CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1834.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, 21st instant.

The fall of rain which commenced on Saturday, accompnied by a strong N. E. gale, was the greatest, we are told, within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. It occasioned very consiserable damage to mill-dams, bridges, &c., and rendered the roads, in places, literally impassable.

We believe no trial of much general interest has occurred during the present session of our County Court, which commenced on Monday. Neither of the Associate Judged had arrived yesterday evening; and it is presumed neither will be present during the session. Their absence is, no doubt, owing to the very bad state of the roads.

Mr. Calhoun gave notice in the Senate on Monday, that he would on Wednesday call up the bill introduced by him to repeal the Force Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 4.

The House, at one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the deposites, when

Mr. McDuffie continued and concluded an eloquent speech in opposition to the report.

When Mr. McDuffie resumed his seat, which he did at a quarter after four o'clock a number of gentlemen started to obtain the floor; Mr. Mason, of Virginia succeeded, and after some brief prefatory remarks, moved the previous question.

The question whether that motion was seconded by the House, (which it must be by a majority, or it fails,) the members passed between tellers, and the vote stood as follows: Ayes 114, Noes 105.

So the motion was seconded.

The previous question was put as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows:—Yeas 114 Nays 105.

The House determined that the main question should now be put.

The main question was then put, viz: will this House concur with the Committee of Ways and Means in the resolutions reported by them to this House?

Mr. Wilde demanded that the question should be divided, so as to take a vote separately on each resolution.

It was divided accordingly; and put, first, upon concurring in the first of the resolutions reported, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered."

The question was decided by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas 135, Nays 82.

So the House concurred in the first resolution.

The second resolution was then read as follows:

"2. *Resolved*, That the public deposites ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States."

And decided by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas 119, nays 104.

The third resolution was then agreed to, as follows, by yeas and nays: Yeas, 117—Nays, 105.

The following is the third resolution:

"3. *Resolved*, That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed."

The fourth was then read as follows:

"4. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the Commercial embarrassments and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporrate power, or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections, and whether it has had any agency through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure, a select committee be appointed to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not, and also what abuses, corruptions, or malpractices have existed in the management of said Bank, and that the said committee be authorised to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the Bank and Branches; and they are further authorised to visit the principal bank, or any of its Branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable."

And decided by Yeas and Nays as follow—Yeas 174, Nays 41.

So the House concurred in the Fourth Resolution.

Mr. Polk moved that the Committee consist of seven members; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilde asked consent to offer a 5th resolution, declaring the reasons offered by the Secretary insufficient and unsatisfactory.

Objection being made, he moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Polk thereupon moved to adjourn—on this Mr. Wilde demanded the Yeas and Nays, which were taken as follows—Yeas 123, Nays 70.

So the House at half past seven adjourned.

The National Intelligencer states that the committee appointed by the Speaker, by order of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the administration of the Bank of the United States, and its Branches, consists of seven gentlemen, as follows:

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Mr. Mann, of New York, and Mr. Lytle, of Ohio.

SENATE, March 28, 1834.

The question was taken upon agreeing to the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, in the following words:

Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the money of the United States, deposited in the Bank of the United States and its branches, communicated to Congress on the 4th day of December, 1833, are unsatisfactory and insufficient.

And decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, King of Geo., Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—18.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The question was then on agreeing to Mr. Clay's resolution, which he modified so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceeding in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both.

And it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Freylinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Ga., Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—20.

So this resolution also was agreed to.

THE VOTE OF THE SENATE.

It is often asked what will be the effect of the vote of the Senate on the Deposite Question? The opinion advanced by Mr. Leigh is that entertained by very many. Mr. Leigh said:

"The 16th section of the charter of the Bank of the United States is a law, which constitutes that Bank and its branches, where branches are established, the Treasury of the United States; and, at all events, it is a law which requires that the public revenue, as it is collected, shall be deposited there, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct, in which case he is to report his reasons to Congress immediately, if in session, if not, at the commencement of the next session. He is required to report his reasons—not, I presume, for the purpose for which Jeremy Diddler asked his acquaintances if they had such a thing as sixpence in their pockets; that is, merely for information of the fact—but to enable Congress to judge of the sufficiency of the reasons, and to approve or disapprove the act. He is required to report his reasons to Congress—meaning, surely, to both Houses of Congress. If both Houses concur in opinion that the Secretary's reasons are well founded and sufficient, and approve his removal of the deposites, then the provision of the charter making the Bank and its branches the depositories of the public treasure, is no longer law; but, unless both Houses concur in approving the act, the provision remains the law of the land."

In the Senate, on the 29th ult., Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, and on his motion, without being read, it was ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to consider and report to the Senate and to the House respectively, what alterations, if any, are necessary to be made—

1. In the value of the gold coined at the mint of the United States; so as to check the exportation of that coin, and to restore it to circulation in the United States.

2. In the laws relative to foreign coins, so as to restore the gold and silver coin of foreign nations to their former circulation within the U. States.

3. In the joint resolution of 1816 (for the better collection of the revenue) so as to exclude all bank notes, under twenty dollars, from revenue payments after a given period, and to make the revenue system of the U. States instrumental in the gradual suppression of the small note circulation, and the introduction of gold and silver for the *common currency* of the country.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1834.

The move which Gen. Vance has made, or attempted to-day to make in the House, and which I presume he will persist in, some future day, will attract your attention. The Ohioan strikes at the root of the mischief. He proposes, you see, to cut down all salaries,—and in proportion as money is increased in value by being withdrawn from circulation, in that proportion he would cut down salaries. This is right. It ought to be so. As things are now, the office-holder has a salary increased one-third in value. The President, by his own wicked attack upon the currency, has made his salary, nominally 25,000 dollars a year, worth 32 or 33,000 dollars a year. When the farmer gets but one-half or two-thirds price for his wheat, the office-holder should get but one-half or two-thirds of a salary. Make the office-holder feel the pressure, and the office-holder will soon cease to sneer at the distress and at the "miserable petitions" of our agonized community. The offices in this country have been enormously increased. This very appropriation bill, Mr. Horace Everett stated in debate, contained appropriations for from 80,000 to 100,000 dollars, I think he said, in extra clerk hire. Think of this, farmers, mechanics, merchants, think of this, ye who suffer from the miserable and wicked experiment of the President.

At the last commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, held on the 27th ult., the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on *one hundred and forty seven* students.

The New York Post of Monday says—"We have seen letters dated Madrid, February 17th, which announce that a treaty was concluded, signed and sealed on that day, in settlement of claims of the United States on the Spanish nation.

A plethora of money, or superabundance of capital seems to be complained of generally in England.

O. P. Q., the celebrated Paris correspondent, is out with some new prophecies. He now predicts that "France is marching rapidly towards a restoration"—that Louis Philip will soon be succeeded by the legitimate Henry the Fifth—and then a Naitonal Republic. This letter is full of facts, and written with the usual fine style and boldness of its author.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

The ascension of Mr. Mills, a young mechanic of this city, from Federal Hill, yesterday afternoon, was quite successful. It was his first attempt, in a Balloon of his own building, being considerably larger than that in which Mr. Durant makes his voyages, and it is generally conceded by the spectators that Mr. Mills's ascension was more imposing and sublime than either of those of the New York æronaut. The preparations, says the American, were commenced in due season, but owing to the prevalence of a fresh wind from the west, the inflation was not finally completed until ten minutes before five o'clock, P. M. As soon as the last cord was cut, the balloon ascended majestically for a short distance, and floated along in a horizontal direction towards the east. The intrepid æronaut, after saluting the thousands of spectators beneath him, and waving his flag, then discharged a portion of his sand ballast, when he immediately rose to a very great height. He continued to be borne along by the wind, at this extreme elevation, for fifteen or twenty minutes, when he was seen to descend to a comparatively lower region. The balloon was in sight for about half an hour, and then appeared to be over the Bodkin (or southern) Point, at the mouth of the Patapsco. Altogether, the young adventurer deserves great credit for his perseverance, energy and courage. His self-possession was perfect, and obvious to critical observers.

Mr. Mills landed at the Bodkin, at about 6 o'clock, P. M. (distant about 16 miles from the place of starting,) the balloon and apparatus in perfect order, and the general result was such as to be quite satisfactory to the voyager as well as the public. His greatest height during his ærial voyage, was one mile and a quarter.—*Balt. Pat*, 3d.

THE PUBLIC MONEY.

The developments recently made in the Post Office Department, are calculated to spread astonishment and alarm over the whole country. Much reason, as the thinking portion of the public had, to presume a waseful and extravagant expenditure of the public money with a view of preserving ill gitten power, yet such is the magnitude of the actual expenditure in the Post Office department, that the truth, the simple truth will outrun all previous expectation! What is the honest hard working citizen to think, when he finds that more than a MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS have been disbursed in the shape of "extras?"

We present a statement of the amount of post office extras bestowed in he several states, which we find in a late number of the Richmond Compiler. The detail were carefully taken from the official Register prepared in the office of the Secretary of State, and published according to an act o Congress, and may be fully relied upon as correct.

States and Territories.	*Sums appropriated under the title of extras to mail contractors.*
Maine,	$7,529 60
New Hampshire,	1,520 00
Vermont,	1,480 00
Massachusetts	4,248 64
Connecticut,	3,478 80
New York,	8,650 08
New Jersey,	37,552 00!!
Pennsylvania,	158,133 20!!!
Delaware,	6,304 00
Maryland,	94,853 28!!
Virginia,	315,414 60!!!!!
North Carolina,	112,036 48!!!
South Carolina,	62,448 32
Georgia,	144,974 84!!!
Florida,	5,190 72
Alabama,	186,822 68!!!
Mississippi,	8,618 [illegible]
Louisiana,	5,040 00
Ohio,	92,518 56
Kentucky,	72,850 72
Tennessee,	41,380 32
Indiana,	95,379 84!!
Illinois,	39,369 56
Missouri,	4,360 96
Arkansas,	10,434 08
Total,	1,515,580 84

We extract another statement furnis hed by the same paper. The list given below embraces the more conspicuous instances of this *system*.

Contractors.	*Annual Allowance.*	*Extras during time of contract.*
Ward, Taylor & Co.	$16,880 00	$90,026 00
Caruthers & Kimble,	21,084 00	75,812 00
Porter & Co.	25,436 00	112,928 00
Saltmarsh & Overton,	7,910 00	91,095 00
R. C. Stockton,	50,250 00	91,848 00
W. Neil & Co.	50,410 00	68,384 00
J. M'Lean,	30,048 00	41,238 00
D. A. & O. Saltmarsh,	8,000 00	19,653 92
J. N. C. Stockton	8,155 00	30,440 00
Peck & Welford,	5,221 00	26,228 00
S. R. Slaymaker,	12,650 00	21,200 00
J. H. Avery,	10,311 00	20,853 92
J. Tompkins,	10,101 00	20,517 92
Horton & Seale,	8,430 92	20,000 00
Donley and Harris,	10,475 00	19,960 00
J. G. Chiles,	15,560 00	17,360 00
M. E. Sawyer,	3,320 00	13,864 00
C. P. Mallett,	7,182 00	13,000 00
T. Carbrey	600 00	13,000 00
W. Penny,	2,307 00	12,940 00
J. F. Robinson,	1,000 00	12,000 00
J. D. Winter,	800 00	12,200 00
C. P. Mallett,	3,000 00	12,000 00
J. Bell,	4,200 00	12,000 00
A. Patterson,	2,300 00	9,200 00
R. Jetton,	7,048 32	11,060 00
A. L. Mills,	5,222 00	7,719 68
J. Brown,	520 00	7,200 00
P. W. Tillow,	470 00	6,418 56
Russell & Lowe,	312 20	6,400 00
M. A. & W. W. Price,	1,400 00	6,400 00
S. Newland,	1,005 00	6,320 00
Dunn & Saltmarsh,	3,000 00	6,000 00
S. Harryman,	698 00	5,624 96
M. Sherrell,	600 00	5,760 00
E. P. Guion,	3,150 00	5,400 00
W. & M. Blackley,	945 00	4,820 00
J. B. Eldridge,	400 00	4,800 00
T. Cartrey,	2,400 00	4,800 00
J. C. Clark,	4,200 00	4,800 00
G. Cribbs,	2,000 00	4,296 00
Jeffreys & Crockett,	1,700 00	4,000 00
Smith & Anderson,	2,030 00	4,000 00
T. W. Mansfield,	1,420 00	3,752 00
G. Steel,	200 00	3,424 00
T. King,	750 00	3,400 00
S. Beck,	250 00	2,496 00
P. T. Willis,	300 00	2,800 00
H. A. Kerr,	350 88	2,093 28
C. H. Edgerton,	200 00	1,600 00

Balt. Pat.

Two Austrian frigates arrived at New York on the 25th ult., with 234 Polish refugees. The New York American states that these unfortunate men have been brought to this country, *not only without their consent*, as it is understood, but protesting solemnly against being torn from Europe.

☞ "Frank Orby" is the title of a new novel, just republished in New York by Harper & Brothers.

Gen. Lafayette.—The London Times contains the following letter from Paris, Feb. 22d:—

Gen. Lafayette is still indisposed. At the funeral of Mr. Dulong, which the old General wished to attend on foot, his fanatics, or perhaps his enemies, made an attempt to carry the hero of the two worlds in triumph. The old General did not seem to relish this. The enthusiasm of the surrounding multitude appeared to him rather equivocal, and he was well pleased when a picket of the Municipal Guard released him from the premature apotheosis. The circumstance, however, has shaken him much, and though not in immediate danger, he is in a languishing state, and at his advanced age every excitement is dangerous. His death would be an event of importance, and his obsequies might give rise to scenes of disorder, if the excellent spirit of the National Guard of Paris did not afford a guarantee for the preservation of public tranquility.

It is estimtated, in Congress, that Gen. Jackson's "*Experiment*" has already cost the people of the United States, in the depreciation of property, eighty millions of dollars! *Albany Evening Journal.*

The New York Charter Election commenced on Tuesday and will continue this day and to-morrow. Our friends on the spot are very sanguine of being able to defeat the Regency. There is the more reason for this belief, when we look at the complexion of the returns from the interior. These as far as received, show a very decided and remarkable change against the Regency, since the last election. By the last mail, we learn that the Whigs (National Republicans) had carried Buffalo, the city of the Lakes, by a decisive vote; and of eighty-one towns heard from, it appears they have succeeded in sixty-three, and greatly reduced the Regency majority in the other eighteen.—*Balt. Pat. of Wednesday evening last.*

The following is an extract of a letter from one of the Lynn committee, dated at Washington:

"Petitions, protests and memorials are pouring in from all quarters on the *all-absorbing subject*, the deposites and the Bank—but there is no prospect of moving the majority of the House to relax one inch from their present position. Whatever the *President says*, it is the supreme law; and in conversation to-day, with some of his choice spirits, *and in presence of a gentleman who came on in company with me*, he exclaimed with emphasis, 'In the name of *God, Sir*, what do the People think to gain by sending their memorials here? *If they send ten thousand of them, signed by* ALL THE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, *and bearing the names from all the grave-stones*, I WILL NOT RELAX A PARTICLE FROM MY POSITION!'"

BLOODSHED.

A man named Guyer, a bully in the pay of the administration to the amount of $6000 per annum, has an organized corps under his command in Philadelphia, whom he calls his minute men, and who are employed to disturb public meetings of those opposed to the administration. This corps assailed a body of citizens on their return home from the great meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday last, and beat a worthy and respectable man named Katz, of which beating he has since died. It is thus, says the Telegraph, that the first blood has been shed by the usurper, who has dared to assume the whole powers of the Government. Freemen of the United States! are you prepared for this? When will you awake? Shall the blood of our murdered citizens cry aloud from the grave in vain?

The following notice is from the Philadelphia Intelligencer, a paper which has sustained the administration in all things but this:—*Torch Light.*

Read for yourselves.

The first Victim!—It is reported that Mr. Katz, a respectable and aged citizen, who was waylaid by the ruffians of the office-holders, and severely wounded, has since died! Mr. Katz was as respectable and inoffensive a citizen as there is in the community. The aggression was wholly unprovoked. This is the first blood sacrificed in the cause of the Constitution. Freemen! are these things to be endured?

Speaking of Mr. McDuffie's powerful speech at the close of the debate in the House of Representatives, last week, the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, who enjoyed the opportunity of hearing it, makes the following remarks, which will find their response in every bosom that has a heart within it, however much he who wears it may differ from the Southron on the political questions of the day:—*Nat. Int.*

"The announcement that the Orator was about to quit the theatre of his fame, and that he was then making his last effort in the cause of the People, was received with universal regret. We say, no! Let George McDuffie live for *his country!* She demands his services, and he will not, cannot, refuse them. We know not that either office or power awaits him—he does not covet their trappings; but he does covet (what he will receive, if virtue or patriotism exists,) the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens."

Lafitte the Banker, notwithstanding the oppressive treatment he received from the French government, and the forced sale of his hotel, will save about two millions of Francs after paying all his debts.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday week, a party of gentlemen were engaged in a fox chase, about six miles from Chestertown, Md. when one of them, a young man, Mr. Thomas Merrit, was thrown from his horse and had his neck broken. He was not discovered until some time after, being at the time in the lead of the chase. He was conveyed to the house of his brother, Mr. A. Merrit, but as life was extinct when he was discovered, no means were resorted to for his recovery.

HORRID TRANSACTION.

The N. H. Courier gives the following account of a shocking affair, which lately occurred in Hooksett in that State:

"As Miss Vaughan, a very respectable young woman, who keeps a milliner's shop in the town of Hooksett, was returning home from the residence of Samuel Head, Esq., on Sunday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, was waylaid by a deaf and dumb man, in the employ of Mr. Head, seized by the throat and dragged into the woods, and most inhumanly insulted and abused; her clothes were rent to pieces, her comb broken to pieces and her life but barely spared. The distance from Mr. Head's to the village, is about one mile, and the road passes through a wood near where there is no house; it was in this by-place that the ruffian effected his infernal purpose, and for which he now lies in Hopkinton jail; and for which if any crime, he deserves the *scaffold* and *hemp*. Although deaf and dumb, he is said to be a man of considerable information, much pains having been taken to educate him. Humanity weeps at the commission of such crimes, and the injured has the deep sympathies of a virtuous and moral community."

AWFUL CALCULATION.

An ingenious, authentic and valuable statistical work, published a few years since, states that the number of inhabitants who have lived on the earth, amount to about 36,627,843,275,075,846. The sum, the writer says, when divided by 3,096,000, the number of square leagues of land on the surface of the globe, leaves 11,320,698,732 persons to each square league. There are 27,864,000 square miles of land, which being divided as above, gives about 1,314,522,076 persons to each square mile. Let the miles be reduced to square rods, and the number, he says, will be 1,853,173,500,000, which being divided as above, gives 1283 inhabitants to the square rod, which rod, being reduced to feet and divided as above, it will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firma on the globe. Let the earth be supposed to be one vast burying ground, and according to the above statement, there will be 1283 persons to be buried on each square rod, capable of being divided into twelve graves, it appeared that each grave contained 100 persons, and the whole earth has been *one hundred times dug over* to bury its inhabitants!—supposing they had been equally distributed.

What an awful, overwhelming thought! what a lesson to human pride, to human vanity, ambition! what a lesson to the infatuated being who has centred all his hopes and affections upon the evanescent pleasures of this truly transitory life!

We understand that the operations of the large cotton factory at Holmesberg, owned by Mr. Lewis, have ceased for the present.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

It is an historical fact, worthy just now to be remembered, that the Banks in Europe were the first fruits of the republics; and their birth was coeval with the rupture of feudal chains in Italy. The Bank of Amsterdam and the Bank of England sprung directly from the revolutions which gave freedom to those nations. So far as Banks in Europe have exercised power, it has been in opposition to aristocratic power, and favorable to popular liberty.

Montagu, in his "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics," remarks, "There cannot be a more certain symptom of the approaching ruin of a state, than when a firm adherence to party is fixed upon as the only test of merit, and all the qualifications requisite to a right discharge of every employment, are reduced to that single standard."

SHEEP KILLED BY CATS.

The last Lancaster Examiner says. "Incredible as this may sound, we have good authority for saying the deed has actually been perpetrated in this county. Several cats, of the common species, with their progeny, have for three or four years past made an old stone quarry in Martic township their abiding place; and in that time, it would seem, have relapsed to the wild state, and have acquired the ferocious and predatory habits natural to their tribe. A short time ago, some of them were seen in pursuit of a full-grown sheep, belonging to the flock of Mr. Martin Herr, of that vicinity. They soon overtook it, dragged it to the ground, and before the person who witnessed the scene could reach the spot, they succeeded in so lacerating the poor animal's throat that it bled to death in a short time. It required considerable exertion to drive them off. A dog, subseqnently sent in pursuit of them, caught one, but would probably have been himself worsted in the conflict that ensued, had not the owner come to his rescue. It is said they also pursued a small boy some time ago, and followed him a considerable distance, as is now supposed, with deadly intent."

☞*Both sides are even.*"—The proprietors of the great Thames tunnel in London have hit upon an ingenious method of swindling themselves into a notion that their never-to-be-ended work is already completed. At the extremity of the one half that is finished, they have inserted a huge mirror, which, as they walk towards it, flatters them with the belief that they can see the other end of it.—*Monnongasquoy Herald.*

Figurative.—Friend Jenks of the Nantucket Enquirer, considers the Figure Head design of Commodore Elliott's, which has made such a noise, as an attempt to affix *a wort on the nose of the Constitution.*

Crying Evils.—During the year 1832, there were born in the city of Paris, *seven thousand and eighty* illegitimate children.

Names of Ships.—A merchant in Charleston S. C., named a beautiful brig after his daughter, Susan O. Wheeler (afterwards Mrs. D.) the lady however through excess of modesty, insisted on having only the initials painted on the stern—S. O. W. The brig was well known among the sailors at home and abroad, by that beautiful appellation.

Court of Appeals.—A Justice in ——— lately sentenced two men to be whipped for stealing oysters, and after the operation was performed, he said they might if they chose *appeal from the decision of the Court.*

A man has often more trouble to digest meat than to get meat.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

THE LOCUSTS.

Respected Friend Poulson: It is now about seventeen years since I presented to you some remarks concerning the Locusts, that came under my notice in the years 1783 and 1800, which you published in your paper at that time; and perhaps it would be agreeable to you to receive a further account of those children of the earth, that took place in that year, say 1817, and as a general resurrection is to take place again this spring, I should wish te draw the attention of the learned and intelligent towards those curious and wonderful insects, and if you should conclude the following memoranda worthy of being published, they are at your service.

Yours, sincerely, G. DE B.

Philadelphia county, March 25, 1834.

1817.—About the middle of May, the locusts began to appear at the surface of the earth, but I believe they were fearful of leaving their earthly abode, as the weather was cool. On the 22d, some few began to make their appearance, and extricated themselves from out of their skin or shell that surrounded them, but they seemed considerably benumbed with the cold.

The beginning of June, they rose in considerable bodies, and we were soon saluted with their music.

As soon as they rise or come out of the earth, which is about the time of sunset, they are a homely insect, surrounded with a yellow skin or shell. They then, with the utmost haste make for a tree or some solid body, seize a strong hold with their legs, and by considerable exertion, burst the skin that encloses them, and from which they extricate themselves and come forth a handsome insect with wings, leaving their shell sticking, and in a short time they are able to fly and sing.

I have taken notice that if they are dilatory in delivering themselves of their shell they perish, as it soon becomes so dry that they are not able to get out of it.

Their singing as it is commonly called, takes effect from under their wings, where there is an opening into their body, and from whence the sound issues and proceeds from the male only.

The female that has a sharp hollow spear, which is situated in the under and back part of her body, with which she makes an incision through the bark and wood of the branches of trees, and it is curious what pains she takes to throw open a wide and deep furrow, and in which she deposites her eggs, one by the side of the other, and she will continue the cutting from 3, 4 to 10 inches in length, according to the thickness of the branch.

How long the eggs remain in that state was past my finding out, for I took some of the branches and put them in a bottle, on purpose to see what kind of an animalcule would come from the eggs, but could not succeed in making any discovery.

But it is remarkable to reflect, that in due time those eggs, in what state or form, unknown to me, should fall to the ground, and for a certain number of years penetrate into the earth—for they have been found six or more feet in depth—and then, after entering a certain depth, for them gradually to rise, and that an exact period of seventeen years should take place before they come to perfection, and a general resurrection ensue, is wonderful indeed, and in my opinion, worthy the inquiry of the philosopher, for I have no doubt they were formed by the Almighty for a wise and useful purpose.

What is most extraordinary to my view—for I never could perceive that they partook of any nourishment whatever, nor do they any injury that I could discover, excepting where they make the incision to dsposite their eggs—this wound leaves the branches of fruit trees so tender, that they frequently break off with the wafting of the air.

During their existence out of the earth, they lead a merry life, but it is a very short one, for they exist only about two months.

And, my friend Poulson, I will again inform you, and I do it with much pleasure, as I anticipate the same effect that the former resurrection of the locusts produced, for they were succeeded with what I call plentiful crops—the produce of grain, fodder, and almost every vegetable production, was abundant and uncommonly good.

Yours, &c. G. DE B.

MR. ZACHARIAH POULSON, Philadelphia.

A MARE NOT A HORSE.

The mistakes of foreigners, in regard to certain words of our language, which are alike in sound but different in signification, are oftentimes exceedingly laughable; perhaps none more so than those of the French.

It does not often happen that emigrants, from the land of soup maigre and fricasseed frogs, render themselves obnoxious to the police. But a case of this kind did occur, in a city not a hundred miles off. The Frenchman, returning home one evening a little excited by wine, which is of a very elevating nature, did incontinently undertake to walk over a party of gentlemen and ladies whom he chanced to meet on the side walk. And as the gentleman aforesaid, being accompanied with ladies, could not conveniently stop to chastise his presumption, he was forthwith handed over to the charge of the watchman.

"Come, monseer," said the man with the club dangling at his wrist, "you must go to the watchhouse."

"De vash oose!" exclaimed Monsieur Tongueville—"Diable! vat is dat you call de vash-oose?"

"It's a place, Mounseer Nontong where we shut up unruly fellows like you. Come along."

"Diable I will no go, be gar! I will no be shoot up in de vash-oose, begar!"

"Shoot; don't put yourself in a flusteration about that man; you're not to be shot, if you behave yourself civil—you'll merely be knocked down with this ere club, that's all. Come, to the watchhouse you must go, will ye, will ye or nolum volum, as the lawyers say."

"Sar, I vill be no vash, like vat you call von dirty ting in de vash oose, vot de femme——"

"Be washed! ha, ha, ha! Mounseer, we're not a going to take the trouble to wash you, not by a jugful—unless it is to whitewash you a little or so, for the good of your morals. No, sir, we shall take you before His Honor, the Mayor, in the morning, to answer for your breach of the peace."

"De mare! diable! vot is for I go before von dam horse, begar?"

"Horse! do you call the Mayor a horse?"

"Horse? oui—vat is von mare but vat you call de femme cheval, de she-horse?"

"Ha, ha, ha! you'll find him a horse before you've done with him, I can tell you—but not a she horse. Come along."

Poor Monsieur Tongueville, in spite of his resistance, was finally taken to the watchhouse, to rest all night, as he best could, on the soft side of a board. In the morning he was waited upon by the watchman; and being now pretty well sobered, plead hard to be set at liberty. But the watchman declared he had no discretion on the subject, and go before the Mayor he must.

"Diable!" exclaimed the Frenchman, but as there was no use in pleading, he went quietly on. But on entering the Mayor's office, he seemed to be very much surprised to find before whom he had come. It was not yet his turn to be examined; and while others were undergoing the question, he kept shrugging his shoulders, and twisting his body into twenty shapes, when at last, as if thinking aloud, he exclaimed, "Save din, he is not von femme-cheval, von mare-horse—begar! he is no more as von *shack-ass*, begar."