

Courtesy of Enemies.—In the memoirs of Gen. Macomb, lately published, an incident is related to show the spirit of courtesy and mutual forbearance, which after the battle of Plattsburg, prevailed between the American and British officers.

A servant to a British adjutant deserted to our side, with his master's horse, clothing, and money. On being brought to head quarters and examined, he confessed that all the articles were stolen. General Macomb immediately ordered off lieutenant Riley to restore them. While in the act of delivering the property at the British camp, an American deserter arrived, with general Macomb's charger, fresh stolen from his stables. The charger being recognized by lieutenant Riley, was promptly given up, the British being pleased with an opportunity so singularly presented, of reciprocating the courteous liberality to themselves.

Cheap substitute for Quinine.—The extreme dearth of this article, the well-known remedy for the cure of the ague, and perhaps the only infallible specific medicinal affords, has set many inquirers to work in order to discover some substitute of equal virtue, but within the means of the poorer classes affected with intermittents. M. Magendie, who was entrusted by the Academy of Sciences with the task of performing a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the virtues of the powder of the leaves of holly, (*Ilex aquifolium*), has just returned a very favorable report. He tried it largely in numerous cases of ague committed to his charge, and in consequence of his report, the gold medal of the academy, value fifteen hundred francs, has been awarded to M. Roussin, the discoverer, for having added to the materia medica an indigenous remedy, which will be found to be of the greatest value, wherever agues are endemic, to the native poor.—*Medical Gazette.*

Outrage.—An attempt has been made to blow up the locks of the canal at Louisville, Ky. by setting fire to several kegs of gunpowder, which were deposited in a cavity in each lock. The villainous attempt succeeded so far as to blow up a great part of one of the locks, which will render the canal impassable for a few weeks. By this event, unless the river should rise so as to permit the passage of boats over the falls, heavy losses will be sustained, as several boats of the largest class were ready to depart, but which will now be compelled to wait the rise of the river. It is impossible to conjecture what motives could have influenced the perpetrators of this nefarious deed. As a reward of one thousand dollars has been offered, the perpetrators of the act may be discovered.

Last evening, at the Walnut Street Theatre, during the performance of *Fazio*, by the Kembles, a bundle of hand-bills was thrown into the pit, either from the gallery or third tier of boxes. They were soon scattered through the house, and proved to contain a statement of an alleged conversation between Miss Kemble and a gentleman in Washington, in which the lady is said to have spoken disparagingly of the Americans, and the gentleman to have remarked that her sex alone protected her! The audience however, received the intended fire-brand as it deserved, and laughed at it. Between the 2d and 3d acts, Mr. Kemble came on the stage with one of these "discontented papers" in his hand, read it aloud to the audience, and pronounced the charges utterly false, saying that if he and his daughter could ever forget the kindness bestowed on them by the Americans, they would be the most ungrateful creatures in existence. The audience loudly applauded him with cries of "treat it with contempt! put it under your feet!" &c. and thus ended the affair. Miss Kemble was tumultuously received, and never played Bianca so well in this city.

Whoever took the trouble to get up this incendiary hand bill, seems likely to reap nothing from its effects, except his own reflections and the pains it cost him. Jonathan is not disposed to sacrifice those who so ably minister to his gratification at the call of an anonymous accuser; and charges must look a little more probable even to attract his attention.—*Phil.*

AVERY.—We have obtained from Fox River some particulars relative to the arrest of this person. It appears that the wife of Mayo, at whose house he was apprehended, was a member of the Methodist church; that while Avery resided at Lowell she had become involved in some difficulty with the church, and that had recourse to him for assistance in the affair. Mr. Sheriff Harnden had traced him to Ringe, but remained two days before he had obtained intelligence where Avery had concealed himself; and it was by hearing of the above incident that led him to suspect the house of Mr. Mayo. At about 10 o'clock at night Mr. Harnden repaired to the house, with a few assistants, and demanded Avery, but Mr. M. denied knowing any such person.—He then entered, and proceeded to search the house.

On going into a sleeping room in the second story, he observed that the win-

dows were carefully screened with thick blankets, and discovered a lamp, the flame of which appeared to have been recently extinguished, as the wick was still smoking. He examined the bed which he found warm, and then repaired to the garret. It is presumed that at this time Avery descended the stairs, as he undertook to open a door at which a guard was posted, but immediately drew back on perceiving that he was observed. After some further search, he was discovered behind the parlor door, enveloped in a seaman's jacket, and disguised by his whiskers being suffered to grow out. He had been concealed about the house for two days.

We learn by a Newport paper, that on Thursday he was delivered to the officers of that county, and an examination was held on Friday at Tiverton, which resulted in an order for his committal by the examining justices. He was then taken to Newport and committed to jail, to take his trial at the supreme judicial court, to be holden on the first Monday in March. It is reported that important evidence has just appeared.

The man who gives his children habits of truth, industry, frugality, provides a better capital for them than if he gave them bags of money.

Morrisstown, N. J. Jan. 30.
Natural Curiosity.—A ewe belonging to Mr. Nehemiah Scofield, of Logansville in this township, a few days since brought forth a lamb with two entire bodies, and one head. It has eight legs, four ears, and two tails. It survived its birth but a few seconds.—*Falladieu.*

Melancholy loss of lives at Sea.—The Ship *Rival*, which vessel sailed from Greenock for Oporto, on the 27th of November, with a crew of thirty-seven men, and four hundred and twenty-eight passengers, volunteers in the cause of Don Pedro, was wrecked on the 4th of December, near Galway, and all on board perished! The Captain's name was William Wallace, and the men on board went under charge of Captain Bygraves.—*N. Y. Ad.*

Mr. Orr, of Washington, has a stove of common size in his room, which he has found by actual experiment, will keep a fire burning day and night, the whole year round, with one cent's worth of wood a day, at \$6 the cord! The fire will require touching but twice in 24 hours.

A fellow upon being arrested in New York for stealing a cloak, acknowledged that he had sold a number of cloaks to different old clothes dealers in Chatham-street, which were all sent for, and in less than an hour from the time he was arrested, upwards of fifteen cloaks, valued from \$20 to \$25 each, were piled around him. Truly, a wholesale dealer.

Smart retort.—A few days since Sir R. Vyvyan canvassed a political cobbler at Bristol, said to be a staunch Cobbettite, for his vote; but the reply was, "No, Sir, I won't give you my vote, but I'll give you this," producing a halter. Sir Richard promptly rejoined:—"Really, my friend, I'm much obliged to you, but I should be sorry to deprive you of such a valuable family relic."

Don Miguel has effected a loan of 40,000,000 francs in Paris, through the agency of a house in that city, and another in London.

In England the elections are nearly over. Cobbett has been defeated in Manchester, but elected for the borough of Oldham—thus at length has this great champion of popular rights been rewarded. We trust he will be less distinguished as a legislator than a politician. At the Sheffield election a riot had occurred in which five of the rioters were killed and twenty wounded.

English Slavery.—We were in Marylebone parish last week, and were much shocked to behold Englishmen yoked to carts, like beasts of burden, dragging stones for the repair of the roads. Surely this is most disgraceful. What is the overseer but a driver, and what are the poor famished looking wretches but slaves? Where are our philanthropists and emancipationists—where are Mr. Fowell Buxton and Dr. Lushington?

Mackerel.—By the statement of Returns made by the several inspectors of Mackerel in this State, it appears that there is a deficiency in the catch of 1832, compared with the preceding, of 161,488 bbls. and the quantity inspected during the same period exceeds that of the year 1827 by 31,766 bbls.—*Old Col. Press.*

Rat Exterminator.—The dangerous consequence frequently resulting from attempting to destroy rats with arsenic, has led to experiments for the attainment of the end, by less hazardous means. The experiments have resulted in the following recommendation. Reduce Plaster of Paris (sulphate of lime) to fine powder, mix it well with an equal quantity of Indian meal, and place it in

the cellar, or other place infested with rats, and they will soon make their disappearance.

The mixture is greedily eaten and its dryness excites the animal to drink water. As soon as the plaster is moistened, it sets, or becomes compact, and finally grows so hard that it destroys him. It is affirmed, that the rat is the only animal that is known to eat this mixture.

Agony of a Criminal.—Henry Hill, a young man, apparently about thirty years of age, who was in the employ of Baker, Johnson & Co. merchant tailors, of New York, was apprehended a few days since upon a charge of embezzling clothing from their establishment. Upon his arrest he made a full confession of the fact, and admitted that he had been long in the habit of carrying away a piece or two of clothing at a time, until the extent of depredations amounted to probably two thousand dollars. The property was generally sold and pledged to pawnbrokers and second hand dealers in this city. Hill, when brought to the police office, was so exceedingly affected as to entreat the magistrates to grant him an indulgence of an hour to compose himself previous to his examination.—This was granted, but at the expiration of that time he was still laboring under the effects which was produced upon his mind from contemplating with a palling horror the disgraceful consequences which were to follow his detection; large drops of sweat rolled from his forehead, and the blood gushed from his nostrils. His emotions were not exhibited by any violence of manner, or tears, but appeared to be inward workings of the mind.—The magistrates delayed his examination for the purpose of affording him time to become composed and collected, and for this purpose committed him temporarily to the custody of the keeper of the city prison. Here he remained from Wednesday afternoon until Thursday, when his mental agonies overcame his physical strength, he expired. He at no time exhibited the least aberration of mind.

Fatal Outrage.—We have been furnished with the following particulars of a fracas which occurred in Morgan county, on the 20th ult., and which resulted as will be seen, in the death of one of the parties:

A year or two ago an unfortunate matrimonial connexion was formed between a man named Hugh Magee, itinerant trader, living in one of the counties of Berkly or Jefferson, and a daughter of William Thornburg, a respectable citizen of Morgan. The parties lived together some short time, when it having been ascertained that Magee had another wife living at the time of his second marriage, they separated, and the deluded object of his heartless villany again sought the protection of her father's roof, but was not long permitted to remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of it. For some time prior to the happening of the catastrophe we are about to record, Thornburg had occasionally seen Magee lurking about his house, and suspecting that he was on some improper errand, kept up a pretty vigilant watch.

On the 20th ult., having risen about the dawn of day, he went out, as had been his custom for some time, to reconnoitre and ascertain if any one was to be seen near the house; when on advancing a few paces, he saw three men, who proved to be Magee, Richard Brown of Darksville, and John M. Hurst of Jefferson, leaning against a tree close at hand, who immediately made towards him. He attempted to regain the door to secure it against their entrance, but so rapid was the pursuit, that before he could accomplish his purpose, he was seized by Brown and detained; the other two forced their way into the house and laid hold of Magee's child. They were stoutly resisted by Mrs. Thornburg and her daughter, Mrs. Magee, and in the scuffle a blow aimed by Hurst at Mrs. Magee's head with the butt of his whip, warded off by Mrs. Thornburg, who received it on her hand, and but for which it is thought would have proved fatal to her daughter.

While Hurst and the females were thus engaged Thornburg was prevented from entering the house by Brown, who stood before him with a pistol presented at his breast, threatening him with instant death if he attempted it; until seeing Hurst dragging his wife towards the door, and threaten her life, and hearing the cries of his daughter for assistance, he broke in, and seizing his rifle, instantly shot Hurst through the body—the ball striking the shoulder and passing through the lungs.—The wounded man released his hold on Mrs. Thornburg, retreated a few rods from the house, fell and expired. In the mean time Magee had succeeded in bearing off the child. He was immediately pursued by Thornburg, and being overhauled drew a pistol, which fortunately missing fire. Thornburg knocked him down, called for a rope and secured him. A magistrate was then sent for by Thornburg who (there being no coroner) held an inquest upon the body, whose verdict—unanim-

ously rendered in the full hearing of the testimony—was, that Thornburg had shot the deceased in defence of himself and family. We learn further that the officiating Magistrate thought that it was so clear a case of justifiable homicide, that the ends of public justice would be best subserved by declining to order any judicial investigation into Thornburg's conduct, and that the decision has been so universally approved, that no measures have been taken to procure his arrest.

Brown and Magee were taken into custody, and being unable to find surety for their appearance at court, were committed to prison.

The unfortunate individual who lost his life by engaging in this rash affair was a man of respectable connexions, and in general, of harmless and inoffensive deportment, but much addicted to habits of intemperance; and it is presumed that he must have been under the influence of these habits—from which he was seldom exempt—when he lent himself to Magee's purposes.

MAIL ROBBERY.—An attempt was made last week to rob the Alexandria mail, in Fairfax county. There was a single passenger in the stage. After starting from one of the resting places, this passenger inquired of the driver how far it was to the next tavern.—The answer was "nine miles." After proceeding about two miles, the stage stopped at a small post-office, to the astonishment of the man inside, who it seems thought post-office and tavern synonymous words. The post-master receiving the mail-bag, declared it to be cut open—the traveller jumped out and made off—but was pursued and taken. His plan was probably to finish his operations during the nine miles, and to slip quietly out before the stage stopped.—*Winchester (Va.) Republican.*

On Monday last, a case of seduction was tried in the Circuit Court, before Judge Ruggles. The parties were Daniel Lawrence, plaintiff, and Thos. C. Graham defendant. The victim of the seduction was Maria A. Lawrence, an intelligent young woman, now 21 years of age of a pleasing countenance and modest propriety of deportment that elicited for her in Court the compassion and sympathy of all who heard the trial. From evidence it appeared that she became accidentally acquainted with the defendant in the fall of 1830, and that he frequently visited her at her father's house in Downing-street, near Bedford-street, in the character of a suitor, until after the fact became apparent which laid the foundation of the present suit—that he informed her his name was Thomas Howland, and that he was a single man, and kept a store at Burlingap—that he pretended great affection for her, and continued his visits under the name of Howland, until she communicated to him the fact of her pregnancy, when he suddenly discontinued his visits and ultimately abandoned her. It appeared that he was a married man and treasurer of the Richmond Hill theatre. The Jury returned a verdict of \$5,000 damages and costs; but owing to the insolvency of the defendant, nothing is expected.

SUMPTUARY LAW.

We are indebted to a friend, who has had occasion to search the ancient records of the General Court for the following copy of an order, passed when the legislative wisdom of the Commonwealth congregated at Newton, one hundred and sixty nine years ago: *General Court, Newton, Sept. 2, 1661.* Ordered, That if any one should judge the wearing of any gold or silver, or lace, or new fashion, or long hair or anything of the like nature, to be prejudicial to the common good, and the party offending reform not the same, upon being warned, then the next assistant being informed thereof, shall have power to bind the party so offending, to answer to it at the next court if the case so require, provided it is so understood that no woman shall have liberty to wear great sleeves, slashed apparel or immoderately great ruffles or long wings.

The use of tobacco in public or private, was also prohibited; beaver hats, if worn, were forfeited. Wages were fixed at eight pence per day; feed (board) at two pence per day. The price of corn was established at six shillings per bushel, and no man was allowed to give it to his hogs. The drinking of toasts was also forbidden. It was further ordered that the laws should be formed and enacted according to the laws of God. It is a little remarkable and worthy of remembrance, that whilst the price of corn, the principle article of food, in those days, was fixed at so high a rate, board and wages should have been so low.—One may form from the fact, a curious hypothesis relative to the character of our forefathers, as compared with that of the present generation, when the bushel of corn and a day's wages are on an average, at nearly the same price; say about four and six pence to five shillings.—*Boston Transcript.*

ANECDOTE OF TWO DUTCHMEN.—Hans Vanderpele was a good honest old Dutchman, and some years since lived near the head of the Monawk river. Hans had for a long time been talking about joining the church, or as he expressed it, "being taken in upon de church?" accordingly he took occasion one Sunday to stop the parson on the road to church, and communicated to him his intention. The Dominie expressed great satisfaction and appointed a day for Hans to visit him, so that he could examine him as to his knowledge of the Scripture. During service Hans wore a most becoming look of gravity, and expressed to some one near him that he felt already an altered man.

On his road home, Hans fell in with one of his neighbors, Yerry Van Cleek, to Yerry he related what had passed between him and Dominie, and they agreed that they would go together, and both get "taken in upon de church." When the appointed day came Yerry did not arrive in time, and Hans went off to Dominie's alone.

"Well Dominie," said Hans, "I've come to be taken in upon de church."

"Have you studied your bible, Hans?" asked the Dominie.

"Yaw," replied Hans, "from de beginning to de end."

"Well, how many Gods are there?"

"How many? why, I don't rightly know; dare is de Got of Jacob, and de Got of Abraham, and de Got of Isaac, and a great many more—about twenty altogether."

"You had better study your bible a little longer, I can't take you in the church yet."

Hans left the Dominie and on his way home met Yerry. "Turn back Yerry, you can't get taken in upon de church."

"What, what's de matter Hans?"

"Why de Dominie will ax you so many things what you don't know; now how many Gots, be there, Yerry?"

"Why one!"

"Dunder and bétzie, only one Got! turn back Yerry, you'll never get taken in upon de church wid your one Got, why, I told de Dominie, dat there was twenty and dat didn't satisfy him."

A case of seduction was decided in the Supreme Court in Boston on Saturday, Richard Edwards (father) vs. John E. Proy, in which the jury found a verdict of \$2200 damages.

The Rhode Island Legislature some time since ordered a map of the State to be engraved, and copies of the same have been recently placed at their disposal. A great difficulty has arisen in the two houses as to how they shall be appropriated. The Senate voted that they should be sent to each town clerk in the State, and to the heads of departments, while the House decreed them to be divided among the members of the Legislature. Each branch non-concurred with the other in this disposition—and the matter here rests until another session.

Mr. O'Connell boasts that he has brought about an union among Catholics, Orangemen, Methodists, and Presbyterians; and it would be difficult at this time to say what he cannot do. At the meeting of the National Political Union in Dublin on Saturday last, he declared that—

"Mr. Shiel's conviction, as to the necessity of Repeal, was produced by the conduct of the British Parliament; and the Administration of Lord Anglesey, Stanley, and the Attorney-General, showed that, without Repeal, it was impossible to do any service to Ireland [hear! and cheers.] He was proud to think that the enemies of Ireland were no longer to be distinguished by their religion, but by their servility [hear, and cheers.] Orangemen, Methodists, Presbyterians, can now be ranged amongst the patriots of Ireland; and he was most proud to be able to state this fact, that the first person who tendered a vote to his son in Tralee was the Methodist Preacher of that town [cheers.] Amongst the Irish patriots were to be found men of every persuasion, while the vilest and most servile, the veriest 'lickspittles'—(it was an unpleasant word to use, and which he should not pronounce in a public assembly, if he could find one equally expressive of the class he was describing)—but that filthy word particularly applied to the Catholic portion of the herd of slaves who were the most bitter and malignant enemies of Ireland [hear! and cheers.]"

The county of Kilkenny has been placed under the "Peace Preservation Act." The accounts we have every day from Ireland are such says the London Globe, that we anticipate this proceeding must soon be a general one.—Its present state is a national scandal.

The Bank of South Carolina has recovered the whole of the money of which it was robbed by Barton, with the exception of \$2 dollars.