ES WANTED.

rices will at all times be given
l both sexes, that are slaves for
My office is in PRATT
harp and Howard sts., No. 86,
ent, Jonathan M. Wilson, can
ll persons having Negroes to
e me before they dispose of
largest dealer who is engaged
s buying and shipping to the
I will also receive and keep
cents each per day, and for
hem put at the request of the
ment is large, comfortable, airy
d kept in complete order, with
e, and is the strongest and most
kind in the United States,
HOPE H. SLATTER.
cations promptly attended to

ES WANTED.

shes to purchase expressly for
ers viz. a man not less than
girl not less than 14 years of
sons having such will please
price, character &c., address
WM. WICKERSHAM,
Baltimo

d to announce JOHN RICH
candidate for the next Sher
ounty

ay are requested to announce
N as a candidate for the next
er county oct 14, 1843.

to announce KENDELL M
as a candidate for the next Sheri-
unty.

CARD.
OCKERMAN,
NEY AT LAW,
onal services to the citizens
. He may be found at the
le & John F. Henry Esqrs.,
the sessions of Dorchester
tf

XFER LECOMPTE,
nd Solicitor in Chancery,
Cambridge, for the purpose
profession, respectfully offers
blic. He will attend to any
ntrusted to him in adjoining
be found at his Office, next
of Jos. R. Eccleston Esq. and
that of Jas. A. Stewart Esq.

HENRY,
ney at Law,
professional services to the pub-
osite Messrs. Straughns' Store,
es be found.

OR'S NOTICE.
om it may concern, that after the
y 1844, interest will be charged
unty charge, direct tax, or offi-
ear 1843. Persons having money
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heretofore urged upon the peo-
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pon this subject I have no dis
prescribed the days that I must
er of Maryland, and if I fail to
of the law, my bond may be put
nuch that I have been disap-
f the different appeals I have
on this subject, and hope that
ay in calling promptly upon me,
Such a course would afford mo
prevent a deal of trouble both to
Bear it always in mind that the
that if they are not paid volun-
f the law will have to coerce
WM. B. DAIL, Collector.

HARDWARE.
DUTER & Co., corner of
merce & Pratt sts, BALTI-
l a general assortment of DO-
RE, together with a full assort-
hered, Slit, Round & Square,
x and Tyre IRON.
n, Spring, English and Ameri-
Patent" HORSE Shoes, Horse
at SPIKES, Wrought & Cut,
Hand, Web & Circular SAWS.
THES, CARRIAGE Springs
Coal, CASTINGS, Broad and
MERS, DRAWING-KNIVES
c.
ered at REDUCED PRICES
v

S, TAXES.
Agents for the Treasurer of Ma-
le of the Interest of the Sinking
ell, and offer for sale, Certificates
received in payment for State
842. 1843, 1844, at the Market
t.
ntry will have our usual promp
ENJ. I. COHEN & SONS,
Baltimore & North sts., Balt.

d to announce Henry Cook Esq
or Commissioner of Dorchester

URNACES.—1 dozen improve-
ces with a general assortment o
y
WHITE & ANDERSON.

R NEGROES.
wishes to purchase immedi
r of likely young NEGROES
ich the highest market price
I am always shipping to th
t.
OUTH CALVERT STREET
altimore street. All commu
omptly attended to.
aves to dispose off, would d
ll before making sale.
. WILLIAM HARKER.

The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

NEW SERIES—VOL. 8. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1844. NUMBER 8

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November 9, 1844

☞We owe an apology to our readers for presenting them with a half sheet; being compelled to do this by the non-arrival of the Packet, in time, with our ink.

THE ELECTIONS.—We make up from papers received by the steamboat the following summary of election news, as the latest we have received:—

NEW YORK.

The New York Tribune gives the following returns from 39 counties which are summed up as follows: Clay, 6,909—Polk, 13,743—Harrison, 9,066—V. Buren, 9,381, Polk's maj 6,834—Van Buren's do. 314, gain for Polk in two-thirds of the state 6,456.

The Tribune says—"We have 6,724 to lose yet, in a third of the State, with highly favorable indications from the Great West. Saint Lawrence is the only bad hole to hear from, and there we may (judging from Jefferson) lose 1,500, though we hope not. In the rest of the State, we do not see where we can lose 4,000, though it is possible."

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have the returns from 15 counties in this state which gives the following result: Clay, 2795—Polk 4885—being a Loco gain of 499 since the governor's election.

NEW JERSEY.

This State has gone for Clay by about 2000 maj. Four out of five congressmen elected are whigs.

Connecticut and Rhode Island have cast their votes for Clay.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

We have returns from Richmond County only.—Mr. Clay's majority is 261, which is a Whig gain since the October election of 53 votes.

OHIO ELECTION.

We have received returns from 57 counties in this State, which shew a Whig gain since the election for Governor in October of 5,017. Twenty-two counties remain to be heard from.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, received last night, claims the State for Polk. It says—

In other columns, there will be found returns from 54 counties and 4 towns. Our gain since 1840 is, thus far, 1886! and what is most remarkable, the variation between the returns and the estimates of the same counties and towns by Dr. Butler, is only ninety three—in our favor! Upon these data, we may safely predict, that the majority for Polk and Dallas in Virginia will be not far from 6,000!

MARYLAND ELECTION.

	Pratt.	Carroll.	Clay.	Polk.
Allegany	1443	1513	0000	67
Anne Arundel	1730	1650	1783	1506
Baltimore city	7968	9190	8414	8887
Baltimore co.	2153	2902	2301	2716
Carroll	1831	1730	1784	1691
Calvert	462	395	451	344
Charles	761	560	287	000
St. Mary's	764	492	349	000
P. George's	1027	749	381	000
Frederick	3133	3105	199	0000
Harford	1490	1411	1519	1248
Washington	2633	2578	68	0000
Montgomery	1083	903	1124	853
Cecil	1524	1585	1527	1503
Kent	701	544	192	000
Queen Anne's	760	745	28	000
Caroline	659	639	103	000
Talbot	773	753	83	000
Dorchester	1328	976	1377	903
Somerset	1304	1081	500	0000
Worcester	1487	1044	1455	910
	35,035	34,495	23,008	19,725
	34,495		19,725	
Pratt's maj.	540	Clay's maj.	3,283	

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	CLAY.	POLK.
Fork,	87	89
New Market,	147	200
Vienna,	134	197
Parson's Creek,	143	94
Lakes,	331	50
Hooper's Island,	85	11
Cambridge,	321	197
Neck,	129	65
Total,	1377	903

The whole number of votes polled at the Govenor's election was 2304, being 24 votes more than at the present election.

The Whig vote is increased 49 since October; the Locofoco loss 73.

ELECTORS CHOSEN.

The elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, so far as ascertained with certainty, have resulted as follows:

	CLAY.	POLK.
Ohio,	23	—
Maryland,	8	—
Pennsylvania,	—	26
Connecticut	6	—
Rhode Island,	4	—
New Hampshire	—	6
Virginia,	—	17
South Carolina,	—	9
Total, so far,	41	58

OHIO.

We have the following reported returns of the election held in this State on Friday, which are compared with the vote for Governor in October, when the whigs carried the State by about 1300. The majorities only are given.

	For Governor.		For President.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Clay.	Polk.
Belmont,	214	—	314	—
Clarke,	1192	—	1328	—
Fairfield,	—	1182	—	1119
Franklin,	393	—	471	—
Guernsey,	49	—	216	—
Harrison,	205	—	285	—
Jefferson,	—	25	29	—
Licking,	—	413	—	349
Madison,	568	—	668	—
Muskingum,	1116	—	1229	—
Perry,	—	739	—	780
Pickaway,	77	—	226	—
Gallia,	528	—	681	—
Washington,	350	—	500	—
Ross,	693	—	846	—
Montgomery,	61	—	176	—
Huron,	295	—	374	—
Warren,	922	—	1125	—
Green,	951	—	1043	—
Scioto,	364	—	464	—
Hamilton,	—	1985	—	1864
Clinton,	423	—	600	—
Champagne,	589	—	662	—
Shelby,	—	12	15	—
Highland,	—	10	42	—
Logan,	588	—	675	—
Ross,	693	—	963	—
Pike,	—	102	—	32
Athens,	475	—	595	—
Delaware,	444	—	534	—
Union,	262	—	303	—
Miami,	849	—	913	—
Butler,	—	1348	—	1395
Knox,	—	593	—	613
Marion,	18	—	—	38
Hocking	—	545	—	645
Crawford,	—	548	—	648
	13,582	7502	16,884	7483
	7,502		7,483	
Whig maj.	6,080		9,401	

Whig gain since the Governor's election, 3321.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	For Governor.		For President.	
	Shunk	Markle.	Clay.	Polk.
Adams,	1848	2485	726	
Alleghany,	5863	8105	2369	
Armstrong,	1986	1407		
Beaver,	2093	2730	730	
Bedford,	2884	3045	160	
Berks,	8316	3840		4678
Bucks.	5106	4804		381
Bradford,	3525	2967		330
Butler,	2054	2197	150	
Crawford,	2920	2410		
Chester,	5475	6139	497	
Columbia,	3199	1593		1629
Cumberland,	3008	2971		47
Cambria,	1129	969		150
Centre,	2384	1786		560
Clinton,	925	807		
Clearfield,	1009	611		
Clarion,	1889	793		
Carbon,	784	453		314
Dauphin,	2352	3213	897	
Delaware,	1493	2069	624	
Erie,	2207	3501		
Elk, (new county,)	132	103		
Fayette	3304	2836		652
Franklin,	3211	3797	312	
Greene,	2255	1425		940
Huntingdon,	2630	4022	1550	
Indiana,	1417	2098		
Jefferson,	727	617		
Juniata,	1188	1085		174
Luzerne,	3649	2561		1128
Lancaster,	5532	9513	4353	
Lebannon,	1748	2478	854	
Lehigh,	2680	2443		255
Lycoming,	2600	1945		650
Montgomery,	5391	4341		1081
Mercer,	2744	2765	100	
Monroe,	1601	377		1405
Mifflin,	1585	1506		1
McKean,	417	307		
Northampton,	3466	2455		1085
Northumberland,	2384	1498		945
Perry,	2246	1316		990
Philadelphia co.,	12,756	14,586	501	
Philadelphia city,	5265	9282	3947	
Pike.	643	142		608
Potter,	527	202		
Somerset,	922	2450	1620	
Schuylkill,	3217	2300		760
Susquehanna,	2468	1595		893
Tioga,	1975	1049		
Union,	1777	1721	1064	
Venango,	1230	873		
Washington,	3958	3901		90
Wayne,	1553	811		914
Wyoming,	808	754		49
Warren,	1107	843		
Westmoreland,	4704	2778		2332
York,	4691	3802		840
	160,959	156,562	20,871	23,875
	156,562			20,871
Shunk's maj.	4,397	Polk'maj.		3,004

Collision of a Steamboat and Sloop.—There was a collision on the Delaware river about half a mile from New Castle, on Monday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, between the steamboat Ohio and sloop James Madison. The Philadelphia Sun says:

"At the time of the accident, the rain was pouring down in torrents; the wind was blowing a hurricane from the W. N. West, having suddenly veered round to that quarter from the northeast; the lightning flashed almost incessantly, while crash after crash of terrific thunder, fell upon the ear and made the scene more appalling. When the vessels came in collision, the shrouds of the sloop were torn away, and the mast fell with a tremendous crash, and drove through the deck of the steamboat. Two or three buckets of one of the water wheels were broken to atoms—the iron bands bent almost double; besides other damages sustained by the Ohio. The passengers of course, were nearly frightened to death, some stood motionless, while the lady passengers shrieked with terror. Captain Davis, on arriving at New Castle, ordered the long boat to be manned and rowed to the sloop. He found her anchored, and that her hull had not been injured by the collision, but he determined to lay too until daylight.—We are happy in being able to state that no one was injured on board either of the vessels. All persons conversant with the unfortunate affair, speak in terms of praise, respecting the conduct of the captain. The accident was unavoidable, the night being dark, only when the lightning flashed, and the wind at the time was blowing a hurricane.

GOV. DORR.—The father and mother of Governor Dorr have petitioned the Rhode Island Legislatue for the release of their son. The memorial was referred to "*Convicts Committee*," on the ground that Dorr was a convict, and that the sole object of those who pretended to be his friends, and were anxious for his liberation, was agitation and excitement.

[From Godey's Lady's Book.]

HEROIC WOMEN OF AMERICA.

THE LADY AND THE ARROWS.

Among the American ladies who have distinguished themselves in the course of our Revolutionary war by the sacrifice of self-interest to the public welfare, none is more celebrated than Mrs. Jacob Motte, of Carolina. The action by which she sacrificed her own property to the demands of patriotism, was so graceful, so generous and free, that it has occasioned her praises to be celebrated in all the histories of the time. The incident took place in the year 1791, when General Green, and the active partizan officers, Lee, Marion and Sumpter, were disputing with Cornwallis and Rawdon the possession of the Carolinas. The first battle of Camden had already been fought, when the celebrated seige of Fort Motte took place.

The new mansion house of Mrs. Motte, situated on a high and commanding hill, some distance above the junction of the Wateree and Congaree, had been made the principal depot of the convoys from Charleston to Camdem, Fort Granby and Ninety-Six. It was surrounded by a peep trench, which was defended by a strong and lofty parapet, erected along its inner margin. Captain McPherson commanded the garrison, which usually consisted of about one hundred and fifty men, but which was now increased by the accidental arrival of a detachment of dragoons. This body, on its way to Camden with the despatches for Lord Rawdon, had entered the fort a few hours before the appearance of the American forces, led by Marion and Lee, to besiege it. On another hill, opposite to the north side of the new mansion, stood an old farm-house, in which Mrs. Motte had formerly resided, and to which she had been dismissed by Capt. McPherson. Upon this height Lee was stationed with his corps, whilst Marion occupied a position on the eastern declivity of the ridge on which the fort stood. A six pounder, despatched by Green to the aid of Marion, was mounted on a battery by that officer for the purpose of raking the north side of the enemy's parapet, which Lee was preparing to attack. By the 10th of May, the works were in a state of such forwardness that it was determined to summon the commandant. On the same day Rawdon had evacuated Camden and proceeded to Nelson's Ferry, for the purpose of crossing the Santee and relieving Fort Motte. Green, on the other hand, advanced to the Congaree to cover the besiegers. Under these circumstances, McPherson, though destitute of artillery, replied to the summons that he should continue to resist to the last moment in his power. In the evening, a courier arrived from Greene, informing Marion of Rawdon's movements, and urging upon him redoubled activity. On the 11th, the British general reached the country opposite Fort Motte, and at night encamped on the highest ground on his route, that his fires might convey to the besieged the certainty of his approach.—The large mansion in the centre of the trench left but a small part of the ground within the works uncovered; burning the house, therefore, must force them to a surrender. The preparation of bows and arrows with missive combustible matter was immediately commenced. Lieutenant Colonel Lee and every officer of his corps daily experienced the most cheering and gratifying proofs of the hospitality of the owner of the beautiful mansion doomed to be thus destroyed, whilst her politeness, her tenderness and her active benevolence extended to the lowest in the ranks.

The destruction of private property was at all times peculiarly distressing to the two gallant commanders, and these considerations gave a new edge to the bitterness of the scene. But they were ever ready to sacrifice their feelings to their duty, and Lee forced himself to make a respectful communication to the lady respecting her destined loss. When the intended measure was imparted to her, the complacent smile which settled on her features at once dispelled the embarrassment of the agitated officer, while she declared that she joyfully gave her house to the good of her country, and should delight to see it in flames. Shortly after, seeing accidently the bow and arrows which had been prepared, she sent for Colonel Lee, and putting into his hands a splendid bow and its apparatus, which had been presented to her husband by a friend from India, begged his substitution of them as probably better adapted to the purpose than those provided. Lee was delighted with this opportune present, and quickly prepared to end the scene. The lines were all manned, the force at the battery doubled, and Dr. Irwin was sent with a last summons to surrender. McPherson listened patiently to his explanations, but remained inflexibly fixed in his determination of holding out to the last. It was now midday of the 12th, and the scorching sun had prepared the shingles for the conflagration. When Irwin returned, three arrows were successively fired at different parts of the roof. The first and third kindled into a blaze. McPherson ordered a party to repair to the loft of the house and stop the conflagration by knocking off the shingles. But Capt. Finley's six pounder completely raked the loft, the soldiers were driven down, and the brave Briton hung out the white flag, and surrendered unconditionally. The conquerors and the conquered soon after appeared at Mrs. Motte's, where, by invitation, they partook together of a sumptuous dinner, in full view of the smoking ruins—the unaffected politeness of the patriotic lady soothing the angry feelings which the contest had engendered, and obliterating from the memory of the gallant whigs the recollection of the injuries she had unavoidably sustained at their hands. When Rawdan finally effected the passage of the river, he found a ruined post, and parolled officers, the captors having divided their forces and moved off, Lee against Fort Granby, and Marion to Georgetown.

We have seen in the poseession of George Bancroft, Esq., of Boston, a splendid miniature of Mrs. Motte.—It is a noble countenance, indicating strong intellect, and that lofty frankness and courtesy which were so remarkably displayed by her during that glorious and heroic age of our country, when American ladies were at once the prompters and exemplars of brilliant deeds of chivalry.

NOTHING IS BENEATH THE ATTENTION OF A GREAT MAN.

This short sentence is inscribed over the door of a small building in Holland, which was once the workshop of Peter the Great; and furnishes more than volumes of common description and history could do, an insight into the character of the man who raised the Muscovites from the deepest barbarism to the rank of civilization, and laid the foundation to an extent of which the world seems as yet little able to comprehend.

Nothing more truly marks an original mind and stamps its possessor as a truly great man, than the seizure of circumstances which would pass unnoticed by the great multitude, and by subjecting them to the powerful analysis of his reasoning powers, deducting inferences of the greatest practical results.

The power of the loadstone to attract iron, has been known from time immemorial; accident discovered the fact that a magnetic needle would indicate the north; but for a long time this truth was productive of no result. In the hands of Flavia Gioja of Amalfi it produced the Mariner's compass, an instrument which has changed the whole course of commerce, and opened America and Australia to the rest of the world.

We owe the Galvanic or voltaic battery, one of the most powerful instruments in advancing science the world has yet seen, to Madame Galvanis noticing the contraction of the muscles of a skinned frog accidentally touched by a person on whom her husband was at that moment making the experiment in electricity—The experiment of Galvanie was followed up by Davy, Hare and Silliman, and effects which have astonished and instructed the world have been the result—The dry Galvanic pile in the hands of the discoverer, De Luc, was nothing more than a scientific plaything. Singer of London, a mechanic of genius, saw the pile, and applied the power thus generated to move the machinery of a watch; and one constructed by him has now run more than 16 years without winding or loss of motion.

A chemist was at work in his laboratory preparing a powder for a certain purpose. A spark fell into this composition and it exploded; and from that day gunpowder was discovered. Some may question the utility of this discovery, but we do not. Gunpowder has materially aided the miner, the founder, and the chemist, but more than all it has given internal order and tranquility to the kingdoms of Europe, by knocking down those strong holds of feudal barbarism and cruelty, the castle of a haughty and domineering nobility, and placing the weak, so far as regards protection by law, and security to person and property, on a level with the highest.

A German peasant carved letters on the bark of a beech tree, and with them stamped characters on paper for the amusement of his children. Nothing more was thought of them, but from that Faust conceived and executed moveable type; and printing an art that perhaps has exercised a greater influence on the destiny of mankind than any other, thus had a beginning.

Some children playing with some glasses of a Dutch spectacle maker, accidentally placed two so that the steeple of a church appeared much nearer and bottom upwards. From this little beginning was produced the telescope; an instrument which more than any other, has enlarged the boundaries of the Universe, and given to man more exalted ideas of that being who spake all these works into existence.

About one hundred and fifty years ago, an old man might have been seen in his study, apparently amusing himself by witnessing the escape of steam from an old wine bottle and the choking it by instantaneously plunging it into cold water. There are multitudes who sneer at an observer of nature who could stoop to notice such a trifle; yet this expansion and condensation of steam in the wine bottle, and the train of thoughts which it suggested in the hands of the Marquis of Worcester, gave birth to the steam engine, the most valuable present Science ever made to the Arts.

HONORING PARENTS.

As a stranger went into the church yard of a pretty villiage, he beheld three children at a newly made grave. A boy about ten years of age was busily engaged in placing plants of turf about it, whilst a girl who appeared a year or two younger, held in her apron a few roots of wild flowers.—The third child still younger, was sitting on the grass, watching with thoughtful look, the movements of the other two. They wore pieces of crape on their straw hats, and a few other signs of mourning, such as were sometimes worn by the poor who struggle between their poverty and their afflictions.

The girl soon began planting some of her wild flowers around the head of the grave, when the stranger addressed them.

"Whose grave is this, children, about which you are so busily engaged?"

"Mother's grave, sir," said the boy.

"And did your father send you to place those flowers around your mothers grave?"

"No sir; father lies here too, and little Willy, and sister Jane."

"When did they die?"

"Mother was buried a fortnight yesterday, sir, but father died last winter, they all lie here."

"Then who told you to do this?"

"Nobody, sir," replied the girl."

"Why then do you do it?"

They appeared at loss for an answer, but the stranger looked so kindly on them, that at length the eldest replied, as the tears started into his eyes, "O we did love them so!"

"Then you put these grass turfs and wild-flowers around where your parents are laid, because you loved them!"

"Yes sir," they all eagerly replied.

What can be more beautiful than such an exhibition of children honoring the memory of departed parents! Reader, are you an orphan? never forget the dear parents who loved and cherished you in your infant days. Ever remember their parental kindness. Honor their memory by doing those things which you know would please them were they now alive, by a particular regard to their dying commands; by imitating their virtues and piety; and by carrying on their plans of usefulness. Are your parents still spared to you? ever treat them as you will wish you had done, when you stand a lonely orphan at their graves. How will a remembrance of kind and affectionate conduct towards those departed friends, then help to soothe your grief and heal your wounded heart!

The Largest Church in the World.—In a late letter from the Rev. Mr. Coan, of Hilo, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, is the following graphic account of a communion scene of the largest Church in the world, comprising more than seven thousand members:—

"Once in three months the whole Church meets at the station to eat the Lord's Supper. Our last communion was on the first Sabbath in April.—Perhaps five thousand were present, and for want of a convenient house for the occasion, we met in a grove of cocoa nut trees, on the sea shore. The assembly was immense, and the scene overwhelming. Before us was the wide Pacific, heaving its broad bresat to the breath of heaven. Behind us were the everlasting mountains rearing their snowy summits about the clouds, and forming an eternal rampart against the western sky. Beneath us was a little spot of earth, once ignited by volcanic fires, rocked by a thousand earthquakes, and more than once submerged with a flood. Above us was the vaulted sky, that glorious miror, that 'molten looking glass,' spread out and made strong by the hand of Omnipotence. Around us was a landscape of inimitable beauty, clothed with verdure, teeming with life, and smiling in loveliness. The softer and sweeter features in nature, blended with the grand, the bold, the sublime, conspired to render the scene enhancing."

REMARKABLE ROCK.—One of the most remarkable rocks of which we have any knowledge, has been lately discovered in the middle of that great inland sea, Lake Superior. By a gentleman who has recently returned to this city from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shaft of Trappe rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the lake from 150 to 200 miles from land, and ascending above the surface of the water, a distance of not above four feet. What renders it more extraordinary is, that it stands alone, and all around it, so far as examinations have been made, no bottom has been reached by any of the lead lines used on the lake, and the point of the rock itself does not exceed an area of more than six or seven feet square, and so far as observations of it have extended, it does not appear to enlarge in size as it descends. It has already, he states, become a source of alarm to the mariners who navigate the lake who take special care in passing, to give it a wide a berth as possible. It is too small—too remote and dangerous to admit of a light, and therefore its removal has became a matter of serious importance, and will doubtless pertain to the duty of government. A single blast from a bore of sufficient depth would probably do it, but the surface of the rock being so near that of the water and the space so narrow as to forbid any regular lodgement for workmen, they would have to be attended constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sudden storm of the lake, and would also have to be kept constantly under way, as no harbor or even bottom for an anchor is within a day's sail.

The discoverers relate that the rock appears to be a place of general resort for the Salmon Trout of those lakes, as they found them there in almost incalculable numbers, having, during their short stay, caught several barrels with no other instrument than a rod of iron, on one end of which they turned a hook. They tried with all their lines on board, for soundings immediately around the rock but without success. Such a vast column, could it be exposed to view, would laugh into ridicule Cleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, the collosus of Rhodes or any production of ancient or modern art.—*Pittsburg Amer.*

A father in Indiana lately flogged his daughter to death. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict—"death occasioned by tight lacing."

Another Postponement.—The Phila Times states that the Millerites have again postponed the world until the 8th of January next.

Idleness.—It is a mistake to imagine, that only the violent passions, such as ambition and love can triumph over the rest. Idleness, languid as she is, often masters them all: she indeed influences all our designs and actions, and insensibly consumes and destroys both passions and virtues.

SILLY.—Some persons toil all their lives and refuse the enjoyments that can only be relished when life is in its prime, that they may be rich when the power of enjoyment is over.

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