them not to mistake the violence of passion, and caprice of fancy, for pure and holy love—and when you have done this, trust the rest to God!

From the Baltimore American.

The essay of "Euripedes," "on the unhappy effects of labor saving machinery, requires us to explain more then we originally designed, the views we entertain on that subject, and the arguments on which they are founded. What we have to say, shall be as brief as we can make it, consistent with the nature of the subject.

The distinction which he draws between labor saving machinery and labor-producing machinery, is vaguely stated, and in the sense used, involves several contradictions. Labor saving machinery is labor producing machinery, but it ought to be kept distinctly in view, that the saving is in the particular process to which the machinery is applied, which is immediate;—the produce is in all other branches of industry except that in which the present labor is diminished; and the result is to increase the demand for labor and employment, even in that.

In the case of a work requiring the industry of ten men, it is obvious that if any contrivance can be introduced by which one man can do the whole, there is added to the work itself the saving of the labor of nine. The amount of production being the same, the support of nine men is saved to that particular branch of industry, and so far the contrivance is a labor saving machine.—But it cannot be overlooked, that nine men are added to the effective force of the country. These must have some employment in other branches. Of the distress to them individually in this change, we shall not now speak; but for this part of the view it is sufficient to point out the clear consequences, that the labor of these nine men, in some other employment, is gained to the community. The contrivance we have spoken of is, in this sense, a labor *producing* machine. It gives a quantity of products equivolent to the labor of nineteen men instead of ten; ten representing the produce of the machine,—and nine the produce of the labor which it has made available for other purposes. This is the first *productive* effect of the *saving* of labor. The nine men displaced, may not, at first, earn so much in any other employment, as before. The change is an evil to them, but to the mass of laborers it is a gain, inasmuch as there is a greater portion of commodities earned by labor, to be divided among all who labor.

The *productive* effect does not however end here.—The machine having saved the expense of the cost of supporting nine laborers is able to produce the same commodities cheaper than before. This is a clear gain to all laborers in enabling them to purchase more of the comforts of life, and in consequence, the production will be increased in quantity. More labor must be put to the work than a machine with the power of ten men can perform.—Some of the men, who were originally displaced, come into another branch of the same employment again, and thus the saving of labor produces employment for labor. Such has been the exprience of all machines and machinery.

Some familiar instances of the most remarkable examples of this process are worth quoting. Cotton spinning is the most striking illustration, and the most appropriate, because it was met at the commencement with precisely the same objections as those advanced by "Euripedes" against labor saving machinery in general. The first inventor of a machine to reel and spin cotton in one operation, destroyed it in the benevolent but unwise fear that it would deprive the poor of bread.—When the inventions of Arkwright were made public, they were denounced by laborers as little less than contrivances of the arch enemy. The mills and machinery were torn down by the hand spinners, of whom thousands and tens of thousand were left almost destitute.—But mark the effect. These persons procured employment of some kind—hard, indeed, and perhaps precarious and distressing—until they could accommodate themselves to the change.—Improvement continued to be made in cotton spinning till, in the year 1825, it was estimate that one horse with the machinery then in use, could do the work of nearly eleven hundred men under the old system. Were then eleven hundred men displaced for the labor of every machine thus worked? notorious facts setite that point conclusively. In the single county of Lancashire, in England, as much cotton thread was produced, by these machines, as would have required the manual labor of more than twenty one millions of people—and that in spinning merely. More than four hundred millions of yards of cotton are consumed annually in Great Britain.—This is five hundred times as much as was consumed seventy years ago. Cotton manufactures have become an article of common use all over the world—a daily clothing for working men, and their families, instead of being, as less than a century since, a luxury for the rich. Where one person then consumed one yard of cotton, more than thirty persons now have sixteen yards a piece. The importation of cotton wool into England has risen from two millions to hundreds of millions of pounds and the value of the product from £200,000 to nearly £40,000,000, since 1750—and all by labor *saving* machinery. The employment of labor has advanced in proportion. It is a matter of record, that within ten years after the introduction of machinery, the labor employed in the different processes of manufacturing was increased forty fold.—This arose mainly from the fact of the extreme *saving* of labor in the processes of the manufacture, by which so much human labor was disengaged from an unprofitable employment, and from the vastly increased facility of production, diminishing price, increasing consumption, and thus enlarging the comforts of all classes, while it produced a demand for industry in an increased ratio. The substitution of human industry for part of the machinery used in cotton spinning, which in the sense of "Euripedes" would be '*producing* labor,' would be followed by an increased cost of manufacture, an increased price, a diminished demand, the manufacture of a less quantity—and so on, through a career of public loss both of comfort and property, according to the degree in which the *labor saving* machines were displaced for the less profitable employment of manual labor.

Cotton spinning may be said to be an extraordinary case, it is true. It is an extraordinary proof that the benefits of machinery increase to a prodigious extent with the improvement of machines for the *saving* of labour.

The silk manufacture is another instance in point. Until within a few years, silk was a luxury, employing few laborers, and from its great price attainable only by a few. Henry VIII. of England had but one pair of silk stockings, which he kept for great occasions. A pair of Spanish silk stockings presented to his successor, Edward VI. by Sir Thomas Gresham was considered worthy of especial acknowledgement; and Queen Elizabeth is recorded to have been so delighted with a pair presented her by Mrs. Montague, that she determined never to wear *cloth* again! It was not that silk was a new article in itself, for the use and manufacture of it, by human labour, had been known for many centuries. It made slow progress however, till machinery came to its aid, when silk stockings—a luxury to the greatest queen that ever sat upon the English throne,—were brought within the means of millions of subjects as a common comfort of life.—Where one individual had been employed a few years before in the manufacture at least one thousand are now engaged in some part of the process, or some branch of industry arising out of it.

We have no objection to add the case, suggested to us by 'Euripeds,' that of 'the steam planing machine,' and apply the same universal principles to that mode of *saving* labor.—We know nothing of the actual operations of that machine, but take the following from the essay of Euripedes:—

"This machine, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, may do 310 days work in a year.—It is said to do as much per day as 30 men; this 310 days' work of the machine, being multiplied by 30, will be 9,300 days' work: thus the carpenters of Baltimore, who *must* work, are deprived by a single machine, of NINE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DAYS WORK IN A YEAR. This 9,300 days work, being multiplied by $1 25, the value of a days' labor, will amount to the enormous sum of $11,625.

The amount of the *saving* of labor, "Euripedes' thus makes out to be nearly 12,000 dollars per annum, from this one machine. The result may be otherwise stated thus;—The productive power of the city of Baltimore is increased to the extent of more than nine thousand days of labor in every year; the people of the city obtain the product of this machine for twelve thousand dollars less than before, which sum is accordingly added to the accumulating fund out of which all other labor is paid. This is the plain statement of the case. If the machine does the work of thirty men, all that the thirty men do is clear gain to the community of which they are parts. The mass of the comforts of life is increased in the aggregate—which is the interest of all. If the like improvements could be made to go to the circuit of the trades, the result would be seen to be, that every individual trade would gain by every improvement made in the others, and would be only a partial loser in one case.—The gain would be positive, fifty times over—the loss temporary, and less than one fiftieth of the gain.—The principle is not altered when the improvements belong to one trade only. Fifty trades gain positively and permanently, by what is a temporary and merely comparative embarrassment to one. If by the effect of increased production, and reduced prices in the planeing of boards, houses should be built cheaper, and more houses built, so that the working man will pay less rent, or perhaps own a house of his own, in that respect there is a direct gain of comfort; a general good to all classes. For this purpose more workmen in wood must be employed; carpenters are needed to build more houses, and do all that increased work, which the multiplication of uses of wood, by its cheapness, will require. In due time, more carpenters will be required than before, and the material, and only material point,—that of enlarging the circle of human enjoyments, elevating the standard of the comfort of the laboring classes, and increasing the means out of which come all the wages of labor,—will be gained, with a little personal inconvenience to a small class who share finally in the general prosperity.

If we are answered that these things do not appear at the time—that the distress of a class thrown out of employment is obvious and immediate, and the benefit doubtful and remote—the answer is, that we argue from general principles that are tested by all experience; and that the same objection applies to every improvement whatever, in all branches of human employment—and has been urged at every change. Were this plea available, the progress of society would be arrested at once, not only in future advance, but a retrograde must be made to ruder ages. We do not understand, however, that the opponents of machinery desire the destruction of any that has existed for any time. The reason for this exception must be found in the consideration, that the human race has arrived at a point of improvement, beyond which it is not desirable to proceed. No other philosophy can account for the desire to continue, now, the prosecution of the means by which we have arrived at that point.

We must now notice the remark of Euripedes disparaging the quality of the work done, and prophecying that the use of it will be abandoned. That would be precisely what he wants and what nobody can object to—because the best work ought to be preferred, other things being equal. But he cannot argue against a machine because it will supersede the use of others, and because it will not,—at the same time.

But is it true, as stated by "Euripedes," that—"Labor saving machinery has ruined the working people, and all others of the Eastern Continent, except the aristocracy, the ancient feudal barons or modern nobles, who hold the laborious people of the same countries in abject poverty and the most degrading dependence"?

One would infer from this, that the servitude and poverty of the people of Europe had increased with the increase of machinery, and that freedom and comfort were more general in the feudal times than they are now. We pretend not to discuss the laws of distribution which regulate the wages of labor, and apportion its products between the working men and the capitalists of Europe. That is a distinct question, totally different from that of the benefits of machinery. But that the condition of the working classes in general has declined, in consequence of labor saving machinery, is a position utterly contradicted by all facts. The cottage of the poorest labourer contains, at this day more of the comforts of life, than the palaces of kings contained in the middle ages, or than the wealthiest of the "feudal barons" could purchase at enormous cost, even in later days. Some of its furniture could not be had at all a few centuries ago.—Glazed windows were almost unknown two hundred and fifty years since; and about that time the glass at Alnwick Castle, the seat of the wealthy duke of Northumberland, was taken out for preservation, whenever he was absent, as too costly for common use.

The chairs and tables in a poor man's house, now, would have been rich luxuries, at the courts of monarchs, three hundred years ago. Chimneys were then rare, and the origin of the use of hangings to the walls of the nobility, is traced to the bungling carpentry which made them necessary to keep out the wind. Carpets, and indeed wooden floors, were such rarities that the celebrated Thomas-a-Becket came under the charge of effeminacy for having his floor strewed with clean straw every day. In the days of Henry VIII, Erasmus, the great Dutch scholar, described the floors of the English people as of clay. Scaliger describes them unacquainted with the use of wash stands, and intolerably filthy;—pottery was unknown; and the great Duke of Northumberland dined upon wooden or pewter dishes. One of the tenures of an ancient English estate was, that the vassal should find straw for the King's bed! Compare these with the ordinary conveniences of the house of a workingman in these times.

The difference in dress is also vastly in favor of the "working man" of this day over the "feudal barons" of old. The luxury of a shirt was totally unknown until the palmy days of the 'feudal barons' were passed; and only two hundred years ago, stockings were not worn by more than one person in a thousand. In short the mere necessaries of life, food, raiment, and lodging, within the reach of the ordinary working men of these days, surpass the luxuries of the most opulent 'baron' of Europe four centuries ago. This elevation of the standard of comfort in all classes contradicts the statement of 'Euripedes.' The springs to which it owes its elevation, contradict his argument. The accumulation of capital, which is the result of labor and machinery, has enabled the whole community to divide among themselves a greater proportion of the goods of life. It arises from increased production, to which, especially within the last hundred years, machinery added an immense force.—Every new improvement, by which more can be done, with less toil, in less time, or with greater skill, adds new capacity to the powers of the whole community of laborers, and multiplies the commodities and enjoyments of the whole mass. The demand for a particular kind of labor diminishes, but the fund out of which all labor is maintained increases, and that increase is the final and triumphant defence of labor-saving machinery. The partial evil which it undoubtedly creates by affecting the demand for the services of one set of laborers for one generation, at farthest, is one inseparable from the nature of all employments, and cannot affect the universal truth of the principle.

This article has extended to such an unexpected length, that we are obliged to pass over one or two points in the essay of Euripedes, to which we intended to advert. We have confined ourselves to the general argument, purposely avoiding any reference to expressions which he has introduced, which imply some unkind feeling towards us. We regret that he should entertain any such, but will not allow them to influence our course.

If there is any part of his argument, to which an answer is not found in these general remarks, or to which a more particular answer is requested, or if any of our views require further explanation, we have no objection to continue the subject, whenever desired, and room can be spared in the paper.

A full and conclusive investigation of the subject may be seen in a little work called "The Working Man's Companion," for sale at a cheap rate at any of the book stores of the city.

From the N. Y Commercial Advertiser.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Sully, Captain Forbes, from Havre, we have our files of Paris papers to the 1st of October. The Sully sailed on the 2d.

Mr. Livingston and suite, with the officers of the U. S. ship Brandywine, dined with the King and Royal Family on the 25th of September.

Prince Talleyrand had arrived in Paris from England

The voyage of the *Carlo Alberto*, from the Adriatic to Marseilles, appears to have been a very innocent one, notwithstanding the alarm which her arrival produced in the French capital. This steamer, it will be recollected, is the one which, in May, 1832, landed the Dutchess of Berry in France, and it is stated that the arms of the Princess and her son, are still conspicuous in that vessel.

Speaking of the groundlessness of the alarm just referred to, the *Gazette de France* says,—"Whilst the *juste milieu* is setting on foot all its agents to watch the frontiers of Italy, because the Duchess of Berry has passed through that country, we believe we may affirm the mother of Henry V. arrived at Prague yesterday, the 28th September, the eve of her son's becoming of age. The Dutchess is accompanied by the Viscount Chateaubriand."

Advices from Madrid are to the 18th of September.—The King of Spain was in enjoyment of perfect health. Grijalva, many years the favorite of King Ferdinand, is dead.—Though in fact no more than valet de chambre, he had joined to his double station the office of Secretary of Commandments, private Treasurer, and keeper of the *estampilla*, or Signet of the King.

The Cholera was raging with severity at Seville.

Mr. Harris, the Charge d'Affaires of the U. States at Paris, was presented to the King of France on the 25th of September, with the usual ceremonies, for the purpose of taking his leave. He introduced to his Majesty on the occasion the Captain and different officers of the Delaware, recently arrived at Cherbourg.

The Paris Moniteur states that the effects of the late fire at Constantinople, have been greatly exaggerated. It moreover arose from accident, and not a political design.

The Bugia expedition sailed from Toulon for Africa on the 22d, under the command of M. Dechenes, having on board 1800 troops.

Bugia, against which the expedition which has sailed from Toulon is directed, is seated about half way between Algiers and Constantine, and a few leagues from the mouth of Zowah, one of the most considerable rivers of the Regency, and on the banks of which the city of Constantine is built. As a military station, according to the best opinions, it may be made a second Gibraltar. The Spaniards took possession of the Bugia towards the end of the sixteenth century.

The Northern Sovereigns.—The Emperor of Russia was on his way from Muchen Gratz to Berlin. He was gratified on his visit with hunting excursions and military reviews. Of the nature and consequences of the resolutions adopted at Munchen-Gratz, it appears evident that nothing has as yet been communicated to the public on the subject. Many assert that the journey of the Emperor Nicholas was not so much owing to the invitation of the other Monarchs as to a wish of his own, and thence drew many inferrences.

The Frankfort Post Amt Gazette, says that all that has been done in the Conferences of Thersienstadt, Schwedt, and Munchen-Gratz, may be summed up in the following pacific formula:—'Maintenance and consolidation of the *statu quo*. No more concessions to the propaganda.'

The Swabian Mercury gives the following under date of Berlin, Sept. 17th:

"Great movements have been observed in the Russian army in Poland, shewing that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is determined to be prepared for any event. Complaints are made of the deficiency of the harvest in the Governments of Orenbourgh and Cassau.—Moreover, Orenbourg is ravaged by bands of brigands, the chiefs of which the authorities with all their vigilence have been unable to arrest.'

PARIS, Sept. 30.—*Stock Exchange, Sept. 29, Half past four o'clock.*—In the early part of the day Stock was in demand for settling the account, and consequently there was a tendency to an improvement, but subsequently business became flat and the Threes closed a shade lower than yesterday. Foreign securities have been sought after, and for money bargains they have improved. For Money the Threes have fallen 5c; the Fives have risen 10c.

EGYPT.—By accounts from Alexandria, it appears that the Egyptian Government has issued an Ordonnance prescribing as follows:—1. The prohibition of receiving Turkish coin in the government officers is renewed, and is to be strictly acted upon. 2. The officers of the Lazarettos are enjoined to seize all Turkish coin found among objects landed, or in the possession of travellers. 3. The authorities are to cease all intercourse with merchants who may import such coin into Egypt.

GREECE.—The Augsburgh Gazette of the 24th September says:—"According to the last accounts from Candia, the Greek residents in that island are greatly dissatisfied, because they fear that the Egyptian monopoly system will be introduced there in which the chief productions of the island, such as almond oil, etc. would be bought up at a fixed price, and sold by the government. Their dissatisfaction has lately been increased by an Ordonnance of the government, forbidding all Greek residents in Candia to sell their property.—The Greeks consider this a measure intended to force them to remain on the Island."

From the New York Courier, Nov. 5.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

At an early hour this morning, we received our papers by the London packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st ult. The London dates by her are to the evening of the 30th Sept, being one day later than before received.

The only item of news which they contain is the following:

"Private letters have been received this morning, brought by a merchant vessel, from Lisbon, dated the 18th inst. Up to that date affairs remained tranquil, no further attack or demonstration having been made by the Miguelite army. It is likewise positively reported that the steam vessel, the Lord of the Isle, has been captured by two of the Queen's ships. The steamer has on board twenty seven French officers, who were going out to join Marshal Bourmont, and was also heavily laden with ammunition and warlike stores. It is likewise stated, that a small schooner laden with shot had shared a similar fate.

THE ENGLISH CHANCERY.—It is stated, that in the case of Ross and Ogilvie, the costs in Chancery were recently taxed by the Registrars of the London Bankruptcy Court (by virtue of a late statute) at one million of dollars.

It is not many years since Mr. Baring of London in a speech on the Chancery in Parliament, related the particulars, which had come within his own knowledge, of a case wherein about $500,000 were depending, which had been in Chancery from 1791 to 1825, the money having been all the while in the hands of the accountant general.

Several of the suitors meanwhile have been reduced from opulence to miserable poverty. At length one of the solicitors engaged happening to be his own, Mr B. asked him when the suit would end. The answer was, that some of the parties being dead, there was no prospect at all of a close, and that if the Chancellor did decide it would probably be upon some quibble of the law. He then applied to the other solicitor, recommended a reference, procured a meeting of the parties, and finally, with the aid of another gentleman selected by himself, adjusted the whole affair to the satisfaction of all parties, in two sessions of an hour and a half each, on two consecutive days.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Silas Richards, at New York, brings advices from Liverpool to the 25th September.

They furnish no political intelligence of importance, except it be a report that propositions had been made for an amicable arrangement between the contending parties in Portugal. These propositions, it is said, were forwarded to the British government, and until an answer was received, there would be a cessation of hostilities.

These reports are given as statements of passengers and private letters, by the Echo steamboat, which arrived at Falmouth on the 21st, having left Lisbon on the 12th, and Oporto on the 14th Sept. The London Times of the 24th, in giving these statements says—"As we have no intimation from our Lisbon correspondents that any propositions for a capitulation had been made on the part of the Usurper, we are not prepared to place much reliance on the reports which have reached us, that negotiations had actually commenced between the two conflicting brothers. But though we have no evidence that any proposals of accommodation have been actually made, or that any negotiation has been solicited, with the hopes of a speedy adjustment, we may add, that in our opinion, a termination of the present desolating struggle by pacific overtures on the part of Don Miguel is by no means improbable, as it would certainly be extremely politic."

Paris dates of the 21st had been received in London, by which it appeared, that a misunderstanding had arisen between the French King and the Duke de Broglie, in consequence of Louis Phillippe having carried on a diplomatic correspondence without consulting with his Minister, who it is said rendered his resignation, but was induced to withdraw it at the solicitation of the other Ministers. Misunderstandings are also represented to have existed between some of the members of the French Cabinet which threatened a change in the Ministry.

Our Minister, Mr. Livingston, we perceive, has arrived at Paris.

There is a report, says a correspondent in the Times, of a conspiracy against the life of Nicholas having been discovered at St. Petersburg, in which many Poles are unfortunately implicated. On their being arrested, papers, have been seized tending to prove them emissaries sent to assassinate the Emperor by the central committee sitting at Paris. It is added that letters from Lafayette have been found upon their persons.

The Belgian papers state that the King of Sweden has proposed to give a large portion to the Queen of Portugal, in the event of her union with the Duke of Leuchtenberg. Views of family aggrandisement are his motives.

It Is said that Charles X. and the Duches of Angouleme have refused to receive the Duchess de Berri or permit her to reside for a time with her children. Her Highness has accordingly left Rome for Florence accompanied by the Count de Pali; but is said that she hopes, through the means of the Count de Chateaubriand, to overcome the scruples of her royal relative and to be permitted to join them at Prague.

The cost of the projected rail road from London to Brigton, is estimated £825,000 and the income at £125,000 a year.

It is said the British government has granted £1000 per annum towards the support of the Methodist Missionaries in Canada.

Rhode Island Senator.—A scene of an extraordinary nature will present itself in the Senate at the next meeting of Congress in relation to a member from the State of Rhode Island. The circumstances of the case were stated by us some time since, but as some of our readers may have forgotten them, it may not be amiss to repeat the statement. The charter of Rhode Island, like the constitutions of all the other New England States requires a majority of all the votes to constitute an election. At the election of 1832, there were three tickets for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Senators, supported by the different parties of Jackson men, Clay men and Anti-masons.—The votes were consequently so much divided that there was no election. This was a circumstance wholly unprovided for by the charter, and when the time for the meeting of the Legislature arrived, the members of the former Senate attended, organized the house, and proceeded with the business of the body, the same as if they had been regularly elected; and as it was alleged that there was business to be transacted which would not admit of delay until after an election could be made agreeably to the charter, a resolution was passed by the two houses authorising the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Senators, to hold over until a regular election should take place. The meeting was held in January last, and as the term of Mr. Robbins in the Senate was to expire in the following March, a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives to go into joint meeting of the two houses for an election of a member to fill the place; which was rejected by a majority of one or two votes. Subsequently, however, when some of the members who had voted against the resolution were absent, it was again taken up, passed and sent to the Senate where it was immediately adopted. and the two houses having met together accordingly, Mr. Robbins was elected, and some of those who were opposed to the proceedings entered a protest against them on the Journal of the House. At the last election a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senate and a majority of the House of Representatives were chosen of the Jackson party.—The Legislature of that State hold four sessions in a year, and at the first meeting under the new election a resolution was introduced declaring the election of Mr. Robbins void, but was laid upon the table; in which situation it was found when the present session commenced, and the resolution having been taken up and adopted by a majority of 16, a resolution was then adopted by a majority of twenty to go into a joint meeting for an election to fill the vacancy, and Elisha R. Potter was elected without opposition, but some of the members are stated to have entered a protest against it. The Senate of the United States will therefore be required to decide which of the two claimants are entitled to the seat; and the subject is one which, on account of the present state of parties in that body, will, no doubt, excite no little interest throughout the country.

Florida.—The subject of the propriety of applying to Congress for admission as a state into the Union, is beginning to be agitated in Florida. The editor of the Floridian expresses himself decidedly in favor of a speedy admission, but opens his columns to those who may choose to express an opposite opinion. It will not, in all probability, be many more years before we shall have three new states, Michigan, Askansas and Florida. At the time of the last census the population of Michigan amounted to 31,639, that of Arkansas 30,388, and that of Florida 34,730. According to the present ratio of representation the number necessary to entitle each to admission is 47,700 which exceeds very considerably the amount of their population in 1830; but at the rate of increase which has since been going on, they will all of them no doubt be entitled to the privilege long before 1840, when the next census will be taken.—*Balt. Repub.*

A WATCH FOUND IN A SHARK

Some fishermen fishing in the river Thames, near Poplar, Dec. 1st. 1787, with much difficulty drew into their boat a shark; yet alive, but apparently very sickly. It was taken on shore, and being opened, in its belly were found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a cornelian seal, together with several pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gentleman, who was so unfortunate as to have fallen overboard. The body and other parts had been digested; but the watch and gold lace not being able to pass through, the fish had thereby become sickly, and would in all probability have very soon died. The watch had the name of "Henry Watson, London, No. 1369," and the works were very much impaired.

On these circumstances being made public, Mr. Henry Watson, watchmaker in Shoreditch, recollected, that about two years ago, he sold the watch to Mr. Ephraim Thompson, of Whitechapel, as a present to his son, on going out on his first voyage, on board the ship Polly, Captain Vane, bound to Coast and Bay; about three leagues off Falmouth, by a sudden heel of the vessel, during a squall, Master T. fell overboard, and was no more seen. The news of his having been drowned soon after came to the knowledge of his friends, who little thought of hearing any thing more concerning him.

Mr. T. is said to have purchased the shark, to preserve it as a memorial of so singular an event. It is the largest ever remembered to have been taken up in the Thames; being, from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, 9 feet 3 inches; from the shoulder to the extremity of the body, 6 feet 1 inch; round the body, in the thickest part, 6 feet 9 inches; width of the jaw, when extended, 17 inches.—*Annual Register.*

FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.—A female, said to be about seventy years of age, who had undertaken to walk ninety six miles in the space of twenty four hours, commenced the feet on Wednesday evening last, at six o'clock, on the road leading from Paisley to Renfrew. A vast assemblage of people soon collected as spectators, and by nine o'clock the road, for half a mile beyond the toll bar, the space chosen for the performance of the exploit, was entirely obstructed by the crowd. About four in the morning the heroine, who had walked forty five miles, and seemed in a fair way of accomplishing her undertaking, was apprehended by a warrant from the Sheriff of the county, and lodged in durance; and so the affair terminated.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Education in New Hampshire.—From a discourse recently delivered by Mr. Boutin, before the New Hampshire Historical Society, we learn that the annual tax raised by law in that state for the support of schools, is $90,000. This gives $455 to each town, or about $1 to every individual of suitable age to attend school, and is more than is raised by the famous Connecticut fund, which last year produced but $76,933. Besides this, there is a school fund in land, or the proceeds of land, belonging to most of the towns; and also a general "Literary Fund" raised from the banks, which since 1829, has amounted to $10,000 a year. There are 38 Academies, of which two have a fund over $10,000, and which have an aggregate of 1500 students. Exeter alone has instructed this number within 40 years, and among them are Webster, Mason, Woodbury, Cass and many others of our first men. Dartmouth College has educated about 1700 young men. The authors of some of our best school books are New Hampshire men—and Pike, Bingham, Adams, Blake, Hale, Farmer, and Upham may be mentioned among the number.—*Boston Journal.*

Dreadful Accident.—A young man engaged in one of the factories at Pawtucket, R. I. while employed in rimming some ribbons, became suddenly entangled in one of the belts, and was repeatedly carried round the drum, which performs a hundred revolutions in a minute. He was literally torn to pieces, one of his arms being separated from his body and thrown a distance of ten feet, while fragments of his clothing were scattered in every direction. The scene was witnessed by his two sisters, whose piercing shrieks are represented to have been truly heart rending.

Curious Historical Fact.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I, a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid—but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brew house, and was one of those called tub women. The brewer observed a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short time married her, but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman, as a skilful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II, and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

A Challenge.—The owner of the celebrated horse Bertrand, Jr. the southern hero, has published a card offering to run him over the Charleston, S. C course against Woodpecker, the Kentuckian, or any other horse, for 5,000 or 10,000 dollars, half forfeit, to come off next February.

"*Abraham Brogard* died in New Orleans on the 14th July last, aged 'one hundred and eighty four years'! He never drank a drop of spirits, and was never sick." The above is from a southern paper—there must be some mistake in this.

A man and his wife, named Richvillain, died of the Cholera last summer, in the vicinity of Troy, Ohio, and on opening a bed belonging to the deceased, which had been sold at auction for 50 cents, it was found to contain a gold watch, several valuable medals, and other jewellery, which had been stolen four years ago. This fellow was appropriately named.

Steamboat Accident.—It is with much regret we are compelled to record the melancholy catastrophe which has recently befel the steamboat T. Yeatman. On her passage down the river, on the 20th October, and within two miles of the Memphis, one of the boilers burst-ed. The misfortune is attributed to the assistant engineer, James Tandusen who suffered the penalty of his negligence in immediate death. Nine persons jumped overboard, of whom only three were saved—the other six were drowned. One person was badly scalded, but his life is not endangered. The above facts have been derived from a letter received in this city from the principal engineer, Theodore R. Scowden.—The certificate of the captain, and of several passengers is appended, which leaves no room for doubt. The names of those who perished, excepting that of the assistant engineer are not given.—*Cincinnati Rep.*

Georgia.—The Millegeville Federal Union furnishes us with a full account of the recent election of Governor in the state of Georgia, and of the vote for and against the ratification of the proposed alterations in the state constitution, giving the number of votes in every county. Mr. Lumpkin's majority is 2,408, and the majority against ratifying the alterations is 5,469. In Ware county Mr. Crawford did not receive a single vote, in Irwin but 6, and in several others but 7; and on the other hand Mr Lumpkin received but 2 in Ellingham, 3 in Gilmer and 5 in Bryan.

FIRE.—On Wednesday last a large frame stable, the property of the late Capt. T. Hall, of this city, was discovered in full flame, and in the course of a few minutes was burnt to the ground. Capt. Hall's large frame dwelling was in imminent danger.—Providentially the wind set in a direction to carry the flames clear of it, or no human effort could have saved it. A house directly to leeward of the stable, owned by Dr. John B. Wells, took fire, and was considerably injured before it could be extinguished. Dr. W. is peculiarly unfortunate; he was one of the principal sufferers by the fire which took place last week, as he owned the house and shop that was then burnt, and which he had just spent several hundred dollars in putting in good order.

Some small boys had bought a parcel of those *harmless* play things called *fire crackers*, to amuse themselves with—the large stable, nearly empty, was a charming place for their frolick. The shop keeper, who keeps the article for sale, made an excellent profit on them.—*Md. Rep.*

From the Norfolk Herald.

The fire, which occurred on Saturday morning, swept off the entire range of old combustible buildings on the South side of Main street from Marsden's lane (opposite Johnson's Hotel,) westward, a distance of 225 feet, leaving a prodigious gap in one of the busiest parts of the town. The fire broke out in the work shop of Mr. John Roberts, tin plate worker and brass founder, in nearly the centre of the range of buildings destroyed, about 1 o'clock, A. M. The houses themselves were of little value, but serious damage has been sustained by the occupants of them. The names of individuals are Mr. J. Roberts, Tinner; Mr. Loring, Carver; Mr. C. Pitman, Saddler; Mr. Robert Chapman, do.; a colored woman, keeping a small fruit shop, occupying tenements belonging to Miles King, Esq. Mr. Eymeric, Tinner; Mr. R. Gordon, Watchmaker; Mr. C. Branda, Jeweller; Mr. Henry Rolland, Accountant; Robinson, Hair Dresser, occupyng tenements belonging to Dr. T. F. Andrews, all under the same roof; Mr. Samuel Hallman, Brushmaker; S. Stubbs, Esq. Attorney's Office; Mr. B. Raux, Grocer, occupying

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0722.jpg