

It was a point of no slight difficulty, Emily intrusted its decision entirely to her mother. Her mother saw that the stranger was inflexible in his purpose, and she saw also that her child's happiness was inextricably linked with him. What could she do? It would have been better perhaps had they never known him; but knowing him, and thinking of him as they did, there was but one alternative—the risk must be run.

It was run. They were married in Hodnet, and immediately after the ceremony they stepped into a carriage, and drove away, no body knew whither. We must not infringe upon the sacred happiness of such ride, upon such an occasion, by allowing our profane thoughts to dwell upon it. It is enough for us to mention, that towards twilight they came in sight of a magnificent gothic mansion, situated in the midst of extensive and noble parks. Emily expressed her admiration of its appearance, and her young husband, gazing on her with impassioned delight exclaimed.

"Emily! it is thine! My mind was unbound with erroneous impressions of women: I had been courted and deceived by them. I believed that their affections were to be won only by flattering their vanity, or dazzling their ambition. I was resolved, that unless I were loved for myself, I should not be loved at all. I travelled through the country incognito; I came to Hodnet, and saw you. I have tried you in every way, and found you true. It was I, and not my fortune, that you married; but both are thine. We are now stopping at Burleigh House; your husband is Frederick Augustus Burleigh, Earl of Exeter, and you, my Emily are his countess."

It was a moment of ecstasy, for the securing of which it was worth while creating the world, and all its other inhabitants.

River of Vinegar.—In South America, near Port Popayan in a river called in the language of the country, Rio, Vinegar. It takes its source in a very elevated chain of Mountains, and after a subterraneous progress of many miles, it reappears and forms a magnificent cascade of upwards of three hundred feet in height. When a person stands beneath its point he is speedily driven away by a very fine shower of acid water, which irritates the eyes. Mr. Bousingal, wishing to ascertain the cause of this phenomenon, analysed the water of the river, and found, among other substances, sulphuric and rochloric acids.

A NEWSPAPER.

It is without doubt, a fact that in a time of great political excitement there is a more general inclination to read the news than is witnessed in a time of tranquility. When a bitter canvass is over, some suppose the papers contain nothing worth seeing and order their discontinuance. This, we think, is a false estimate of things.

When party spirit runs high and every editor has entered the lists, and assumed the red or the white rose as his badge, a degree of zeal is felt which often carries men beyond the bounds of truth and reason. Moderate censure and praise will not answer. Column after column is filled with false statements and lying hyperbole. One man is eulogized to the skies, while another, quite as good, is consigned to infamy. It is then that to "sober sense" it would appear, the papers present rather a repulsive and unedifying sameness.

The case is otherwise when the contest is over. Then room is left for an interesting variety. The lover of poetry and anecdote is furnished with his morsceau—the admirer of romance with a tale untold to him before—the politician with his dish, and the farmer with his portion. The editor caters for the tastes of all.

We lay it down as an incontrovertible proposition that the head of every family ought to take a newspaper. The price will be money well spent. Unfortunate, indeed, must be the man who cannot give four cents a week to know what is going on in the world; but still more unfortunate he is who cares not to know.

In the family where a gazette is taken, the man of observation will at once discover a degree of intelligence, which is not to be found where one is not taken. Indeed the contrast is most striking. In the first case there is a spirit of inquiry, a hungering and thirsting after information, produced by the paper, which it cannot entirely satisfy. Books are sought and read, and in time the members of this family become well acquainted with men and things, and are able to converse on the various interesting topics of the day in a manner highly creditable; while in the other family it is not

known who is Governor of the State or the Representative of the country. Such grovelling stupidity can furnish no adequate apology for itself, and we fear, it is not to be discomposed by argument or reproof.

Columbus Ohio Sentinel.

Correspondence of the Portland (Maine) Advertiser, dated Richmond Virginia.

A TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

I went into two tobacco factories this morning, and were I a tobacco chewer I should be quite well satisfied to leave off the habit.—One half hour's inspection of the movements would reform every neat man in New-England, and then we should not pay tribute to old Virginia for this article of hers. In the first manufactory where I went, there were at work about seventy negroes, men and boys. The men were hired by their masters for about one hundred dollars a year, boarding and clothing in addition, which costs less than a hundred more—and the boys for about twenty-five dollars. In the second manufactory there were about one hundred at work, hired on the same terms, all slaves, some mulattoes & some jet black. The process of manufacturing is very simple. The leaves of tobacco are packed by the planter in a large cask, and are then sent to market.—There it sells according to quality, from three to ten dollars a hundred. When the leaves are brought into the manufactory, some of the oldest negroes pick out and assort them according to quality. The leaf is some like that of a cabbage. The stem is torn out, and then it is rolled into the form desired, through the dirty hands of dirty men and boys. The fig twist tobacco is rolled up in the form of a rod, and then turned and interlocked. This is the second or third quality. The cavendish, which is the best, is rolled up in large bundles. There is then another kind, the cheapest, which is the sweepings off the floor. This is made from the odds and ends of all that is left, and after being trampled under foot for twelve hours and spit upon, is swept off by a coarse broom into a dirty room, and there collected and rolled into the form of tobacco. The tobacco is then "sweated" and pressed into the casks, which are round or square with great force. It is "sweated" in a hot room in order to keep it from moulding.

RAIL ROADS.

A rail road has recently been invented in England by Richard Badnell call'd the Undulating Rail Road on which a locomotive carriage can move with more rapidity than upon a common rail road, with the same propelling power. It is said, a much less power is required to obtain the same speed upon an undulating, than on a level road. If this be found to be true upon actual experiment, it is evident that rail roads may be constructed much cheaper on this than upon the common plan which requires the road to be level, or very nearly so.

We take this occasion to remark that the excellent "Rail Road Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements," published by D. K. Minor, of New York, has been lately much improved. It contains not only a great variety of valuable information in relation to rail roads, but improvements in mechanics, and essays on agriculture. It is embellished by a great number of cuts and diagrams, exhibiting to the eye the various instruments and improvements in the work. We regard it as a cheap and highly valuable publication.

CHOLERA IN IRELAND.—"Never," says a letter from Limerick of the 15th of March, "was there any thing like the state of the surrounding country. The Cholera has spread all around. The Reverend Mr. Noonan, Curate of Knockany, was here to-day to purchase coffins, there not being hands enough in that

place to make them. At Hostipal, to-day, the parish priest and twelve of his flock are dead of cholera. Forty persons were attacked last night with the pestilence, out of which, the above number fell victims to its fury. Poor Dr. O'Connell said mass yesterday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The manner of his death (being taken off in three or four hours,) has created a general feeling of regret and consternation through the surrounding country. Kilmallock, too, is nearly as bad. Bruree is totally deserted; Fedamore attacked at all points; the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, the parish priest, and his coadjutor, have been called out of bed to attend the sick and dying, eleven nights in succession. In short, the panic through the country far exceeds anything within the memory of man."

Kilmurry, Brackane, & Scafield in the County of Clare, have been likewise visited with the disease, & as if to provoke its rage, the deluded inhabitants refuse to go to the hospital, where every necessary is provided, but wish in their own miserable dwellings. Upwards of sixty deaths out of seventy-three attacked, have occurred in Kilmallock. Of those who were affected, seven remainder. In several other parts of the kingdom the case was extended.

CHOLERA IN LOUISIANA.—The Franklin, Louisiana Republican, says—"This disease has at length, assumed a rather more serious aspect among us. At first, few cases proved fatal, except those which occurred among the coloured population—persons of temperate habits were seldom attacked; and then, when medical aid was restored to time, relief was almost sure to follow. But of late, citizens particularly noted for their temperance, have fallen victims to the king of maladies. We have heard of 12 or 15 cases since the publication of our last number."

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate Board for the 22d Congress is now full, with the exception of two members, viz. one from Pennsylvania and one from Tennessee. The figures opposite the name denote the years when the respective terms of service of the members will expire.

MAINE.
Peleg Sprague, 1835
†Ether Shepley, 1839
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Samuel Bell, 1835
Isaac Hill, 1837
MASSACHUSETTS.
Nathaniel Silsbee, 1835
*Daniel Webster, 1839
RHODE ISLAND.
Nehemiah R. Knight, 1835
*Asher Robbins, 1839
CONNECTICUT.
Gideon Tomlinson, 1837
†Nathan Smith, 1839
VERMONT.
Samuel Prentiss, 1837
Benjamin Swift, 1839
NEW YORK.
Silas Wright (a) 1837
†Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, 1839
NEW JERSEY.
Theo. Frelinghuysen, 1835
†Samuel Southard, 1839
PENNSYLVANIA.
William Wilkins, 1837
One vacancy, 1837
DELAWARE.
John M. Clayton, 1835
*Arnold Naudain, 1839
MARYLAND.
Ezekiel F. Chambers, 1837
†Joseph Kent, 1839
 VIRGINIA.
†William C. Rives, (b) 1835
*John Tyler, 1839
NORTH CAROLINA.
Bedford Brown, 1835
William D. Mangum, 1837
SOUTH CAROLINA.
†John C. Calhoun, (c) 1835
Stephen D. Miller, 1837
GEORGIA.
George M. Troup, 1835
John Forsyth, 1836
KENTUCKY.
George M. Bibb, 1835
Henry Clay, 1837
TENNESSEE.
Hugh L. White, 1835
One vacancy, 1837
OHIO.
Thomas Ewing, 1837

LOUISIANA.
Thomas Morris, 1839
Geo. A. Waggaman, 1835
Josiah S. Johnston, 1837
INDIANA.
William Hendricks, 1837
*John Tipton, 1839
MISSISSIPPI.
George Poindexter, 1835
†John Black, 1839
ILLINOIS.
John M. Robinson, 1835
Elias K. Kane, 1837
ALABAMA.
William R. King, 1835
Gabriel Moore, 1837
MISSOURI.
Alexander Buckner, 1837
*Thomas H. Benton, 1839

*Re-elected.
†New members.
(a) In place of Mr. Marcy, resigned.
(b) In place of Mr. Tazewell, resigned.
(c) In place of Gen. Hayne, resigned.

from Louisville to Cincinnati, and is fast rising in the commercial world.—We hope the exertion of Mr. Hendricks and others, who have stepped forward in this matter, may be crowned with success.

[CIRCULAR.]

Charlestown, S. C., April 11th, 1833.

At the period of the revolution of the *Acordada*, which compelled the Congress of Mexico to reverse the election of Pedraza and place Guerrero in the Presidential Chair, the City was taken by assault, and the army of Guerrero attacked and plundered the houses of the European Spaniards, who are peculiarly odious to the native Mexicans. Many of these had taken refuge in the house of the American Ambassador, and it was pointed out to the exasperated soldiery as the asylum of their enemies. They rushed to attack it, and in a few minutes would have massacred all within its walls. At this moment, when hundreds of muskets were levelled at the windows, Mr. POINSETT, with his Secretary of Legation, Mr. JOHN MASON, Jr., threw themselves into an open balcony which overlooked the crowd, and unfurling the STAR SPANGLED BANNER, demanded that all persons in his House should be protected while the flag of his country waved over them. The scene changed as by enchantment; and the very men who were about to make the attack cheered the *Standard of our Union*, and placed sentinels to guard it from outrage. The history of the world presents no parallel to such a scene: and its moral beauty and grandeur should be equally preserved on the page of the historian and the canvas of the painter. It is therefore proposed to raise by subscription a sufficient sum to have this illustrious triumph of our National Flag represented on canvas and afterwards engraved. The painting will be presented to some public institution of the State or United States.

The minute particulars attending the unfurling of the United States Flag at Mexico, furnish materials for a splendid National Painting. The sectional excitements at present existing among the States, are obliterating national feelings. These must be revived, the arts are powerful in their operation, and lasting in their influence. We must have National Paintings, National Songs, National Celebrations, to excite and perpetuate National enthusiasm.—Though it is difficult for the mind to calculate the value of the Union, yet the hand of a master may successfully exhibit to a single glance, that national protection, which, like the pressure of the atmosphere, though omnipresent and powerful, is neither seen nor felt. The Flag of every country is its emblem. It should command respect abroad—adoration at home. The man who loves and reveres not his Country's Flag, is prepared to violate her laws and destroy her institutions. To pourtray then the Star Spangled banner overawing, in a Foreign Land, an infuriated and lawless soldiery, and protecting from revolutionary violence the objects of political hatred—is to spread before the eyes of our countrymen, and particularly of the rising generation, the unseen, but high moral protection afforded by a great, because a *United people*. The chief object, however, is to have this scene engraved, that the Flag of our Country may wave in every house, in every cottage, even in every log-house beyond the mountains; that our children may learn before they can read to love and reverence the emblem of their country's power, and may realize that it is their guardian and protector, not only on their native soil, but in a land of strangers.

The amount of your subscription you will please transmit to the joint address of

WILLIAM DRAYTON,
DANIEL E. HUGAR, *Committee*
BENJ. F. PEPOON.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.—The boot and shoe makers of Steubenville Ohio, have entered into a combination to nullify, so far as in them lies, the brothers of the craft in New England. They have pledged their honour that they will not foot, bottom, nor repair, any eastern or sale made work whatever, nor countenance nor encourage the same to be done.

A duel is said to have been lately fought in England, in which *bread* bullets, rolled in black lead powder, were used. Three shots were exchanged without injury, when the parties were satisfied. Not hungry.

While Col. Crockett was at Washington a young gentleman, who had been paying his addresses to his daughter, wrote to him requesting his permission, that they might be married. The reply of the Colonel was in the following laconic style:

Washington,

"Dear Sir,—I received your letter. Go ahead. DAVID CROCKETT."