

ing it is you I don't care if I do," and with that I gave her a right out invitation. This she accepted, and I put my best foot foremost as I led her out.

Behold me now, Tim, right in the midst of a crowd of beauties, staring at me with all their eyes, and some of them with quizzing glasses to boot—just as if I was a fat ox at the cattle show. I didn't like this, but there was no backing out now. The music begins—I throw my arm round the lady, and she does the same by me—and we begin to toe it round the room pretty close I tell you. I couldn't help thinking that I waltzed as well as any of them, even if I did learn with a chair. The girls cried out "How beautifully he waltzes." Crackee! thinks I, I shall have my hands full now—the old chair may go to the—just at that moment my foot came in contact with my partner's, and without thinking of the difference between my former one and the present, I gave another turn in the same direction, and each tripping the other, over we went headlong on the floor! Luckily I fell undermost and the girl wasn't much bruised—but as for me I saw stars pretty thick for a moment or two—but they raised such an all-fired laugh among them, that I jumped up as quick as a shot, and joined in the laugh with the loudest of them. I guess this ere affair cured me of ever waltzing with any other partner but a three-legged chair.

Yours, ENOCH TIMBERTOES.

From the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle. ULIN'S LEAP.

On the 25th of April 1792, Benjamin Ulin left the Stockade, above the mouth of Kenhawa river, (now Point Pleasant, Va.) and crossing the Kenhawa, he followed a path that led up a point, to the top of a hill about half a mile below the Kenhawa in pursuit of a stray horse. As he approached the hill, he was seen by three Indians, then on the top, who carefully concealed themselves, and lay in ambush until he reached the top, when two of them who had arms, fired at him. One of their balls passed through his clothes, and touched, but did not hurt himself in his right hip, the other missed him.

Finding their fire had been ineffectual, they separated, two of them running and occupying the only passes, by which he could reascend the hill, in the direction of the Stockade, and the other made at him. Thus surrounded, he was left with no other alternative, but to fall into their hands as a prisoner, or leap down a high precipice of rocks on the north side of the hill, fronting the Ohio river. Acquainted with many of the Indians, and knowing their feelings to wards him, he was satisfied that if he fell into their hands, that a certain if not a lingering death awaited him. In this awful predicament he stood wondering over his melancholy condition without arms to defend himself, until the Indian had nearly come up to him, when he summoned resolution, and commenced a rapid retreat towards the brink of the precipice, hotly pursued by the Indians—arrived there he did not hesitate, but leaped down the precipice, passing through the top branches of a small buck eye tree, he jumped sixty five and a half feet before he reached the ground: recovering as soon as possible, he made three other leaps, the first seventeen feet, the second seven and the third eleven feet, which took him nearly to the base of the hill. He then ran to the Ohio river, plunged into the water, and undertook to swim across, by finding the water very cold, and that the Indians had not pursued him, he returned to the shore, ran up the beach, re-crossed the Kenhawa in a small canoe, and soon arrived at the Stockade.

The distance of each leap was measured by the late Col. Lewis of Virginia, and Col. Boon, of Missouri, who were at the Stockade at the time. From the fall of the leaves in autumn, to their budding in the spring, the precipice can be seen by boatmen descending the Ohio river, from a great distance; and even since that occurrence it has received from them the appellation of "Ulin's Leap." Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts he made, after leaping down the precipice, and which enabled him to effect his escape, they were not made without considerable injury: for some time his life was despaired of—but he finally recovered. He is now a respectable citizen of Greenup county Ky. He is sixty five years of age; he is keen, active, and sprightly—mirthful, jolly and gay. He enjoys perfect good health, save some occasional pains in his back and hips, which, he thinks, result from the injury he received, when he leaped down the precipice of rocks. After the treaty of 1795, it was ascertained from some of the Indians who came into Point Pleasant, and mingled with the whites, that a story had been in vogue among them, and extensively believed in, on the authority of those who had chased Ulin. "That they had fired on a White Man, who ran to the top of a high precipice of rocks, where he took wings and flew off."

A curious rat story.—A gentleman of high standing in this city, who is a subscriber to our paper, has several times complained that it was not delivered regularly, came in yesterday to make the amende as he said to our carrier. Suspecting that the paper might be stolen, he directed the servant to watch when the carrier came; she saw the Standard thrown down into the area, and the Courier & Enquirer soon after thrown down on to the first corner, and watching a minute or two, saw a huge old rat poke his face out of a venerable hole in the corner, and peering about

cautiously, as if reconnoitering. Finding the field clear, he marched gravely up to the papers, and nosing the Courier, which lay uppermost, carefully, he lifted it with his teeth and laid it gently aside; then examining the Standard in the same manner, he took possession of it, and dragged it off to his hole. The servant interfered now, and reclaimed the prize before he could draw it in, and then rummaging Gaffer Rat's reading room with the tongs, discovered six copies of the Standard snugly bundled up after the fashion of his family. The gentleman witnessed himself the recovery of the lost papers, and vouches for the veracity of his servant. The story is a curious one, but its truth is not to be doubted.—N. Y. Standard.

Answer to a challenge.—The eccentric H. H. Breckenridge, one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, when a young man was challenged to fight a duel by a young English officer, whom he answered as follows:

"I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is, lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a ball through your body; I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or turkey; I am no cannibal to feast on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use? A buffalo would be better meat; for though your flesh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants the firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate it would not be fit for a long sea voyage. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a racoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing that is human now. As to myself, I do not like to stand in the way of any thing that is harmful. I am under the impression that you might hit me. This being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols, take some object, a tree or a barn door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge that if I had been in the very same place, you might likewise have hit me."

From the Richmond Whig.

A CASE FOR THE SOUTHSAYERS

The circumstances described in the communication which follows, was noticed by a writer in this paper, some days ago: but so imperfectly that, one acquainted with the particulars, was induced to write the annexed account. A visit to that part of the country enabled us to confirm the statement upon the testimony of unexceptionable witnesses. There is one inaccuracy however. In their first descent to the earth, the negro did make an attempt to capture the eagles. Failing in this they rose and renewed the fight in the air, which descending a second time, in the ardor of battle, he approached and threw himself upon them, without a harm on their part; and conceiving them to be wild geese, wrung their heads off. What adds to the singularity of the incident is, that from the clearing up of the country, the eagle has been for many years a rare bird in that part of Virginia. In Rome, the women would have been averted by abominous and sacrifices to the Gods, and have figured in Livy and Plutarch.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE

GOOCHLAND, March 23d, 1832

Gentlemen:—The following singular, perhaps unparalleled occurrence, may be interesting to some of your readers. On the second day of this month, a negro boy, belonging to Mr. Samuel Cragwell of this county, while at work, was suddenly startled by a noise in the air, resembling hunder. Upon looking up to discover whence it proceeded, he saw two birds at an immense height in the air, engaged in a desperate combat; the rustling of whose wings, occasioned the noise which had so much alarmed honest Pompey. They began gradually to descend, until they actually fell upon the ground within a few steps of him, when he had leisure to observe that their talons were interlocked so closely as to render their separation almost impossible. From the great desperation with which they fought, and the little regard which they paid to his presence, he concluded it not so safe to disturb them, and accordingly permitted them to rise again to a short distance, and, (in the words of the famous humorist,) "continue to fight in peace!" They soon fell again, however, and he discovered that they had shifted their hold, and that the talon of one was fixed in the thigh of the other, *vice versa*, the other talon remaining as before. Coffee, now assuming more boldness, approached, threw himself upon them, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in twisting the necks of these inveterate foes. Being ignorant of their species, he carried them to his master, when, to the utter astonishment of several persons, who happened to be present, they turned out to be eagles! yes gentlemen, bald eagles!—The fact is incontestable, and if doubted, can be proved by the evidence of at least 50 persons. In these days of moralizing the feat has been considered ominous of the fate of the proud republic of which this noble bird is the emblem. The battle in the air, is the strife destined to take place between the two great sections of the Union. Coffee represents his own ebony race, slipping in upon a white engaged in mortal combat, and wringing the necks of both. What think you gentlemen?

and what would an old woman have thought? It is surprising how many persons drew the same augury who had no opportunity of communicating with each other.

You will receive by the gentleman who hands you this, a quilt from the wing of one of the birds. I had forgotten to mention that they measured each from tip to tip, seven feet and a half, and weighed the one nineteen, the other twenty-one pounds.

H. R. P.

I certify to the truth of the above statement.

W. P.

Robert Dale Owen, who has returned to this city in good health, stepped into my boarding house a few days since, and asked me to accompany him to his marriage, which was to take place in half an hour. I declined on the principle of objection to wedding parties.—He obviated the objection by stating that legal formalities required some evidence, and that two or three friends would be present on that account, and closed by saying, "there has been and will be no fuss of any kind about it that would be offensive to quaker simplicity." I went with him, and I would defy any person unacquainted with the company, from the arrangement of the dresses, to designate the bridegroom or the bride; indeed, had the case recorded in ancient times been taken as a precedent, the apartment would have been completely vacated, there not being an individual present, I believe, who had "on a wedding garment;" that is, a garment that was prepared, or perhaps, put on for the occasion.

In a short time the parties placed their signatures to the following marriage contract and who were present, attested by affixing our names.

"We, Robert Dale Owen, of New Harmony, state of Indiana, aged thirty years, and Mary Jane Robinson, of New York, aged nineteen years, and daughter of Mr. Samuel Robinson, being well acquainted with each other, and believing that our union in marriage, according to the laws of New York, will conduce to our welfare, do hereby enter into an agreement to that effect. I, the said Robert Dale Owen, in consideration that she, the said Mary Jane Robinson, hereby consents to live with me as my wife, according to the said laws, and to share my prosperity, do hereby undertake to become her protector and husband, according to said laws, and, by signing this instrument, do constitute her my wife. And I, said Mary Jane Robinson, in consideration that the said Robert Dale Owen hereby undertakes to devote himself to my happiness, as my husband, according to said laws, do hereby agree to become his wife, as aforesaid, and, by signing this instrument, do constitute him my husband, aforesaid."

While the bridegroom was collecting witnesses to legalize a previous contract, the bride was employed in preparing refreshments for them, it will be conceded that it was a simplification on "quaker simplicity."

Free Inquirer

A home thrust.—We find the following dolorous complaint in the form of a communication, published in the St. Louis (Missouri) Republican: Massa Printer:—I see de gran jury present de corporation for suffer Niger ball; da say it is very jurious to de moral ob de city: de Niger go to meeting, holla, yell, and cut up all kind a capers all nite long, wy no gran jury take notice dat. What harm for de poor Niger to dance? Tell you what, massa printer, spose de corporation make law for keep white gentlemen from Niger ball, den dare be no fuss—but de white gentlemen no sooner hear de Niger fiddle dan da cum to de ball, den da nopolize ail de potty gals, and de brack gentlemen have to dance wid de ugly old women—spose de niger had no feelin—spose da let de white gentlemen take dare sweet hurt and no make fuss—some ob de gran jury know very well dese things are true.

SAMBO.

IMPORTANT TO THE (African) FAIR.—The following singular notice appears with common advertisements in a New York daily paper.

To colored young Ladies.—A white young gentleman, of business habits, wishes to obtain a COLORED LADY for his wife—she must be possessed of property, such a sum as will enable him together with what he is possessed of, to enter into a respectable line of business: she must be of good disposition and not exceeding thirty years of age. Any one possessing the above requisites, and wishing to be bound with the conjugal band, she will please address X. U. V. at the office of this paper, stating time and place of interview. The strictest secrecy will be observed, and every necessary satisfaction will be given as to moral character, good disposition, industrious and domestic habits.

Many petitions have been presented to the New York Legislature the present session; among others one from Luke Green, John Floyd and others, for the repeal of all laws requiring the observance of a religious Sabbath, paying Legislative chaplains, authorizing them to perform the marriage contract, &c.

African colony.—Great numbers of young persons are presenting themselves in France, to join the colony to be founded at Algiers. 150 cavaliers have embarked at Toulon, to lay the foundation of the Numidian chaceurs.

RESOLVE

Respecting the territory lying north and east of the rivers St. John and St. Francis.

Whereas information has been communicated by the agent of this state at Washington, that it is proposed that Maine should cede to the United States, her claim and jurisdiction over that portion of territory which lies north-easterly and easterly of the line recommended by the arbiter, for an ample indemnity, in order that the United States may be enabled to make such an arrangement with Great Britain as may best comport with the interests and honor of the United States:

And whereas, the government of Maine has repeatedly declared, and now declares, that the right of soil and jurisdiction, in said territory, according to the provisions of the treaty of 1783, is in the state of Maine, as a sovereign and independent state, and has denied and continues to deny, the right of the general government to cede the same to any foreign power without the consent of Maine, and has communicated resolutions to that effect to the general government, and has claimed of that government the protection guaranteed to every state by the constitution of the United States:

And whereas, the legislature of Maine is disposed to regard the proposition aforesaid as emanation from a disposition on the part of the general government, to promote the interests, and to preserve the peace of the nation, without violating the rights of Maine, or disregarding the obligation resting upon the whole Union, to protect each state in the full enjoyment of all its territory and right of jurisdiction, and willing to meet the proposition in a like spirit in which it is believed to have been made: Therefore,

Resolved, That upon the appointment by the president of the United States, of a person or persons to enter into negotiation with the state for the relinquishment, by this state, to the United States, of her claim to said territory, and for the cession of the jurisdiction thereof, on the one part, and for an ample indemnity therefore, on the other part, and notice thereof being communicated to the governor, he governor with advice of council be, and he is hereby authorized and requested, to appoint three commissioners on the part and in behalf of this state, to treat with such person or persons so appointed by the president, on the subjects aforesaid; and any agreement or treaty, to be made in pursuance of this resolve, is to be submitted to the legislature of Maine, for approval or rejection; and until such agreement or treaty be so submitted to, and approved by the Legislature of Maine, nothing herein contained shall be construed, in any way, as implying the assent of this state, to the line of boundary recommended by the arbiter, or to the right of the general government to adopt or sanction that line instead of the line described in the treaty of 1783.

Resolved, That the governor be requested forthwith to communicate the foregoing preamble and resolution, confidentially, to the agent of this state, at Washington, and also to the executive of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, to afford to that commonwealth the opportunity of adopting such measures as she may consider expedient in relation to her interest in said territory.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

[Approved, March 3, 1832.]

Disclosures of the most painful nature have been made by the inquiries lately made in England as to what is called the "Factory System." This is a system of the most horrible abuse of the noble animal and intellectual nature which God has given to the human species. The English Chronicle contains an abstract of an authentic account of the number of children in a worsted manufactory, which it considers as a fair representation of the whole. In the factory in question, 475 children are employed; of whom 235 are between the ages of nine and twelve; 199 between twelve and fifteen; and 50 between fifteen and eighteen. They are superintended by fifteen men, and are compelled to come to their daily drudgery every month in the year at six o'clock in the morning, and remain in the factory until seven o'clock in the evening, and sometimes until eight or nine—making always fourteen, and sometimes fifteen hours of toil every day, with an intermission of but half an hour for meals, rest, and recreation.

The consequences of this excessive confinement and toil, are what might be expected. The growth of the boy is checked; the children become sickly, and their limbs weak and sometimes horribly distorted. These little slaves of the factory often fall asleep from weariness while standing at their work; and the overlooker, towards the latter part of the day, frequently finds it necessary to shake them by the shoulders to keep them awake. In the state of listlessness produced by excessive fatigue, they are kept in immediate contact with various kinds of dangerous machinery, with cogwheels and "devils," as they are called. Their fingers and hands get involved in the machinery, and they are often frightfully mangled, and then are sent to the hospital. At a meeting held at Leeds on the 5th of February, Dr. Smith, a surgeon of the Infirmary in that town, dwelt at much length on the baneful effects produced in these establishments, on the health and limbs of children. He said, "I have seen limbs which have been beautifully formed, in a short time