EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XI. EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1828. NO. 47.

PRINTED & PUBLISH'ED EVERY SATURDAY EVENIN
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

A CARD.

Mrs. Julia Ann Stevens

BEGS leave to inform her friends, and the public generally, that she has taken the

NEW BACK BUILDING,

Lately put up by Mr. James M. Lambdin, directly back of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store. The Buildings are all new, and completely finished, and also in a central part of the town. Mrs. STEVENS has just moved, & would receive a few Girls and Boys to Board, either by the year or for a less time. Terms made known by application to

JULIA ANN STEVENS.

Easton, Nov. 29 4w

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his

Fall and Winter supply of Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Super & Common Broad Clothes,
Cassimeres & Cassinets,
Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts
GALLICOES, JACKONET, CAMBRIC AND
BOOK MUSLINS, &c.
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DOMESTIC GOODS,
Hard-ware, Glass & Queen's-ware,
Groceries & Liquors, &c. &c.

He has also, and constantly keeps a general ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices for CASH, Hydes, Wool, Festhers, Kersey or Meal, &c. and invites an early call.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Nov. 18.

BENNETT R. JONES,
Clock and Watch Maker,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage he has received and informs them that he still continues the above business at the old stand next door to the Bank, where he is prepared with a good assortment of Materials to meet all orders in his line. He assures the Public that his work shall be done in a workman-like manner, and Warranted for 12 months. Persons who have Clocks to repair or clean may be waited on at their residence or otherwise, as they may see proper.

N. B. B. J. has on hand and wishes to dispose of an elegant 8 day Brass Clock of superior workmanship, for which, he will take Cash or good Paper.

Easton, Oct. 25 1828—tf

REMOVAL.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his Customers, and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed his SHOP to the stand lately occupied by Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, next door to the Easton Hotel, where he is now prepared with a

FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS,

To execute Work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for the CASH.—He assures the Public that his Work shall be done in a workman-like manner, and warranted for twelve Months. All orders addressed to the Subscriber will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

The Public's Obt'. Serv't.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Nov. 22.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally,—that he has removed his Shop to that well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, and lately by Mr. Thos: S. Cook on Washington Street. He informs them that he has just returned from BALTIMORE with

A New and Elegant Assortment of MATERIALS.

All of which being purchased for Cash, enables him to Manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES

In the NEATEST & most DURABLE manner, and upon the most moderate terms. COUNTRY HIDES will be taken in payment for work.

N B—The Ladies are informed that his attention will be more particularly turned to their Branch of his Business. PETER TARR.

Easton, Nov. 1, 1828.—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or else where.

The Public's Obt Serv't

Easton, Nov. 17 JOHN WRIGHT.

Brilliant Distribution of Prizes
ON THE
31ST OF DECEMBER.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, *November* 27, 1828.

☞The three first sub-schemes of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6 for 1828, being over in order to allow time for distant adventurers to renew small prizes, as well as to afford an opportunity to those not yet supplied with tickets, to procure them, the drawing of the *Fourth Sub-scheme* which completes the Lottery, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 31st DECEMBER, when the whole of the following Prizes will be distributed, viz:

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

BRILLIANT LIST:

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	3,000 Dolls.	is	3,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls.	is	2,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	500 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
5 prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
40 prizes of	20 Dolls.	is	800 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
4000 prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	20,000 Dolls.

The whole payable in CASH, and which *as usual at Cohen's Office*, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,..$5.00 | *Quarters*,....$1.25
Halves,.....$2 50 | *Eighths*.....62½ *cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE,
114 *Market Street, Baltimore,*

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous Classes were sold, and where BOTH the Great Pries of

One hundred thousand Dolls. each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private convevance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS—*Balt.*

☞The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.

Baltimore, Dec. 6. 3t

I WILL SELL

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at "Locust Grove," the balance of my FARMING UTENSILS.—Also some valuable Stock,

CONSISTING OF A NUMBER OF

Young Hogs and Breeding Sows,
Cattle and Work Horses.

—ALSO—

A VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MATCH OF

YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES

FOUR YEARS OLD LAST SPRING.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS.—On all sums over Five Dollars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

GEORE W. NABB.

Dec. 6 3w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
JOSEPH KENT;—Governor of Maryland.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly, respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections, it is directed that the Governor and Council, on receiving returns of Elections, for Electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for, as an Elector, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District." And an election having been held, on Monday the 10th inst. agreeably to law, in the several electoral districts of this state, for Electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States, as aforesaid; and full returns of the said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as an elector as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council.—We do, by this our

—PROCLAMATION;—

Declare, that by the said returns, it appears that Henry Brawner, Esq. in the first District; Benjamin S. Forrest, Esq. in the second District; William Tyler and William Fitzhugh, Jr. Esqrs. in the third District; John S. Sellman & Benjamin C. Howard, Esqrs. in the fourth District; Elias Brown, Esq. in the fifth District;—James Sewall, Esq in the sixth District;—Thomas Emory, Esq. in the seventh District;—Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq. in the eighth District; and Littleton Dennis, Esq. in the ninth District, were duly elected electors on the part of this State, for choosing a President and Vice President of the United Satates.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said State, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and the Independence of the United States, the fifty third.

JOSEPH KENT.

By the Governor:—
THOS: CULBRETH, Clk. of the Council.
Nov. 25. [Dec. 6

PORK & CORN WANTED.

THE TRUSTEES of the POOR, for Talbot County, wish to purchase a quantity of PORK & CORN, for which Sealed Proposals will be received until the 11th of DECEMBER, next, on which day they will meet at the Poor-House to make Contracts. Proposals left at the Store of the Subscriber.

WM. JENKINS, Treasurer.

Nov. 22.

N. B. The lowest Proposal, for either the PORK or CORN, the quality equal, will be accepted by the Board of Trustees. W. J.

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

RUSSIAN MANNERS.

An amusing anecdote illustrative of Russian Manners is told by a gentleman who has recently travelled in the north of Europe. An officer in the prime of manhood of high rank in the Russian army, was appointed by the emperor Alexander to the command of a remote province of the empire. On his arrival at the chief town of his government, he was visited by the nobility and great officers of the district, and among the rest by a certain Count, whom he recognized as one of his old classmates at a military school where they had parted in hostility, on account of an insult received by the Count, which he had not courage to resent. Of all the visiters this Count was the most overpowering in his civilities. Meeting the Governor as one whom he had never seen before, he endeavored to give the impression that they had always been strangers to each other.

To his new ruler, he spoke as if he had no remembrance of his person or name, and played his part so well, that the former was almost convinced that the youthful quarrel had escaped his recollection. Knowing however the duration of a Russian resentment, the Governor prudently resolved to be upon his guard. Still every thing continued to proceed smoothly, and the smiles and civilities of the Count continued to be lavished upon his old enemy, and nothing occurred to awaken suspicion or to clould their mutual courtesies. At length the Count appointed a day for giving a great *fete* at his castle.—This castle was situated on rough and difficult tract of country, protected by mountanious defiles, yet but a few miles distant from the head quarters of the Governor.

To this castle his Excellency was invited, to attend the feast, which was to be adorned with all the splendors and magnificence of the Russian noblesse. He accepted the invitation, but after he had done so, was visited by certain doubts as so the sincerity of his host, notwithstaning the complete oblivion to which a period of twenty years, had apparently consigned the resentment of the Count. He took the precaution therefore to order a body of dragoons, twenty of whom should be provided with stirrupleathers or leathern thongs, to follow him privately, and when the clock should strike nine, to clue round the castle, while the subaltern officerin command proceeded to report himself to him,—wherever he might be. To this office the orders were strict. No matter when, how, or about what, the Governor might be engaged, when the clock struck nine the officermust be in his presence and ready to receive his commands.

After giving these orders the Governor repaired to the fete. He was received with great politeness, and greeted with every demonstration of respect. The halls were decked with oriental magnificence. Barbaric pearl and gold were literally showered upon the splendid draperies of the ample halls, and the dresses of the ladies glittered with jewelry. Rich music formed by a concert of horns (on which ach performer is taught to sound only a single note, so that there must be as many performers as there are notes in the gamut, in order to play a single tune, and an immense number to compose a band) was pouring forth its inspiring harmony. Plumes were nodding, bright eyes were glancing, generous wines were sparkling, every thing was in accordance with festivity and joy. Still the Governor observed that of all the guests, whether ladies or the noblemen, not one was present who was not connected by blood or marriage with the lord of the castle.

He gave himelf up to the fascination of the scene, however, enjoyed the splendid arrangements, suffered himself to be led from the grand saloon to the library, from the library to the picture hall, from the pictures to the cabinet of genius, through the variety of apartment which had been prepared for the gratification of a refined and luxurious taste, until at length he observed that of those who had attended him there were only six who remained, all the nearest blood relations to the Count. His ease of manner continued, and he moved forward with them toward the cabinet of mineral, when, as he was passing through a smaller apartment the doors were suddenly shut and fastened, and himself seized and bound at once, without the slightest notice of the intention. His doubt then became a very unsatisfactory certainty. The Count proclaimed his hatred, reminded him of their ancient quarrel, and proceeded with the assistance of his kinsmen to strip the back of his enemy, and to inflict a severe flagellation upon his naked body.

After gratifying their malignity with this infliction, the Count and his kinsmen directed their guest to return to the dancing room and display his disgrace to the company by dancing till supper time. The Governor who had not from the first betrayed the slightest expression of suffering, walked with a firm step, and a manner not in the least confused to the ball room, and accosting one of the ladies desired the honor of her hand for the dance. The lady only laughed in his face. He tried another and another with the same success. The shrill voice of female derision, and sneers, and jests and ridicule were heard in every part of the apartment, 'coward and cowskin,' and a variety of other delightful juxtapositions, were bandied about with great alacrity. Still the composure of the high bred Governor, was imperturbable.

He had now asked the hand of every lady in the room, but one whom he had purposely omitted 'till the last for she was the loveliest of them all, and had a sweet and compassionate expression of countenance, and did not join in the general laugh, and looked as if she could not have the heart to wound the feelings of a slave. To this lady he now advanced and begged that she would honor him, so much as to be his partner, led her to commence the waltz, when as his features were beginning for the first time to assume an appearance of anxiety, the clock struck nine. He listened a moment—he heard nothing—his features grew darker—he listened again; and the heavy tramp of a dragoon's foot steps greeted his ear. Presently, in marched the fierce and whiskered subaltern, taking his way straight through the bevy of ladies and and gay nobleman, who shrunk from him in breathless stillness, he proceeded to his master and making his military salute, awaited his orders—Then for the first time, the Govenor's manner changed entirely. His shout rang loud & free "Let no one leave the Castle, guard every gate. Let 20 dragoons advance with their weapons, to this room." Then turning to the lady who had consented to dance wih him, he committed her to the charge of an officer, to be led to her carriage and sent home with the greatest respect. For the rest of the company, ladies and gentleman, they were stripped by the dragoons and flogged without reserve with the stirrup leathers. After undergoing this disipline; they were compelled to dance till supper time; for the gratification of the Governor, who had already been exhorted by them to go through the same exercise for their own particular amusement. After the dance was done, the Governor departed, telling the company that he hoped they had been as much satisfied with their entertainment as he was with his.

From the Journal of a traveller, published in the Boston Daily Advertiser.

HERCULANEUM.—The story of this city is soon told. Like Pompeii, it was totally destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79. But the destroying element was very different from the ashes which covered the other city.—Herculaneum was buried and hermetically sealed, 60 feet deep in liquid lava, which on cooling become like stone.—Thus far, it has been more than a match for the workmen employed. The site of the city has been ascertained, and an immense Theatre developed 60 feet below the surface. The city proves to be directly under the modern town of Portigi. This is another serious obstacle to excavations. They would be done at the peril of the modern town. While exploring the dark recesses of the Theatre by torch light, we heard the vehicles trundling along the streets over our heads, with the noise of thunder. In spite of all these impediments, a grand effort is about to be made, to bring to light the long lost ruins of Herculaneum. The world of taste and letters will await the result, with the most anxious solicitude.

Naples, Friday, Jan. 25.—The Royal Academy of Study. This Museum contains the most rare collection of genuine antiques in the world.—The vast mines of Pompeii have been rifled of their venerable treasures, with no sparing hand. Every thing moveable has been transferred to Naples. Other museums of antiques are composed chiefly of statues, monuments, and coins—things that are durable in their very nature.—The Vatican in Rome stands pre-eminent in objects of this kind. But here we are in the midst of a profusion of the most minute and common utensils of every day's necessity, that have been preserved fresh as the day they were used by the Pompeians! It would be endless to particularize, except in classes. We have before us the ornaments of the banqueting hall, and the drawing room—the *tout en semble* of the bed chamber, and the ladies toilette—rouge, beads rings, braceletts, combs and trifles; and last, not least, in number or interest, we see all the parsaphernalia of the larder, and the kitchen, lamps, knives and forks, cauldrons and stew pans, pots and kettles, with hooks, and trammels. These are usually of bronze, and are in excellent preservation.

But what is more remarkable, the very eatables still survive! Loaves of bread made more than 1700 years ago, still bear the initials of the baker's stamp, in legible characters! It is probably rather stale by this time, but still retains its shape. Platters of eggs, dried figs, prunes, beans & grain are seen in the same shape as when originally brought from market. These things appear like the wild dreams of fancy, but they are real, and open to the inspection of the world. Hundreds of workmen, and others who witnessed their resurrection, place their history beyond a doubt. Liquor in various glass vessels, is still seen, as moveable as ever. A fragment of a broze aquaduct from a bath, which became stoped up by accident, contains water, the motion of which is distinctly heard within! There are dice like those used at present, and a purse containing money.

I pass over an infinite variety of coins and statues, mosaics and cameos, because they were made for duration, and still exist, as a matter of course. These comely utensils, whose character is perishable, are far more interesting to contemplate. They possess a charm more fascinating than the most elegant specimens of art. One beautiful cammeo, however, claims notice. Cammeos are little known in America, the art not having reached there, and specimens being extremely rare. The art is a peculiar and delicate kind of sculpture. Figures in base relief, are engraven upon precious stones of variegated colors. The engraving is so admirably accommodated to the different veins and hues of the stone, that the native variety of tints, adds a beautiful shade and effect to the figures. It is exceedingly difficult to convey any idea of this delicate art, without seeing a specimen. The art is of high antiquity, and is much in vogue and fashion at present in Rome. Indeed I have seen rude specimens of it, on wood, among the wild mountains of Switzerland. The cammeo alluded to above, is said to be the largest and most elegant known. It represents on one side the head of Medusa, and several fanciful figures on the other. it is on a large precious stone, 7 or 8 inches in diameter, whereas cammeos are usually wrought on seals, rings and small trinkets, designed for the most elegant and fashionable presents and souveniers.

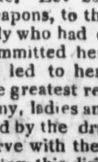
Next we were introduced into an apartment called the "Gallary of Obscenes." It contains a great variety of objects found in the baths and private houses of Pompeii; they afford so many monuments of the depraved state of the ancients; on this account, they perhaps claim a passing glance, but do not admit of description. This gallery is kept private.

From this we passed into the gallery of paintings; it is highly attractive, but too extensive, to admit of description here. Indeed, however attractive a collection of paintings may be for inspection, it is tiresome in description.

Another very interesting room is that which contains the manuscripts found at Herculaneum They are very numerous, and written on Egyptian Papyrus, the common material for writing prior to the invention of paper. It is composed of vegetable substance found, I believe, near the Nile. These manuscripts were found rolled up, and so long cemented by time, that but few have been capable of spreading, and this, by a long and tedious process, in which much of the text has been lost. Fragments of poems and works on rhetoric and philosophy, have been brought to light, but the major part are still rolled up, probably forever. We saw several that had been extended, some in the Greek, and others in the Roman characters, and all legible. They are rare literary curiosities.

Coming down stairs we explored several long gallaries, lined on each side with beautiful ancient statuary, collected from all parts of Italy. They are magnificent specimens, fresh as when they came forth from the plaster-hand of the sculptor; but it would require volumes to convey an adequate description of them.

To Rent for the ensuing Year,



The House and Lot on Goldsborough street, the property, of Geo: Martin Esq. of Denton—at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Hussey—for terms apply to

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Dec. 6 1828 - 3t

THE FROZEN SHIP.

One serene evening in the middle of August, 1775, Captain Warrens, the master of a Greenland Whaleship, found himself becalmed among a vast number of icebergs in about 77 degrees north latitude. On one side, and within a mile of his vessel, these were of immense height and closely wedged together, and a succession of snow covered peaks appeared behind each other as far as the eye could reach, shewing that the ocean was completely blocked up in that quarter, and that it had probably been so for a long period of time. Captain Warrens did not feel altogether satisfied with his station, but there being no wind he could not move either one way or another, and he therefore kept a strict watch, knowing that he would be safe as long as the surrounding icebergs continued in their respective places.

About midnight the wind rose to a gale accompanied by thick showers of snow, while a succession of tremendous thundering, grinding, and crashing noises gave fearful evidence that the ice was in motion. The vessel received violent shocks every moment, for the haziness of the atmosphere prevented these on board from discovering in what direction the open water lay, or if there actually was any at all on either side of them.—The night was spent in tacking as often as any cause of danger happened to present itself, and in the morning the storm abated and Captain Warrens found to his great joy that his ship had not sustained any serious injury. He remarked with surprise that the accumulated icebergs which had on the preceding evening formed an impenetrable barrier, had been separated and disarranged by the wind, and that in one place a canal of open sea wound its course among them as far as the eye could discern.

It was two miles beyond the entrance of this canal that a ship made its appearance about noon. The sun shone brightly at the time, and a gentle breeze blew from the north. At first some intervening icebergs prevented Captain Warrens from distinctly seeing any thing except her masts, but he was struck with the strange manner in which her sails were disposed, and with the dismantled aspect of her yards and rigging. She continued to go before the wind for a few furlongs, and then grounding upon the low icebergs, remained motionless.

Captain Warrens' curiosity was so much excited, that he immediately leaped into his boat with several seamen, and rowed towards her.—On approaching he observed that her hull was miserably weather-beaten, & not a soul appeared upon the deck, which was covered with snow to a considerable depth. He hailed her crew several times but no answer was returned. Previous to stepping on board, an open port hole near the main chains caught his eye, and on looking into it, he perceived a man reclining back in a chair, with writing materials on a small table before him, but the feebleness of the light made every thing very indistinct. The party, therefore went upon deck, and having removed the hatchway which they found closed, they descended to the cabin. They first came to the apartment which Capt. Warrens had viewed through the port hole. A tremour seized him as he entered it. Its inmate retained his former position, and seemed to be insensible of strangers. He was found to be a corpse, and a green damp mould had covered his cheeks and forehead and veiled his open eyeballs. He held a pen in his hand, and a log book lay before him, the last sentence in whose unfinished page ran thus.—"11th Nov. 1762; We have been encloased in the ice seventy days. The fire went out yesterday and our master has been trying ever since to kindle it again without success. His wife died this morning. There is no relief——"

Captain Warrens and his seamen hurried from the spot without uttering a word. On entering the principal cabin, the first object that attracted their attention was the dead body of a female reclining on a bed in an attitude of deep interest and attention. Her countenance retained the freshness of life, and a contraction of the limbs alone showed that her form was inanimate. Sealed on the floor in one corner of the room, was the corpse of an apparently young man holding a steel in one hand a flint in the other, as if in the act of striking fire upon some tinder which lay beside him.

In the fore part of the vessel several sailors were found lying dead in their births, and the body of a dog was crouched at the bottom of the gang-way stairs. Neither provisions nor fuel could be discovered any where; but Captain Warrens was prevented by the superstitious prejudices of his seamen from examining the vessel as minutely as he wished to have done. He therefore carried away the log-book already mentioned and returned to his own ship, and immediately steered to the southard, deeply impressed with the awful example which he had just witnessed of the danger of navigating the polar seas, in high northern latitudes. On returning to England, he made various inquiries respecting vessels that had disappeared in an unknown way, and by comparing the results of these with the information which was afforded by the written documents in his possession, he ascertained the name and history of the imprisoned ship and of her unfortunate master, & found that she had been frozen up seventeen years previous to the time of his discovering her among the ice.

Singular Circumstance.—We called in at the office of Dr. J. F. Vaughan, of this Borough, on Thursday last, when he related the following wonderful occurrence, which we have no doubt is destined to make a great noise in the world, and to be a subject of much discussion among the faculty.

A child about fourteen months old, in the neighborhood of this Borough, had been suffering from some singular disease, for upwards of six months, and for the last three months, experienced the most excrutiating pain. Its parents supposing its illness to proceed from worms, administered the remedies usual in such cases, but with little effect. On Sunday last they consulted Dr. Vaughan, who, after hearing their narration, agreed with them in opinion, & thinking that a more powerful dose was all that was necessary, accordingly gave it. The next day a full grown mouse, dead, and one worm were expelled from the child. The skin of the mouse was entirely destitute of hair, and so transparent that the animal could be seen through. The child had become very much emaciated, and its piercing cries, at times were insupportably distressing. The parents state that their children had several times discovered nests of mice and brought the young ones into the house, and they suppose that on one of these occasions the infant has put one in its mouth, and that it entered the stomach, where it had lived until destroyed by the medicine which produced its removal.

The Mouse may be seen at the office of Dr. Vaughan, in East Third Street, near the Lafayette Hotel.—*Del. Farmer.*

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