

THE GREAT UNIVERSAL PLAGUE.

The different Plagues which have visited Great Britain within the last 500 years, were summarily adverted to in the first number of the journal, particularly that in London, in the year 1655. It was there stated that one of the greatest of these pestilences occurred in the reign of Edward III.; and as this was perhaps the most dreadful and the most universal Plague which is related in modern history, it is worth while to present a more lengthened description of its character and duration. For this purpose I take the liberty of abridging an excellent account of this great Plague from a recent number of *Fraser's Magazine*.

"This dreadful pestilence, like the cholera, made its first appearance in the east. It arose in China, Tartary, India, and Egypt, about the year 1345. It is ascribed by contemporary writers to the general corruption of the atmosphere, accompanied by the appearance of millions of small serpents and other venomous insects, and in other places quantities of huge vermin, with numerous legs, and of a hideous aspect, which filled the air with putrid exhalations. Making every allowance for the ignorance and credulity of the age, it appears that some natural causes had contributed to corrupt the air, and load it with pestiferous vapours. It came into England in the year 1363; and it rained from the previous Christmas until Midsummer, almost without ceasing. Great inundations followed, and accumulations of stagnant water, by which the whole atmosphere was poisoned. It appears that in many countries there were also earthquakes and tremblings of the earth. In many of the accounts given of these convulsions of nature, we may presume there was a good deal of exaggeration. But the testimonies are too numerous and respectable to leave any doubt that, before and during the pestilence the elements were in a state of general convulsion which seems unparalleled in history.

The plague extended its ravages from India into the more western parts of Asia, into Egypt, Abyssinia, and thence into the northern parts of Africa. It proceeded over Asia Minor, Greece, and the islands of Archipelago, almost depopulating the regions over which it stalked. It may be literally said to have decimated the world, even though we were to take this term, as implying the destruction of nine, in place of one out of ten. The Plague appears to have lasted five or six months in one place and then to have gone in search of fresh victims. Its symptoms are minutely described by many writers, and appear to be the same in every country it visited. It generally appeared in the groin, or under the arm pits, where swellings were produced, which broke out in sores attended with fever, spitting, and vomiting of blood. The patient frequently died in half a day—generally within a day or two at the most. If he survived the third day, there was hope, though even then many fell into a deep sleep from which they never awoke.

From Greece the plague passed into Italy. The Venetians having lost 100,000 souls, fled from their city, and left it almost uninhabited. At Florence 60,000 persons died in one year. France next became exposed to its ravages, and the mortality was horrible. The malady proceeded northward through France till it reached Paris, where it cut off 50,000 people. About the same time it spread into Germany, where its ravages are estimated at the enormous amount of 12,400,000 souls.

At last this fearful scourge began to be felt in England. About the beginning of August, 1348, it appeared in the seaport towns on the coast of Dorset, Devon, and Somersetshire, whence it proceeded to Bristol. The people of Gloucestershire, immediately interdicted all intercourse with Bristol, but in vain. The disease ran or rather flew, over Gloucestershire. And thence it spread to Oxford, and about the first of November reached London. Finally, it spread over all England, scattering every where such destruction, that out of the whole population, hardly one in ten was left alive. Incredible as this statement may appear, it seems borne out by details of contemporary annals. In the church yard of Yarmouth 7052 persons who died of the plague were buried in one year. In the city of Norwich, 57,374 persons, died in six months. In the city of York the mortality was equal. In London, the dead were thrown into pits—forty, fifty, or sixty into one: and large fields were employed as burial places, the church-yards being found insufficient for the purpose. No attempt was made to perform this last office with the usual care and decency. Deep and broad ditches were made, in which the dead bodies were laid in rows, covered with earth, and surmounted with another layer of bodies, which were also covered. The mortality fell chiefly upon the lower classes of society, and among them principally upon old men, women, and children. [In these respects, this plague seems to have differed from some of the plagues in the 17th century, which fell particularly among the upper classes.] It was remarked, that "not one king or prince of any nation died of the plague, and of the English nobility and people of distinction very few were cut off. Among the higher orders of the church, the deaths were rare."—It appears that no precautions could prevent the influence of the contagion. The bonds of society were loosed; parents forsook children and children parents; some fled to the country, others locked themselves up in their houses, and many went on board vessels. But every where the fugitives were followed, for the destroying angel had a foot on the waters as well as on the land. "The pestilence spread into Wales and into Ireland." As to the Scots they are said to have brought the malady upon themselves. Taking advantage of the defenceless state of England, (or rather resolved to avenge the injuries they had suffered under the Edwards,) they made a hostile incursion with a large force into the country. But they had not proceeded far when the plague overtook them. They perished in thousands, and carried the disease with them into Scotland, where its ravages were soon as destructive as they were in England. Early in the year 1349, the plague began to abate; and by the month of August it had entirely disappeared. Its consequences, however, continued for some time to be severely felt. During the prevalence of the disease, the cattle for want of men to tend them, were allowed to wander about the fields at random, and perished in such numbers as to occasion a great scarcity. Though the fields, too, were covered with a plentiful crop of corn, much of it was lost for want of hands to reap and gather it in. The last dregs of this great plague were drained by that unfortunate race the Jews. A belief spread over several countries that they had produced the pestilence by poisoning the wells and fountains; and in many places they were massacred in thousands by the infuriated populace. In several parts of Germany where this persecution chiefly raged, the Jews were literally exterminated.—Twelve thousand of them were murdered in the single city of Metz; and multitudes of them in the extremity of their despair, shut themselves up in their houses, and consumed themselves with fire. The extent of such atrocities, in

a barbarous age, may well be imagined, when we remember the outrages which were at first produced in some parts of the continent by the cholera panic.

The following letter of Judge McLean was in answer to a democratic committee of Philadelphia, inviting him to celebrate the 4th of July with them at Fountain Green.

RICHMOND, June 29th, 1834.

Gentlemen:—I regret that my absence in the country, delayed, until yesterday, the receipt of your favor of the 20th instant, inviting me to the "Democratic Festival to be given at Fountain Green, on the 4th of July next." It would afford me high gratification to unite with my fellow-citizens of the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, "to bring together those democrats, who have been for some time, divided in their choice of men, in union and harmony to resuscitate the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, to proclaim an aversion to man-worship, and to establish principles as the only safe standard, &c." Our own reflections and the examples of history should convince us that no free government can long be sustained, where men are substituted for principles. If we are not incapable of receiving instructions from example, we must profit by the republics of past ages, which have been overthrown by an abandonment of principle and a blind adherence to men. We are all such selfish beings, and either through infirmity or depravity are always liable to err. A principle which may be denounced to-day may shortly be the test of political orthodoxy, and thus all the great movements of the government may depend upon the whim or caprice of an individual, who himself may be the miserable instrument of political jugglers. This is a government of an absolute monarchy, by whatever name it may be called.

It is a just and profound observation of Machiavel, "that the real powers of government are some times contracted to a narrower point in republics than in monarchies." He who has not seen this tendency in republican governments has profited little by the lights of history or experience.

In the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who ever heard of Jefferson men, Madison men, or Monroe men? Parties were then known by the principles which they advocated, and they formed the rule by which men were judged. And if we wish to preserve our government, we must get back again to the standard of principles which were then professed and entertained.

Let a party be organized with an exclusive reference to any individual, and let that individual be placed at the head of the government, he must of necessity be supported in all his measures. If he shall be supported by his party, only when he is right, the party must soon be broken in pieces; for his name being the only rallying point, whenever the party shall fail to justify and sustain all his acts, it loses its appropriate designation and must dissolve. It is therefore as necessary to support the chief of a party, thus organized, when he is wrong as when he is right.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

Cutting timber. In reply to the inquiry made by D. R. respecting the proper season for cutting timber, we say, that where durability is the object, timber should be cut at that season, when there is the least sap in it, say in February, but where it is for the purpose of clearing land and the timber to be cut is of a kind that is likely to sprout, then it is desirable to have it cut when there is most sap in it, as that not only prevents the stumps from sprouting but they rot much sooner than when cut in February.

Genesee Farmer.

Gold Coin. Mr. T. M. Moore of this city, has just completed a very admirable contrivance for the detection of counterfeit gold coin of the new emission. It is neat and durable, and by it a piece of false coin can be instantly detected. The balance is an unfailing one, and those who possess themselves of one of these articles may feel perfectly safe when taking the half and quarter eagles. The article is sold at a very reasonable rate, and is almost indispensable for Banking institutions, store keepers and others. We have a few of these balances for sale at this office, price \$1 50 each.

Bicknell's C. D.

Passing Counterfeit Money. We learn that at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas, in Worcester, Mass. a person by the name of Azariah Walker, was found guilty of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the state prison. It was proved, on the trial, that he had offered a two dollar bill, of the Franklin Bank, Chepachet, R. I. to a tavern keeper, who pronounced it counterfeit. Afterwards he passed the same bill to another person, saying that he had shown it at a Bank, where it was considered good, (the bill being suspected by the person to whom it was passed,) and by that means getting rid of it. There was evidence that Walker came honestly by the bill, and that his character was good. Two years imprisonment is the shortest term authorized by the statute against this offence. It is probable that the number of tenants of the state prison would be greatly increased, were all sent there who have been guilty of the same offence that Walker is. It was only (as described by a witness,) "tucking off a bad bill that somebody had tucked on him." *U.*

Walking under water. The apparatus by means of which a gentleman of Boston amused the people of that city, by a walk under water, is thus described:

A large cap made of lead, with a circular glass in front, and weighing about 75 lbs. envelopes the head and rests upon the shoulders, to this the water tight India Rubber dress is attached. The air is conveyed into the cap by means of tubes made of India Rubber cloth, through which it is propelled by a forcing pump kept in the boat or vessel as the case may be. Shoes made of lead weighing several pounds each, are also worn. At the depth of twenty four feet no inconvenience is experienced from supporting this weight, which should be graduated according to the depth of the water.

Between two and three hundred young men, headed by the Captain of the Watch, made an attack upon ten gaming houses in Richmond, Va. on the 15th inst., and destroyed all the gaming implements found in the different apartments, without disturbing, or in any way injuring any other kind of property. Among other things, five or six hundred packs of cards were thrown into the streets. The fragments of the articles were burnt, by order of the Mayor, on the succeeding morning.

Boston Statesman.

The Portsmouth (Ohio) Courier, states that a young man came to that town and gave a watermelon to a servant girl living in a family by the name of Woods.—It was kept for four days, when it was eaten of by the whole family, consisting with the servant, of four persons, together with three little girls on a visit. All were immediately taken sick, with every evidence of being poisoned. By prompt medical aid they were recovered, but the cause of their sickness was not discovered. The young man was arrested but discharged, nothing to warrant the suspicions against him being brought forth.

Bost. Statesman.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2, 1834.

A destructive fire occurred this morning about one o'clock, in Delor street, between Magazine and Camp streets. It originated either in Mr. Laferrerie's bakery, or in Mr. S. Thompson's warehouse, which together with four or five adjacent houses and frame buildings were destroyed. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that the tenants of the houses burned, had, we understand, only time to save themselves. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at about 100,000 dollars. Mr. S. Thompson is the principal sufferer; his warehouse was filled with spirituous liquors, sugar and other property, to a very large amount. The loss of Mr. Laferrerie is also considerable, as he had a large supply of flour in store.

The list of persons indicted by the Grand Jury for participating in the destruction of the Convent, published yesterday, on authority of the Bunker Hill Aurora, we have since been informed was erroneous. The following is a correct list:

On the general indictment: John Buzzell alias John R. Buzzell, Prescott P. Pond, Wm. Mason, Nathaniel Budd alias Nathan Budd, Jr., Marvin Marcy, Sargent Blaisdell, Aaron Hadley, Jr., Benj. Wilbur, Isaac Parker, Alvah Kelley, Thomas Dillon.

On separate indictments: Wilder S. Thurston, John R. Buzzell, Henry Buck, Thomas Mahar.

No indictment was found against Wm. Lewis or J. H. Conant, as stated in the Aurora. *Trans.*

Savannah, Sept. 12. There have been four deaths since our last report on Major Whitman's plantation, but no new cases for 3 days past. The disease however, is spreading in an alarming manner, throughout all the plantations on the Savannah river, and some cases in this city. It is on the Carolina side—on our Sea Islands, and in Bryan County.

The Mobile Register, of the 8th Sept. states that the health of the city continues good. There has not been less sickness at any period during the two past years.—We have no epidemic whatever; and, at this moment, we think the weather highly favorable to health.

A cruel and deliberate murder, without provocation, was committed at Tusculum, (Ala.) by a man named Flake a well digger, 22 years of age, on the person of a man named Pool, aged 45, who was intoxicated at the time. Passing the cabin of Flake, the latter called him and said he had some information to impart. Pool went towards him, when Flake began striking him with a stick, apparently in fun; he then kicked him severely. Several persons then requested him to desist, Pool not making the least resistance. He still followed Pool, and picking up a stone weighing two or three pounds, he struck him so severely on the back of the head with it, as to fracture his skull, rendering him insensible, and causing his death next morning. Flake was committed to prison, after examination to await his trial.

From the Vandavia Whig. We are enabled this week to give complete returns of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The result stands thus:

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| For Duncan | 1740 |
| For Kinney | 10824 |
| For McLaughlin | 4101 |
| For Adams | 574 |
| Seat of Government | Retains have been received from all the counties but three, in which any vote was taken on the Seat of Government question. The result stands thus: |
| For Vandavia | 7148 |
| "Alton | 7511 |
| "Springfield | 7044 |
| "Jacksonville | 272 |
| "Peoria | 456 |
| "Geographical centre | 774 |

Fulton, La Salle and Putnam, gave no vote: no returns have been received from Crawford, Macoupin, or Effingham. The votes in Macoupin were probably given to Alton and the other two counties, to this place.

Senate of the United States. The constitutional terms of service of the following Senators expire on the 4th of March next, viz:

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| Mr Sprague | of Maine. |
| Mr Bell | New Hampshire. |
| Mr Silsbee | Massachusetts. |
| Mr Knight | Rhode Island. |
| Mr Frelinghuysen | New Jersey. |
| Mr Clayton | Delaware. |
| Mr Leiga | Virginia. |
| Mr Brown | North Carolina. |
| Mr Calhoun | South Carolina. |
| Mr King | Georgia. |
| Mr Bibb | Kentucky. |
| Mr White | Tennessee. |
| Mr Wagaman | Louisiana. |
| Mr Poindexter | Mississippi. |
| Mr King | Alabama. |
| Mr Robinson | Illinois. |

Besides the above there are three vacancies by resignations to be filled, viz: from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Wilkins; from Georgia, in place of Mr. Forsyth; and from Maryland, in the place of Mr. Chambers. The elections now in progress, therefore are more interesting, for they are to decide the complexion of the next Senate.

It will be recollected by our readers that in April last, we published an account of the death of Josiah Buckland, of Springfield, aged 13 years, occasioned by a pistol shot fired by his playmate Moses Elliot, aged 12 years.—The latter was recently tried at Springfield before the Supreme Court, for the crime of murder. It seems the boys had formed a plan to run away together, and that they were proceeding on their way to this city—that they stopped to fire at a mark, and that when the deceased would set up a mark for the prisoner to fire at, he would discharge his pistol before the former was at a safe distance from the mark—that Moses threw away his ramrod, and sent Josiah to pick it up, and that while he was in the act of doing it he shot him, the ball entering the left breast and coming out at the back. These facts were obtained from the dying declaration of the deceased, who lived five days after he received the wound. Moses' subsequent conduct in attempting to conceal what he had done, and his misrepresenting the facts, were cited in evidence against him—but his counsel contended that his conduct was the result of boyish fear, and that the dying declarations of Josiah were not entitled to credit, because in the opinion of the physicians, he was insane, although it was admitted he had lucid intervals, and his mother and other witnesses testified to his sanity. The Jury, after being out about two hours, returned with a verdict of *not guilty*, and the boy was immediately restored to his parents.—*Bost. Statesman.*

Fire. On the 12th ult. a fire broke out in Utica, which consumed the Temperance House, a double brick house of Samuel Stocking, and several others. Loss, about \$18,000—a part of which was covered by insurance.

Late Foreign News.

Latest from Europe. By the ship Poland, from Havre, Aug. 16, we are in possession of our regular files to the day of her sailing, inclusive. They contain nothing of very particular interest.

N. Y. Times.

In Spain, the Queen's army was pushing all the insurgents to the French frontiers, and the emigration to France, it was supposed, would be very considerable.

All the Carlist army was vacating Navarre, but a small column. The object was to protect some ammunition which was landing, and of which they were much in want. The Quotidienne says that Don Carlos' army was to sustain itself at a small post until the resources which he expected were realized.

General Mina had arrived at Bordeaux, where he was well received. A public dinner was tendered to him by his political friends, which he declined in consequence of his desire to proceed immediately to Spain. He left Bordeaux for his native land August 12.

The French government intend retaining possession of Algiers. The last Moniteur contains a royal ordinance for its regularization.

Louis Philippe was about visiting Bordeaux and other places in France.

Intelligence from Madrid to the 7th has been received by express. It brings the financial scheme of M. de Toreno. It is stated that the Minister, to save his own responsibility, has proposed the reduction of the debt only to one half; but the general opinion is, that the Procuradores will only recognize two fifths of the active debt. In the sitting of the 4th, the draught of the Address of the Committee passed by a majority of 14; but on the 5th Ministers carried, by a majority of five, that the paragraph relating to the liberty of the press should be sent back to the Committee for the purpose of modifying the expressions. In the sitting of the 6th the Ministry obtained some new modifications, and on the 7th the amended Address was voted.

Poland.—Condemnation of the Patriots.—After the lapse of more than twelve months, the Extraordinary Tribunal at Warsaw, instituted for the purpose of trying the principal actors in the Polish Revolution, has at length come to a final judgment. The members of the government of the Five are all condemned to death, without exception even the Generalissimo Skrzynecki, who only formed part of the Councils on extraordinary occasions. The second Generalissimo, Prince Michael Radzivil, is not included. This indulgence is attributed to the intercession of the Court of Prussia, to which the family of the Prince is allied. Of all the members of the Government affected by this judgment, the venerable Vincent Nemolowski is the only one remaining in Poland, the others have taken refuge in foreign countries. After the publication of the judgment, the Lieutenant General of the kingdom, Prince Paskewitch, had Niemojowski brought before him loaded with chains, and recommended him to implore the clemency of the Emperor, but the noble minded old man rejected the counsel.

The Lieutenant General, however, has demanded his pardon of the Emperor, attributing the obstinacy of Niemojowski to mental alienation in consequence of the sufferings he had undergone during his confinement in his dungeon. The same judgment also condemns to death all who filled public offices before the Revolution, and afterwards took part in the regency of Zakroczym. This class is very numerous, as they have included in it all the deputies as public functionaries. The mode of execution varies according to the degree of culpability. Some are to be decapitated, and others to be gibbeted, and the judges have carried their barbarity so far as to order that the execution of the young men, who gave the first signal of the Revolution by attacking the Palace of Belvidere, shall be preceded by mutilation. Prince Czartoryski, Messrs. Morousky, and Bariskowsky are condemned to death, as well as Niemojowsky as members of the Government of Five. The same penalty is to be inflicted upon Lelewit, as a conspirator, and on Seznamsky, Bienasky, B. Niemojowsky, and P. Wysocki, Nienet Niemojowsky, and P. Wyszorsky, are alone relieved.

The Washington (Georgia) News of the 18th instant contains the following melancholy intelligence:

"A great man has fallen in Israel." It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD. He expired on the morning of the 15th instant, within 8 miles of Elberton, whither he was going to hold his semi-annual court. He was taken violently with the bilious colic, and died the day after he was attacked. Georgia has lost her distinguished son, and our country one of its most prominent citizens. His loss will be deeply felt, and his death profoundly regretted.

Fat Sheep in Summer. A writer in the Farmer's Journal, after stating that he applies tar to the roots of the horns of sheep, and puts a little in their noses and mouths, "as affording the best security against the maggot in the head," gives the following remarks on the management of sheep in the summer:

"I am careful to have none of my sheep, except those I intend for market, get very fat during the summer. I have heard it remarked, and I believe it, that after a very fat, a sheep will never arrive at the same point again. Sheep that get very fat during the summer, certainly do not do as well in the fall and winter. About the middle of September I give my sheep the best feed I can, and the middle of October begin to feed sparingly with turnips, potatoes, or some kind of grain. When the time arrives for yarding, which I do rather late, I separate my flock in the following manner: in one yard I put my rams and wethers, except such of the former as have become very poor during the time of running with the ewes. In the second I put my last spring lambs; in the third all my healthy ewes, and in the fourth all my old and weak, (but no diseased,) ewes. A sixth department is a kind of hospital, into which every sheep is removed as soon as discovered to be afflicted with disease. This arrangement I consider very important, as it affords an opportunity for treating every class of sheep in the manner judged most proper for their circumstances. I have known instances in which the lot of old and feeble ewes have come out much improved in the spring, and have produced a good fleece, and raised fine likely lambs. I always intend, however, to turn off my sheep before they get so old as to become enfeebled; as they are more likely to acquire those diseases which spread through the flock.

Letters from Savannah by last evening's mail, (says the Charleston Patriot of the 18th ultimo,) continue to furnish most melancholy details of the progress of the Cholera on Savannah River. On only a few plantations 300 Negroes are said to have died in two weeks. Some plantations have lost from 14 to 40 hands, and almost all have abandoned their crops and removed their negroes to the Pine Barren Land, which is said to prove a specific. *N. C. Star.*

A dangerous Situation.—When passing near the Riet river gate, and while our oxen were grazing, Van Wyk, the colonist, related to us the following interesting circumstance: "It is now," he said, "more than two years since in the very place where we stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house, near the door, the children were playing about her, and I was without near the house, busied in doing something to a wagon, when suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up, and laid himself down in the shade, upon the threshold of the door. My wife, either frozen with fear or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; but my astonishment may be well conceived, when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarmed as I was, I escaped seemed impossible, yet I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house, up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was standing.

By a most happy chance, I had set it in the corner close to the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; for, as you may perceive, the opening is too small to admit of my having got in; and still more fortunately, the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think; I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, and invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed over the hair of the boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion, immediately above his eyes, which shot forth as sparks of the fire and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirred more." Indeed, we all shuddered as we listened to this relation. Never, as he himself observed, was a more daring attempt hazarded. Had he failed in his aim, mother and children were all inevitably lost; if the boy had moved, he had been struck; the least turn in the lion, and the shot had not been mortal to him. To have taken aim at him without, was impossible; while the shadow of any one advancing in the bright sun would have betrayed him. To consummate the whole, the head of the creature was in some sort protected by the door shut.

Naturalist's Library.

At the late Term of the Superior Court of Orange county, Judge Sewall presiding, the case of *John Allen*, a free man of color, from Granville, charged with the murder of his daughter Priscilla, was taken up for trial; but for want of sufficient evidence, the prosecution was abandoned by the Solicitor General. *Spencer S. Reeves* was convicted of shooting Rufin Durham, with intent to kill and murder, and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars. *John Holmes* was tried for burglary, in breaking into the store of Chesley F. Fancett, Esq. and stealing money. He was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes; which sentence was forthwith put into execution.

N. C. Star.

Corn Husks for Beds. As soon as the husks of Indian corn are fully ripe, they should be gathered when they are dry and in a clear air. The outer hard husks are to be rejected, and the softer inner ones to be fully dried in the shade. Cut off the hard end formerly attached to the cob, and draw the husk through a hatchel, or suitably divide it with a coarse comb. The article is then fit to use, and may be put into an entire sack as straw is; for be formed into a mattress, as prepared hair is. Any upholsterer can do the work. This material is sweet, pleasant and durable.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Detroit has been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as one of the depositories of the public money.

Notwithstanding the low state of the western waters, and the general stagnation of business, the weekly weight of produce sent from Wheeling for Baltimore, averages rather more than one hundred tons.

A "slide cut" from the flourishing town of Lancaster to the Ohio and Erie canal, was opened on the 4th ult. Six boats made their entry at Lancaster on that day. *Ohio Monitor.*

A writer in the New York Farmer estimates the number of dogs in the United States, to be 1,300,000, and the expense of keeping them upwards of ten millions of dollars annually.

The city of Buffalo is assuming a commanding stand among the cities of the West. Its population is now 12,501. It has almost doubled its population within the last three years. No place of its size in the Union is probably increasing with the same rapidity.

Cholera among animals. A fine horse died last week in New York with all the symptoms of cholera. Similar cases were numerous during the prevalence of cholera in Ireland in 1832.

Counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation. The impression of the die is very good, but they resemble *pester* in appearance, and can therefore readily be detected. *B. C. Detector.*

Squirrel Hunt. I have been informed, that at a squirrel hunt in this neighborhood, with twenty persons on a side, which lasted several days, there was 6,750 squirrels killed. *Vincennes Sun.*

Earthquake. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Savannah, between 12 and 1 o'clock on the 13th inst. For some days previous the weather had been unusually cool for this season of the year. *Bost. Statesman.*

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in Congress, in consequence of ill health. An election to supply his place will take place in October next. *Bost. Statesman.*

Sal Petre Argument. Mr. Archer, a member of Congress from Virginia, has challenged Mr. Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, to fight a duel.

Thirty-five thousand emigrants were supported by public charity during the last year in the State of New York.

Cure for a Burn. Scrape the inside of a potato; mix oil and turpentine so as to make a poultice of the mixture, and apply it to the burn immediately, and it will extract the heat.

A new law point mooted. A Fall river lawyer, lately refused, when testifying as a witness, at Taunton, to answer a material question, on the ground that he could not be compelled to give evidence which would reflect unfavorably upon his character. The Court so far disagreed with him in "legal opinion," as to fine him \$20 for the contempt.

There are two good ways of curing smoky chimneys; one is to cover the chimney with a broad board full of auger holes. The other is to suspend a large bladder full of wind, in the middle of the flue, about half way up. These remedies, taken from an English paper, are said to be effectual.