all he saw; never was a people so improved; his table was crowded with cards—how hospitable we were! The master of the hotel had displaced an English family to accommodate him; what a refined consideration for a stranger! Whence arose the difference of the Russian's estimate of us? His uncle was dead—he had come into a great property. In neither case had our good people looked into the 'foreigner;' they had looked the first time at the small portmanteau, and the second time at the three carriages and four."