

sons summoned before them, in order to give testimony; among them, Charlton Hunt, Esq. Mayor of Lexington, A. K. Woodley, Esq. and G. L. Postlethwaite, one of the proprietors of the Phoenix Hotel. These men refusing to answer the interrogatories propounded to them, were fined in the sum of \$30 each, and ordered to jail for contempt of court.

In the interim between the summons of Messrs. Hunt and Postlethwaite before the grand jury, and the imposition of the fine and imprisonment, the grand jury had been dismissed for a week. On reassembling, the charge of the judge in relation to gambling was so modified as to make it *discretionary* instead of *obligatory* on the grand jury to prosecute the inquiries enjoined in the original charge. Under the impression from the altered tone, or what they conceived to be the altered tone of the Judge, that witnesses would not be compelled to give testimony in cases of private as well as professional gaming, the grand jury unanimously resolved that they could not effectually pursue their inquiries, regarding violations of the law against unlawful gaming, and requested to be discharged.

The Judge explained—and the witnesses having been brought before the grand jury, and refusing to answer, were fined, &c. as above stated.

The Grand Jury subsequently presented another communication to the Court, imputing delinquency on the part of the Court in the discharge of its duties. The Judge alledged this to be contempt, and seven of the Grand Jurors, refusing to purge themselves on oath of an *intentional* censure of the court, were fined in the sum of \$10 each, and imprisoned 24 hours for contempt.

Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Letter from Dr. Benjamin Franklin to a friend.

You desire, sir, "my impartial thoughts on the subject of an early marriage, by way of an answer to the numberless objections that have been made by numerous persons to your own. You may remember when you consulted me on the occasion, that I thought youth on both sides to be no objection. Indeed, from the marriages that have fallen under my notice, I am rather inclined to think, that early ones stand the best chance of happiness. The temper and habits of the young are not yet become so stiff and uncomplying, as when more advanced in life; they form more easily to each other, and hence, many occasions of disgust are removed. And if youth has less of that prudence which is necessary to manage a family, yet the parents and elder friends of young married persons are generally at hand to afford their advice, which amply supplies that defect; and, by early marriage, youth is sooner formed to regular and useful life; and possibly some of those accidents or connections, that might have injured the constitution or reputation, or both, are therefore happily prevented. Particular circumstances of particular persons, may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state; but, in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favor, that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late marriages are often attended too with this further inconvenience, that there is not the same chance that parents should live to see their offsprings educated.

"Late children," says the Spanish proverb, "are early orphans." A melancholy reflection to those whose case it may be! With us in America, marriages are generally in the morning of life; our children are therefore educated and settled in the world by noon; and thus our business being done, we have an afternoon and evening of cheerful leisure to ourselves, such as our friend at present enjoys. By these early marriages we are blessed with more children; and from the mode among us, founded by nature, of every mother sucking her own child, more of them are raised. Thence the swift progress of population unparalleled in Europe. In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate you most cordially upon it. You are now in the way of becoming a useful citizen, and you have escaped the unnatural state of celibacy for life—the fate of many here, who never intended it, but who having too long postponed the change of their conditions, find at length that it is too late to think of it, and so live all their lives in a situation that greatly lessens a man's value. An odd volume of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set; what think you of the odd half of a pair of scissors; it may possibly serve to scrape a trencher.

Pray, make my compliments and best wishes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I should ere this have presented them in person. I shall make but small use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends. Treat your wife always with respect, it will procure respect to you, not only from her, but from all that observe it. Never use any slighting expression to her, even in jest; for slighting in jest after frequent bandyings are apt to end in real earnest. Be studious in your profession, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be virtuous, and you will be happy. At least, you will by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences.

Yesterday, this city was visited by one of those remarkable obscurities, which have occasionally been recorded in the annals of the Province. Towards 2 o'clock the sky became tinged of an orange color, which from time to time changed to a dark green, and gradually increased in density till about three o'clock, when the darkness was so complete that houses and shops were lit up, as at night. A wind sprung up from the north-westward, and by about five, dissipated the obscurity, after a slight shower of rain. The water, which fell, was of a dark ink color, tasting and smelling much of smoke, and depositing, when allowed to settle, a black ashy powder. Towards six o'clock, the skies were as clear as they usually are at that hour of the day. The wind, during the greater portion of the day, was warm, and the thermometer stood at 65 degrees.

This strange appearance, which to many minds portended a severe storm, was, no doubt, occasioned by some extensive fire in the woods to the northwest of this. A similar, though not equally intense appearance, it will be recollect, occurred some years ago, at the time of the great fire near Miramichi, New Brunswick. During the first week of November, in 1829, another much more dense, was perceptible in this city, during which a storm arose, and the spire of the Catholic Parish Church was struck by lightning. Old almanacs mention a very great darkness to have occurred on the 16th of October, 1755, and is still known to our old residents as "the dark Sunday."

Montreal Gazette.

A Poignant Rebuke. Never was there a more just and pointed rebuke, than was given to a married lady, who, in company with a strange gentleman, behaved in so very equivocal a manner, that he was induced to take some unbecoming liberties with her. "Sir," said she, "do you know who I am? I am the wife of Mr. ——" "Madam," said he, "I really beg your pardon—I mistook you. But permit me to say, you ought to seem what you are—or to be what you seem."

Neapolitan Claims. The Neapolitans have paid the first instalment towards the claims of American citizens in accordance with the late treaty. The money is to be remitted in gold—\$100,000 of it, in the next packet from Havre.

From the Salt River Journal.

Forks of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. In a short ride through the lower country, in the forks of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and particularly in the counties of St. Charles and Warren, we observe that a new population, consisting chiefly of German emigrants are fast displacing the older settlers; in some large neighborhoods there remain but few of those who resided there a year or two ago. These newly arrived Germans appear to be best pleased with the rich alluvial soil of the Missouri bottom, and are willing to give any price for land, as that it is in that place and in the neighborhood of some who have been settled in that country for a number of years. We are informed by some of them that river is the place of destination of nearly all their countrymen upon leaving their native land, and that it has become so by a publication made a few years since by a native German, who sojourned a time on that river below Piney.

Many of these bring with them considerable wealth, and are men of industry and enterprise; there are but few if any, who appear familiar with our method of cultivation, or of the crop or culture best adapted to the country in which they have just settled. There are many also of them that are quite indigent. These generally have come in under the protection of the more wealthy to whom they are bound for the payment of their expenses; but in many instances, upon their arrival, they take their time in their own hands, and set up for themselves.

Among those of the higher order, both male and female, there are many possessing highly cultivated and well stored minds, and a degree of intelligence upon general subjects, that would do credit to the same number of individuals from any country. We regard such as an acquisition to our community.

Thus far we believe great harmony has prevailed between them and their neighbors, the American citizens. There is, however, a degree of jealousy existing in the minds of many, arising from the peculiarity of their foreign manners and customs, which will disappear upon a more intimate acquaintance. We see one cause operating which will soon produce this result, that is their inter-marriage with the Americans of which we are told there are several. We know of no legitimate objection to this amalgamation, and therefore wish God speed.

THOMAS SINGULARITY.

The following amusing article is extracted from a new work, entitled "Novelties of a Traveller, or Odds and Ends from the Knapsack of Thomas Singularity, Journeyman Printer," edited by Professor Nott:

It was not in his nature to be long without some love adventure on hand, nor did ill success in one affair ever discourage him, as his mind was immediately engaged in another. He had made acquaintance with Dudson farmer of the name of Geiermann Schmalbauch, a man of very sufficient property. The farmer had been lately made major in the militia, and finding out that Tommy had a knowledge of tactics, applied to him for instruction. "Come and spend next Sunday with me, Mr. Singularity," said he, "and I'll treat you to such watermelons as you never saw in all your travels." Tom consented willingly, expecting reasonably enough a good dinner for his visit. When he arrived, he not only found good cheer, but two good looking daughters, full of life and humor. They treated him with so much kindness, that he flattered himself he had made a double conquest, and therefore tried to merit a second invitation. Accordingly he drilled his pupil through the manual exercise till he could shoulder, present, ground, &c. with great satisfaction to himself. In spite of explanation, the old gentleman's head was in an utter whirl with wheeling, deploying, and echelons; for Tommy had mystified as much as possible.

"Ah! Mr. Singularity," sighed he, in despair, "I can work the exercise famously; but I am afraid them there other matters are too hard for a man at my time of life."

"By no means, Major. You have a prodigious military turn, and if I had a little more time to draw out some diagrams on paper, I could make it all as clear as daylight."

"My dear friend, how kind you are. It's but a short ride. Could you not spend a night occasionally at my house?"

Though his heart bounded for joy, Singularity only consented after much persuasion, and starting many difficulties. No week now passed without two or three visits; as he could go in the evening and return early in the morning, without losing time from his work. But the great difficulty with Tommy was to make a choice. Both girls were pretty and might expect equal fortunes, and both he was sure were smitten with him. In every respect the house was a pleasant one to visit. As the girls were belles they had much company, and kept up a constant round of good cheer and gayety.

One Sunday morning, about the last of July, Tom set out for the Major's with a parcel of drawings, to illustrate the manœuvres for reviewing a battalion, done with great clearness and beauty. He had also agreed to squire on horseback the young ladies to a camp meeting. As the day was exceedingly warm and dusty, he was afraid of discomposing and rumpling his shirt-collar and bosom on the way: he therefore put the needful articles for a change in his valise. When within half a mile of the house, he rode aside into a thick wood for the purpose of adorning, as he had often done on the same spot. The ground was muddy, from a shower that had lately fallen, and he thought it would be the better plan to make the adjustments of his toilet without leaving the saddle. His horse, though young and spirited, was docile, and usually stood with great composure during the operation.

Singularity had denuded himself—stowed away the soiled vestments in the valise—garment of snowy hue, plaited in front most symmetrically, and ironed till it resembled polished ivory, was raised aloft on his arms, and had just enveloped his head, when a colony of yellow jackets, or small wasps, whose domains had been invaded by his horse's hoofs, assailed the animal en masse. Alarmed at the fierce assault, his course bounded off like lightning, kicking and plunging in vain to disengage himself. Tommy could manage any horse without difficulty; but taken by surprise, with his head effectually muffled, all he could do was to seize the mane with both hands. Away went the steed, peppered by myriads of the irritated insects—away he went, with a speed that would have distanced Gilpin, young Lochinvar, or Burger's Spectre Bridegroom. From the steed the yellow-jackets extended their attacks to the rider, who now with fright, surprise, and bodily agony, clung on instinctively with convulsive energy, almost unconscious of anything. The road was crowded with people, thronging to the camp-meeting—ladies and gentlemen, young and old, black and white, rag, and boottail, in chaises, carriages and wagons, on horseback, muleback, and footback. Every thing cleared the road for the flying horseman, and stood gazing with wonder at the unseemly sight. Accustomed to stop at Schmalbauch's house, the horse dashed through the gate that was standing open, and halted suddenly before the door. The moment he felt a pause, Tom rid his head of the encumbrance, just in time to see the young ladies escaping from a window. The Major, who was smoking his pipe in the piazza, inquired of Tom, in astonishment, the meaning of his extraordinary and indecent appearance at midday, before a gentleman's house. When Tommy had explained the nature of his misfortune, which threw the old man into a convulsive fit of laughter, he took my friend into the house, where his inconvenient head-dress was restored to its proper location. But what between pain and shame, his gallantry had received a damper for the gall. These remedies have never failed with me, to effect a speedy cure.

Hollow Horn. In this disorder the horns are usually cold and hollow, the eyes dull, the subject poor in flesh, and usually the end of the tail will be soft for two or three inches, and the hair curled on the soft part. This soft part should be cut off, and the head between the horns near the junction of the neck and head, bailed three or four times with spirits of turpentine. These remedies have never failed with me, to effect a speedy cure.

Napoleonic Claims. The Neapolitans have paid the first instalment towards the claims of American citizens in accordance with the late treaty. The money is to be remitted in gold—\$100,000 of it, in the next packet from Havre.

N. Y. Farmer.

From the National Intelligencer.

Treaty with Spain. The Treaty between the Government of the United States and "Her Majesty the Queen Regent, in the name and behalf of her Majesty Donna Isabel the Second," concluded at Madrid on the 17th day of February, 1834, and ratified by both parties, has been officially published in the Government paper of this city. The material part of the Treaty is contained in the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen Regent and Goddess, in the name and in behalf of her Majesty Donna Isabel II, engages to pay to the United States, as the balance on account of the claims aforesaid, the sum of twelve millions of *reales** in one or several inscriptions, as preferred by the Government of the United States, of perpetual rents, on the great book of the consolidated debt of Spain, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum. Said inscription or inscriptions shall be issued in conformity with the model or form annexed to this convention, and shall be delivered in Madrid to such person or persons as may be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive them, within four months after the exchange of the ratifications. And said inscriptions, or the proceeds thereof, shall be distributed by the Government of the United States among the claimants intitled thereto, in such manner as it may deem just and equitable.

ARTICLE II.

The interest of the aforesaid inscription or inscriptions shall be paid in Paris every six months, and the first half-yearly payment is to be made six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

ARTICLE III.

The high contracting parties, in virtue of the stipulation contained in article first, renounce, release, and cancel all claims which either may have upon the other, of whatever class, denomination, or origin they may be, from the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until the time of signing this convention.

* Six hundred thousand dollars.

A Lunatic Cured. A wandering vagabond committed various depredations about the country under pretence of derangement, and thus often escaped his just deserts. He one day entered the house of a cooper, who was out cutting poles.

Finding the woman of the house alone, he took her up and attempted to put her on the fire. She screamed and called her husband. He came with a pole in his hand, upon which the visitor fled, but was hotly pursued and overtaken by the enraged husband, who began beating him with his pole. The fellow, however, "I am crazy." "So am I," said the man, while his blows were laid on faster and heavier. It need not be added, that a complete cure was wrought upon the pretended lunatic.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, says the Savannah Georgian, stating that on Monday night a serious riot occurred in that city. A large number of nullifiers marched in a body to the Union house near the rail road, where a number of Union men assembled. The house was defended by the Union men, who fired at the assaulting crowd. Each party accused the other of firing first. Shots were fired on both sides, and six of the Nullifiers wounded. The Nullifiers immediately turned and rushed to the arsenal, the crowd augmenting as it went along, and demanded arms to revenge themselves. Governor Hayne and General Hamilton here addressed them and persuaded them to refrain. This circumstance has created a great deal of feeling on both sides; and as the Nullifiers were loud in their threats of revenge, it is to be feared that it is only a precursor to more serious disturbances. We sincerely hope and trust that it will not be the case.

Congressional Changes. So far as the elections have proceeded, they show a great gain to the administration party in the house of Representatives. We have gained one in Louisiana; one in Illinois; six in Georgia, and six in Pennsylvania—in all 14. As an offset against these, we have lost one in Maine, and probably two in Ohio, leaving still a gain of eleven members, equal to a majority of 22 votes in favor of the administration.

Blairsville Record.

Accident. We have just learned, that a youth of about 15 years of age named James Goodwin was accidentally shot in Twinsburg to-day. Goodwin in company with another young man had gone into the woods to shoot turkeys. Each one was calling turkeys in the usual way by imitating them; and each supposed that the other was a turkey approaching. G. who wore a cap, raised his head from behind a log to view his turkey when he received the ball of his companion and died instantly. This fatal occurrence should admonish, all to be extremely careful when hunting in the woods.

Ohio Observer.

We observe an article from a New York paper, going the rounds of the country, and claiming Col. Dodge of the Dragoons as a native of N. York city; and saying, that he removed from that city to the west in 1817, &c. &c. The New York editor is entirely mistaken in the man. The Col. Dodge who removed from N. York in 1817, was Henry S. Dodge, a lawyer of talents, who went from N. York to Kaskaskia in this State, and remained there several years. He afterwards returned to Buffalo, N. Y. where, we understand, he soon after died. Our Col. Dodge, the *Indian killer*, was born at or near Vincennes, in Indiana, and removed to Missouri at an early age, where he resided until 1827, when he removed to the Mines on the Upper Mississippi, where his family now reside.

There are also on board the ship *Ninus* fourteen very valuable slaves, liberated by the truly benevolent Mrs. Ann R. Page, of Frederick county, Virginia, sister of Bishop Meade. They are sent to the old colony in order to join a number who are settled there, and who had been previously liberated and sent out by the Meade family. These are all amply provided for, having large stores of clothing, provisions, and tools, and every thing necessary to render them comfortable.

There is also on board of the same ship two white gentlemen and one lady, who go out as instructors. Upon the whole there has no expedition gone to that country better equipped, and which has fairer prospects of success than the present.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"We learn that about \$5000 have been subscribed in this city, towards procuring a Library for the Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, and that the sum will undoubtedly be increased to \$10,000."

New Banks. The Banks of Sandusky and Massillon have recently gone into operation. The stock of the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati has all been taken, and operations will soon be commenced. Bank capital from these indications is rapidly increasing.

Change of the Moon. Wm. W. Moon, of Lexington, Ky. offers a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of one Henry D. Moore, who ran away with Mr. Moon's change, amounting to about three hundred dollars. Moore is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, with a dark skin, and black hair and whiskers.

Melancholy Affair. An Irishman was killed near Huntington on Monday last. We have not learned the exact particulars of this unfortunate occurrence, but believe it happened as follows: A number of Irish canal laborers were acting in a very riotous manner in front of the house of a Mr. Turner, who went out to endeavor to quell the rioters and beat them with clubs so unmercifully that his life was endangered. Mr. T's brother attempted to rescue him, but was so furiously attacked by the rioters that he was obliged to retreat to the house. He armed himself with a gun, and called to the rioters to desist or he would fire upon them, to which they replied he might "fire and be d—d." He thereupon fired amongst them, and one of their number fell, mortally wounded. The rioters then hastily decamped, bearing off the dead body of their companion. Mr. Turner immediately surrendered himself to the civil authorities, who, after an investigation of the case, discharged him.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Legal decisions. A letter from Montgomery, (Alabama,) published in a late Mobile Register, mentions that the suits instituted against the owners of the Steamboat Mobile, the value of the Cotton burned upon her, in March, 1831, have been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The letter states that the defendants proved the boat to be safe and well found, and also that every care and diligence had been used; and they offered to prove that the accident was entirely beyond their control and was considered an excusable peril within the meaning of the exceptions contained in the bill of lading. But the Court rejected all such testimony, unless it went to show, that the loss was occasioned by the "act of God or the King's enemies," and instructed the jury most positively, unless there was evidence to show the fire was the "act of God," they must find a verdict for the plaintiffs, which they accordingly did. The amount of the judgments rendered is between five and six thousand dollars.

Giving the Bag. This is well known to be a cant phrase among the gals, equivalent to discarding a beau.—A young gentleman went to smile an evening visit to a young lady, and upon entering the room found her laughing at something right merrily—of course he inquired the cause—she told him her mother had just been making a pillow case, and *sewed up both ends!* Well, said the gentleman, it is a pity she hadn't sewed you up in it—yes, pertly answered the Miss, and then I suppose you would have wanted her to "give you the bag."

Bangor Whig.

A Generous act. A gentleman at New Orleans, not remarkable for his liberality, had a tenant who had occupied a building of his for some years. During the recent pressure the tenant called upon his landlord, and said that he was unable then to pay his rent for the preceding month, and reminded him that he had punctually paid his rent (\$24 per month) for seven years. The landlord was inexorable, and told him he must move, and gave him fifteen days to find a house. Before the fifteen days expired the tenant called and paid his rent—the landlord handed him a piece of paper, saying, "there is your receipt." Upon the expiration of the fifteen days the tenant again called, and informed the landlord that he had obtained a house, and was moving. The landlord replied, "you are a fool, sir! go look at your receipt; you will find