spirit speak in the white man's thunder!' exclaimed Cornelius Campbell, as he pointed his gun to the precipice. Chocorua, though fierce and fearless as a panther, had never overcome his dread of firearms. He placed his hand upon his ears to shut out the stunning report the next moment the blood bubbled from his neck, and he reeled fearfully on the edge of the precipice. But he recovered himself, and, raising himself on his hands he spoke in a loud voice, that grew more terrific as its huskiness increased. 'A curse upon ye white men! May the Great spirit curse ye when he speaks in the clouds, and his words are fire! Chocorua had a son—and ye killed him while the sky looked bright! Lightning blast your crops! Wind and fire destroy your dwellings! The Evil spirit breathe death upon your cattle! Your graves lie in the war path of the Indian! Panthers howl, and wolves fatten over your bones! Chocorua goes to the Great spirit—his curse stay with the white men!'

The prophet sunk upon the ground, still uttering inaudible curses—and they left his bones to whiten in the sun. But his curse rested on the settlement. The tomahawk and scalping knife were busy among them, the winds tore up trees and hurled them at their dwellings, their crops were blasted, their cattle died, and sickness came upon their strongest men. At last the remnant of them departed from the fatal spot to mingle with more populous and prosperous colonies. Cornelius Campbell became a hermit seldom seeking or seeing his fellow men; and two years after he was found dead in his h at.

To this day the Town of Burton, in New Hampshire, is remarkable for a pestilence which infects its cattle, and the superstitions think that Chocorua's spirit still sits enthroned upon his precipice breathing a curse upon them.

[From the Journal of the American Education Society.]

SELF MADE MEN.

No inconsiderable proportion of the men, who have been distinguished blessings to the Church and the world, in every age, are from the number of those who are expressively termed self made men. They have arisen from obscurity to the highest posts of honor and respect, by powerful and persevering effort.

We have recently met with some conspicuous instances, in the profession of law, in Great Britain, which are taken from a London paper.

To these illustrious examples we subjoin a few, from American history.—Benj. Franklin was the son of a tallow-chandler and soap boiler, in Boston. After engaging for a time to the same business, he was bound to his brother, who was a printer. Afterwards at Philadelphia and London he worked at the same trade. He filled some of the most important offices, in the gift of his country, and was one of the most distingushed Philosophers of any country.

Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, was the son of poor parents, and was employed in his early life as a shoe maker. He became a distinguished lawyer, and a member of Congress. In that illustrious body, he had hardly his superior. Jefferson declared of him, 'that he never said a foolish thing in his life.'

Nathaniel Smith, of Woodbury, Conn. was destitute of the means of an early education, and without the advantages of a liberal course of study, became, by the force of his own exertions, an eminent jurist and lawyer. He was many years a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut, four years a Representative in Congress, and for thirteen years a Judge of the supreme Court of the State.

Charles Chauncey. LL. D. of N. Haven Conn. was a striking instance of the self made men. His native powers were such, that without the advantages of a public education, he soon came forward to a commanding eminence in his profession. In 1776, he was appointed Attorney for the State of Connecticut, and in 1789, a judge of the Supreme Court.

Eli P. Ashum, of Northampton, Ms. an eminent lawyer and Senator in Congress, never enjoyed the benefits of a liberal education.

John Sullivan, a Major General in the Revolutionary army, was the son of an Irish school-master, of Berwick, Me. He possessed talents, which, united with uncommon industry, enabled him to emerge from his obscure condition, and without the benefits of a college education, to enjoy the highest honors in the gift of his country. He was President of the first Councel of N. Hampshire, and a member of the first Congress.

Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a ploughman, till his 22d year. He was an eminent lawyer, President of Congress, Governor, and Chief Justice of Connecticut.

George Walton, also one of the Signers, was, in early life, an apprentice to a carpenter. He was afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Governor of the State, and Senator in Congress.

Wm. Whipple of N. Hampshire, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, was, in early life, a cabin boy and a sailor. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a U. States Senator. He framed the Articles of Capitulation at the taking of Burgoyne.

Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, who belonged to the same illustrious band that signed the declaration of our liberties, was bred a plain farmer. He became a speaker of the State Legislature Chief Justice, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

Our limits compel us to close the list of the illustrious men, who are emphatically styled, "the architect of their own fortunes." We shall resume the subject in a future number, and shall exhibit all the marked instances, which may come to our knowledge, in all the learned professions. We regard it as a subject highly interesting, and one which holds out the strong voice of successful example to the young men of our country, who are aspiring to posts of usefulness, and who have no patrimony but indigence, and the genius which the God of nature has given them.

When the writer of the above shall have proceeded to the task which he has assigned to himself, he will either abandon it, in despair, or complete a Biographia Americana. Few of the men who have been prominent among us, for natural gifts or literary and scientific attainments, have possessed the advantages of early culture and ample patrimony. Those of them who have possessed such advantages will be found to be the exceptions to the general course of events. The instances which he has named can scarcely be considered as rare, though two of the individuals Franklin and Sherman, attained to a degree of distinction which is seldom reached by the most fortunate and highly gifted in any country or age. American history abounds in such instances. We could mention hundreds of such bright names as Greene Pendleton, Patrick Henry, Rittenhouse, and of later years, Lowndes and Crawford. We have heard it said that the Biographer of Greene, Judge Johnson, was, himself, in early life, like his illustrious hero, an operative blacksmith.—Mind and character are not formed by the machinery of regular education nor do they necessarily accompany wealth and leisure.

Previous to and during the revolution there was but little individual wealth in this country; and subsequent to it, it became the policy of the several states to prevent, by their legislation, the accumulation and perpetuity of wealth in families. The law of primogeniture was abolished, and entails were broken up, the necessary consequence of which is that the wealth accumulated, by one individual in successful enterprise cannot be perpetuated in his family. His wealth is divided and subdivided, among his decendants, till all those decendants, must be poor, unless they are themselves successfully industrious. The means of education are also so abundant, in this country, & the path of political & professional distinction is so open, than it is in the power even of the poorest, to obtain the one and advance himself in the other. Such a state of things is the most favourable to social happiness and national glory that could be devised and, to perpetuate it, it is only necessary to multiply and extend the means of moral and mental improvement, till they are made to reach every class of the community in every district of our wide and extensive territory.—The policy of the National Government in relation to the new States, has often attracted our admiration. A fund for the purposes of education is secured to them, forever, by the grant of a section in each township for common schools, and of a township, in each State for a University. Some of the old states are not quite so well provided; but in them individual means render national assistance unnecessary.

An original anecdote of Sherman occurs to us, which it may not be amiss to relate here, in connexion with the account given of his early employment. A distinguished Virginia member of the Convention which framed the Constitution said to a young friend who had come to New York, from Virginia, to attend the Convention, as a spectator, "You will to day have an opportunity to listen, in the Convention, to one of its wisest and ablest members, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. He was bred a shoe-maker, and you may remark, in his manner, a singular tenacity of early habit. When he draws a conclusion, he extends his arms, violently, as if he was drawing a waxed shoe thread, after taking a stitch." Mr. Sherman soon rose, and, at the conclusion of a spirited and very ingenious argument, the gentleman was amused to see the orator bring his hands together and draw them apart, in the manner described to him.—[N. E. Pal.

'Mr. Abraham' said Lord Mansfield, 'this is your son, and cannot go in the same bail bond.'—'He ish not my son, my lord.'—'Why, Abraham, here are twenty in court will prove it.'—I will shwear, my lord, he ish not.' 'Take care Abraham, or I will send you to the King's Bench.'—'Now my lord, if your lordship pleases, I will tell you the truth.'—'My lord, I vash in Amsterdam two years and three quarters, when I came home I findish this lad; now the law obliges me to maintain him, and consequently, my lord, he ish but my *son-in-law*.'—'Well, Moses,' rejoined Lord Mansfield, 'this is the best definition of a son-in-*law* I ever heard.'

The Glasgow police have lately adopted the plan of shaving the heads of topers when found in the streets in a senseless state. Nothing could exceed the astonishment and horror of a man who was operated upon on Saturday night, when he put his hand on his head in the morning and found it shorn.

WET FEET.—What a crowd of painful recollections are conjured up in the mind of a physician, of any age and experience, by the words wet feet.—The child which had been plaving about in the morning in all its infantile loveliness and vivacity, is seized at night with croup from wet feet, and in a day or two is a corpse. The youthful form of female beauty, which a few months before gladdened the eyes of every beholder, is now wasting in slow, remediless decay. What was the origin of her malady? Wet feet. Let us hope that the exposure was incurred in a visit of mercy to a helpless widow or distressed orphan. Whence come the lingering disease, the pain and suffering of that fond mother? Still the same response: getting her feet wet, while providing suitable winter's clothing for her children—as if tenderness for her offspring justified her dispensing with all the rules of prudence for herself. Thus we might continue the melancholy list of diseases, at best harrassing and alarming often fatal to which the heedlessness of youth, the pride of manhood, or the avarice of old age, are voluntarily and causelessly exposed, by a neglect of one lesson of every day experience.

It needs no medical lore or laboured reasoning to show the great influence which impressions on the feet exert over the rest of the body at large. The real martyrdom produced by tickling them, and the cruel punishment of the bastinado, are sensible evidences of their exquisite delicacy of feeling. Of this fact we have more pleasurable experience in the glow diffused through the whole system, when, chilled and shivering, we hold them for a while to the fire, or when during the prevalence of the dog star we immerse them in cold water to allay the heat which is then coursing through our veins. Are the internal organs of the body a prey to wasting inflammation, as in the hectic fever of consumption, there is a sensation of burning heat in the feet. Is the body feeble and the stomach unable to perform its digestive functions, these parts are habitually cold. In both health and disease there is a constant sympathy between the feet and the different organs of the body. Whatever be the weak part, it suffers with unfailing certainty from the impressions of cold & moisture on the feet. No matter whether the tendency be to sick-headach, or sore throat, hoarseness & cough—pain of the stomach or rheumatism, or gout severally and all, they will be brought on by getting the feet wet, or at times even by these parts being long chilled, from standing on cold ground or pavement. And who it might be asked, are the chief victims to such exposures? Not the traveller caught in the storm, or the man of business, or even the day-labourer, who cannot always watch the appearance of the clouds and pick their steps with an especial avoidance of a muddy soil, or wet streets—O no!—we must look for the largest number of sufferers among the rich, the fair & the lovely of the land—those who need only walk abroad when invited by the fair blue sky and shining sun,—or who, if pleasure calls at other seasons, have all the means of protection against the elemental changes, which wealth can command of ingenuity and labour. They it is who neglect suitable protection for their feet, and brave the snow and rain with such a frail covering as would make the strong man tremble for his own health were he to be equally daring

At a season like the present it would seem to be a matter of gratulation, that shoes and boots can every where be obtained of such materials as to preserve the feet dry and warm. Leather of various kinds firm, or pliable and soft, is at the shortest warning, made to assume every variety of shape and figure, called for by convenience or fashion. But we mistake ---fashion, that despotic destroyer of comfort, and too often a sworn foe to health will not allow the feet of a lady fair to be incased in leather. She must wear, forsooth, cloth shoes, with a thin leather sole, and even this latter is barely conceded. A covering for the feet, never originally intended to be seen beyond the chamber, or the parlour, is that now adopted for street parade and travel; and they whose cheeks we would not that the winds of heaven should visit too roughly, brave in prunello the extremes of cold & moisture, & offer themselves as willing victims to all the sufferings of the shivering ague, catarrh & and pains rheumatic. Tell them of a wiser course, argue with some on their duties, as mothers and as wives to preserve their health—with others as daughters of beauty who are risking by approaching disease the loss of their loveliness, and they will reply, that they cannot wear those horrid large shoes—that leather does not fit so nicely on the feet and that India rubber shoes are frightful. They do not reflect that beauty consists in the fitness and harmony of things, and that we cannot associate it with the ideas of suffering and disease. * * *
—*Journal of Health.*

CONSIDERATION.—A couple of young people living near the Potomac, having some notion to try matrimonial life, the young man being difficult and slow in conversation about the matter—the young lady grew impatient and to bring the business to a close demanded a more explicit avowal on the part of her lover in the following terms:—Frank if you intend to marry me, I wish to know it, so that I may make preparations. A long pause ensued,—at length Frank broke silence and exclained, "No meat, no corn, and fishing time almost over! Good Lord, Nelly, I can't."

From the Boston Centinel.

The following will be read with great interest at this moment:—

CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE BLACK SEA.

The trade of the Black Sea emphatically belongs to the United States and by directing their attention to it, our merchants can secure almost the whole of it.

A great proportion of the value of that trade is made up of the value of freights, from one in the Black Sea to another port either in or out of it. 1200 vessels load wheat, annually, at Odessa. In the freighting trade, the Americans can outdo all other nations, wherever they are admitted to it, on equal terms, by law. This is now the case, as to the Black Sea, and in this case, they have another advantage of great moment, viz: the hatred of the Turks towards all the competitors of the Americans these competitors being (in the estimation of the Musselmans) the hatred and despised Greeks, the hated and victorious Russians, and the French and English destructors of the Navarine fleet.

Hence, it is easy to see, with a prophetic eye that the American vessels will take possession and keep possession of all the freights in the Black Sea.

And it is peculiarly fortunate, at such a time, that the indefatigable researches of an indefatigable man (H. A. S. Dearborn) have placed, within their reach in the shape of a book, all the information extant on this subject, including all commercial details and an excellent map.

The freights to be obtained in the Black Sea, exceed four millions of Spanish dollars a year.

The Turks have great veneration for the American character. They admire them, because they have heard that they can whip the most powerful nation at sea, viz: the English. They admire them, because they consider them the only powerful *christian* nation who does not attempt to interfere in the movements of their Musselman Empire. They admire them, because to their utter amazement, they have learned, that a Turk would enjoy in the United States the same privileges as an American. They admire them, because their national flag is nearest to the Turkish flag having the emblem of stars; while the emblem of the Turkish flag and the symbol of their religion is the moon.

They admire the American nation, because the conduct of its government towards the Turks, has ever been respectful; and because the conduct of the American traders they have seen has been honorable and never meddling with the internal affairs of Turkey.

At Odessa and in the other Russian ports on the Black Sea, the policy of the Russian Government is to receive the Americans with open arms.

In the Austrian dominions, that have a debouche on the Black Sea, the Americans are also on the footing of the most favored nation.

What a vast field is thus open to American enterprize and ingenuity?

MERCATOR.

The Statue of Washington was finally raised and deposited upon the summit of the Monument in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday last.—The 3d division of Militia, paraded upon the occasion, under Major General Smith—many thousands of spectators attended.—The operation was performed in that mechanical style for which the Baltimoreans are deservedly distinguished.

The American says: "The marble of which it is formed is of a very pure kind, free of veins, and is a fine specimen of the native white formation which abounds in the neighborhood of Baltimore. The block, although it has been divided into three parts for the convenience of transportation, and in order to facilitate the labour of the artist was originally in a single piece. It was procured on the farm of Mrs. Taylor, in Baltimore County, that lady having patriotically given it without charge, as soon as the object was known for which it was designed.—It is not a little singular that it was found in a field by itself, and proved to be exactly of the dimensions and quality required by the artist. Its weight in the rough state was thirty six tons but in the hands of the artist it has been reduced to sixteen and a half tons, the weight of the finished figure. Mr. CAUSICI has been engaged on the statue about sixteen months, and receives, we believe, ten thousand dollars for it."

The Baltimore Gazette says: 'The spot of ground on which the Monument stands is about one hundred and ten feet above tide water—the Monument is one hundred and sixty feet from the level of the street to the pedestal and the Statue sixteen feet in height. The proposition to erect in Baltimore a Monument to the memory of Washington, originated with the late Mr. John Comegys; at his instance the citizen of Baltimore addressed a memorial to the Legislature of this State, who passed a law appointing twenty one Commissioners or Managers 'to erect a Statue or Monument to the memory of Washington,' and authorizing them to raise the funds for that purpose. The legislature have in various subsequent instances with great liberality assisted the Commissioners to prosecute that magnificent work to its present successful state, which will require but a comparatively small additional expense to complete it in such a manner as to do honor to Maryland, as the first State in the Union whose citizens have manifested, with a magnificence suited to the object their gratitude to Washington.

The design selected for the Monument was furnished by Mr. Robert Mills, and the Monument, which is, in some respects, different from the original design was erected under his superintendance. The marble was gratuitously furnised by the late Gen. Charles Ridgeley of Hampton, and the stone cutting and construction were performed by Colonel William Steuart.

The Statue is from the chisel of CAUSICI, agreeably to a model furnished by himself, whose name as an Artist, it will justly immortalize.'

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Dec. 5.

Within a little more than two weeks past, we heard a report in circulation in relation to a transaction between a member of the Council and a prisoner in the Penitentiary that excited our attention, & if true, would rouse our most indignant feelings against him. Having as yet seen nothing published that can be relied on we are left at present to the information obtained as we could, and we feel assured that the transaction was somewhat of this kind.

The culprit, McCulloh, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for some eight or ten years when, Gov. Stevens was in power and an application soon made to him to release him, was properly enough resisted by Governor Stevens, as he meritted severe punishment—a similar application was made to Gov. Kent, who reflecting upon the subject maturely, did not think McCulloh had been yet punished sufficiently, although the respectability and number of the persons signing the petition caused him to waver—Gov. Kent however thought that McCulloh ought at least to stay out half his time, and therefore knowing that each successive Governor would be importuned, he probably thought that by the time his successor came in, whoever he might be, that then McCulloh would have served a period that would be an adequate penalty for his crime, and to him he left him.

The petition for McCulloh's relief signed by the Grand and Petit Juries, that found the Bill and convicted him—signed by the prosecutor, and by a great many most respectable and worthy names, such as would deservedly call with effect the attention of any public officer to any subject to which they might direct their attention, was placed in the Council Chamber, as is invariably done, to be taken up at another time by the same Governor, or to be taken up by his successor, at any time, when his attention may be called to the subject. No petition could be sustained more creditably and strongly. This petition was never touched until the attention of Gov. Martin was particularly called to it by a member of the Council from Baltimore who stated himself, called upon by the friends of McCulloh to state to the Governor, that it was their particular wish to direct his attention to the petition in behalf of McCulloh, under a hope that he would release him, as his period of servitude had been considerable, they no doubt felt a stronger hope of the reasonableness of success. At the first leisure, the Governor did take up the papers and found them as represented, signed by the Juries, prosecutor, and a great number of the worthiest and most respectable citizens, whose words would command confidence and attention any where, and believing that six years was a pretty good chastening and having good reason to believe that the conduct of McCulloh had been such as to produce an expectation of his release among the board of directors of the Penitentiary, the Governor signed a release for him, on condition, that he should leave the State of Maryland within thirty days next thereafter, and never return to it again, under penalty of being subject to arrest and thrown back into the Penitentiary for the residue of his sentenced term.

So far all was well, and nothing was done that could draw forth the smallest degree of disapprobation. But the conduct attributed to a member of the Councel afterwards, to whom the Clerk of the Council confided the pardon, when executed, to be safely delivered to the proper authority at the Penitentiary to procure the release of McCulloh, is what shocks every body, and if true, ought to draw down upon that member all the contumely and contempt that the world could heap upon him—many a man has been sent

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