

sons summoned before them, in order to give testimony; among them, Charles 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 iniquities 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 alleged 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 \$40 each, and imprisoned 24 hours for contempt.

Mayville (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 numerous 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, 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 to with this further inconvenience, that there is not the same chance that parents should live to see their offspring 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 suckling 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 can't well cut any thing; 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 slights in jest after frequent bandings 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 sober and temperate and you will be healthy. 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 inky 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 fires in the woods to the north-west of this. A similar, though not equally intense appearance, it will be recollected, 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, 1785, 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 stranger 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 mistake 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 counties, 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 so 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 Pinckney.

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 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-marriages with the Americans of which we are told there are several. We know of no legitimate objection to this amalgamation, and therefore wish it 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 it succeed in one affair ever discourage him, as his mind was immediately engaged in another. He had made acquaintance with a Dutch 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 wermelons 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 echellons; 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, an insensé me about it?"

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 gaiety.

One Sunday morning, about the last of July, Tom set out for the Major's with a parcel of drawings, to illustrate the manoeuvres 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 needless 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 donning, 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—a 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 courser bounded off like lightning, kicking and plunging in vain to disembarass 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 Spectro Bridgegroom. 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 any thing. The road was crowded with people, thronging to the camp-meeting—ladies and gentlemen, young and old, black and white, tag, rag, and bobtail, 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 day. He sent an excuse to the girls, and wended his way back. To me he gave some indifferent

reason, I remember not what, for returning, but never breathed a word of his mishap. Next day, however, I got fifty versions of it, as the people he had passed on the road learned at Geiermann Schmalbauch's who the equestrian was.

Apple Trees bearing Alternate Years. Those who have had any thing to do with orchards, or who have paid any attention to apple trees, know very well that some trees will not bear a full crop every year. The cause of this is probably owing to the exhaustion of trees during the bearing year. In those years the tree hangs very full indeed—all its powers are put forth to bring forth and ripen such a heavy crop, and this expense of sap or other matter, so exhausts the system that it requires a year of rest to bring up its energies. This may or may not be the true cause, at any rate the fact is well known; and many who have good varieties of apples, have regretted that they could not change this state of things in regard to particular trees, and have a crop every year. Mr. D. Longfellow, of Winthrop, well known as a successful orchardist, informs us that he has succeeded in changing this habit in a variety of Juneatings which he had in his orchard, and which bore alternately. His manner of doing it is thus:

Having other trees which also bore alternately, but not in the same year with the Juneating, he was convinced that engrafting the two together, the habit of one would counteract that of the other, and a "nullification" of them be produced. Accordingly, on a bearing year of the Juneating, he took scions from them, and engrafted them into stocks which would that year be barren. The result in the cases which he has tried, justifies the conclusions which he had drawn, and he has Juneatings every year.

Whether it is necessary that the scion to be engrafted should be taken from its parent on the fruitful year or not, we cannot say, or whether this system will be attended with a similar result in all which bear in this way, or have barren and fruitful years, we are not able to say. It is, however, a subject worth attending to; and we should be happy to learn any facts from those who have had experience in these things.

Maine Farmer.

Some marvellous things recorded by the ancients. Writing Elephants. Cælius Rhodiginus says, that elephants have been sometimes known to write.

Large Tortoises. Diordorus Siculus tells us that the tortoises in the Indian Sea are so large that people sail in their shells on the rivers, even as well as in their little cock-boats.

Large Ants. Rhodius says, the ants in India are larger than foxes.

Men whose hearts have been covered with hair. Pliny tells us, that men have been found with their hearts rough and hairy, and he that hath it so is a valiant man, and stoutly disposed, as was experienced in the dissection of Aristomens, who with his own hands, slew three hundred Lacedæmonians in one battle.

Some men walk after their heads are cut off—Averdes de Med, saith that he saw a poor unfortunate patient, who having his head taken off, walked to and fro for a small while, in sight of all the people. It is also written of Dionysius Acropagita, that, after his head was smitten off, he walked certain paces. Some say it was a league and more from the place of his execution. St. Denis done the same.

A man losing fifty-seven years of his age by sleep. Pliny tells of Epimenides the Gnostic, who, when a boy, being wearied of heart and travel, laid himself down in a certain cave, and there slept fifty-seven years, then awakening, he very much marvelled (like another modern Rip Van Winkle) at the great changes he observed in the world.

People living two hundred years. Pliny says that there is a race of Indians inhabiting certain valleys, who live to the age of two hundred; that, when young, their hair is white, but blackens as they grow old. Sir John Sinclair speaks of a too salubrious valley, which people are obliged to move from, for fear of living forever.

A man born laughing. Pliny says that Zoroaster laughed the same day wherein he was born; and that the brain of this young philosopher so panted and beat, that it raised up the hands of those who laid them on his head, and which Pliny pronounces an excellent presage of the great learning Zoroaster attained to.

Five hundred thousand Will Beasts killed in the Colosseum—Historians say, that on the first day of the opening of the Colosseum, at Rome, Titus produced five hundred thousand wild beasts, which were killed in the arena.

From the Louisiana Courier, Oct. 25.

Melancholy Accident. It again devolves upon us to record another of those melancholy steamboat accidents which but too often occur. That there lies neglect on the part of some, there can be no doubt. A few weeks ago we had the loss of the steamboat Friend to mention—having been run into by the Tom Jefferson, and which many attributed to neglect; and again, in a few days after, the loss of the steamboat Tom Jefferson, she having been snagged. Does this not speak volumes? But our most melancholy task yet remains to be told. The steamboat Missouri Belle, which left our port yesterday, bound to St. Louis, was run into by the Boonslick, which arrived here this morning. The following are the particulars, as taken from their log book:

"Friday 25th, at 10 P. M. 15 miles above New Orleans, the Missouri Belle came in contact with us—her starboard bow taking our larboard—her hull was stove in, and the Missouri Belle went down head foremost. The yawl of the Missouri Belle was cast off, and picked up several persons from the water.—We rounded to when we got to the Missouri Belle, at which time not more than 40 feet of the after part of the hurricane deck remained above water. We passed a line aboard the wreck, which, being made fast to staunchion, several persons climbed along it and got on board of our boat. In the mean time the yawl took off a number more from the lower deck. It is thought that a number of persons perished—how many, we are unable to say. Boat and cargo totally lost."

Since the above was in type, a letter has been received from a passenger on board the Missouri Belle, now on the coast, who states that the number of persons on board the boat was about 120 and it is supposed at least 20 of them were drowned. How many cabin passengers were lost is unknown—but report says not more than one. Two women and 3 children are among the number lost.

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, bathed three or four times with spirits of turpentine. These remedies have never failed with me, to effect a speedy cure.

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 Governor, 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 *reellion*\* 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 entitled 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 bellowed, "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 assailing 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, & demanding 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 at 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.

Not many weeks since, another N. York paper claimed the late General LEAVENWORTH as a native of that State too—he was born in Vermont.

We most solemnly protest against N. York laying claims to every clever fellow in the west. We expect nothing out to see some of the New York papers claiming Dick Johnson as a New Yorker, and swearing that he was born in Gotham.

Vandalia Advocate.

A Public Lancer. A glutton of a fellow was dining at a host, who, in the course of the "battle of knives and forks," accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a Yankee joker, sitting nearby, who bawled out, "I say, friend don't make that are hole in our countenance any larger for God's sake, or theest on us will starve to death."

We learn (says the U. S. Gazette,) that the President of the United States has appointed HENRY D. GRAY, Esq. (at present District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania) Governor of the Territory of Michigan—in the stead of George Pier, Esq. deceased.

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 riot, when he was attacked by the rioters who kicked and beat him with clubs so unmercifully that his life was endangered. Mr. T.'s brother attempted to rescue him, but was so furiously attacked by the Irishmen 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 damned." 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 make 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 had not 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 him 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 that it is in full for the rent for twelve months." The tenant had not examined it, went home in great surprise, and when he found it, to his still greater astonishment, it was a bill of sale of the whole property, worth at least fourteen thousand dollars! Natchez Courier.

Cholera in Baltimore. We regret to learn by the Baltimore papers that this fell disease has recently made its appearance in that city. The Patriot denies that it has prevailed to any serious extent, and contradicts the exaggerated rumors said to be in circulation with respect to it; but it appears by the report of the Board of Health published in that paper, that three cases occurred on the 3d instant, and the citizens are called upon to use all precautionary measures to check its further extension.

Emigrants to Africa. The ship Ninus, Capt. H. Parsons, sailed from Norfolk, on Sunday last, for Liberia, in Africa. She had on board 128 emigrants, 110 of whom were liberated by the late Dr. Hawes, Rappahannock, Va. who also appropriated funds for their transportation.

With the approbation of the Parent Colonization Society, these go to found a new colony at Bassa Cove, about eighty miles distant from Monrovia, on the coast of that continent, whose nations are sitting in darkness, and in the regions of the shadow of death. They are sent to give them the light of Christian example, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life. This colony is to be established on strictly Christian and temperance principles. These first emigrants to this new colony are nearly all members of the Baptist Church, and have in their number three preachers of their own colour. Twenty of them can read and write and a goodly portion of them have valuable trades; and not one is superannuated. All of them seem, to be above the ordinary class for vigor and intelligence.

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 from 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.