

# The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1835.

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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.  
All Letters (except such as may contain money) must come free of postage, or they cannot be taken from the Post Office.

## Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER—1835.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
2 WEDNESDAY	7 33	4 37	4 31 0 5
3 THURSDAY	7 34	4 26	5 38 10 41
4 FRIDAY	7 34	4 26	6 45 20 11 13
5 SATURDAY	7 35	4 25	7 51 30 11 47
6 SUNDAY	7 36	4 24	8 56 40 12 20
7 MONDAY	7 36	4 24	5 26 0 20
8 TUESDAY	7 37	4 23	6 18 0 54

Full Moon 5th Day, 9th Day, 13th Day.

## Insurance Notices.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 12 o'clock.  
JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.  
Committee for November:  
JOHN BOYD, A. S. PERKINS, DANIEL ANSLEY.  
All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

**ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agents, E. D. W. RAYBURN, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property, against

## Loss or Damage by Fire.

as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing. Will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured. Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant. The ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819. Capital \$200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independent of which a Surplus Fund of more than \$35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.  
A. BALLOCH, Agent.  
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

## Protection, Marine and Fire Insurance Agency.

THE subscriber being duly authorized by the PROTECTION Office, of Hartford, Connecticut, to issue Policies of Insurance as well upon Sea Risks, whether Vessels, Cargo, or Freight; as upon Buildings and other property, against loss or damage by Fire—now begs leave to solicit the patronage of Ship Owners and Merchants, and other persons owning property in this City and other parts of the Province. The PROTECTION Office has carried on business for several years past in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada, as well as in this Province, and its character for liberality and equity in settling losses is already well established. In all applications for Insurance, a written statement of the nature of the risk and amount to be covered, will be required.  
Office of the Agent upon the second floor in the store of Messrs. Blake & Estey, head of the North Market wharf, where attendance will be given at all business hours.  
ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent.  
St. John, N. B., 1st May, 1835.

## WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.  
JOHN ROBERTSON,  
Agent and Attorney.  
St. John, March 8, 1831.

## The Garland.

PASSING AWAY.  
BY MRS. HEMANS.

Passing away, is written on the world, and all the world contains.

It is written on the rose,  
In its glory's full array;  
Read that those buds disclose—  
"Passing away."

It is written on the skies  
Of the soft blue summer day;  
It is traced in sunset's dyes—  
"Passing away."

It is written on the trees,  
As their young leaves glistening play;  
And on brighter things than these—  
"Passing away."

It is written on the brow,  
Where the spirit's ardent ray  
Lives, burns, and triumphs now—  
"Passing away."

It is written on the heart—  
Alas! that there decay  
Should claim from love a part—  
"Passing away."

Friends, friends, oh! shall we meet  
Where the spoiler finds no prey?  
Where lovely things and sweet  
Pass not away.

HAPPY DAYS.—A paper was found at the death of Abernethy III., one of the Moorish Kings of Spain, who died at Cordova in 961, after a reign of fifty years, with these words written by himself: "Fifty years have passed since I was Caliph. I have enjoyed riches, honours, and pleasures; Heaven has showered upon me all the gifts that man can desire. In this long space of apparent felicity I have kept an account of how many happy days I have passed; their number is 14. Consider then, mortals, what is grandeur, what is the world, and what is life?"

## Miscellaneous.

**NEW AND EFFICACIOUS METHOD OF TREATING CROUP.**—The following observations, from the pen of Dr. Lehman, Staff Surgeon in Torgau, are well deserving of notice. According to my experience, says Dr. Lehman, there is no better way of treating croup at its commencement than by the application of hot water to the larynx. This method has the advantage of being simple, efficacious, and easily applied, and its good effects are not productive of any injury to the constitution. The proper time for the application of this method is at the very commencement of the disorder, when, as is usually the case, the child is awakened suddenly during the night by its invasion; no time should be lost, when we observe that the breathing is anxious, disturbed, and attended by the well known croupy sound, and a cough of a ringing character, &c. The symptoms are too well known to require enumeration here; suffice it to say that the most speedily fatal cases are those where the child goes to bed apparently quiet, well, and not labouring under any catarrhal symptoms, and is awakened from a deep sleep by the attack of croup. Such cases often prove fatal in twenty-four hours. Even when thus intense, the disease may be arrested in its progress by the immediate application of hot water, in the following manner:—a sponge, about the size of a large fist, dipped in water as hot as the hand can bear, must be gently squeezed half dry, and instantly applied to the throat, the sufferer's chin, over the larynx and windpipe; when the sponge has thus been held for a few minutes in contact with the skin, its temperature begins to sink, and it requires to be dipped again in the hot water. It is better to have a second sponge ready, so that they may be applied alternately. A perseverance in this plan, during from ten to twenty minutes, produces a vivid redness of the skin over the whole front of the throat, just as if a small sinapism had been applied. The redness must not be attended or followed by vesication; in the mean time the whole system feels the influence of the topical treatment: a warm perspiration breaks out, which must be encouraged by warm drinks, as whey, weak tea, &c., and a notable diminution takes place in the frequency and tone of the cough, while the hoarseness almost disappears, and the rough, ringing tone of voice subsides, along with the dyspnoea and restlessness; in short, all danger is over, and the little patient again falls asleep, and awakes in the morning, without any appearance of having recently suffered from so dangerous an attack. On the contrary, a slight cough still remains restful, it may be easily gotten rid of by means of diaphoretic and antispasmodic remedies suited to a febrile state. When the usual application of hot water, in the manner above recommended, does not produce well marked and evident relief, at farthest at the end of twenty-five minutes, then nothing more can be expected from a longer perseverance in it, and the increasing cough, hoarseness, anxiety, and dyspnoea of the child, must be met by other means. I must observe, however, continues Dr. Lehman, that his method has not yet failed in my hands, when applied in the commencement of the disease, and has been practised in several families. I attended, in many cases successfully, and before my assistance could be procured.—*Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*

**ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.**—I have been struck everywhere in England with the beauty of the aristocratic company at the table. I thought I never had seen "heavenly image doubly stamped as man and noble" so unequivocally clear. There were two young men and four or five young ladies of rank; and five or six people of more decided personal attractions could scarcely be found; the style of form and face at the same time being of that cast of superiority which goes by the expressive name of "throughbred." There is striking difference in this respect between England and the countries of the continent: the *pagans* and the *contadini* of Italy being physically far superior to their degenerate masters; while the gentry and nobility of England differ from the peasantry in limb and stature as the racer differs from the dray-horse, or the greyhound from the cur. The contrast between the manners of English and French gentlemen is quite striking. The *empresses* of the warmth, the vigor and gesture of the Parisian, and the working-eye-brow, dilating or contracting eye, and co-spiral-like action of the Italian in the most common conversation, are the antipodes of English high breeding. I should say a North American Indian, in his three digitated phase, approached nearer to the manner of an English nobleman than any other person. The calm repose of person and feature, the self-possession under all circumstances, and the incapacity of surprise or *deglement*, and that decision about the slightest circumstance, and the apparent certainty that he is acting absolutely *comme il faut*, is equally "gentlemanlike" and indubitable. You cannot astonish an English gentleman. If a man goes into a fit at bedside, or a servant drops a dish upon his shoulder, one hears that his house is on fire, he sets down his wine-glass with the same deliberation. He has made up his mind what to do in all possible cases, and he does it. He is cold at a first introduction, and may be stiff (which he always does) in drinking wine to you, but it is his manner; and he would think that an Englishman out of his senses who should bow down to his very plate and smile as a Frenchman does a similar occasion. Rather chilled by this, you are little astonished when the ladies have left the table and he closes his chair up to you, to receive an invitation to pass a month with him at his country-house and to discover that, at the very moment he bowed so coldly, he was thinking how he should contrive to facilitate your plans for getting to him or seeing the country to advantage on the way.—*Willis's Pencils by the Way.*

**UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.**—Capt. Sir John Ross is engaged on an English edition (a French one is already published, and German and Spanish editions are soon to follow) of a system of universal telegraphic language, to be used between vessels of all nations, at sea. It is due, originally, to an officer of the Danish Navy, Capt. Rhode, from whom he received it at Copenhagen, in July, 1834. He had submitted it to a Board of Admiralty, who had recently passed on it a highly favorable report. It is perfectly simple and cheap; the book will not cost more than 16 shillings sterling, and a vessel will require no further equipment than the flags under which she sails, black, ensign, and pendant, (color immaterial,) and no white flag. By means of these, any communication can pass between vessels at sea, or a vessel and the shore; mutual information on a dangerous coast, safe harbors, in desperate situations, messages to relatives, &c., to any extent. Capt. Ross states, that during the forty years of his naval service, with a means of communication, he could have witnessed the saving of hundreds of lives.

An old lady of affluence, already twice a widow, and aged *ninety-five*, about two years since married a youth of 75. Her course was not yet run, for her third husband is lately dead, and the old lady now in her 95th year, is busy on the look out for a fourth course of experimental philosophy.

**LIFE OF A FOREIGNER IN NEW YORK.**—At New York we pass hours with delight under the trees on that beautiful promenade, which the good taste of the citizens has preserved at the extreme point of their island, [the Battery.] You follow the example of more illustrious travellers in doing justice to the ample tables of your hotel or friends, not forgetting to pass judgment on rock fish, American oysters, and, above all, on *shad-bird*, if in season. You enjoy many a stroll along the bay and cheerful pavement of Broadway, the principal street, running for miles through the heart of the city, with its handsome edifices, shops, and public buildings. You admire the commodious disposition of the interior of family mansions, with their folding-doors, clean, cool, Indian-matted floors, and the groups of pretty faces by which they are adorned. You marvel at the incessant bustle and profusion of flourishing commerce visible in all the narrow streets devoted to business, diverging right and left towards the North and East rivers; and on the crowded slips and wharfs. You step into a steamboat, and cross over to Brooklyn, or to the Jersey shore, where you may immediately bury yourself in the delicious walks of Hoboken, where the squirrel-climb is free, and apparently as undisturbed among the *rape-vines*, as in the depths of the forest. You glance up the Hudson, which leaves the grassy margin of the promenade, and see him walled in by the perpendicular palisades and green shores of Manhattan Island, covered with shops and steamers—and own that in your brightest moment of fancy, you never dreamed of the creation of an equally glorious river, or any city whose position is more strongly marked by all those characteristics which are desirable in a great commercial emporium. Returning, you lose the eye of fire, and repair to the scene of disaster, but you are disappointed, because you find that the good people of New York never give a fire a fair chance, but knock down the house to preserve it from the flames. You walk out on a Sunday evening and are fairly elbowed into the gutter by the broad-spread bonnets and *egyptian mouton* of the table beauties, who, with their beux have then the possession of the pavement.—*Landro's Rambles in North America.*

**MIXED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Turn to whichever part of the Union you may, manners perfectly distinct from each other, applicable to the stock from which the individual springs, in person, dwellings, prejudices, prepossessions and modes of expression are distinguishable. Here you will find the children of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the early colonists from the pure English stock; while descendants have also spread over the fresh virgin soil of Ohio, and the other states in the same parallel, and planted themselves in every part of the Union where the wilderness and industry could win their way. You may trace the French Refuge in West Chester; the Dutch in New York; the German in the valley of the Mohawk; the Swede in New Jersey and Delaware; the Quaker and the German in Pennsylvania, together with distinct colonies of Irish—the descendants of the Cavalier in Virginia, Maryland, and the States to the South, and the Italian and Spaniard in Florida. On the other hand, the Creole in Louisiana, and the French Canadian on the Upper Lakes and rivers—you detect many races of men, with peculiar habits and manners, distinct from each other, like all those enumerated, in many particulars, though for the time bound together by a common government, and the ties of common interest.—*Landro's Rambles in North America.*

**CHIVALROUS FEELING.**—The squadron gave chase, and the Artois overtook and brought the revolutionaries to bay. After they had been closely engaged forty minutes, the Diamond came up; his name, Sydney Smith, which that chivalrous feeling which makes his character, would not allow a shot to be fired, saying, that he had fought his ship well, and he would not diminish the credit of his trophy. But when the enemy did not immediately surrender, he said that he must not be allowed to do mischief, and ordered a broadside to be ready. Then, taking out his watch, he continued, "We'll allow her ten minutes; if she do not then strike, we'll fire into her. He stood with the watch in his hand, and just before the time expired the French colours came down.—*Life of Lord Emsworth.*

**THE LATE COLONIAL SECRETARY.**—Lord Aberdeen has the name of being the proudest and oldest aristocrat of England. It is amusing to see the person who bears such a character. He is of the middle height, rather clumsily made, with an address more of sober dignity than of pride and reserve. With black coat much worn, and always too large for him, a pair of coarse check trousers very ill-made, a waistcoat buttoned up to his throat, and a cravat of the most primitive *negligé*, his aristocracy is certainly not in his dress. His manners are of absolute simplicity, amounting almost to want of style. He crosses his hands behind him, and balances on his heels; in conversation his voice is low and cold, and he seldom smiles. Yet there is a certain benignity in his countenance, and an indefinable superiority and high breeding in his simple address, that would betray his rank after a few minutes conversation to any shrewd observer. It is only in his manner towards the ladies of the party that he would be immediately distinguishable from men of lower rank in society.—*Willis's Pencils by the Way.*

**PLAIN AND PITHY REMARKS OF OLD HUMPHREY ON PENS.**—Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and as I shall charge you for them myself, you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself; and I dare say that you are also; so now for my prescriptions.  
*For a fit of passion*, walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds, or flout and hurt any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.  
*For a fit of ill-humor*, count the ticks of a clock. Do this for an hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.  
*For a fit of extravagance and folly*, go to the work-house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of the jail, and you will be convinced.  
Who makes his bed of briar and thorn,  
Must be content to lie forlorn.  
*For a fit of ambition*, go into the church-yard, and read the grave-stones. They will tell you the end of the career of your ambition, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.  
*For a fit of repining*, look about for the bait and the hook, and visit the bed-ridden, and afflicted, and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.  
*For a fit of despondency*, look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for colubines and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.  
*For all fits of doubt, perplexity, and fear*, whether they respect the body or the mind; whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head, or the heart; the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the great Physician: "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

**SUMMARY.**  
**MINIATURE STEAM ENGINE.**—Probably the smallest specimen of working machinery in the world is the possession of Mr. Toppis, of the Museum of National Manufactures in Leicester square. It is a working model of a high pressure steam engine, made of silver, which is perfect in all its parts, does not weigh above two hundred and fifty grains, and will stand upon a shilling. The whole, including the boiler, may be covered with a tumbler, and sufficient steam can be generated to keep it in motion for more than five minutes.  
The Cartwright Club has agreed to a petition to the House of Commons, in which they deny that the Peers had any hereditary right of legislation prior to William the Conqueror; and call on the Commons to take measures to abolish the hereditary powers of the Peers. The petitioners quoted the words of Mr. Canning:—"I do not propose to remedy for the House of Lords, where it is the benefit of reforming the House of Commons."  
**LIVERY MEN.**—There are it seems in London, 8944 Livery men entitled to vote for Members of Parliament for the city.—Of various companies, that of the Needle makers is the most numerous, amounting to 466 livery men. The of the basket makers is smallest, having only 6.  
The annual cost of the Mansion house, a various expenses connected with and attend on it, Lord Mayor of London, amounts to the sum of £2,784 7s. 1d. exclusive of the expense of the justices at the Mansion-house, amounting to £934 4s. 2d. per annum.  
The conservatives of Londonderry have invited Sir Robert Peel to a public dinner in that city.  
An Irish Representative is elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year—Wm. T. Copland, M. P. for Coleraine.  
There are no less than twenty-three plans for railroads now on the tapis in England, including those in progress. The total amount of capital invested and required, is £21,000,000; and the distance they will cover, if completed, is upwards of 1,200 miles.  
"Give a man a pension," said De Foe, "and he'll never die." The same may be said of the tender sex. Lady Mary Dorchester (who is a pensioner on the Consolidated Fund) has been annually in the receipt of £115 19s. 6d. ever since January, 1784, a period of upwards of seventy-one years and a half!

**TUBE CAMPAIGN OF 1835.**—The Hero of Gutrope has signified his intention of opening the campaign of 1835, immediately. He caused notices to be posted on the chapel gates of Rathormac and Gutrope, last Sunday, calling on his parishioners to come in, without loss of time, and pay him the tithes of 1834; and intimating that, after the 1st of November next, immediate proceedings will be taken by him for the sale falling due on that day.  
**Tithes.**—William Smith, Esq. Sub-Sheriff of this County, having advertised a sale of cattle under execution, in the case of Croker v. Flaherty, for Thursday, wherever a handful of the auction appeared, a placard was seen posted on the wall alongside, in large and striking characters. Of this, the following is an accurate copy:  
**Tithes stained with the blood of Irishmen.**—Parson Croker has distributed Tithes, the Cows and Sheep of Mr. O'Flaherty of Crook, which are to be sold this day by public auction, in Henry-street. Will any one purchase and uphold this iniquitous impost? The blood shed at Rathormac answers—that no man will.  
No bidders offered for any of the Sheep though set up repeatedly to meet the most humble speculator. The Rev. gentleman at length bid himself for the cattle, and the whole were knocked down to him at a low price, comprising a cow and 43 sheep and lambs. Mr. Croker then made a tender of the entire lot to the House of Industry which was accepted.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The new Seraglio in Duke's place, London, was opened on Friday evening, in a most splendid style, and attended by a numerous congregation, amongst whom were a number of highly respectable Christians. Thirty books of the laws of Moses, superbly ornamented with gold and silver, were carried seven times round the pulpit, preceded by twelve boys, streaming flowers in their path; after which Dr. Herschel, the High Priest, offered up a prayer, and the company separated.  
A singular occurrence took place, on Tuesday week at a recruiting party in Limerick. A full-grown and apparently clever young man enlisted for the 49th regiment, receiving the shilling King's money before attesting. In a few minutes after the military hero suddenly threw off her male attire, and to the astonishment of both sergeant and corporal, displayed the dress of the other sex, declaring herself a young woman who had only acted the part of a friole.  
By comparing the revenue with the population of various European States, it appears that every person in England contributes 49 franes a year to the State; every person in France contributes 33; in the Duchy of Baden, 19; in Bavaria, 18; in Hanover, 16; in Prussia, 14; in Wurtemberg, 13; and in Austria, 12 franes.

**PUT IT DOWN IN INK.**—In Halifax county, Virginia, a man entered his name upon the list of a Temperance Society, in pencil, saying, that if after trial he did not like the temperance plan, he could have it erased. In a short time he came to the Secretary, saying, "put it in ink, that it may be permanent." After we are gone, and the places which now know us, shall know us no more—our children will regard the expression of our firm opinion of the nature of our affixed our names, as a memento not to be trifled with; and that very signature may save more than one of our descendants from all that is terrible in a drunkard's life and death.

In the American infant schools, the first thing taught a child is to repeat its name and place of abode, the securing its return home, should it by accident be lost.

**Extracts from the London Mechanics' Magazine.**  
**The American "Fastest Ship in the World."**—Sir: I have read an extract from an American paper, in your last Number, p. 384, giving an account of the trial of the Lexington steamer. I do not quite understand the construction of her deck; and should be glad to receive further information by a sketch in your Magazine. Neither do I comprehend how she could move at the rate of 20 miles an hour, seeing the greatest velocity of her paddle-wheels is but 19.7064 per hour. Perhaps your printer made the error, in stating the diameter of the wheel at 24 feet; surely it should have been 34 or 42 feet; it is vain to expect an engine with a stroke of 11 feet to make more than 23 per minute; indeed this speed for the piston is greater by far than is usual in England; so that the speed of the vessel must be attained by increasing the diameter of the wheel.  
Under this idea, I do hope your correspondent will write for a more detailed account of the Lexington and her engines, for at present she looks a "rifle shooting-dick." At the same time, I am ready to acquit your correspondent of any personal intention of misleading your readers.  
I am, Sir, yours truly,  
W. THOROLD.  
Norwich, August 22, 1835.

Sir: Having read in your valuable journal for August 15th, an account of the "fastest boat in the world," I was induced to look minutely into the description given; and upon comparing the diameter of the wheel with the number of strokes mentioned, I find that the speed of the boat (which is stated to be twenty miles per hour) is two miles an hour faster than the motion of the periphery of the wheel!  
Now, Mr. Editor, I take upon myself to say, that no steamer in this country has approached within some miles, the speed of the diameter of the wheels. The "Diamond," "City of Canterbury," and "Star," now running in the Thames, are no doubt the three fastest boats in Europe; the speed of these boats, is as near as possible, thirteen geographical miles per hour, during which time the periphery of the paddle-wheels, moved seventeen miles, travelling four miles per hour faster than the vessel.  
Now is the description of the "fastest boat in the world," the diameter of the wheel is given at twenty-four feet, and the speed twenty-one to twenty-three strokes per minute; I have taken the mean of twenty-two strokes per minute; this gives for the speed of the wheels, eighteen miles per hour, and deducting four miles as is the case with the three boats before mentioned, will leave fourteen miles per hour; but I will not allow the Americans even this speed, for two reasons; first, it will be observed that I have founded my previous observations upon three of the fastest, as well, perhaps, as the best boats in this country, both as regards engines and construction, which is the reason that the speed of these boats approaches so near the speed of the wheels; for if the average of thirty boats on the Thames be taken, we shall find that the wheels are often going fifteen miles an hour, while the boats are going only ten miles. Again, the lumber, which is used in American boats, and called steam engines, can never be compared with the engines as now manufactured by our first-rate makers, either for lightness, safety, or effective force. Taking all these facts into consideration—facts which are well known to scientific men in this country—I think we may allow the American boat a speed approaching thirteen miles an hour, and not more; and this speed is not produced by the eleven-foot stroke or the arched deck and beams, but from the simple fact of her enormous length, as compared with her beams. Vessels of this class may do very well for the large rivers of America, but never do for sea service, or for the seas of this country.

I find in your last number another American has been expounding his countrymen a fillip, by endeavoring to expel more clearly than your former correspondent, why this boat has attained this wonderful manner in which explanation only shows the haps he will not be trusted longitudinally; per in America steam is so good to explain, why while in all other cases, *so faster than their wheels*, one third to one fourth of the generally go from  
I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
FANGLU.

**India Rubber Mops.**—A Mr. C. of New Haven, manufactures mops of India Rubber. One of these—a mop of the world—was seen exhibited at the fair, and was so constructed that, should be instantly blown up in a globe.  
**A Compliment.**—The speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, in taking leave on the adjournment, said: "Gentlemen, we shall never all meet again either in this house or elsewhere."  
**Mathematical Toast.**—The following toast is said to have been drunk at an association of School Masters.  
"The fair daughters of Columbia—May they add virtue to beauty, abstract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination."  
**Trial of Abner Kneeland.**—The trial of Abner Kneeland came on yesterday, before the Supreme Court in session in this city. It will be recollected that he was indicted for blasphemy about two years since, and convicted, in the Municipal Court—from which decision he appealed to the Supreme Court. The trial came on, and after eloquent and learned arguments on both sides, the case was submitted to a jury, who could not agree, eleven being in favor of conviction, and one opposed. The case was again tried—with precisely the same result. Wednesday was the fourth time that this case was brought before a jury. In the afternoon, Judge Wilde delivered a very able and impartial charge—and the jury retired; soon after which the Court adjourned. Thursday morning, the jury came into Court with a verdict of *GUILTY*. It will thus be seen that of forty-eight petit jurors, who, after full hearing, have decided on this case, forty six have been in favor of the *guilt* of the prisoner. The offensive language attributed to Mr. Kneeland was not only blasphemous, but disgusting, obscene, and such as should not be tolerated in any Christian or civilized community, where it is desirable to preserve the properties of life, or the semblance of religion. We hope that the result of this trial will be a warning to the impious and licentious, and show them that even in this country, where the PRESS is to all intents and purposes as free as the circumference of air we breathe, yet that gross blasphemy and obscenity combined, will not be tolerated by public opinion or the Laws of the Land.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

**Isthmus of Darien.**—The government of New Granada has issued a decree granting to the Baron de Thierry, a celebrated French engineer, permission to dig a canal across the isthmus of Darien. The government allows him the exclusive privilege of receiving tolls and other dues, for a stated period, on all vessels which may navigate the canal, besides placing many facilities in his way for the completion of his gigantic undertaking.

**India Rubber Mops.**—A Mr. C. of New Haven, manufactures mops of India Rubber. One of these—a mop of the world—was seen exhibited at the fair, and was so constructed that, should be instantly blown up in a globe.  
**A Compliment.**—The speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, in taking leave on the adjournment, said: "Gentlemen, we shall never all meet again either in this house or elsewhere."  
**Mathematical Toast.**—The following toast is said to have been drunk at an association of School Masters.  
"The fair daughters of Columbia—May they add virtue to beauty, abstract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination."  
**Trial of Abner Kneeland.**—The trial of Abner Kneeland came on yesterday, before the Supreme Court in session in this city. It will be recollected that he was indicted for blasphemy about two years since, and convicted, in the Municipal Court—from which decision he appealed to the Supreme Court. The trial came on, and after eloquent and learned arguments on both sides, the case was submitted to a jury, who could not agree, eleven being in favor of conviction, and one opposed. The case was again tried—with precisely the same result. Wednesday was the fourth time that this case was brought before a jury. In the afternoon, Judge Wilde delivered a very able and impartial charge—and the jury retired; soon after which the Court adjourned. Thursday morning, the jury came into Court with a verdict of *GUILTY*. It will thus be seen that of forty-eight petit jurors, who, after full hearing, have decided on this case, forty six have been in favor of the *guilt* of the prisoner. The offensive language attributed to Mr. Kneeland was not only blasphemous, but disgusting, obscene, and such as should not be tolerated in any Christian or civilized community, where it is desirable to preserve the properties of life, or the semblance of religion. We hope that the result of this trial will be a warning to the impious and licentious, and show them that even in this country, where the PRESS is to all intents and purposes as free as the circumference of air we breathe, yet that gross blasphemy and obscenity combined, will not be tolerated by public opinion or the Laws of the Land.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

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