

THE ROBBER AND HIS WIFE.

We translate the following from a late French paper.—An individual passing through the woods in the department of Laugres, at the commencement of the evening, was stopped by a man with a pistol in his hand who demanded his purse or his life: the traveller gave him about 12 francs, affirming that he had no more in his possession. The robber took the money, and the stranger fled from him with all possible speed; trembling with fear, but notwithstanding, well satisfied with escaping on such good terms. He soon arrived at a farm where he sought himself secure: he claimed the hospitality of the inmates, after relating the unfortunate adventure, and happily added that he had succeeded in concealing a large sum of money from the rapacity of the robber. The mistress of the house, who was then alone offered him an asparagus, and told him he should sleep in the hay-loft; this offer was accepted with gratitude, the traveller preferred to lodge badly than run any more risk by going further. He had scarcely entered the hay-loft when the master of the house arrived; the latter announced to his wife that fortune had been this time unfavorable to him; that he had only met with one stranger, from whom he had obtained twelve francs.

The woman immediately knew that the person she had sheltered was the individual her husband had robbed, and she disclosed to him what had passed during the absence of the robber, and they agreed that the man should remain in the hay-loft when the stranger was asleep, and precipitate him into the under-apartment, where the woman was to stand prepared with a hatchet ready to dispatch him. Fortunately for the stranger, he overheard every word of this conversation and kept himself on his guard; for the moment the robber should approach him; this happened a very short time afterwards, when the stranger pretended to have fallen asleep. On the robbers' approach, the traveller struck him a violent blow on the head with a stick, which had the effect of precipitating him on the room below, where the wife, with a single blow, severed the head from the body. The stranger made his escape, and, on his arrival at the next village, he denounced the woman. She was afterwards arrested and executed for the murder of her own husband.

From the Boston Courier.

ANNA M. MAGNETISM.—The Medical Intelligence of this week, contains an account of certain experiments in animal magnetism, calculated to excite the special wonder of the curious. They were performed on a girl of 124 years of age, who has been affected with epilepsy since her sixth year. The girl is under the care of M. Bugard, a teacher of French in this city. This gentleman is said to be "not a professor" of animal magnetism, but one "who disinterestedly uses his magnetic powers merely for the benefit of his fellow creatures," by which we understand the writer to mean that a "professor" is one who exercises his faculties merely with reference to the recompense of reward! The patient has been magnetized thirteen times, often in presence of Doctors Ware, Lewis and Glover, of Boston. On the 23d ult. an operation of tooth-drawing was performed on the patient, in the presence of Doctors Ware and Glover, not merely without awakening her, but without the slightest indication of feeling on her part. After she awoke, she conversed with the spectators for several minutes, without any reference to what had taken place. This extraordinary circumstance, it seems from the account before us, though it is not stated very explicitly, led to a repetition of the experiment, on the 30th, on which occasion Professor Treadwell of Harvard University, Doctors Ware, Lewis, Harwood, and Lodge, A. D. Parker, esq., and Messrs. Ware and West, medical students, were present by invitation. We give the account of this experiment in the writers own words—

Pulse, before magnetism, ranged from 80 to 90. Mons. Bugard began 19 minutes before 10. The patient immediately complained of feeling sleepy. At the end of 3 minutes Dr. Harwood and Mr. Parker entered the room; at 4 minutes, the tickling of the lips, nostrils, and ears of the patient produced no motion; the right eyelid was raised, the lower lip was drawn down without her notice. Five minutes having elapsed, Mons. Bugard addressed her, Louis! sir. How do you feel? sleepy. Do you want very much to sleep. Yes. How long have you slept? I don't know. Holding his hand before her face. Do you feel my hand? No. Louis! let me see your tongue; patient complied with the request, and put out her tongue. 7 minutes, was requested by Mons. Bugard to open her mouth, which she did, and tooth was examined. Dr. Ware, Louis! sir. How do you do? Very well. Do you hear any thing? No. No noise in the street? No (A carriage was then passing). Professor Treadwell, Louis! sir. Where are you? In this room. What room? Mons. Bugard's. 9 minutes. At this time the pulses were 100 per minute. At 10 minutes, Mons. Bugard asked how she felt, to which she had replied that she was sleepy, she complied with his request, that she should open her mouth. Dr. Harwood then extracted one of the molar teeth (it being deciduous and decayed). Dr. Ware perceived no change of pulse during the operation, although there was a flush over the whole face, and a slight quivering of the lip, with a countenance indicative of considerable pain. Mons. Bugard, Louis! how do you feel? I feel the tooth. Have they pulled a tooth for you? Yes. Who did it for you? Dr. Ware. Why do you mention Dr. Ware? I don't know. 16 minutes, pulse 96.

How happened it that you did not cry? Ask! Mons. Bugard, when a back tooth was removed? I never cry on such occasions. Spits out the blood, at the request of Mons. Bugard. During all this time the patient remained apparently sound asleep. 17 minutes. How do you feel? Sleepy. 19 minutes, Mons. Bugard, having magnetized some water, gave it to the patient, who drank it. How do you like it? Very much. Very much? Yes. How does it taste? Very good. Better than common water? Yes. Do you find any particular taste in it? No. I find it very good. Says she does not remember having drunk any water during yesterday's seizure, it having then been given to her. 22 minutes, the motion of lips on irritation with a feather. 25 minutes, the magnetizing of the flexors of the right arm, produced a slight flexion of the thumb and fingers.—Mr. Parker clapped his hands very near her ear, when a slight action of the eyebrows and a flush of the cheeks ensued. Mons. Bugard played on the flageolet. Dr. Ware asked her if she heard anything. Yes. What? Music. Mons. Bugard. Do you like it? Yes. Do you like it? Yes. Dr. Ware played. Mons. Bugard. Do you hear any thing? Yes. What? Music. Says she likes, but that it will wake her. Mons. Bugard, are you weaker? No. I think I am getting well, I think magnetism will cure me. 33 minutes, lips and nose tickled without motion. Dr. Ware. Do you feel anything? No. Nothing? No. 35 minutes, Mons. Bugard. Louis! sir. Awake, I wish you to rise. She did so immediately. Did you dance? No. Did you have music? Yes. Dr. Harwood, you feel anything about your mouth? Yes. What? Tooth out, I know my tooth is gone, by my tongue and the blood. Dr. Lewis, who extracted it? Don't know one of the doctors. You are positive you have been asleep? Yes. How long do you suppose you have slept? Don't know. Dr. Harwood, did it hurt you a little? Not at all. Dr. Lewis, then you did not know anything about it? No. Prof. Treadwell. Did it hurt you? No. Did you know when he pulled it? No. How do you know it is gone? Because my mouth is bloody only when my teeth is pulled. How do you know there is any blood? I perceive it in my mouth.

If it be indeed true that animal magnetism has this powerful effect, and that it enables the patient to undergo surgical operations with so much ease (in support of which hypothesis, vide Cloquet's operations for cancer in the breast) the subject must be worthy the attention of every physician, especially of every kind-hearted surgeon, and particularly since the direct exertions of the faculty will be almost the only mode of preserving us from the invasion of myriads of ignorant knaves and impudent quacks.

BENJAMIN H. WEST.

Boston, June 30, 1836.

By the steam packet Columbus, we have received Charleston papers to Friday. They confirm the preceding report of the CAPTURE OF JIM HENRY.

He gave himself up to Jim Boy (one of the leaders of the friendly Indians) on Friday last. Instead of being on his way to Florida, as was supposed, he was in the Creek nation, and but a few miles from Tuskegee. Neah-Mathla, together with 1500 other hostiles, including men, women and children, were on the same day marched off to Arkansas. They are to travel all the way by steam boats from Montgomery, Alabama. The Creek difficulties are now supposed to be over.

A report had reached Augusta, that Judge R. N. Reid, and family, on a trip from St. Augustine to Tallahassee, had all been murdered by the Seminoles. It was known that the Judge contemplated such a trip, and that circumstances gives credit to the report.

The news of the capture and surrender of Jim Henry is corroborated in a number of letters from Columbus. One account states that 150 Indians were captured with him.—They were captured by the friendly Indians about 15 miles opposite, or a little above Fort Mitchell.

From all the intelligence that has transpired, there can be no doubt that the Creek war is at an end, and that the Cherokees will remain quiet, at least for the present.

The hostile party, which committed the murders in Baker county, had not been taken, though they were closely pursued.

The Norfolk Beacon furnishes the following additional items of interest.

Gen. Jessup had taken in all about 1200 hostile Indians, and was on Monday week on his march from Fort Mitchell to Long's plantation—the half way point between Columbus and Tuskegee.

It appears that the surgeon of Col. Fanning's detachment, who was selected to attend the Mexican sick, has arrived at New Orleans, and fully confirms the horrid butchery of the prisoners—col. Fanning among them. It is also stated that the rumor of the vessels sitting out at Jamaica to assist the Mexicans is unfounded. An official communication bearing the signature of president Burnet, of Texas, confirms the intelligence of an attack on the Texas outer settlements by the Comanche, Indians.

GRAND ENTREE INTO FORT MITCHELL.

On the 23d June, says the Columbus (Geo.) Herald of the 28th, we witnessed the grand entree of a drove of savages into the Fort, consisting of men, women and children, in all about 1000, among them 200 warriors, were brought in by a battalion of Alabama cavalry, under the command of maj. gen. Patterson. The men were placed within the walls of the fort, women and children were encamped on the outside. It was an assem-

blage of human beings, such as we had never before witnessed, and the sight filled us with thoughts and feelings to which we shall not give vent at this time. They were of all ages from a month old to an hundred years—of all sizes, from the little papoose to the giant warrior. The old "Blind King," as he is called, rode in the centre of the throng, and although it has been many years since he beheld the light of day, yet has the feeling of hostility continued to rankle at his heart. The names of the hostile chiefs who have been taken and have come in, are Neah-E-Mathla, Octo-Arch-Emathla, Micco Choley, or Blind King, Tussee-Nuggee, Chopko-Yar-bar-Hadjo. The friendly chiefs are Ophole-yo-Holo, Jim Boy, Ruckebatshee Hadjo, and Tuckebatshee-Micco. Neah-Micco the head chief, is in the camp of Etche-Hadjo, and has renounced all hostilities.

On Friday, 24th, a party started from Fort Mitchell, made up of Alabama troops, friendly Indians, and volunteer citizens, amounting to about 300 men, who went in pursuit of Jim Henry, and the band of Uchees under his command who were known to be hostiles, and supposed to be scattered in the swamp. They surprised some scattering Indians, and had a few shots at them, but without killing any.—The main body made their escape; they, however, succeeding in capturing about 30 warriors, whom they brought into Fort Mitchell, together with a large number of women and children. This party was commanded by gen. Jessup in person.

From the New York Commercial Adv.

TRUE NOBILITY.—Among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the packet ship England, were Lord Altamont and his two brothers—all lads of sixteen years and under—and sons of the Marquis of Sligo, the present governors of Jamaica. These youths arrived in this city about three months since, attended by their private tutor, for the purpose of travelling among us a few weeks, previous to their return to Europe. They first made a trip to Washington, and returning thence to this city, have since performed the grand tour to Niagara, down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec, back through Champlain to Saratoga, thence to Lebanon and Boston, and back again to New York. They are very fine intelligent lads, and have travelled in the most unassuming manner; and, as we learn, have been every where delighted with the country.

Connected with the visit of these noble lads, is an anecdote at once amusing and instructive. We give it as a lesson, not only to foreigners coming among us, but to many of our own countrymen, who are too apt to assume an attitude of ridiculous pretension abroad. When the young lords—for they all so by courtesy, their father being a marquis—arrived in this city, with letters to an English gentleman, long a resident of New York, they sought advice as to the direction they should take, their mode of travelling, &c. all which was given in due form. "And now, my Lord Altamont," added the gentleman, "there is no necessity of your being called 'my lord' every where on your journeys. You can get along just as well without it—just as well if you call yourself by your own family name of Mr. Brown. If you do not exact any thing extraordinary, you will every where be treated kindly, and have all you want. Only pay attention to two or three things and you will get through the country remarkably well.

"Well sir, what are these two or three things," inquired their lordships. "Why, my lord," replied the gentleman, "in the first place, in the general rush which you will see to the public ordinaries, do not strive for the head of the tables, but quietly take the seats nearest the door; whenever you address the landlord of a country tavern, address him as 'general.' Every elderly gentleman with whom you hold a conversation, should be addressed as 'judge' or 'squire,' and be very careful in addressing every coachman as 'colonel!' Attend to these things, my lord, and you may depend upon it you will get along smoothly enough.

The hint was adopted, at least in part. The young noblemen usually travelled under the plain cognomen of the messrs. Browns, and have by their own unassuming deportment been every where treated with the utmost attention, and have returned delighted with a visit which they say shall not be the last to the United States.

From the Phil. U. S. Gazette.

CROPS.—A friend who was in Harrisburg during the sitting of the recent convention, tells us that he inquired carefully of the delegates from every portion of the state, as to the prospect of grain, and learned with great pleasure, that the fears entertained a few weeks since of a considerable failure will not be realized—and by way of confirmation, we copy the following from the Kingston (Luzerne co.) Herald:

"We have had fine growing weather for a number of days. Corn has started forward and may yet yield a fair crop. The wheat crops, we are glad to learn, taken through the valley, are now more promising than they were early in the season."

BARBAROUS OUTRAGE.—Another flogging affair took place in this city on Wednesday, in which Mr. A. Castle, surgeon dentist, of No. 2 Murray street, was the victim. While walking up Read street, towards Broadway, he was accosted by a fellow who asked him if a letter which he exhibited to him (Mr. Castle) was in his hand writing, the superscription upon which was J. G. Bennett.

Conscious that he had not written any com-

munication to any person by the name of Bennett, he replied that he was not the author of the letter; but he had scarcely uttered these words before the fellow knocked him down with a heavy cane which he had with him, and rendered him completely senseless, cutting his head, face and neck, very severely and otherwise seriously injuring him.

Mr. Castle suspects a man named Shey to be the perpetrator, of the outrage, an outrage, entirely unwarranted and unprovoked, as far as he is aware—and he has obtained a public warrant for his apprehension; should he be taken, he will, we doubt not, be made to suffer most bitterly for his temerity, his honor, the Recorder, having expressed his determination to punish with the utmost rigor of the law, all cases of street violence and outrage that may be adjudicated before him.

N. Y. Trans.

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.—We believe the following to be a complete list of the principle battles fought during the war of the revolution, with the exception of a few in the southern states.—Sch. Democrat.

Battle of Concord, April 19.	1775
Battle of Bunker Hill, June 15	1775
Battle of Old Hampton, Va. where we took five decked vessels, sometime in Nov.	1775
Battle of the Great bridge, near Norfolk.	1775
Va. December 18	1775
Battle of Long Island, August 27.	1776
Battle of Fort Washington, Nov. 17.	1776
Battle of Fort Mifflin, Nov. 20.	1776
Battle of Red Bank, Dec. 19.	1776
Battle of Germantown, Sept. 26.	1777
Battle of Princeton, Jan. 2.	1777
Battle of Red Bank, Oct. 22.	1777
Battle of Monmouth, June 28.	1778
Battle of Stony Point, July 16.	1779
Battle of Clouds, Aug. 19.	1780
Battle of Clouds, Jan. 17.	1781
Battle of Guilford, N. C. March 15.	1781
Massacre of Groton, Ct. Sept. 6.	1781
Battle of Entaw Springs, Sept. 9.	1781
Battle of Kings Mountain, Oct. 8.	1781
Cornwallis and his army taken, Oct. 19.	1781

Dr. FRANKLIN used to say that he never would, if he could help it, pass a single night in a village where the fences of the graveyard were broken, the gravestones defaced, by the churchyard suffered to go to decay.

A HIGHLAND WIDOW.

At his death, the bird of—Argyleshire, left a beautiful young widow, of course inconsolable for his loss. After the burial and banquet, clansmen and clanswomen attended, by the piper and fiddler convened for a dance in the castle hall, resolving to mitigate their grief with the highland fling, when unexpectedly, the widow herself, came in, all weeds and tears, with the tip of her nose scarcely peeping from her crape cap, and she seated herself mournfully on a bench. The gentlemen who was to lead down the dance thought that he could not, in good breeding, ask any other lady than the mistress of the house to stand up with him, and with a deep sigh, she consented. He then asked the disconsolate widow to name the spring, i. e. the tune she would wish to be played, "Oh," said she "let it be a light spring, for I have a heavy heart." T. Campbell, in the New Monthly.

HOW PEOPLE LIVE IN TOWN.

A very honest hearted Dutchman who had seen but little of the world, took it into his head to visit the metropolis, a place he had never before seen—but among all the wonders which perplexed him, he could not see how he people all got on till a wretched town—very all stands or walk about, and don't work none at all. One of his more experienced neighbors explained the mystery thus: "You Hans—dey follows schetchen one wonder and datday call pissness, and dat's de way dey kits dere liften!"

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES.

MEXICO, 7th June, 1836.

Sir: I have this day been informed by John Van Walker, master of the sloop Supply of New Bedford, that on or about the 12th ult. he sailed from New Orleans in ballast, bound to Tampico, and that his vessel was driven ashore by contrary winds on the 24th ult. about 40 miles south of the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte; that on the evening of the 2d inst., while the crew, consisting of the master, his son, and another seaman, were endeavoring to get the vessel about, they were attacked by four Mexicans from the shore, armed with knives, pistols and muskets, who shot capt. Walker in the arm, and on their attempting to stab him, he and his son made their escape by swimming into the breakers, where they remained until dark, and afterwards succeeded in reaching this place without further molestation.

The other seamen was pursued upon the beach by the assassins, who have no doubt murdered him. Upon the receipt of this information, I immediately communicated the facts to the first Alcalde, who has this moment despatched a party of armed men to the spot where the outrage was committed, with orders to apprehend the delinquents and protect the property belonging to the wreck. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your most ob't serv't. D. W. SMITH. To JAS. W. BREDFORD, Esq. Collector of the Customs, of N. O.

ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY.

Sir: said Dudley Sedden, a member of Congress from New York. I am called an aristocrat and Mr. Vice President Van Buren a democrat, and when I have seen our democratic Vice President reclining in his splendid English coach, with a splendid pair of English horses, an English footman behind and an English coachman before dressed in splendor, did I ever see a democrat? I have thought it is strange, that I, the wind and weather beaten pedestrian, should be called an aristocrat, and he, the master of that splendid and gorgeous equipage, should be deemed the head of the great democratic family!

Sea Serpents.—M. de Liebold has seen two sea serpents, in one degree 25 seconds north latitude, in the Chinese seas; they floated on the top of the water—then plunged in, and reappeared at a great distance, but they did not seem to be very active. One, the *hydrophis pelamis*, was from 10 inches to 2 feet long, and was spotted with yellow; the other was venomous.

Franklin poured upon sulphate of copper, and allowed to remain a few days, and then the head with it, will cause the hair to fall out of the bald places. It is said to have been successful in cases when persons had a bald head a great length of time.

It is stated that the steam engine on the Pearl Street House, Boston, the steam engine, and ironing steam, is constructed, and according to the press, the house will be a most magnificent place, it is a great improvement, and it is said to be in perfect order while he is putting on his socks and washing his face. His face might be included in the washing and drying operation, and it is wrinkled beans the ironing would be of advantage. [Philadelphia Saturday News.]

"Job Printing—Job Printing!" exclaimed an old woman the other day, as she peered over her spectacles at the advertising page of a country paper—"Poor John! they've kept him printing week after week, ever since I first larnt to read, and if he was't the most patient man that ever was, he never could have stood it so long, no how!"

Premature Interment.—In a French work on the uncertainty of the signs of death, and modes of burial, the fact is brought forward of a man now alive, who had been buried twice.

More Deaths for the Cause.—It is said, that the average passage of over 30,000 persons has been paid to different agents in England, Ireland and Scotland, for persons to leave there for America prior to July, and it is estimated that there will be from 70,000 to 100,000 emigrants arrive at New York alone, between the months of May and November inclusive.

Breaking up of the Harem in the East.—A German paper states, that the Shah of Persia, in order to give a proof of the advancement of civilization, had suddenly thrown open the gates of his harem, and given them liberty to all the female slaves that it contained. All the great men of the empire followed the example, and the inhabitants of Teheran could scarcely believe their eyes, when they beheld the gates of the palace opened for the first time for the unhappy victims. This news causes an extraordinary sensation here, and all over the east. It was believed in Persia, that the Ottoman Sultan would follow the example.

Weights and Measures.—The amended regulations on this subject, proposed by Congress before the adjustment.

Resolution providing for the distribution of weights and measures. H. R. 100. The Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Interior, are directed to cause a complete set of all the weights and measures adopted by Congress, and to have them distributed to the several States, Territories, and to the several Departments, for the use of the same, respectively, as the standard of a uniform standard of weights and measures may be established throughout the United States. Approved, June 11, 1836.

Joseph Bonaparte has left this country, as we understand, with no intention of returning. His departure is much to be regretted by the district in which he resided. His noble character, benevolence, and gentlemanly kindness, have left a deep impression upon the memories of all. He was a general benefactor—it was his pleasure to do good, and his wealth enabled him extensively to gratify this disposition. A touching inscription upon the walls of his observatory, well indicates his character and conduct: "Non ignarus mali, miseris succurrere disco."

Justice of the Courts.—The Manchester (England) dyes are complaining bitterly that the wine merchants are running off with the best logwood.

Fall and Rise of the Mississippi.—The Red River, in the high stage of June, was 3 feet below high water mark, and 50 feet above low water mark. The distance between these two points at Natchez, is 25 feet; at Baton Rouge 27; New Orleans 44; Balize one foot.