'He is coiling around!' murmured Maxey; 'I feel him cold—cold to my limb; and now he tightens?—for the love of heaven call for some milk!—I dare not speak loud; let it be placed on the ground near me; let some be spilt on the floor.

Churchill cautiously gave the orders, and a servant slipt out of the room.

'Don't stir—Northcote, you moved your head. By every thing sacred, I conjure you not to do so again. It cannot be long ere my fate is decided. I have a wife and two children in Europe; tell them I died blessing them—that my last prayers were for them: the snake is winding itself round my calf;—I leave them all I possess. I can almost fancy I feel his breath: Great Heaven! to die in such a manner!'

The milk was brought, and carefully put down; a few drops were sprinkled on the floor, and the affrighted servants drew back.

Again Maxey spoke:

'No—no! it has no effect! on the contrary, he has clasped himself tighter—he has uncurled his upper fold! I dare not look down, but I am sure he is about to draw back, and give the bite of death with more fatal precision. Again he pauses. I die firm; but this is past endurance—ah! no—he has undone another fold, and loosens himself. Can he be going to some one else?' We involuntarily started. 'For the love of heaven stir not!—I am a dead man; but bear with me. He still loosens—he is about to dart! Move not but beware! Churchhill, he falls off that way. Oh! this agony is too hard to bear! Another pressure, and I am dead. No!—he relaxes!' At that moment poor Maxey ventured to look down; the snake had unwound himself; the last coil *had* fallen, and the reptile was making for the milk.

'I am saved!—saved!' and Maxey bounded from his chair, and fell senseless into the arms of one of his servants' the snake was killed and our poor friend carried more dead than alive to his room.

That scene I can never forget: it dwells on my memory still, strengthened by the fate of poor Maxey, who from that hour pined in hopeless imbecility, and sank into an early grave.

We regret to note another angry dispute in Congress of which a report from the National Intelligencer is afforded below.

Mr. Wise had charged Mr. Nesbitt of Georgia awith erroneous statements, to which the latter replied in the following strain.

He said that it was no part of his policy to measure weapons with Mr. Wise, —because he knew that he should suffer in the comparison: but he should not retreat from his attack; it was alien from his nature, and would be dishonorable to his State. He would not say to the gentleman, "Come on Macduff!" but he would at least not stop fighting till he had got 'enough.'' He had listened quietly to the gentleman's denunciation and to his misrepresentation of what Mr. N. had said: and it seemed from these to be the gentleman's design to place him and his colleagues in a false position, Mr. N. was therefore bound to do battle in their defence and his own. The gentleman had said they represented a State not like himself; and it was true; for she made no brags. The gentleman talked in a very confident strain of his own district and its opinions; but when Mr. N. told that gentleman that he and his colleagues represented a sovereignty, he trusted the gentleman would see it, if he did not in due time feel it, to be true; she was not accustomed to be led; she knew nothing of following as the tail of any man.—They were born freemen, nor had they sucked the pap of fidelity to any State. There had been a time when Georgia looked with high and reverential feelings of regard toward the Ancient Dominion; they still honored the ancestors of the gentleman, and honored his State as the teeming mother of States and of abstractions; yet, truth required him to add with an abatement. He was sorry for this, but the arguments the gentleman had this day employed compelled Mr N. to yield something of that high and reverential regard he had been accustomed to cherish towards that teeming mother, who seemed almost likely to die in the abstractions to which she had given birth. The gentleman had said Mr. N. should not speak for him; he should not attempt it, he had never indulged so presumptuous a purpose as to speak for Virginia, far less for Accomac.

Mr. Wise retorted with much warmth. Among other things, he said: Am I to be told, and with the pointed finger of scorn, that I am assuming the prerogatives of the Almighty, because I stand where I have always stood? The gentleman tells us he never claimed the infallibility of the angel Gabriel; but that, when he gets this new light, he shall be very likely to change his opinion; but whether the State of Georgia has changed hers, I greatly doubt. Nor need the gentleman have told us that he is not infallible. It reminds me of what once occurred in the Legislature of my own State. A very celebrated gentleman in that body, speaking of his own past history, once declared that he was a self-made man, and had never enjoyed the advantages of early education nor the patronage of the powerful Randolphs. John Randolph, said in reply, "The gentleman need not have told us he was a self made man, for God Almighty, amongst all his works, never put together such a compound of gall and bitterness."—(A laugh.)

If I have ever, Lucifer-like, snatched, in my wickedness, at the thunderb lts of the Almighty, and like him claimed to be immutable and infallible—if my name is Lucifer, and I have the attributes of the Devil, I am, at least, free from all attempts at concealment. The world knows me—if Lucifer is my name, it is written here upon my forehead. I do not attempt to veil it behind a sanctimonious garb, I do not, beneath the robes of a Pharisaic sanctity and the plea of meekness and Christian charity, harbor passions blacker and more malignant than hell itself. Whatever I may be, I am, at least, no hypocrite, I never profess favor when I feel it not; nor can I conceal anger when it is burning in my bosom. But I feel no anger. Toward the gentleman from Georgia I have always cherished a feeling of respect. I have often wished personally to know him and cultivate his acquaintance, because he had won upon my esteem. But I must now say that the personality and bitterness which has marked his reply to a speech in which I merely expressed my surprise at what I supposed to be a change in his opinion has convinced me * * * [The rest of what Mr. Wise said was wholly inaudible to the Reporter, and much is necessarily omitted which was either not heard at all, or heard so imperfectly and with so many interruptions that it cannot be reported. The seats of both gentlemen were surrounded with a dense crowd of members, and there was much sensation throughout the House.

Mr. Nesbit rejoined. When heard he was observing that he was not conscious even now of having deserved such a reply as had just fallen from the gentleman from Virginia. The gentleman's charge of hiding corrupt purposes beneath a garb of sanctimony, Mr. N. had the charity to throw back on the gentleman himself. The gentleman could not make a controversy with him, for, while he would do right, it was not in the gentleman's power to force him to do wrong. Mr. N. considered himself as having a perfect right to attack the positions of a political adversary, and he should always do so with freedom. Of the gentleman's motives he had said nothing, but had carefully stood aloof from all such imputations. He had intended to reply only to the gentleman's arguments. If he had assailed his personal motives, he was not conscious of it. Yet, merely because Mr. N. had attacked Mr. W's positions in argument, that gentleman had turned upon him in a personal attack of the grossest character. He could assure the gentleman he regarded his accusations with too much pity to feel for them the contempt they deserved. The gentleman had poured out, as if from the entrails of a volcano, gall and bitterness, and fury and fire, and stones and ashes. Well, all this was a matter of taste, and Mr. N. could not consider it in very good keeping, either with the place or the occasion. For himself, if he had shown any disrepect to the House, self respect would require that he should retract, and he was ready to do so. Or, if the gentleman from Virginia would state wherein he had injured him, he possessed the moral courage to make instant reparation.

The gentleman had assumed that Mr. N. had left his seat in "Sleepy Hollow" and taken a seat in a different part of the House, *without the gentleman's permission, and in this he was correct* The gentleman did misrepresent the resolution of my colleague, and I rose to correct the misrepresentation, and that, he says, was seeking a contest with him. It is true that yesterday I sought an opportunity to reply. Was this so great an offence? Is the gentleman fearful of replies? Or does he stand so high and on an elevation so privileged that he is not to be replied to? Was not his argument worthy of reply? The attempt to answer it should have been esteemed by him a compliment rather than offence.—I did seek to reply to him, as I had a right to do, and in my reply I did not use one offensive word. If he says I did, I challenge him to point it out.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Pickens) was willing his argument should be replied to, and I thought the gentleman from Virginia was equally willing. But he, perhaps considers himself as occupying such a position that he may not be hawked at by mere things of earth; but let that gentleman learn that Georgian as I am, if I was the vilest and the weakest worm that creeps on the ground, I would resist him when he attacks my State or my constituents. And for this I do not ask the permission of the gentleman from Virginia, I do not ask it of his charity. Ah! there is too little of that. I wish him to learn that, come down in what form he may, either in his small vituperation, or in his strong argument, there is nothing in his greatness, his magnanimity, nor his power of argumentation, to preclude the very humblest member here from meeting him at any time:

When the gentleman deals in words, words, words, till they ring through this vast Hall, and indulges in epithets the bitterest and the most uncharitable that the language contains, I shall leave him to the silent suggestions of his own conscience. If he has wronged me, and is disposed to acknowledge it I am ready to meet him more than half-way. If he thinks I have wronged him, let him seek redress in any form he shall himself prefer.

Much sensation here prevailed, and motions to adjourn were simultaneously made by different gentlemen. The Chair recognised Mr. Cushing, and on his motion the House adjourned."

Dimes and Half Dimes.—The National Intelligencer says—Frequent notices have appeared in the papers respecting counterfeit dimes and half-dimes said to be in circulation, and it is stated that they may be known by having the figure of *Liberty* without the circle of Stars. We learn, from the best authority, that this test is not conclusive, and that the supposed counterfeits are probably genuine coins. The figure of Liberty was introduced upon the dimes and half dimes in 1836, but the circle of Stars did not appear till 1838. Half and quarter dollars, bearing the figure of *Liberty*, were first coined in 1838, but none were ever issued without the Stars.

HISTORY OF THE LAND DISTRIBUTION BILL.

The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands having passed the House, and the subject having been deemed heretofore, as well as now, one, of great importance, the following brief history of a similar bill, acted upon during the Administration of President JACKSON, may not be uninteresting. It is condensed from a manuscript "History of the Administration of President Jackson," by GEO. WATTERSTON, of this city.—Nat. Intel.)

"One of the first objects which claimed the attention of Congress during this session (1832-'3) was the land bill, reported at the last session by Mr. Henry Clay. This bill, accompanied by an elaborate report from the pen of that distinguished statesman, was the result of a manœuvre to embarrass the chairman of the Committee on *Manufactures*, to which the resolution of inquiry had been referred on the 22d of March, 1832. Mr. Clay had warmly protested at the time against the absurdity of referring the subject to the Committee on Manufactures instead of the Committee on Public Lands, to which it legitimately and properly belonged; but he did not fail to acquit himself, in the discharge of this extraneous duty, as he had done on all former occasions, with his wonted ability and talent, to the manifest mortification of his political opponents, who, after having with some unfairness forced this duty upon him, endeavored to deprive him of the opportunity of explanation by moving on the day when the question was to be considered to go into Executive session. The motion was, however, rejected, and Mr. Clay was permitted to explain the principles of his bill and to report in a manner that tended to confirm the reputation he possessed for sagacity, intelligence and eloquence. The resolutions which had been referred to the committee proposed an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the price of the public lands and of transferring them to the respective States of the Union within which they laid. The report vindicated with great force the policy of the Government in relation to this matter, declared the propositions inexpedient, and recommended that besides the five per centum hitherto reserved from the sales of these lands for making internal improvements in the new States, an additional ten per cent. should be reserved for the same purpose within the respective States, and the residue of the proceeds be divided among all the States and applied, at the discretion of their respective Governments, to education, internal improvements, colonization, or the payment of any debt already contracted for internal improvements. The act was limited in its duration to five years, and in the event of a war with a foreign nation the appropriation was immediately to cease. This bold and independent measure had startled and astonished the friends of the Administration, and it was deemed necessary to counteract the effect it was likely to produce by a counter-report, and with that view the subject had been referred to the Committee on Public Lands, to which Mr. Clay had desired it to go at first, and this report was made in a few days in opposition to the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures. In this report it was recommended that the minimum price of the public lands should be fixed at one dollar per acre; that when the land had been offered for sale for five years, it should then be reduced to fifty cents, and that fifteen per centum of the proceeds should be distributed among the new States. The subject had been thus fully laid before Congress. Mr. Clay, when the bill reported by him came up for consideration, demonstrated with great clearness and eloquence the advantages of the plan he proposed, and after it had been so amended as to increase the per cent reserved for distribution to twelve and a half per centum, and to grant to the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri Indiana, Alabama, and Illinois 600 000 acres each, it passed the Senate by a vote of 26 ayes and 18 noes. In the House the friends of the Administration succeeded in postponing the bill till the next session, which was equivalent to an indefinite postponement. Mr. Clay, however, determined not to be thus defeated and with that perseverence and decission which have always characterized him, introduced the bill again at an early period of the succeeding session; and after considerable discussion and various efforts had been made to amend it, it passed the Senate on the 25th of January 1833, by a vote of 24 ayes to 20 noes, and in the House of Representatives on the 1st of March by a vote of 96 ayes to 40 noes. It was however, amended in the lower House so as to leave the application of the funds to the discretion of the States. The amendment was concurred in by the Senate, and the bill passed through both Houses by a majority of two-thirds. President Jackson, knowing this fact, held it back till after the ajournment of Congress, thus contemtuously defeating the will of a majority of the National Legislature, sufficient to have passed it into a law had he returned it in time with his objections, and, thus, too, despotically vetoing a measure which the public voice demanded and the public interests required."

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

There were more than 1500 arrivals at Saratoga by railroad from the 1st to 10th July, and several hundred more by stages. There are now at the United States Hotel one hundred more visiters than there were at the same date last year. One hundred and sixty new buildings have been erected at the Springs during the last eight months, and many others are contemplated. There is probably not a more flourishing village in the State of New York at the present time than Saratoga.

MR. CLAY.

The American makes the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman who has been sojourning for some days in Washington, to his friend in this city. After giving an account of a visit to the President, the writer proceeds:

If you pass from the Executive Mansion to the magnificent Capitol at the other end of the Avenue, you find yourself at once introduced to a scene of the liveliest interest. The galleries of the Senate Chamber have been crowded every day since I have been here, with an audience whose concern in what is going forward, leads them to endure with patience even the extreme heat of that part of the Chamber.

The position of Mr. Clay as the acknowledged leader of his party in the Senate, naturally attracts the attention of all observers towards him He is, apparently, in the enjoyment of excellent health, and, indeed, seems to me to be much more capable of enduring labor and fatigue than he was several years ago. I have, for many days, observed his demeanor in the Senate, and my admiration of the greatness of his talents and the purity of his patriotic motions, has been greatly increased by all that I have seen. Mr. Clay's position is one of heavy responsibility, and of prodigious labor. The burden of supporting the great measures which his party deem necessary for the relief of the country has been principally thrown upon him in the Senate. An ordinary man would have sunk under the task. No one can appreciate its difficulty and arduousness without coming here and watching, day after day, the thousand vexatious shapes in which opposition presents itself—the specious garbs it assumes—the appeals it makes to faction—to sectional interests—to every passion of the soul—the pertinacity with which it contrives means for delaying, hindering and embarrassing the action of the Senate—and the unwearied diligence with which it wages its petty warfare against every assailable point in the measures that are presented.

But the spirit of Henry Clay rises higher and higher as difficulties grow thicker and mightier around him. His courage and constancy keep pace with the demands upon them *Crescit subpondere virtus*. Always in his place—always ready—always courteous to those who treat him with ordinary courtesy—dealing in indulgence and candour with honest doubts or real timidity—stripping demagogueism of its guise whenever it ventures to display itself—these are the duties to which he dedicates himself with unwiring assiduity and with the most triumphant success. With what unfailing sagacity he will detect and expose, the latent purpose that lurks beneath the smooth and insinuating sophistry of WRIGHT! With what indignant & overwhelming scorn does he unveil the metaphysical subtlety—the restless discontent—the disunionizing plots of CALHOUN. Whensoever and from whomsoever the attack may come, he is ever ready to meet it, and I have yet to witness the encounter in which he has failed to gain over his adversary the most decided advantage.

I perceive that one of the northern papers—whilst admitting his great talents and the consummate tact which he has exhibited during the present session—complains that he does not always display the most perfect good temper. Mr Clay is unquestionably a man of ardent temperament—qualities such as his, are not often found associated with a tame one. But I deny that he has, at any time, given any member of the Senate just cause to complain, that he has requitted courtesy and kindness with less than courtesy and kindness: or that he has, in a single instance, impugned the motives of any Senator, unless provoked by a personal assault upon himself. His whole bearing is dignified, courteous, and even conciliatory. He repels any invasion of his own dignity with a just and proper resentment—but beyond this I am sure it cannot be shown he has ever gone.

It is impossible for any one to doubt that Mr. Clay possesses the entire confidence of the Whig majority in the Senate. The independent men who sit around him are his counsellors as he is theirs. It is fit that he should be their leader—the exponent of their wishes and opinions, as well as of his own. Upon most great questions they agree with him, and where they do not coincide, the agreement, I am sure, is a cause of regret to all. Perfect coincidence of opinion amongst men of independent and enlightened minds is not to be expected—but it is a consolation to the nation to know that upon the topics that now chiefly occupy the public mind, the Whig majority in the Senate can all vote in a solid phalanx together. Yours, &c.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

The National Intelligeneer of Monday says—

From present indications, this Session of Congress bids fair to be the most important one held within fifty years, excepting perhaps the Session of 1811-'12

The BANKRUPT BILL, which passed the Senate on Saturday, and which will pass, now or never (during our day) in the House of Representatives, is one added to the list of great measures in progress, and which it is hoped will be consummated during the Session. We will not call it a Whig measure, though twenty-two of the twenty six votes in its favor were given by the Whigs, whilst they gave only four votes against it. We would rather regard it as a measure of humanity and enlightened legislation, for which we are indebted to the progress of liberal principles, and the gradual emancipation of the world from black letter prejudices, than as owing to any purpose or influence connected with party. That the bill *will* pass the House of Representatives we cannot venture to predict. All that we can say is, that it goes before that body under auspices favorable to its passage.

That a FISCAL BANK will be established during the present Session of Congress we have not for some time entertained a doubt. Differences of opinion as to the details of the measure must and will give way before the popularity of the principle; of which whatever doubt may have existed when Congress met must be dissipated by the very strong and unequivocal expressions of public sentiment from every quarter in favor of the measure.

If the fate of other pending measures were as certain in our belief as that of the Bank question, we should feel that Congress will at this session have accomplished more for the good of the country than the most sanguine among the Whigs could have expected when they came together.

We may appropriately connect with the above the annexed article from the Alexandria Gazette:

BUSINESS.—Thanks to the energy and determination of the Whigs in the House of Representatives—thanks to the spirit of union and harmony that now prevails in their ranks—thanks to the potent voice of the people and the press, banding the representatives together—and thanks to the operation of the one hour speech rule—the progress of business in the Representatives' Hall is now UP to the required mark, and public expectation begins to be realized and the public solicitude satisfied. The House of Representatives has acted upon and PASSED.

1st. The Appropriation Bill for defraying the expenses of the extra session.

2d The Bill for the relief of Mrs Harrison and the family of the late lamented President.

3d. A Bill for the relief of the lunatics of the District of Columbia.

4th The Bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands and for granting pre emption rights to actual settlers.

5th. A bill for paying the Navy Pensioners.

6th. The Appropriation bill for Naval Ordnance.

7th. The Loan Bill.

8th The Appropriation bill for Fortifications and repressing Indian Hostilities.

9th. The Appropriation Bill for the Home Squadron.

Besides these bills *passed* and sent to the Senate for concurrence, the appropriate committees of the House to whom the various subjects had been referred, have reported

The Fiscal Bank bill, similar to that now before the Senate;

The Sub-Treasury Repeal bill as already passed the Senate—also, including the repeal of the Deposit Act of 1836;

The Bankrupt Bill; and

The bill to revive and extend the Charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia.

With the same spirit, energy, *union!* and determination to satisfy the just expectations of the public, which have so honorably marked the conduct of the majority in the House for the last two weeks, we do not see why these latter measures may not be all perfected in two more weeks, and the session brought to a close, having fulfilled the wishes of the people, and performed the high and important duties which devolved upon it, under the proclamation of the late, and the message of the present President of the United States. One difficulty may arise in the Senate. The opposition there, at the commencement of the session determined to talk against time. They are continuing and will continue this game: and it reference is made to their factious course, and intimations thrown out that the public business ought to be despatched, and the will of the majority to rule, they immediately exclaim that they are to be *gagged!* and that they "will resist unto the death." We trust however, that the public business *will be* despatched, maugre all these outcries and threats and that nothing will prevent the Senate from following the lead so nobly set by the House of Representatives.

A Good Example.—We heard Mr. Clay debating a day or two since, upon the Loan Bill, remark that for twenty years, neither he nor his wife had owed any man a dollar. Both of them, many years gone by, had come to the conclusion, that the best principle of economy was this, "never to go in debt. To indulge your wants when you are able to do so, and to repress them when you are not able to indulge them." The example is not only an excellent one for itself, but comes from a high source. To repress a want, is one of the wisest, safest and most necessary principles of political economy. It prevents not only the dangerous practice of living beyond the means, but encourages the safe precedent of living within them. If all who could, would live within their means, the world would be much happier and much better than it is. Henry Clay and his noble housewife give us an example worthy of all imitation.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE ILLINOIS MURDERERS.

The murder of the horse-thieves in Ogle county, a brief account of which we published a few days ago, has most probably been followed ere this by the shedding of more blood. The Galena Gazette of the 8th inst., contains the following intelligence:

"LATEST.—We have been informed from various sources, that Daniel Driscoll, together with Aiken, have both been arrested. Driscoll had been tried, and was to have been shot day before yesterday at three o'clock. We have not learnt how they disposed of Aiken."

To this we must add, that the printing office of the "Rockford Star," a paper in the vicinity of the murders, which had the independence to denounce those concerned in them, was mobbed on the night of the 5th, and in great part destroyed!

This is a very natural end to the unnatural beginning. The press is the palladium of liberty. The despotism of the mob cannot prevail, and its freedom continue. The two are antagonists—as opposite as night and day—and one or the other must fall. In Ogle county, the mob, as we have seen, is triumphant; therefore, *the press* HAD *to be silenced!*

LOCUSTS IN SPAIN.—We see it stated in a late foreign paper, that such immense quantities of locusts have appeared this season in Spain, as to threaten in some places entirely to destroy the crops; at Daimiel, in the province of Ciudat-Real, 3000 persons are constantly employed in collecting these destructive insects, and though they destroy 70 or 80 sacks every day they do not appear to diminish. These locusts proceeds in divisions, some of which are a league in length, and 2,000 paces in breadth. It is sufficient if these terrible columns stop half an hour on any spot for every thing growing on it—vines, olive trees, and corn, to be entirely destroyed.—After they have passed, nothing remains but the large branches and the roots, which being under ground escape their voracity.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

Much has been said lately in the newspapers respecting the recovery of a large amount of money which was lately stolen from a bank at Fredericktown, Maryland, viz: about $180,000, through the agency of a Mr. Wiley, for which it is alledged, he received the large sum of $10 000. In 1836, the following article appeared in the New York Commercial Advertiser—

"*Bank Robber Taken.*—Hays Senior, Hays Junior, and Huntingdon, have been clever and lucky enough to find out and arrest the gentleman who helped himself to $180,000 from the Bank of Providence not long ago for the recovery of which the Bank offered a reward of $10,000.—The robber is named James Bell, alias Laidley, and is by trade a carpenter.—Suspicion was excited by his abruptly leaving Providence immediately after the robbery, and he was traced to this city, but for some time he was *non inventus*.

He was found at Harlem, were he was fitting up a handsome residence.—He had disposed of the money so cunningly, that Mr. Wiley, whom he had employed as counsel, was satisfied that without his co-operation and consent the bank could not recover it. A compromise was therefore effected, he giving up the plunder, and the bank agreeing not to prosecute. Of the amount stolen $178.000, were recovered, and the remainder it is expected will be found.

Mr Bell, alias Laidley, was concerned, it is said, in robbing the Boston rail road office some time ago of $21.000, and has been claimed by the authorities of Massachusetts for trial, on the charge. It is probable, therefore, that this compromise with the bank will not save him the State Prison uniform.

Among the British vessels on the African coast is the steam ship Pluto. The Liberia Herald of the 26th April has the following:

A Novel Fight.—On Tuesday last a young lad of this town, named Samuel Bell, was hunting in the woods near here, with two dogs. He had lost sight of them a few moments, when he heard their piteous cries and yells, as if in the greatest distress. Supposing a leopard had caught one of them, he advanced cautiously in the direction of the noise, and had gone but a few paces when he found himself within half a dozen yards of a huge boa constrictor in whose vast folds both of his struggling dogs were enveloped.

The snake at the same moment discovered him, and raising its head in a threatening manner, began slowly to recede with its prey. The lad instantly levelled his gun and fired, wounding the snake in the neck and head, but without causing him to relinquish his hold upon the dogs. The monster still faced his antagonist and kept its ground.

The young hunter, with admirable coolness and courage, re-loaded his piece and again fired full at the head of the boa, but even the second shot, though it took effect, did not finish the conflict, nor cause the release of the poor dogs which were still held fast in the snaky coil. Again the determined lad loaded and fired, and this time with entire success. The victory was complete, and the hunter boy bore off in triumph the monster he had so bravely conquered, and was followed home by the wounded and bleeding dogs he had so gallantly rescued.

The New London Gazette notices the arrival at that port of the ship Clematis, from a whaling voyage, after an absence of eleven months, during which time she sailed round the world and took 2700 barrels of oil.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday says, "Both the British armed steamships are now at Chippewa ready for service. The Toronto passed down the Niagara on Thursday last and the Minos, with the sanguinary symbol of St. George flying at the main gaft, yesterday afternoon. The former is the old General Porter, remodelled, and of little account, but the latter is a staunch new craft, that would be an ugly customer in case of hostilities between ourselves and the Bull family."

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