From the first No. of Mr. Raguet's Examiner, and Journal of Political Economy.

RESUSCITATION OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The public is acquainted with the fact, that, towards the end of May or beginning of June, the Hon. Daniel Webster left Boston, on a tour to the Western country, by the way of Lake Erie. Whilst at Buffalo, he was waited upon by a deputation of mechanics and manufacturers, and complimented in an address, in which his devotion to the protection of domestic industry was particularly referred to, and his aid invoked in "*the approaching contest*," for the restoration of its lost rights. In the Hon. Senator's reply, he avowed himself an advocate of the Protective System, and gave an assurance that he would be found at his post at the proper time.

This pledge given by Mr. Webster, may be considered as the first move in the game for which it is evident the manufacturers are now preparing. It would seem that the apparent acquiescence of the favored few in the compromise bill of Mr. Clay, was a mere feint to enable them the better to rally after their discomfiture; and as near three years were to elapse before the reduction of duties could be sensibly felt, and nine before it was to *terminate*, they flattered themselves that possibly before the first period, and certainly before the second, they would be able to strengthen their cause, by a coalition with the *democratic* admirers of General Jackson's Proclamation, and thereby secure a majority favorable to a repeal of the law. To accomplish this amalgamation of parties, required the agency of some influencial politician; and Mr. Webster, finding the shoes of the Patron Saint of the American System vacant by the abdication of Mr. Clay, very calculatingly jumped into them, and may now be considered to occupy the identical position, before the manufacturers, which the latter gentleman so long maintained.

Of the subsequent speeches of Mr. Webster on his tour, we have seen no account prior to the one delivered at Pittsburg, the Birmingham of this country, on the 8th of July. That speech is so full of import, and so fully embodies what we consider to be the doctrines and views of the *tariff proclamation party*, at the head of which Mr Webster now stands, that we have published it entire in this paper, regarding it as a manifesto of what the foes of State Rights and Free Trade are preparing for the country. If this speech does not savour of unlimited government, we know not the import of terms; and although the orator seems to repudiate the imputation of his being "a consolidationist," and flatly denies that he is one, we should be glad if he would point out the difference between a consolidationist and one who believes the Federal Government to be the sole interpreter of its own powers under the Constitution, and at the same time avows his belief in the constitutionality of a Protective Tariff—of a National Bank—and of appropriations by the Federal Government for works of internal improvement. If we are to have the essence of consolidation, of what consequence is the term which may be employed to justify it? In justice, however, to Mr. Webster, we acknowledge that there is one power which he admits that Congress cannot lawfully exercise, and that is, to declare the emancipation of the Southern slaves. But we would ask him, in case such a power should be hereafter claimed by a majority in Congress, and sanctioned by the Executive and a majority of the Supreme Court—an event, if not probable, at least possible—where would be the remedy for the aggrieved parties, for this *now admitted* violation of the federal compact? In the right of revolution, it may be answered.—But can the right of revolution be predicated of any other government than a consolidated one? We do not see how any but a negative reply could be given to this question.

But this speech places Mr. Webster in a new light before the public. He has for the last three years been regarded as a free trade man in theory, but a tariff man in practice.—He has been supposed to believe the principles of free trade to be sound scientific truths; but, nevertheless, that it would be impolitic to adopt them, in the present attitude of the country. This belief he now discards. He considers that to leave "American manual labor to bear a competition with the unpaid and half fed labor of Europe, would produce a state of things to which our country can never submit." Now, the only inconvenience which *the many* in this country could experience from the "unpaid and half fed labor of Europe," is, that they could get goods cheaper than if the "paupers," as Mr Webster calls them, were well paid and fed; and to look up on this as an evil to the many, is the real New York Convention doctrine. We admit that *the few* may suffer; but what are the interests of a hundred thousand persons, when compared with those of thirteen millions?

If we are not greatly deceived, it is time for the friends of free trade again to buckle on their armour The battle must again be fought, but under circumstances, we think, far more favorable than those which have heretofore existed. Within the last few years, the eyes of the people of the North and West have been greatly opened to their true interests.—The title of "American System" has lost a great part of its charm. Political parties are becoming unsettled in reference to candidates for the Presidency: The party in power having no more loaves and fishes to give away, cannot hold its retainers together; and in such a confusion of elements, it is more easy to make impressions upon the public mind, than when it is bound down by the ties of *manworship*.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY—*Phil Barbour.*

LYNCHBURG, July, 27th, 1833.

Will you permit one of your oldest subscribers, correspondents and political friends, to occupy a small nook in one of your huge columns, that he may remonstrate you in a friendly way, about the impropriety of your considering all discussion upon the subject of the next Presidency as premature; whilst your paper is always filled with eulogies of Mr. Van Buren. I do not think, that it is altogether just or proper. You surely are not so much changed since I first knew you, that you are unwilling to allow Phil. Barbour to have fair play. My neighbors tell me, that this is the case, but I will not believe it. I was with you in your support of Jefferson—Madison and Monroe—approved of your opposition to John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay. I was a warm supporter of Gen. Jackson, and approved of his course, until the appearance of the Proclamation. Whatever your enemies may say to the contrary, I am sure you do not sanction many of its most important features. Now, what *you* want—what *I* want—what the *country* wants, is a man who "is honest, is capable, is faithful to the Constitution"—one who really entertains the political opinions which the friends of Gen. Jackson attributed to him, before he issued that much to be regretted State Paper, known as his Proclamation.

Now, my old friend you know as well as I do, that Phil. Barbour is that man. You have watched his course as well as myself: You must in your heart approve of it. Let us then go for our country, and maintain our own holy political doctrines, by giving him an honest and zealous support. He has been treated very badly by his friends. Let us endeavour to repair the injury, which he received at your hands, as well as mine, at the last Presidential Election.

If you do not concur with me in opinion, I appeal to the freedom of a press, which I have contributed to support for twenty two years, to secure the admission into your columns of the unpretending remarks which I have offered. Though I am at present in Lynchburg, on business, I am at this time, a resident of

HALIFAX.

EDITOR'S COMMENT.

This communication comes to us anonymously, but it carries upon its face all the marks of candor and fair dealing. We have no doubt of the author's being, what he purports to be, one of the oldest of our subscribers and a political friend. And what does he ask of us? To publish a nomination of P. P. Barbour as President. *Agreed.* Though we think the discussion of the next election premature, yet we will not make our wishes the law to others. We throw open our columns to the pens of those, who do not agree with us as to the time for discussion. If they are mistaken, yet at least the Press shall be free.

He appeals to us for our opinion of P. P. Barbour. We believe Mr. B. to be the man, whom he describes—honest, able, faithful to the Constitution. What man in Virginia is better entitled to the support of the State Rights men than he is? He has been in the thick of the fight—and no man can discredit his services, or doubt his principles. But though we say thus much, and it gives us pleasure to say it of Mr. Barbour, yet we are not committed in favor of him, or against him—and we go further; and say the same in relation to Mr. Van Buren, or of any other man. The decision of the next Presidential Election involves various public considerations—all of which must be duly weighed when the time for decision arrives.

Our Old Friend remonstrates with us, at the same time, about our always filling our paper with eulogies of Mr. Van Buren.—This statement is colored, and too strong for the fact. Some defences, or eulogies, if he pleases to call them, we have published of Mr. V. B.—but the reason is obvious. If his enemies unjustly attack a public man, must he have no one to defend him? Let V. B alone, as the N. Y. Commercial advises its friends—avoid all appearance of persecution, and thus supersede the necessity of all defence, and his name will be less blazoned in the newspapers. We beg our Old Friend perfectly to understand us about this matter. We are not bound to Mr. V. B. in any form whatsoever. We have no communication with him—We are ignorent of his designs and his plans, if he has formed any. We shall go for him or against him, as well as for or against any other man, according to the great considerations which ought to actuate every honest American citizen. Office, favors of any description, we would not accept at his hands, if he were President to-morrow But we will not at the same time do this man any injustice. We will not cry with his unrelenting enemies, Crucify him, crucify him—until they give us better proofs against him, than vague general suspicions, and unsupported assertions. Let him adhere to the doctrines of the Republican School; be a State Rights man without being a Nullifier—adhering to the *Rights* of the States, and then to the *Union* of the States,—let him pursue, with the same firmness the great Constitutional Principles, which he lays down with so much clearness in his celebrated Speech on the powers of the chair of the Vice President—let him do all in his power to put down the Bank of the U. S., without any other National Bank as a substitute; let him assist in arresting the system of Internal Improvements—cutting down the Tariff to the necessary constitutional wants of the Treasury, distributing the burthen and the blessings of the Government, within the limited sphere which the Constitution has assigned to it—introducing economy, simplicity, and justice in to all its operations—keeping it down to its proper province—and leaving the States and the People to do all these other things, which they are so much better fitted to transact, than the cumbrous machine of a central power.—Let him do this, and whether we may or may not support him as the Chief Magistrate of our country, we will never cease to thank him as a patriot. We will not sacrifice our free opinions to the clamors of all our enemies. We will not stone any man to death, without adequate proof of guilt. We will not write his name upon the shell until he has shown himself to be worthy of the ostracism. We will stand up fearlessly for the truth—and we will suffer the torrent of abuse and misrepresentation to pass unheeded by us. We know not by any other signs, than those which are equally accessible to all our fellow citizens, whether Martin Van Buren aspires to the distinction of Chief Magistrate of this country. But if he does, let him be assured, that the best ways to attain it are by *noble ends and noble means*—and not by "management, intrigue or competition."—His deeds must abide the judgment of his Peers.—It is only by doing his duty, that he, or ony other man, ought to expect the votes of the people. In truth, we very much doubt, whether the very best way to be elected President, is for a man to take no steps to promote his election—and perhaps, if it be possible, not even to think of it.

We have but one more remark to make on the letter of "Hallifax." He cannot regret the appearance of some portions of the Proclamation, more than we do. We have made no secret of this opposition—and we are sure that our "enemies" know it. But the clamours of the world will never compel us to do injustice to Gen. Jackson. Whose measures for nearly four years contributed so much to bring us back to the "republican tack" as his? No man's. And if the violence of party should cause his country to forget them at this time, a grateful Posterity will do him justice. We know that the Proclamation has been the great error of his administration, in whatever patriotic motives it may have originated. It was issued from a desire to preserve the Union—but some of its propositions are calculated to sap the Rights of the States.—It has also tempted some honest men to fly into the excess of Nullification—and encouraged some factious men, who stood shivering on the bank, to plunge boldly into the stream. But we trust, truth will yet prevail. The People will guard against the *heresies* of the false principles both of the Proclamation and of Nullification. Let us add, that it was only on Thursday last, the President himself, conversing with a Citizen of Virginia, justified the propriety of issuing the Proclamation; but affirmed at the same time, that parts of the paper had been much misconstrued by some and grossly misunderstood by others.

The British Factory Commissioners have recommended in their official report, that the hours of labor for children in factories should be restricted to *eight* hours *per diem*.

From the Portsmouth Journal, of July.

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.

We were visited on Wednesday afternoon last by a violent shower, attended by thunder and lightning. An Elm tree in Congress street, near the Bath House, was shattered with lightning. The tree was within a rod or two of houses on three sides, whose chimnies were nearly as high as the top of the tree and probably was the means of preserving them from injury.

In the time of a violent thunder storm thousands of persons among us no doubt feel their life very precarious. It is a remarkable fact, however, which we mention for the purpose of showing the providence which has been extended over us, that there is little danger at such times although scarcely a summer has passed without lightning striking some where in it. It is not far from *fifty years* since a person was killed by lightning. That person was a lady who resided in the house now occupied by Mr. Banks, in Fowrth street. The only one being burnt by lightning within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, was a barn two or three years since.

The papers this season have given accounts of an unusual number of accidents and fires in different sections of our country by lightning. This is by no means a matter of wonder when we consider the remissness of the public in securing houses and other edifices by electric conductors properly constructed and attached to the buildings. It is also not common for persons in a house during a thunder storm, to place themselves in the most dangerous situation in case the building should receive the electric fluid. During a thunder storm and where any danger is apprehended a person should never sit near the chimney, place or in one corner of the room. The safest place is on a *feather bed*. It has been certained by many experiments that feathers will not conduct electricity. If one or two persons were on a feather bed and were careful that no part of the body or limbs came in contact with the bedstead, they would not be likely to receive any injury, even if the lightning should strike the bedstead. It would in all probability pass off to the floor and leave its escape. It is very seldom that we hear of accidents from lightning happening to persons who have been in bed; and even then it may be supposed that some part of the body was resting on the bed frame. A cradle with follows on it is a safe place for infants.

Human Bones for Manure, and the end of Human Glory.—An article with the above appropriate title is going the round of the newspapers. The neighborhood of Leipsic, Austerlitz, Waterloo, and of all the places where, during the bloody wars of Napoleon, the principal battles were fought, have been swept, it is said, alike of the bones of the hero and the horse which he rode. Thus collected, they have been shipped to the port of Hull, (England) and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone grinders, who have erected steam-engines and powerful machinery, for the purpose of reducing them to a granulary state.

"In this condition they are sent chiefly to Doncaster, one of the largest agricultural markets in that part of the country, and there sold to the farmers to manure their lands. The oily substance gradually evolving as the bones calcine makes a more substantial manure than almost any other substance—particularly human bones. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, by actual experiment, on an extensive scale, that a dead soldier is a most valuable article of commerce; and for ought we know to the contrary, the good farmers of Yorkshire are, in a great measure, indebted to the bones of their children for their daily bread. It is certainly a singular fact, that Great Britain should have sent out such multitudes of soldiers to fight its battles upon the continent of Europe, and should then import their bones as an article of commerce to fatten their soil."

This is indeed a singular termination of *human* Glory.—*Troy Press.*

TIGHT LACING.

The injuries arising from compression of the vital parts are too numerous to be here recounted. Multiplied forms of obstructed circulation, nervous diseases, and organic affection, are in their train. A physician eminently skilful in the melancholy science of insanity, asserts that tight lacing is a prolific source of mental derangement. Another medical gentlemen, who has been led by philanthropy to investigate this point, assures the public that *thousands die annually* from the severe discipline of busk and corsets. The frightful internal ravages thus produced, have been too often illustrated by dissection, to admit of a doubt.

Habits of tight lacing are the more dangerous, because no one will acknowledge them. Those evils that shun the light and shelter themselves in subterfuges, are ever the most difficult to remedy. A great part of that energy which might tend to their reform is wasted in hunting them in their hiding places.—Has any young lady been known to acknowledge that she was destroying herself, that she was even uncomfortable from tight lacing? Yet the suppressed sigh, the labored respiration, the suffused countenance, the constrained movement, confess what the lips deny.—Pulmonary and spinal diseases, lunacy and the grave reveal the rest.

But it is impossible, that in these days of improved and diffused education, any young female can stake the well being of her mind, and the duration of her existence upon a circumstance of dress. Can she impede the functions of these mysterious agents, which the Almighty has put in motion, and make her shortened life a living death? Can she throw a blinding illusion over those who would save her and like the Spartan culprit, the destroyer that feeds upon her heart's blood?—*We know that it is so!*—and who that has tested the omnipotence of fashion will doubt it? This is not the only sacrifice of health which she imposes. But it is a prominent one, and let mothers look to it. Let them not be satisfied with *testimony* when *demonstration* is in their power. Let them possess themselves of the rudiments of anatomy. Let them at least be fully aware of the danger of stricture in the region of the lungs and heart, especially during their period of developement.

Yet let them not linger till morbid habit have acquired strength. Their ministry is among the elements of character. Let them teach even over the cradle, that "this body is the temple of the Holy Ghost." Let them *early* root from the minds of their daughters, that frivolous and mad principle that the healthful action of their minds, and the perfect use of the organs through which it speaks, are secondary to the vanities of dress. If they have received from the great Creator, the gifts of "a sound mind and a sound body," instruct them that they are to account for both. If they deliberately permit sin to enslave the one, or fashion to maim the other, how shall they answer it to their Judge?

And how shall the mother answer it, who, when the soul was put into her hand as a waxen tablet, suffered folly to deepen its impressions, there, and vanity to trace its thousand likenesses, and fashion to puff out her feverish breath on the lines that virtue had written until what might have been polished for Heaven, was sullied and melted away.

L. H. S.

Hartford, Conn. May 11, 1833.

Ergot of Rye—which has so long been in successful practice among the faculty in this country—has recently had its merits appreciated by the French physicians. They consider it an almost specific in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia. In some instances of menorrhagia has the discharge ceased after one dose of 48 grains; and in few—except inveterate or protracted—cases, has the dose to be repeated more than three or four times. But the mode of its action and its administration may be ascertained, by stating that it acts shortly and surely on the uterus, chiefly determining the contraction of the fibres of that organ; and that it acts also on the centre of the system, as a narcotic, whose effects are slow but permanent when confined to the menorrhagia—A drachm dose may first be given divided during the first twenty four hours—and this may without danger be increased as occasion requires. It should not be immediately discontinued with the ceasing of the discharge.—*American Sentinel.*

A mail robbery has occurred. The mail from Easton, Penn., to New York was discovered lying on Saturday last at the Y. Y. Battery dislodged of part of its contents. How or why left there has not been yet ascertained. On Sunday morning, it was brought to the post office with such letters and papers as had remained. This mail is brought from New Brunswick by the steamboat; and was carelessly deposited at the dock.

On Saturday morning, a suspicious looking person went into a clothing store to make a purchase, and tendered in payment a check of $60 drawn by the cashier of the Easton Bank on the Union Bank of N. Y. dated Aug. 1.—The squalid appearance &c. of the customer betrayed his incapacity to have honestly that sum; he therefore immediately drew from his pocket another sum of $27,60 of the same date, drawn by the Belvidere Bank on the Phœnix Bank. This was too much. The customer was taken into custody; but on his way to the police office, adroitly effected his escape. Same day, another vagabond also attempted to change such checks. He was secured; and examined yesterday; but we have not yet ascertained the result.—*ib.*

From the Cincinnati Republican July 31.

ABATEMENT OF THE CHOLERA.—

It is quite certain that the cholera has been abating for several days. Whether it is about to disappear from the city, or will revive as it has more than once, during the summer, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, all should carry themselves as if the disease prevailed with malignity.

USE OF ICE.

Many persons are uncertain as to the safety of using ice. Some even have a prejudice against meddling with it at all. Ice, in summer, is not less salutary, than it is pleasant, and may be used in all drinks. That large draughts of excessively cold ice water are sometimes pernicious, is no objection to the prudent and regulated use of that article. Ice creams, also, are safe and beneficial. They should always, however, be dissolved in the mouth. It is a mistake that ice, iced drinks, and ice creams should not be taken when the body is surrounded with a hot atmosphere.—Then is the proper time. If taken when a person is inclined to chilliness, they are more injurious. It should always be recollected, however, that such things ought to be used in moderation, and swallowed gradually.

MALT LIQUORS.

Experience seems to have shown that malt liquors do not invite attacks of cholera. The consumption of malt liquors in London is very great, compared with that of Paris, and the deaths from Cholera were correspondingly small. I have not met with a single fact in this city, that went against the use of malt liquors. Indeed, when of a good quality, I am convinced they are far healthier, at the present time, than the distilled spirits, with which so many of our young gentlemen keep off the *Choleraphobia*, that is to say, keep themselves from being afraid that they may die, and never drink any more grog, juleps, or mint slings.

EARLY INTERMENTS.

Early interments have certainly led to the burying of those who were only in a state of suspended animation. Both in Europe and America, the people have been inclined to bury their friends, who have had the Cholera, at an earlier period than is customary. This is altogether wrong. If a person in good health die from Cholera, after an illness of 12 or 24 hours, it might be *presumed* that he is but *apparently* dead, and his body should be kept in a cool place, exposed to a current of air for 24 or 48 hours. There is no danger of contagion, either before or after death, and the corpse is found to undergo putrefaction more slowly, after death from Cholera than almost any other disease. There is, then, no reason or excuse, for having the funeral on the same day with the death, as has taken place in several instances this summer.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

July 30, afternoon.

One may suggest from the principles of science, and another put in practice by the operations of art; and yet the man of science have the full credit for the invention or improvement. Thus Dr. Physick—ex-professor of anatomy in our University—reasoned on an instrument for the cure of the artificial anus; and the Baron Dupuytren, of Paris, has invented such an instrument, and has been lately successful in four singular cases. It is called an *enterotome*, is about 6 inches long, and resembles a pair of straight forceps—Each blade (says Professor Pattison in his *on dits* accompanying his very excellent periodical, called 'The Register of the Medical and Chirurgical Science') each blade is serrated and unequal; and the one called the male is received into a groove which runs through the centre of the other called the female.—The teeth are thick, and grasp the membrane when applied to it tightly, but without cutting. A screw passes through the handle of the instrument by which the blades are moved or fixed. The blades are introduced separately through the external wound into the two portions of the intestine; and are then fastened by the screw—the instrument being left to remain so, and the patient placed on low diet.

[*Amer. Sentinel.*

Two boys belonging to American whale ships, have recently been taken off of Chatham Island. They had been on the island six months, and had subsisted during that period on raw terrapins.

STATISTICS OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR 1832.

Through the attention of the Comptroller of public accounts, we have been furnished with the following highly interesting statics.—It would be both gratifying and useful, would some one or more individuals in each state furnish similar tables. There certainly can be no great difficulty in obtaining them, and the labor that they might cost would be more than counterbalanced by the information they would afford.—*Times.*

Statistics of Connecticut for the year 1832.

The following is a brief abstract of the various subjects of taxation, as returned by the Assessors for March 1832.

42,852	Dwelling houses, valued at	$21,948,740	00
2,622,676	Acres of Land	50,782,455	00
1,572	Mills	842,511	00
1,826	Stores	146,748	00
283	Distilleries	54,052	00
1,521	Manufactories	1,637,149	00
25	Quarries	38,350	00
183	Fisheries	98,625	00
1	Ferry	200	00
34,250	Horses, &c.	1,290,694	00
237,989	Neat Cattle, &c.	1,290,694	00
271,625	Sheep	333,657	00
	Silver Plate	10,614	00
5,196	Riding Carriages	238,797	00
22,893	Clocks and Watches	174,843	00
	Bank Stock, State Banks	3,143,786	00
	Do. U. S. Bank	17,880	00
	Insurance Stock	53,642	00
	Turnpike do.	157,362	00
	Money at Interest	2,087,976	00
	Three folds	17,679	00
	Assessments	146,683	00
	Polls	689,315	00
		$88,592,388	00

Of Receipts and Disbursements.

There was received at the Treasury during the year ending the 31st of March, 1833,		$80,302	00
Viz—From interest on U. S. three percents	1,382 00		
Tax on non resident owners of bank stock	2,817 00		
Avails of State Prison	5,000 00		
Dividends on Bank Stock owned by the State	25,671 00		
Fines and miscellaneous receipts,	7,448 00		
State tax	37,984 00		
		$80,302	00
The disbursements were		$81,626	00
Viz:—For the ordinary expenses of government	60,852 00		
For public buildings and institutions	10,674 00		
		$71,626	00

Of the expense of government.

The population of the State by the last census was 297,711; and the ordinary expense of the government was 60,852; being a proportionate expense of 20 cents and a half for each inhabitant. But the State during this time received 27,053 interest on her three per cent stock and dividends on bank Stock; 12,446 from the State prison, forfeitures, fines, &c. and $2,817 for taxes on bank stock owned by non-residents; all amounting to $42,316; which being deducted from the ordinary expenses of government, left the sum of 18,536 to be paid from direct taxes.

This balance of 18,536, would require a contribution by each inhabitant of the State of less than 6 cents and three mills; and a tax less than three tenths of a mill on each dollar of valuation and assessment returned by the assessor.

Of the School Fund.

The whole capital of this Fund, productive and unproductive, was reported by the Commissioner in 1832 to be 1,902,957 87. The interest arising from it is irrevocably dedicated by the constitution to the support of primary schools, and by law, is apportioned to them, according to the ratio of persons between four and sixteen years of age belonging to the respective school societies. The whole number of those persons in 1832, was 86,252; and the amount of interest distributed for that year, was 81,939 40, being 95 cents for each of those persons, and equal to 28 cents for every inhabitant. Thus while the State were distributing for the benefit of schools a sum equal to 28 cents for each person in it, the ordinary expenses of the government required of them only a ratio of contribution less than 6 cents and three mills.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We are indebted to the kindness of Capt. York, of the brig *Amanda*, for the files of papers from Buenos Ayres to the 22d June. We learn from them that a few days previous, when an election for members to the House of Representative was about to be made, disturbances of such a nature occurred that the government was compelled to issue an order to suspend it,—this was obeyed in all parishes except one where the voting continued until the regular period of closing the poll. It appears that the rival candidates were distinguished by the appellation of the *red* and *black*, and they accused each other of being the cause of the tumults. Much alarm had been felt in Buenos Ayres lest further disorderly proceedings should ensue, in consequence of which the government took precautionary measures, the troops of the garrison slept upon arms, and extra guards were placed in the fort, but up to the latest date all remains tranquil.

It is stated that the government has received notice of a revolutionary movement in the Province of Cordorva; and that in the country districts of that Province, Commandant Castilo has assembled a considerable number of militiamen, in opposition to the Government.

Some documents are published in the *Universal* of Montevideo relative to the seal fishery on the islands of Lobos and the other islands on the East Coast of the oriental Republic. In these some English and American vessels are charged with committing ravages on the establishments formed there under the authority of the Government, with taking away a number of skins, and driving away the seals. The Schr. Antarctic, N. York, Capt. Nash, is particularly alluded to as being in those seas and determined to call at the above islands and fish there. The Government has in consequence issued a decree announcing their determination to sustain the immunities of the fishery.

Some of the papers mention that there was a report in Montevideo that General Lavalleja, the chief of the Revolutionists in the Banda Oriental, had been assassinated by one of his own followers. The Anarchists had been completely defeated, and the President was returning towards the capital.

The latest statement of the Moravian brethren makes the whole number of their sect, dispersed over the globe, to consist of more than 16,000 members. Notwithstanding this, they maintain 127 missions for conversion of the heathen at an annual expense of $60,000, about £9,000.

Case of Transfusion of Blood.—We extract the following from Mr. Banner's Clinical Reports, which appeared in the last number of the London Medical and Surgical Journal.—After giving the particulars of the case, which was one of hemorrhage, in a lady of delicate constitution, Mr. Banner goes on to state, that, on the 6th of May last, between the hours of nine and one, the patient appeared in a dying state; she was quite unconscious, the pulse could only occasionally be felt, the eye was half closed and glassy, the breathing scarcely perceptible; she had taken a half a pint of brandy and a considerable quantity of red wine without producing any effect on the system. As a last means, Mr. Bickersteth proposed the operation of transfusion, which was agreed to, and immediately commenced as follows:

"Blundell's apparatus was used; I made an incision at the bend of the right arm, and laid bare the vein for three quarters of an inch; the apparatus was immersed in warm water, and placed in a convenient position; a ligature was now applied round the husband's arm; I made a small opening into the patient's vein, and introduced the small loose pipe, which was held there by an assistant; a large orifice was made in the husband's vein, from which the blood issued freely into the receiver of the instrument; the pump was now exhausted of its atmospheric air, and the elastic tube was attached to the pipe already in the patient's vein.—Mr. Bickersteth attended to the pipe and arm, Dr. Jeffreys to the constitutional symptoms, whilst I pumped slowly about five syringefulls of blood into the system, when, from the increased oppression in breathing, it was thought proper to rest awhile.

After waiting a few minutes the lungs appeared somewhat relieved, and two syringefulls of blood were introduced, when the breathing became again laborious, the pulse now became perceptible at the wrist, we consequently felt justified in not persevering with the injection. For a short time after the operation, the pulse could be felt, when, for nearly two hours the patient remained in a very doubtful state, the breathing and pulse scarcely perceptible, the body, cold and clammy.—At three o'clock, p. m., a decided improvement took place, the breathing was more natural, the pulse could be felt stronger, and she was enabled to take weak brandy and water. From this time the patient gradually recovered, and is now well. The rallying effects from the operation of transfusion are not so immediate as I had been led to suppose; if it had not been for the oppression in breathing which was produced, I should have considered the immediate effects on the system trifling. The pump will contain about two ounces.

The quantity of blood that was introduced no doubt kept up vitality, and enabled the system to rally. The more I reflect on this operation, the more I feel confident of its usefulness as a means of saving life, in case of extreme danger from the effects of hemorrhage."

Extract of a letter to the editors of the United States Gazette, dated

NEW ORLEANS, July 24, 1833.

Sir—A fatal duel occurred this morning in our city, which excited a general interest and sympathy for the deceased. The parties were two professional young men of much promise, Dr. I. W. Hunt and C. M. Conrad, Esq.—They fought at 6 o'clock, A. M. The challenge passed between them yesterday. After the customary arrangements, the parties took the field. Conrad's pistol, by some accident, fired before the time. The ball struck the ground at a very short distance. The second reloaded, and again they took position. Conrad's pistol at this time, went off at the word given by the seconds. The ball passed into the forehead of Dr. Hunt, who, in the act of raising his arm with a deliberate aim, fell dead upon the ground. His pistol did not discharge. The body was interred this evening. Dr. Hunt was a young gentleman well schooled in his profession, and much esteemed as a polite and accomplished physician. His fate is deeply lamented by all who knew him, more particularly those whom a bland manner and conciliating deportment had been won to friendship. This is the only fatal duel among three, which were fought this morning.

Of the eleven Governors of Massachusetts since the adoption of the Constitution in 1780, the present incumbent is the only one living. New Hampshire has had twelve Governors since 1792, nine of whom are still living.

UNPRECEDENT SPEED.—The quickest trip ever made on the waters of the Chesapeake, was performed yesterday by the Steamer KENTUCKY, Capt. Robinson, of the People's Line, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, she having made the distance from Chesapeake City in the remarkably short time of four hours and five minutes.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Some authors are capable of composing with great facility, in a short time, while others are both strangers and enemies to such expedition, and let nothing pass out of their hands without reviewing and re viewing with great labor and attention. Bishop Horne seems to favor the latter. "It is," says he "with books as with animals, those live longest with which their parents go longest before they produce them."—*Boston Morning Post.*

From the 29th June to the 10th July, the deaths by Cholera at Shelbyville, Tennessee, were 109, of which 75 were whites and 34 were blacks.

Church Robbery.—The German Lutherian Church of Germantown, was entered last week and robbed of several dollars from the Sunday School donation boxes, part of a box of candles, and several other articles. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension of the robbers It is a strange fancy that would induce a person to rob a church, being the last place except a printing office, offering any inducement. We shall not be surprised to hear some of these days, of an entrance being effected into some one of the latter, but we question if as much could be made of the job, as at the church.

Warning to Parents.—Mr. Francis Johnson lost a fine child on Monday, (July 15,) aged 18 months, in the following way—his wife, on the evening before, gave a few drops of laudanum to the child, in the morning she left the child in care of a young woman and a boy of nine years of age; the young woman fed the child, and gave it to the boy to hold while she attended to her work. She came in and found the child asleep in the arms of the boy, took the child and put it in the cradle. The father and mother soon returned home, was told the child was well and asleep, some time after the mother heard the child make a strange noise, went to the cradle and found it was ill. Dr. Moore was sent for, who came, and it was soon discovered that the child was under the effects of laudanum. On interrogating the boy he said he had given two tea spoons full of laudanum. The child died in about twenty two hours after it was given.

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