# THE STAR.

**EASTON, Md.**

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1844.


## *Democratic Nominations.*

FOR PRESIDENT,
**JAMES K. POLK,**
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
**GEORGE M. DALLAS,**
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November is a very elegant number. The specimen plates for the January number are very beautiful, and cannot fail to give additional interest to this already very popular magazine.

☞The immortal Jack Downing says:—"There is nothing that greases the wheels of business like newspaper advertising.—Bear's ile ain't no touch to it."

☞The entire delegation elected to Congress in South Carolina is Democratic—seven members in all.

☞Fourteen States voted yesterday for President. New York, Louisiana and Tennessee vote to-day. New Jersey votes to-day and to-morrow.

☞The statement that Dr. Tappan, son of Senator Tappan, attempted to rob and murder a Mr. Dill A. Smith, turns out to be a miserable and contemptible hoax.

☞Some exceedingly zealous Whigs are anxious to establish a cotton factory at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The five planters who authorized the advertisement for Whig effect, offer as a bonus to the persons who will commence it, ninety-five bales of cotton each for five years to come, and to purchase all their cotton goods from the establishment. This move was made for political effect, and is but one of the many humbugs resorted to by that party to aid them in their design to fasten upon the people the principles of Whigery.

MODE OF ELECTING PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—There are, doubtless many readers who are not aware of the manner in which President and Vice President are elected. Many of the younger branches, and females in families, too, will probably be glad to have the whole process explained to them, and therefore we transfer the following article to our columns, from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

Each State appoints, after the manner prescribed by its legislature, a number of electors equal to its representation in the two houses of Congress—as for illustration, Maryland has six Representatives and two Senators, and is entitled to eight electoral votes; Delaware one Representative and two Senators, and is entitled to three electoral votes. No member or representative, or person holding an office under the United States, is eligible as one of the electors. The method of their appointment is not designed by the constitution, but the system adopted throughout the U. States, except in South Carolina, where the legislature elects them, is by general ticket. An act of Congress requires that they shall be appointed within thirty-four days of the first Wednesday in December of every fourth year succeeding the last presidential election.

The number of the electors, at the last presidential election was 294. The number under the present apportionment is 275, elected and divided as follows:

*First Monday in November.*—Maryland, 8; Maine, 9; New Hampshire, 6; Connecticut, 6; Virginia 17; Georgia, 10, Mississippi, 6; Kentucky, 12; Indiana, 12; Illinois 9; Missouri, 7; Michigan, 5; Arkansas, 3; Total, 110.

*First Tuesday in November*—N. York 36; New Jersey, (two days.) 7; Louisiana, 6; Tennessee, 14—Total, 62.

*First Wednesday in November*—Rhode Island, 4.

*First Friday in November*—Pennsylvania, 26; Ohio, 23—Total, 49.

*Second Monday in November*—Massachusetts, 12; Alabama, 9—Total, 21.

*Second Tuesday in November*—Vermont, 6; Delaware, 3—Total, 9.

*Second Thursday in November*—North Carolina, 14.

*The Legislature, say, Dec.* 1—South Carolina, 9.

The electors for the several States are to meet on the first Wednesday in December, at places designated in their respective States by the legislatures, and proceed to ballot on separate tickets for President and Vice President. One at least of the persons voted for must be a resident of a State other than that in which the electors reside The electors are required to make and sign three certificates, each State stating the number of votes for President. Each certificate is to be sealed and endorsed that it contains the vote of such a State for President and Vice President, and annexed to it a certified list of the electors of the State. All are to be addressed to the President of the Senate.

One of these certificates is to be carried to its destination by a person appointed by the electors or a majority of them, in writing, for which he is to be allowed 25 cents a mile for his expenses, going and returning; and is bound to deliver his charge at the seat of government on the first Wednesday in January next ensuing. The second of these certificates is despatched forthwith, by mail, and the third deposited with the district judge of the district where the electors assemble. In case of the failure to receive other certificates by the first Wednesday in January, it is the duty of the United States Secretary of State to send a special messenger for the one left in the custody of the judge, as above mentioned.

On the first Wednesday of February Congress proceeds to ascertain the result of the election. Tellers are previously appointed, one by the Senate, two by the House. At the hour specified, for the purpose, the Senate repair to the hall of the House, their clerk bearing the certificates received from the several electoral colleges of the states. The President of the Senate takes the chair, and after announcing the purpose of the joint meeting, proceeds to break the seals of the envelopes, commencing with Maine and proceeding in geographical order, handing over each to the teller without reading.

The subscription and contents of such are read by one of the tellers. The tellers then count the votes, and make duplicate lists thereof, which are handed to the presiding officer, who announces the result and declares the persons, if any, who have received the majority of all the votes given by the electors, to be chosen President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate then withdraw, their chief clerk bearing with him the votes of the electors, and one of the lists made by the tellers, to deposite in the archives of the body. The president elect is then waited upon by a joint committee of the two houses, and the Vice President elect by the President of the Senate, and notified of their election.

In case that no person receives a majority of the electoral votes for President, the House of Representatives immediately proceed to the choice by ballot, from the persons (not exceeding three) who have received the highest number of votes. The vote in such case is made by states, each state being allowed one vote only, a majority of the Representatives of said state present deciding for whom that vote shall be cast. A quorum for the choice of President consists of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states is necessary for a choice. If a President is not chosen by the fourth of March, the duties devolve upon the Vice President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, as is provided in the case of vacancy by death, resignation, &c.

In the case of a failure to elect a Vice President, the choice is made by the Senate from the two highest on the list of candidates. Two thirds of the whole number of Senators is a quorum for the purpose and a majority of the whole number is necessary for a choice.

The President elect is inaugurated on the 4th of March, the oath of office being administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. To the Vice President the oath is administered by a president *pro tempore* of the Senate chosen for the occasion.

*From the Hartford Daily Times.*

### BLACK BREAD.

This is the last whig humbug, and the last whig argument. Willis Green has obtained two barrels of black rye bread, said to be imported from Europe, and represented to be the bread eaten by the pauper laborers of Germany and other countries. This bread is exhibited to prove that without protection, (that is taxation, the laborers of this country would be reduced to the necessity of living on this black sour bread. This is a whig argument. Because the down-trodden, over-burdened, and over-taxed people of Europe are compelled to eat coarse, sour, black bread the laborers of this free country will be obliged to live on the same kind of black sour bread, unless they are as heavily taxed as are the laborers of the Old World. And why is it that the laborers of Europe have to eat this black rye bread, the same that the wealthy feed out to their horses? Is not one important reason that wheat is so heavily taxed as to raise the price to twice the amount of the price of this country? And is not another reason, that the laborer is taxed upon all that he eats, drinks, and wears, so heavily, that he cannot even obtain bread, the staff of life, except such as is given to horses? What has reduced the laborers of Europe to such degradation? Is it not taxation, by which they are robbed of their honest earnings? If these are not the causes, what are they? It is not because labor is left free, for such is not the case in Europe. We wish the whigs much success in this black-bread argument, and would be gratified should a loaf of it be exhibited to every laboring man in the United States, that all might have ocular demonstration of what kind of a living the working man obtains when his labor is *protected* by insupportable taxation. In panic times, bread or no bread was the whig argument; now it is black bread or taxation—miscalled protection.

*From the New Orleans Picayune.*

### OLD IRONSIDES.

The editor of the Boston Transcript publishes a letter of thanks from our minister, the Hon. Henry A. Wise, to Capt. Percival, of the frigate Constitution, recently employed to take Mr. Wise to Brazil. After speaking in terms highly complimentary of Captain Percival, his officers and men, he says of the old craft herself:

"And I must add, that we feel almost grateful to the 'good old ship' herself, if gratitude belongs to things inanimate. Indeed, 'Old Ironsides,' in her new trim, not only 'walked the waters like a thing of life,' but seemed to me constantly more like a mortal being, full of a conscientious sense of duty—so staunch was she, moving steadily onwards in her path over the deep, as if God was still with her in peace, as He had been with her in war. Like her skilful captain and gallant officers and crew, she did her duty at every step, without parade or pretensions; and I must say that I observed on board of her such humane yet efficient discipline, such parental care of poor Jack by her officers, such ready and cheerful obedience on the sailors' part, such watchful regard to the honor and interest of the United States, whilst I also witnessed such gentlemanly interchange of civilities among all grades of the officers, as to make me prouder than ever of our gallant navy, and still more attached than ever to that branch of the public service to which the greater part of my public life has been attached."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN NEW YORK. A man named Peter Devlin, aged 28 years, was found on Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, lying on one of the sidewalks in N. York, having been beaten so severely that he died on Sunday.—It appears that on Thursday evening he went to a dance house at 236 Madison street, and while there had some difficulty with a companion, a yellow fellow, named Bill Central, and they left there together about two o'clock on Friday morning, and on going into the street some further words ensued, and Devlin was struck by Central, who in return received three blows. Devlin then went back into the house. Soon after an alarm was given that a man outside was beaten, and Devlin again left, and was seen to pass up Scammel street, running as far as Willet in pursuit of some person, and was next discovered lying on the sidewalk in Broome, near Pitt street, partially insensible, and taken home by Michael Devlin. He had a bruise on his face and a wound on his head, but no other marks of violence. An inquest was held over the body, and a verdict rendered, that he came to his death by injuries received in some manner unknown to them.

### GREAT SCIENTIFIC LOSS.

*Dr. Lardner's Apparatus Destroyed.*

A fire occurred at the Providence Theatre on Friday, which, with other property, destroyed the splendid Planetarium, built by Russell, of Ohio, and a great number of paintings, valuable views and diograms, the collection of years, belonging to Dr. Lardner, together with a microscope. Mr. Dean's carpenter shop, with a large stock, tools, &c., in the rear of Mrs. Peck's house, was entirely destroyed—loss about $1000.

The ball on the spire of the Pine street Baptist church, about 130 feet in height, caught after the fire had nearly burnt out in the theatre, and fears were entertained that the church would be destroyed, but the fire was extinguished without much damage. The loss on the Planetarium and apparatus belonging to Dr. Lardner, a part of which cannot be replaced, was stated at $20.000. The Planetarium was insured for $8,000.

It is not known how the fire originated. The last of a course of lectures by Dr. Lardner was delivered in the theatre on Thursday evening, and his men were in the building packing the apparatus for removal until 12 o'clock, about one hour before the fire was discovered. They were very careful to put out the lights, and left, as they thought, everything safe.

THE GALE ON THE LAKES.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says no [illegible] gale at this place was ever so destructive of property and life, as that of the 18th and 19th of October. The number of buildings of all kinds utterly destroyed can hardly be less than one hundred. Most of these are of little value, but some of them were large and costly structures. "The loss in this species of property, buildings and effects, will not probably fall short of $50,000. The loss in buildings partially overthrown, removal from their foundations, unroofed or damaged in other respects, the number of which is vastly greater than those completely destroyed, will probably amount to as much more The loss by damage of goods and merchandize in warehouses; the injury sustained by steamboats, vessels, and canal boats, and the loss of wood, lumber, staves building materials, &c., it is utterly impossible to estimate, but it must amount to much more than the aggregate loss in buildings destroyed or injured.—The total loss of every kind may be safely put down at $250,000

Coroner Harris informs us that he has held inquests on thirty-eight persons. The number will probably exceed 50.

WONDERFUL FACULTY OF CALCULATION.—We noticed some time ago the fact of a colored idiot in the South possessing a wonderful faculty of mental calculation. A Vermont paper speaks of a youth, only eight years of age, a son of T. H. Safford, Esq., who is not only a wonder in his power to combine numbers, but also exhibits a wonderful perocity and faculty in comprehending all branches of study to which his attention has been directed. He will multiply five places of figures by five, which was the extent of Zerah Colburn's power in his best days, and extract the square and cube roots of numbers extending to nine or ten places, performing the operations quite rapidly in his head. All the questions which are given in the papers, as having been proposed to the negro boy, he answers in the space of fifteen minutes, detecting three mistakes either in the printer or the boy. He seems to possess, in addition to the power of performing lengthy calculations in his head the higher power of comprehending and solving abtruse and difficult questions in the various branches of Mathematics. He has always been rather a sickly, delicate lad.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—We perceive the scheme of an agricultural college in England receives very influential support. A farm of over five hundred acres, near Cirencester, is to be the example or experimental plan of the institution. This seems to be a good idea, practicable in prospect and profitable in practice. But—"what! an agricultural college!" says some practical agriculturist, who has a most decided aversion to "book farming." Yes, my dear sir, we reply an agricultural college. England has colleges, maintained at no small expense, where studious young men improve upon their primary knowledge of the dead languages and the living sciences, and the higher orders of the aristocracy spend some four years of their minority in dissipation and the practice of fashionable folly, in all its various shapes and modifications; why not then have agricultural colleges? Would they not increase the fertility of the English soil through the influence of science, applied to husbandry in all its branches? We should be not at all surprised if it should come to pass, that our own country would in time have its agricultural colleges, numerous manual labor institutions being the primary schools, to furnish them with students.—*Balt. Sun.*

*A Crow's Court.*—Dr. Edmonston, in his "View of the Zetland Islands," thus describes these singular congregations: "The crows generally appear in pairs, ever during winter, except when attracted to a spot in search of food, or when they assemble for the purpose of holding what is called a *crow's court*. This latter institution exhibits a curious fact in their history. Numbers are seen to assemble on a particular hill or held from many different parts. On some occasions the meeting does not appear complete before the expiration of a day or two. As soon as all the deputies have arrived, a very general noise and croaking ensue, and, shortly after, the whole fall upon one or two individuals, whom they persecute and beat until they kill them. When this has been accomplished they quietly disperse."

OUR GALLANT LITTLE NAVY.—The American Navy consists of 65 ships of war. All classes namely:

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|---|---|
| Ships of the line, | 10 |
| Frigates 1st Class, | 14 |
| do 2d Class, | 2 |
| Sloops of War, | 16 |
| Brigs, | 8 |
| Schooners, | 9 |
| Steamers, | 5 |
| Total, | 65 |

The five steamers of War, are the

| | |
|---|---|
| Fulton, | 4 guns. |
| Poinsett, | 10 do |
| Mississippi, | 10 do |
| Union, | 4 do |
| Princeton, | 10 do |

This is comparatively a small force, but with fewer ships in the late war, we shook the English naval power to its foundation, by destroying the prevalent idea of their invincibility.

FRACAS.—We understand that a fracas occurred last evening in the neighborhood of the Fourth Ward Democratic Head Quarters. It appears that Wm. H. Watson and others, entered the tavern kept in the house where the Quarters are held, and after some words with a Mr. Simmons, the former drew a weapon, with which he assaulted the latter, cutting at him with great ferocity, as is evidenced by the number of cuts and hacks in Mr. S's hat and coat. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the traverser. Nothing but the forbearance, peaceable disposition and love of order prevented the occurrence of serious consequences, as the Democrats were present in great strength.—*Balt. Argus of Friday.*

*For Mechanics.* Avoid giving anything credit, even to you: best customers. A man who pays easily will not thank you for the delay; and a slack, doubtful paymaster, is not too valuable a customer to dun sharply and seasonably. A fish may as well attempt to live without water, or a man without air, as a mechanic without punctuality and promptness in collecting; it is folly to attempt to keep or get up business by delaying collection. When you lose a slack paymaster from your books, you only lose the chance of losing your money, and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

*Hurry vs. Despatch.* No two things differ more than *hurry* and *despatch*. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is laboring eternally, but to no purpose—and is in constant motion, without getting on a jot; like a turnstile, he is in every body's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into everything, but sees nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but none of them are hot; or, should one of them be hot, with that he only burns his fingers.

*Emigration to Texas.*—It appears that the visit of Prince de Solmes to Texas, as agent of the German emigrating associations, has been attended with the very best results, in giving a very hardy and respectable body of men to that country. One thousand families are daily expected from Germany, and the agent is in New Orleans to purchase one hundred wagons to transport them to the interior. The association has collected a capital for the purpose of emigrating, of nine millions of francs, and the Prince de Solmes is about to accompany Gen. Houston, who intends holding a council with the Camanches and other tribes of Indians on the Brasos.—*Balt. Sun.*

ODD ALL ROUND.—The Portland Advertiser says:—"A handsome barque of some 246 tons burthen, called the Odd Fellow, built by Odd Fellows, and owned by a company of Odd Fellows, is to be launched the latter part of this week. She has been rigged on the stocks, and will be launched with sails, boat, cargo and provisions, on board—in every respect ready for sea, and as soon as she is clear of her ways, will set sail for Freeport, and thence for Apalachicola."

SUICIDE.—Mr. Levi Jackson, a very respectable and industrious mechanic of this city, committed suicide, by taking a large dose of arsenic on Saturday night last. The only cause for the rash act that we have heard assigned is, imaginary pecuniary embarrassments; but why, he should have formed such an impression is somewhat singular, as we understand that he was in quite easy circumstances, and possessed of considerable property.—*Wilmington Gaz.*

### TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The steamboat Lucy Walker, Captain VANN, which left Louisville on Wednesday morning last, the 23d inst. for N. Orleans, crowded with passengers, met with a terrible accident when about four miles below New Albany. We gather the following particulars of the dreadful catastrophe from the Louisville Journal of the 24th instant:

When the Lucy Walker was about four miles below New Albany, Indiana, in the middle of the river, her engine was stopped, in consequence of some slight derangement in a part of her machinery. In a few moments, while the necessary repairs were in progress, her boilers exploded with terrific force, and with the most fatal and awful effect. Capt. Dunham, of the U. S. snag-boat Gopher, who was distant about two hundred yards form the L. W. at the time of the explosion, represents the scene as terrific in the extreme.—Such was the force of the explosion that the entire upper works of the boat were blown away, and, together with several human beings, hurled to a great height in the air. Although in the middle of the stream, parts of the boat and her machinery were thrown on the Indiana shore. One man was thrown to the height of 50 feet, and came down with such force that his dead body went through the planks on which it fell.—The explosion was instantly followed by the most fearful shrieks and groans from men, women and children. Capt. Dunham repaired to the spot with the greatest possible haste, and was the means of saving many lives. He sent out his yawl, threw overboard ropes to save those in the water, made his men swim to the rescue of the drowning, and with hooks recovered some who had sunk. Immediately after the explosion, the after part of the boat took fire, and she commenced sinking at the bow. She went down, in a few minutes, in twelve or fifteen feet water, and the fire burnt everying to the water's edge. The books and papers of the boat were lost, and it will be utterly impossible, of course, ever to ascertain the names or number of the killed and lost. From the best information we have, we should suppose that there were probably fifty killed and missing. Capt. Dunham landed the wounded, fifteen or twenty in number, at New Albany, all of whom were kindly taken care of by the citizens of that place. The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing, as far as we have been able to ascertain them. We entertain strong hopes that some of the missing are saved:

*Dead or Missing.*

Gen. J. W. Pegram, of Richmend, Va.
Philip Wallis, formerly of Baltimore.
Nicholas Ford, formerly of Louisville.
Sam. M. Brown, U. S. mail agent, Lexington, Ky.
Rebecca, daughter of A. J. Foster, Greensville, Va.
J. A. Cormick, of Virginia.
Mr. Hughes, formerly of Lexington, Ky.
Mr. Matlock, of New Albany, engineer.
Chas. Donne, of Louisville.
Jas. Vanderberg, of Louisville.
David Vann, captain.
Moses Kirby, pilot.
Second clerk, second mate, barkeeper, three deckhands, and four negro firemen—names unknown.

*Wounded.*

Capt. Thompson, pilot, arm fractured.
Mr. Raines, of Virginia, badly hurt.
W. H. Peebles, badly hurt.
First engineer, badly hurt.
Mr. Roberts, of Philadelphia, slightly hurt.

Captain Dunham brought up several dead bodies, which could not be recognised. He informed us that almost every survivor was bitterly bewailing the loss of relatives.

Nearly all who were saved lost everything they had on board. Even their clothes were torn from their bodies, and they were indebted to Capt. D. and others for blankets and other garments to cover them. The destitution and distress of some of them appeals strongly to the charity of our citizens.

The boat was owned by Capt. Vann, and was insured.

Among the list of persons missing will be found the name of PHILIP WALLAS, Esq, late of Baltimore. General J. W. PEGRAM, of Richmond, Virginia, also missing, was among the first men of Virginia, and is a great public loss.

A SCENE AT CAMBERWELL FAIR.—Following the stream, I entered the crowded avenue. "Best spice nuts, sir," bawled out a stout man, thrusting a cake under my nose. "The real article—try 'em, sir—." "Here you are, sir," cried an old woman, interposing her specimen. "The Reading nuts, sir; only a shilling a pound—." "The original spice nuts, sir," said a soft voice in my ear; while a light hand on me arm invited me to turn. A rosy, smiling girl, with saucy blue eyes, stood balancing a spice nut between as taper a finger and thumb as nature ever tipped with rose. "The original spice nuts, sir," she repeated with a roguish smile. I looked at the cake as she held it at arm's length. A rich, brown, irregular surface, with a glorious piece of lemon-peel extending, like a smile, across its tawny face. I hesitated. She passed the tip of her fore-finger from end to end of the fragrant lemon-peel, indicating its abundance. The white finger moved along the lucid yellow, like ivory on amber. I felt the force of the argument, and decided in favor of originality. "A pound, sir?" she inquired, diving into the great canister, (what a pretty attitude!) There was a crisp rattling among the cakes halfway down in the canister; and she speedily returned to the surface with an abundant catch. The bag was filled, swung round my ears, and delivered, with great despatch. I handed her half a crown in payment. She took the coin and bit it. The action was prudent, but disenchanting. I took my change and passed on.—*Hood's Magazine.*

*A Royal Letter.*—The letter A is in a fair way to be dubbed right Royal. Her Majesty's first Christian name is Alexandria, her husband's Albert, and their four children are called Adelaide, Albert, Alice, and Alfred.

THE COMING OF CHRIST.—Dr. Channing, in one of his latest sermons, said:

"There are some a[illegible]s at the present moment who are [illegible] the speedy coming of Christ. The[illegible] before another year closes, to h[illegible] his [illegible]e—to stand before his judgment-seat. These illusions spring from misinter[illegible]retatio[illegible] of Scripture language. Christ [illegible] the New Testament, is said to *come*, w[illegible] never his religion breaks out in new glory, or gains new triumphs.—He came in the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost. He came in the destruction of Jerusalem, which, by subverting the old ritual law and breaking the power of the enemies of his religion, insured to it new victories. He came in the reformation of the church. He came on this day, four years ago, when, through [illegible]is religion, eight hundred thousand men were raised from the lowest degradati[illegible] rights, and dignity, and fellowship [illegible]en. Christ's outward appearance is o[illegible] moment, compared with the bright[illegible]estation of his spirit. The Christian, wl[illegible] inward eyes and ears are touched by G[illegible]cerns the coming of Christ, hears the [illegible] of his chariot wheels and the voice of [illegible]arpet, when no other perceives them. [illegible]scovers the Saviour's advent in the dawning of higher truth on the world, in new aspirations of the church after perfection, in the prostration of prejudice and error, in brighter expressions of Christian love, in more enlightened and intense consecrati[illegible] of the Christian to the cause of humanity, freedom, and religion. Christ comes in the conversion, the regeneration, the emancipation of the world."

*The First Wedding.*—Major Noah thus pleasantly and Philosophically discourses upon "the first wedding." He says.—

"We like short courtships, and in his, Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Md'lle Eve, and she, without any flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss and herself. Of that first kiss in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a poetical mood have wished we were the man 'wot did it.' But the deed is done—the chance was Adam's, and he improved it.

We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam's was private. No envious beaux were there; no croaking old maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels, and the glad sky flung its light upon the scene.

*Habits of Bernadotte, the late King of Sweden.*—Bernadotte's way of living was extremely simple. To his established habit of temperance he owed the astonishing conversation of his person and his robust health. Very often, and indeed generally, he passed a great part of the forenoon in bed, where, however, from eight o'clock, he gave audience and transacted business. About two he generally rode out, in fine weather, and frequently repaired to his favorite retreat, the elegant little palace of Rosendal, built by himself, in the park, and tastefully fitted up and furnished, where he sometimes dined. He rarely visited the table of the Queen, who regularly dined with the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on her. In general the King dined in company with only two or three men, courtiers of distinction, high officers of State, scholars, foreigners, or other interesting persons with whom he wished to converse. He seldom went to the theatre, chiefly because he was not sufficiently conversant with the Swedish language. The last hours of the day he spent either in writing, or in the family circle.—*Colburns Magazine.*

*Woman's Influence.*—Gildersleeve the successful competitor in the race of Wednesday over the Beacon course, has ran several races within the course of ten years, and in each he was without the desired success. When the result of the race last summer was made known to his "better half," she firmly determined that when next her liege lord ran, she would be present, and, in her own expressive language, "have something to do with it." On Wednesday, when the runners were called to the starting-post, Mrs. Gildersleeve was observed on the stand of the Jockey Club looking intently at the competitor in whom all her affections were concentrated. She stood alone, of her sex, amongst a host of men. Her husband was conscious of her presence, and when the race was approaching its close, and he was far behind the two English runners, that circumstance, and a natural desire to be worthy of that solitary, devoted, and heroic woman, inspired him with almost superhuman energy, and—he "went in," and *won.*—*Morning News.*

Here are beautiful sentences from the pen of Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent—nothing more true:

"Call not that man wretched, who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted, or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells, and his face may be unknown to his neighbors; even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow; but he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the sweetest sleep that ever fell on mortal's eye."

*Agriculture in China.*—Agricultural implements have been discovered among the Chinese, which were supposed to be only known to European and American nations, such as ploughs, common harrows, winnowing, and even threshing machines.—Added to these, there is no considerable field which does not possess its chain-pump for the purpose of watering the crops from the lower levels with small labor to themselves.

*Retaliation.*—On board of the steamboat ——, soon after leaving the wharf, the bell rang, and with it the well known cry: "All what haven't paid their fare, please call at the Cap'n's office and set-t-l-l-l-e.",

Shortly after the supper passenger, not altogether *fare*, called out: "Wait of coffee to the Cap'n's s-e-t-t-l-l-l e-d!"

From the Philadelphia
PROSPECTIVE GR
AMERIC

The future population sources of this country of speculation with sta Calculation and rhapsod wanting to determine destiny. But neither th as far as we have seen, ha passed the prospective ca. The calculations what might be anticipa phetic imaginings have convey any definite im lute results. This, ho which statistics can exe a manner as to render more brilliant and mar dest range which imag regard to it. We shal plain our views on th ourselves to rigid calc ductions.

In the increase of country, two things a pidity, and its uniform tury ago, Franklin sta nearly doubled itself twenty-five years. T fact, and renders the c ulation for future ex clear certainty. Wh doubled itself so rapi of time, it is evidence principle. It ceases hence uncertain in its lation of France has a hundred and twenty gland in sixty. Eithe itself, and the anterio the reduplication of t of those countries s isfactory statement o of population may b for the reasons we impediments to reas the subject applies t

The results of con of the increase of po try, in geometrical of so distant a peri seem safe and prude ting them exactly. Chancellor Kent m influence of this so spoke of their bein lions of people in So far from many a this, the child is no who will see in it than three hundred argued that populat ble itself at its pres es a high point millions. But th avail. For if we crement of populat find that it goes be [illegible]usiasm theory to standing. Two th mentation of popul government and p always secured. ving agriculture a is ascertained that gun to improve. orable than disgrac remained stationar tus Cæsar almost time. Eighteen mended its rules who will read Vir pare it with ordin satisfy himself of der and inquisitor alchemy, cruelties men's minds; the long discovered, a civilized character fundamental art, support of life, th left rude as antiqu agriculture been a long since have nents. But this ceptible of indefin istry, the creation soils and their pr characters and mu a beauty and certa tion it places agric ignorance and wa lime economy in ery, with ingenio prowess, comes t man hands. Th give to the scien ture a magnificen ennial power of pass alike the to tion or rhapsodi mechanics, whi new proportions the age, whose s the clouds, has great effect on na whirling sheres. in numbers and necessity and end every ministratio ry artifice to ex These two grea had their new posterity for dev

Their influen growth of nation this or that poi We cannot then to be any retard population up t passes the suppl necessary for us difficulties it wil lightened succe ness to manage. wealth of nation Smith, being dev on the prosperit rating its ratio quently of incre gration, which consideration in future need not