

ing it is you I don't care if I do," and with that cautiously as if reconnoitering. Finding the field clear, he marched gravely up to the paper, and I put my best foot foremost as I led her, and nosing the Courier, which lay upon the floor, carefully, he lifted it with his teeth ting with each other.

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—boozing 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, etc. 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 tripped 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 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 the Kanawha river, (now Point Pleasant, Va.) and crossing the Kanawha, he followed a path that led up a point, to the top of a hill about half a mile below the Kanawha 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 bury itself 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 would end him.

In this awful predicament he stood muddering over his melancholy condition, with his arms to defend himself, until the Indians 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 Indian:—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 Kanawha 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 extraneous 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 claimed 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 editor. 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 vent while engaged in mortal combat, and wringing a terrible hole in the corner, and peering about the necks of both. What think you gentlemen?

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 northward 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 this state for the relinquishment, by this state, to the United States, of her claim to said territory, and for the cession of the jurisdiction thereto, on the one part, and for an ample indemnity therefore, on the other part, and notice thereof being communicated to the governor, the 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 are sometimes horribly distorted. These little slaves of the factory often fall asleep from weariness while standing at their work; and the overseer, 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 frequently 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.

150 cavaliers have embarked at Toulon, to lay the foundation of the Numidian chasseurs.

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