me all about it; who is she? Where does she live? Is she pretty? Is she rich?"

"There is no time," said I, "to answer your questions at present; I dine with the family at six, and mean to take you with me; go and dress, and in half an hour I will call for you in a carriage."

"Where does your intended live?" said Bob, as we drove along Oxford street.

"Time will show," I replied.

"Where are we going now?" said Bob, as the carriage made a sudden turn.

"We are in Park-lane," I replied.

"And the lady lives ——?" faltered Bob.

"In Park lane," said I.

Bob sat in a state of evident confusion; and when the carriage stopped at Mr. Molesworth's house, he said, "I deserve this—I am quite ashamed of myself—come, come, turn back, and drive home."

"By no means," I replied, as the servant gave a thundering knock at the door, and then let down the steps of the carriage.

"Why, you won't go in!" cried Bob, as he breathlessly ran up the steps after me, and vigorously pulled at the tail of my coat.

"Go in!" said I; "to be sure, and you will meet old friends, and show me the room with the bath, and the——"

"You are going too far," whispered Bob. "I see my error—I uttered what was false—forgive me. But these servants, and the inmates of the house, will think us mad."

"Not at all," I replied; "speak the truth in future as I have done to you."

I pressed his hand, and led him up the stairs; I saw that he was depressed and humiliated, and when we got to the drawing-room door, he murmured, "And do *they* know it? I cannot face them."

"They know *nothing*," I replied, "and shall never know from me any thing discreditable to my honorable friend Bob."

"I will never utter a falsehood again," said Bob; and I firmly believe that he adhered to his resolution. T. H. B.

LORD BROUGHAM.

The following singular statement in relation to the embarrassments of Lord Brougham, appears in a letter to the New York Evening Star:—

"A curious narrative is in circulation—but has not yet found its way into print. It is put forth by Lord Brougham's friends, as an excuse for his infirmity of mind and conduct, last year. It runs thus:—The Lord Chancellor of England, being a political as well as a judicial character, has such a multiplicity of business to get through, that it would be next to impossible for him to read a hundredth part of the papers requiring his signature. Lord Brougham, who is very much attached to and placed great confidence in his immediate relatives, appointed his brother James to read such documents, and instruct him, briefly, as to their contents. This he did for the space of three and a half years. Last summer, James Brougham being suddenly taken ill, sent an express to London for the Chancellor. By the time of his arrival, James was death-stricken, and his dying words, as he pressed his brother's hand, are reported to be—'Forgive me; for God's sake forgive me.' The Chancellor thought this was raving, and thought little of the words. He sorrowed for his brother very deeply, but the feeling was changed when bonds to the amount of 200,000 dollars (£40,000) came in to which his own signature was attached. This was the case. James Brougham was a gambler, had incurred 'debts of honor' which he could not pay, and he had put bonds before his brother, for signature, passing them off (they being unread by the Chancellor) as papers of importance.

The bonds were presented for payment, and though Lord Brougham might have disputed payment, it is said that regard for the memory of his brother prevented him. He is believed to have mortgaged his salary to raise the amount: hence, his asking for the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, when he lost his office. If this story be true, it accounts for the agitation of mind which made Lord Brougham commit so many mistakes last year. It is reported that his friends have interfered, and are taking defence against the bonds, to which his signature was surreptitiously obtained. 'Tis a curious tale, but 'Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.'"

From the State Rights Sentinel.

If a young man changes his politics *from the strong side to the weak*, at the age of twenty-five, he may be safely trusted as an honest man, for ten years afterwards.

Being on the weak side, if he maintain his opinions at thirty-five, he may be trusted for five years longer. If, at the end of this time, he shall maintain his opinions against the opinion of the majority, you may trust him for life, with bushels of diamonds, and compute his worth at double the deposite.

The young man who changes from the *weak side to the strong* at 22, will sell himself for six and a quarter cents, at thirty; and will not find a bidder of this much at forty. If he change back again, at thirty, (the parties being reversed,) set the dogs on him, if you ever see him approaching your house—if they 'll condescend to run after him.

No better sign of a base man, than that he is always with the majority; no better sign of an honest one, than that he is always in the minority.

The intelligent man who has no opinion upon an exciting subject, is in the rogues' school, and will be sure to graduate with its honors.

Judge Crawford said, 'no honest man ever changed his political opinions after thirty-five,' (meaning of course from the weak side to the strong.) He was in error. About one in six millions does change at that age, honestly.

The young man who is a great election-eerer at twenty-three, will be hung at thirty three, if justice be done to him.

The proportion of honest to dishonest politicians, is, one to twenty thousand.

He who serves three years in the legislature, without giving an unpopular vote, is prima facia, dishonest.

He who *thinks before he votes*, how his vote will affect the coming election, should be kept at home for the balance of his life.

In describing on Thursday evening the effect upon the Turkish Empire of the convulsions in Europe at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, Mr. Perdicaris exhibited doings of his countrymen, which evinced that the modern Greeks inherit the capacity and heroism of their ancestors. No sooner had circumstances, growing out of the beligerant state of all the rest of Europe, compelled the Turkish Government to grant to their subjects, the Greeks, exclusive commercial privileges, than their vessels whitened the Black Sea and the Mediterranean: within eight years they accumulated millions of wealth and possessed four hundred large vessels, which, though constructed without mathematical knowledge, were models of form and beauty, giving evidence of the same innate sense of beauty and constructive talent in the living Christian Greeks which presided over the creation of the ancient temples and statues of the heathen Gods. No sooner had the reforming spirit of Sulton Mahmoud given scope to education, than a college arose in the island of Scio, which at the expiration of five years was furnished with all the means for high instruction and numbered eight hundred students. No sooner was the standard of independence raised, than five hundred young scholars, many of them having hurried back from the Universities of Germany, formed themselves into a sacred battalion, and doing battle against an overwhelming force, with heroism unsurpassed at Marathon or Thermopylæ, fell every man of them in a single fight. These are manifestations of noble spirit and lofty capacity, which give the lie to a host of shallow tourists who have diffused false impressions as to the qualities and capabilities of the modern Greek nation.—*Balt. Amer.*

What is a delivery of goods by the master, to discharge the bill of lading?—This question lately came before the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston. Their decision has been published in the Charleston papers, and will, we have no doubt, be considered just. The committee of arbitration say:

"In arriving at a conclusion in this matter we shall lay down one or two plain principles, which we believe to be established both by law and custom. In general, ship owners and masters, are assimilated to common carriers, and nothing but a real delivery of the goods (the customary risks excepted) will discharge their obligation, or entitle them to freight. The mere landing of goods, therefore, on the wharf, is not a delivery in the meaning of the bill of lading. Provided the consignee does not know of their being landed, they are still in transitu, and are as much under the care of the master as if they were still in the master's hold. The terms of the bill of lading are strong and explicit. The master promises to deliver the goods? To whom? Unquestionably to the consignee, his agent, or assigns.

Would a mere delivery on the wharf, then, if afterwards the goods were stolen or destroyed before the consignee took charge, entitle the ship to freight? We think not. This alone shows that something more is wanting towards the completion of the master's engagement than the simple act of landing. It clearly follows that if goods be landed without the knowledge of the consignee, and no notice has been brought to him of the landing, it is the bounden duty of the master, even to entitle him to a demand for freight, effectually to protect those goods from injury of any sort. If this sound and wholesome principle were not to prevail, it is easy to perceive that merchants may be injured very materially, even in a few hours, and without recourse. A contrary custom might involve the whole mercantile community in constant losses and vexatious dispute."

ALEXANDRIA, (LOU.) April 8.

A remnant of several broken tribes of Indians are to be found wandering about in most parts of our State. Their condition is truly miserable, as time has proved it to be impracticable to reconcile them to the customs of civilization. The following occurrence is an evidence of the tenacity with which they still adhere to a law that prevailed with their respective tribes, and, we believe, now prevails with most of the tribes in North America. When an Indian is slain, the murderer is, in turn, killed by the nearest relation of the deceased. In accordance with this custom, several years ago, an Indian was brought to this place to be offered up as a sacrifice to the manes of another Indian whose life he had previously taken. The nearest relation of the departed appeared to perform the part of the executioner; but the sympathies of the whites becoming enlisted, they interfered and deprived him of his gun. The intended victim sat by the side of his grave with perfect composure, and insisted on his execution. As the hour appointed for execution was drawing to a close, the relation of the deceased, becoming frantic from disappointment from having been deprived of his gun, seized a spade, with which he executed his deadly purpose before any timely interference could be effected. A brother of this victim, at that time a lad about fifteen or sixteen years old, was exceedingly enraged at the manner of execution, and threatened to be revenged. This threat was put in execution, near the same spot, a few nights since, by killing the avenger. But the life of the last slayer was doomed to atone for this act, and he himself was offered up a sacrifice the very next day.

From the New York Evening Star.

GOING TO BOARD.

It is incredible what a number of families have resolved on breaking up housekeeping and going to board. In the large hotels and boarding houses, the choice rooms and accommodations are taken up by private families; and if the large hotel, now building by Mr. Astor, was completed this day, it could be filled in this manner.

The reasons given are various. The servants are said to be, and no doubt with great reason, a source of trouble and vexation.—Wages are high, and attendance bad. They are careless, indifferent, disrespectful and too independent for their situation. Again: Marketing of all kinds is exceedingly high; and where in former times, one dollar could be made to play its part, now three or five dollars will not do much more than cover the table for a moderate family. Add to this, house rent—an immense item—fuel, lights and other contingencies, the annual sum total is very heavy. It is said that all these comforts with none of the drawbacks, can be obtained by boarding, at a saving of thirty three and a third per cent—probably fifty per cent. Now all this may be true, but what is the result? It thins the number of respectable housekeepers, and drives them into the confusion and mixture of an hotel. It leaves large and costly houses unoccupied, and, worse than all, it brings up children, not in the privacy and comforts of home, but in the ding dong, never ending changes and fluctuations of a public house. It saves money, we admit; but do we not insensibly encourage extravagance at home for fashion sake, and live beyond our means: May this not be the cause of complaint—the foundation of evil? Our Southern brethren understand these matters better than we do. They make no sacrifices to appearances; their houses and their plantation-mansions are furnished with the greatest plainness and simplicity. No tapestry or richly carved and gilt furniture; no chairs at $25 a piece, nor looking glasses at $500. All is cheap and substantial, and comfortable; but what then? Their tables are spread with the delicacies of the season, and their wines of the choicest quality, and their attendance and "helps" the very best. There are few with an income of $5000 who spend more than $3000. Our secret is, that with an income of $000 we spend 5000; and therefore, "the upholsterer has scarce done knocking up, when in comes the auctioneer who knocks down." So averse should our married people be to this Tartar-like plan—this *bivouacking*—this Arab system of living, that if they can command but two rooms and a kitchen, plain Windsor chairs, and a curled maple bedstead, an ingrain carpet, and an uncut tumbler, still it is their *home;* and these intrinsic moveables should not concern them a moment nor divert their attention from economy, comfort, tranquility and peace of mind, which are above all price.

We are apprehensive that some of our citizens are dealing upon too large a scale, which is carried forward from operations abroad to alterations at home. Speculations in stocks and real estate have netted a profit so exorbitant—have realized immense fortunes so suddenly, that they have turned the heads of men whose heads, we did think, were too firmly fixed to be veered by every change of wind; and it was but last week that an old citizen, who always enjoyed his elegant leisure, we found bustling in Wall street, and he made this remark, "Sir, I retired from business with 100,000 dollars, but I find it is not enough; I find that that sum can be made in one speculation." "Yes, sir, and it may be lost in one speculation—think of that, and remember that the chances of making a fortune at 55, by business operations, are quite rare, and, with you, it is immensely different, whether you are worth, to-day, two hundred thousand dollars, or to-morrow not a dollar. *Be content.* In that little word *content*, there is much happiness and tranquillity of mind."

Some few of this class may be compelled to break up housekeeping, and go to boarding. It is their own fault. As to the universal complaint and crying grievance about servants, it is a serious and distressing truth, and is another most powerful cause for selling off, and going to board. We have no slaves at the North, excepting the masters and mistresses, and they are dependent on their servants, although paying them very high wages. We have no lower orders now—no classifications under our present system. Persons being poor, and working for their living, and contracting to do certain services, do not necessarily think that they should be industrious, economical, civil and obliging. They are independent of their employers, and leave them suddenly, upon the whim of the occasion, as a pert chambermaid told her mistress, "there are more places than churches." At this time, in particular, when they can earn a dollar or two per day for cleaning houses, and whitewashing, they are all off in a tangent. A new system of government for this country can more easily be adopted than uniform regulations for the government of domestics. Rewards, gratuities, preferences, presents, all have been found unavailing. The decently born and educated can obtain a living without going to service. The farmer's daughter is independent, and our only resource must be foreign aid.

(BY REQUEST.)

REAL ESTATE BANK.

No. 1.

That the exigencies of the State call for a bank adapted to its *agriculture*, is an affirmation, which but few will deny, and merits your profound attention.

Innovation should be regarded with an eye of jealousy, but salutary reform cannot be too promptly seized and adopted. To those who may entertain honest scruples against any change in the existing system of banking, who may fear that another bank in any form may rather prejudice, than advance the public good; who may sincerely doubt the expediency of trying any new scheme of a bank: to all such I respectfully bow, and will use my humble endeavor to remove their scruples, to allay their fears, and to dispel their doubts.

That another bank is now wanted for the mere purposes of commerce is highly probable; for since there has been any material increase of banking capital in the State, the building limits of our commercial emporium have been greatly extended, and her trade and population perhaps doubled. Her liberal contributions in aid of the great public works of the State, must have absorbed much of her capital, while the new and extended and daily extending channels of trade which those works have opened, necessarily call for an augmentation of capital.

The Bank of the United States too, has loaned the city of Baltimore little if any short of two millions of dollars, and the time is nearly at hand when this large debt must be paid, and the necessary means provided to meet it, and how can this be done, unless the Legislature will provide some new institution, to which the debts may be transferred or which may afford facilities to those who are indebted to discharge their obligations.

But a new bank to meet these emergencies is of but little importance, when compared to a bank designed and well calculated for the relief and benefit of another and far greater, but more neglected interest. And the question is, will the Legislature *now* do something for this interest; or will they continue to lavish the favors of the State on commerce, and remain blind and deaf to the suffering and complaints of agriculture.

The obvious tendency of the present system of banking is, to rob the interior of its capital and circulating medium, and to cause it to flow to the towns and concentrate there. The inevitable effect of which is, to exhaust and impoverish the great interests of the country and glut the interests of the town—a fatal policy, which has reduced to the verge of ruin the agriculture of the State, and other important interests connected with it.

That portion of the disposable capital of the country once to be obtained on loan by one neighbor from another, has disappeared and found its way to the towns. High dividends on bank stock, and punctuality of payment, were temptations not to be resisted, and the result is, that the merchant has now got, and is in the enjoyment of that portion of capital, which formerly was possessed and enjoyed by the farmer.

Another striking result is, that of the *eight* millions of banking capital authorized by the State, *seven* of it are concentrated in the towns; and all of it almost, in the city of Baltimore; and to this may be added two millions from the Bank of the United States—so that it may be remarked and with much truth, that of the ten millions in the State, the towns have *nine* and the country *one*.

Besides this most partial and injurious operation of the system, the country, are excluded from its benefits both as *stockholders* and *borrowers*. Land is the farmer's capital, and land will not be received in payment for stock, nor will it be taken in security for money borrowed from the banks. A town endorser is demanded as a *sine qua non*, which is, in the main, tantamount to denial and exclusion. Besides the very constitution of the present banks does not admit loans upon terms suited to the wants of farmers, if there was a disposition to grant them.

A bank then upon a new plan, suitable to the wants of the country and its agriculture, and other interests connected with it, is demanded; and happily for us, such a plan, well digested, and well tried and proved, is now at command, and only wants the action of the Legislature, for the people to have and enjoy the benefits of it. And will their representatives still delay. A remedy for the public distress is known and at hand, and will the Legislature refuse to apply it, will they continue to administer to the opulence, the luxury and splendor of the town, while they see with indifference the humble roof of the farmer decay—his enclosures rot—and his land exhausted of its fertility, without the means of resuscitation or of repairing the dilapidations?

But a bank upon a plan adapted to the interests of agriculture, to be useful, and answer the end of its establishment, must have a capital large enough to afford relief, or the great end in view will not be accomplished. What the precise amount should be, cannot well be defined. But the amount proposed of ten millions, distributed over the whole State in just proportions, will, I am persuaded, prove, after trial, insufficient. If we assume that the wants of agriculture are no more than the wants of commerce, then it would seem that at least nine millions would be necessary. But it is easy to show, that the wants of agriculture, by far the largest and most destitute interest in the State, exceed the wants of commerce.

A FREDERICK FARMER.

Feb. 5th, 1835.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship United States sailed from Liverpool on the 11th of April, and brought London papers of the 10th and Liverpool of the 11th, both inclusive.

The accounts from France are not so late as before received.

The new cabinet had not been formed on the 10th, and it was doubtful what arrangements would be made. Earl Grey had an interview with the King on the 9th of nearly two hours; after which, it is said, he had a personal communication with Lord Melbourne, who, therefore, proceeded to receive his Majesty's commands.

New Governor General in the Canadas.—Lord Amherst is Gazetted as Governor-in-Chief of the Canadas, and will discharge the additional trust of Commissioner for the adjustment of the political differences of the provinces.

LONDON, April 10.—*Emigration.*—The New York packet ship Montreal, which sailed last week from the St. Catharine's Dock with a large cargo, carried out 140 steerage passengers and 40 cabin passengers. The former consist of agriculturists and a few mechanics and tradesmen of small capital, who intend settling in the United States and Canada. The Caroline, in the London Dock, will sail to-morrow with about 150 passengers, who are emigrating to America. The large ship Canton is now fitting out in the same dock for the purpose of conveying female passengers to New South Wales, under the direction of the Emigration Committee. She leaves Gravesend on the 30th of this month. Young women of good character are provided with free passages and provisions on furnishing themselves with necessary clothing for the voyage.

The execution of a man at Waterford, in Ireland, by the name of Pyne, who afterwards was found to have been the wrong person, has created much excitement. The Duke of Wellington, on the 31st March, stated the particulars in the House of Lords. The guilty wretch was a man by the name of Savage, who had murdered his wife nine years ago, and since had not been heard of, but the fatal error arose from witnesses swearing to the identity of Pyne and Savage. Pyne maintained a dogged silence, and Judge Turrens thought the evidence sufficient to hang him.

The Queen was to have a drawing room, April 2d, and the ladies are directed, *officially*, to appear in white dresses, with black ornaments, or in black dresses, with pearls and diamonds—trains to correspond, and black or white feathers.

The Autocrat Nicholas has adopted severe precautions against the admission of French hair-dressers into his empire, for fear they should induce his *moojicks* to shave their beards, and turn radicals.

ITALY.

The accounts from Italy are very satisfactory. Commerce and manufactures are prospering, and the enjoyment of peace allows that beautiful country to advance without interruption to the improvement of all branches of manufacture and art. The progress of Italy, especially Lombardy, in manufactures, is very remarkable, so that one might almost be tempted to advocate the prohibitory system which is in force there. Never did the Italians manufacture such quantities of goods, and of such excellent quality, as they do now. They export a large amount, and have surpassed Switzerland in many branches of manufacture, and will gain the advantage over it in every thing, if the useless political agitation which has gained ground in Switzerland should long continue and spread further.—*Algemeine Zeitung.*

Bunker Hill Monument.—Mr. Willard, the architect, informs us that a great effort will be made to complete the Monument during the coming season. It is intended to carry it the full height of 20 feet, and we hope there is money enough to effect this object. The weather, so far, has been quite unfavorable. If we should have good weather, we shall expect to see the work advance rapidly in the course of a month.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

In a letter, speaking of the product for the present year of Gen. Hampton's Sugar plantations, in Louisiana, the writer says:—"The amount of Sugar made is 1700 hogsheads, which was sold at the plantation at 7 cts. per lb.—producing about $120,000!"

Augusta Sentinel.

Niles' celebrated Register has reached its 47th volume, and is decidedly the best and most authentic history of the United States extant from 1810 to this moment. Its style is remarkably pure and nervous, its statistics accurate and complete, and its political opinions undisfigured by misrepresentation, personal invective, or narrow-minded prejudice. It aims constantly at the advancement of all that can give prosperity to the progress of science and useful arts, and duration to our free institutions. We rejoice to learn that the venerable editor has numerous complete sets. Every library in the country, and every state legislature and county record office should possess them. What a prize will these records be in after times!—*N. Y. Star.*

Two Story Coach.—We noticed yesterday, for the first time, on the Rail Road, a car of entirely new construction—new to us at least—being *two stories high!* The upper apartment appeared to us remarkably airy and pleasant, affording passengers a fine view of the localities of the route, at the same time that they may be completely protected from the weather. It is on many accounts a decided improvement, and is creditable to the Manufactory of A. Gardner, Jr.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Port-au Prince, in Hayti, is described in an eastern paper by a gentleman who has recently resided there, as containing about sixty thousand inhabitants, who live in wooden two story houses without glass windows, or chimneys. Cooking is done in the back yard, or under a shed. The Government is military. The Sabbath is little regarded except as the greatest market day in the week. The inhabitants are cleanly, practice frequent bathing, dress well, are courteous to strangers, but indolent from the facility of obtaining a livelihood. There are about one hundred white residents in the city, many of whom have black wives. President Boyer has fifteen wives.—*Balt. Amer.*

Arkansas Antiquities.—A letter from Arkansas, says:—"Two miles from this, on the Banks of White river, you see brick foundations of houses. Six miles from this six hundred and forty acres are enclosed by a wall, and in the centre there is a circular building. North of this, there are the ruins of a city; parallel streets crossing each other at right angles, may be traced by brick foundations, a mile in length; the bricks are shaped like modern bricks."

Value of Hops in diseases of the skin.—One of the best external applications for many eruptive diseases of the skin, is a strong decoction of Hops, in which the limbs or other affected parts are to be bathed, several times a day. The decoction should not be used until it has become perfectly cold. In bad ulcers of the leg, the most satisfactory results have been repeatedly realized from this simple preparation.—*Med. Intel.*

Fodder.—One of the most simple and valuable discoveries in agriculture is to mix layers of green clover with layers of straw. By this means the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, both horses and cattle eat greedily, and the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of Clover and Rye grass.—*Littell's Museum.*

Effects of Lime on Fish.—As a barge laden with lime was proceeding up the Ouse, from Lewis, from some cause or other, it sunk near the Barcombe. The effect on the fish in the river was instantly manifested. Hundreds rose to the surface, and a great number was taken by the hand. Pike were seen darting about in great agony; and most of the finny tribe within a mile of the spot where the accident occurred were rendered blind, from the burning nature of the lime. It is calculated that some thousands of fish perished.—*Scientific Tracts.*

The long Session.—Mr. Holmes, of Maine, is sometimes considered strong, as well as metaphorical in his parliamentary language. He is a member of the legislature of that state, and lately asked leave of absence from that body. He had intended, he said, to stay the session out, but it *smelt so strong of eternity* that he could not wait to *see the end of it.*

Wonders of Chemistry.—Aquafortis and the air which we breathe are made of the same materials. Linen, and sugar, and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition, that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Water is made of two substances, one of which is the cause of almost all combustion or burning, and the other will burn with more rapidity than almost any thing in nature. The famous Peruvian bark, so much used to strengthen weak stomachs, and the poisonous principle of opium, are formed of the same materials.

VERY GOOD REASONS, AND CONCLUSIVE.—Paulding, in 'New Pilgrim's Progress,' a work to be soon forthcoming from the Harper press, gives the following reasons why certain gentlemen should not get married in the months specified below.

"Very old single gentlemen, of a certain age, should be careful how they marry in the month of January, for reasons which shall be nameless; or in February, for reasons which will readily present themselves; or in March, for reasons we do not propose to specify; or in April, for reasons best known to ourselves; or in May, for reasons of the first magnitude; or in June, for reasons which cannot be obviated; or in July, for reasons which none will venture to controvert; or in August, for reasons which every one will understand; or in September, for reasons which, to be ignorant of, would impeach the reader's understanding; or in October, for reasons highly appropriate; or in November, for reasons deep and profound; or in December, for reasons as plain as the nose on your face."