

**Hydrophobia.**—The following appears in a late number of the *Liverpool Mercury*, as a preventive of the dreadful disease Hydrophobia:

"We are indebted to M. Cosser, a French physician, for the following valuable discovery, as a preventive to hydrophobia: Take two table spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, in powder; mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add, that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. Another plan, which has been extensively tried at Breslau and Zurich, and many other parts of the continent, consists not merely in cutting out the bitten part, (mere incision has been found too often unavailing) but in combining with the incision of the effectual means for keeping open the wound, and maintaining it in a state of suppuration during a period of at least six weeks. Other surrative means, as the exhibition of mercury, balla-donna, or lytta, were also employed in these cases; but upon these, it is thought, little reliance can be placed. The following are the results of the treatment: From 1810 to 1824, the number of persons admitted into the Breslau hospital was 184, of whom two only died of hydrophobia; from 1783 to 1824 inclusive there were admitted into the hospital at Zurich 223 persons bitten by different animals, (182 by dogs,) of whom only four died, two on the second day of admission, and in whom the disease had probably become developed before they were submitted to the treatment; and the other two were bitten in parts (inside of the cheek and eyelid) where the prescribed means could not be employed with the requisite exactness."

The **Churchman**, an Episcopal paper, printed at New-York, has the following paragraph in relation to the recent election of the Rev. LEVI S. IVES of that City, to the Bishopric of the Diocese of N. Carolina.

"We congratulate our sister diocese upon the judicious choice which she has made for the highest and most responsible office in her gift; and we know of no one, who will more deeply feel, and more solemnly weigh and appreciate the high responsibility attached to that office, than the individual upon whom the wisdom of North-Carolina has conferred this distinguished honor. At the same time, we feel bound to state our conviction, that there is not, perhaps, a clergyman within the circle of our Church, who would be called upon, at this immediate crisis, to make greater sacrifices of a private character, by the acceptance of this important appointment, than the highly esteemed and deservedly admired Rector of St. Luke's Parish, in this city."

We are highly gratified at the handsome manner with which the yankee City of Boston has extended a helping hand to our brothers of Fayetteville. After promptly making a large remittance in money, clothing, and other necessities, the Fire departments of Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Cambridge, set on foot a subscription for the purpose of obtaining an Engine with hose, carriages and other apparatus, and forwarding the same to Fayetteville. The Engine is to be called the *Yankee*, and the motto is "We are one," in the centre of a Round Robin, bearing the names of Fayetteville, Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury and Cambridge. It is suggested, moreover, to take up contributions in their churches for the purpose of rebuilding the different places of public worship at Fayetteville, without distinction of sect. This is the way to nullify all sectional doctrines, and the cheering liberality of our Northern brothers must have this tendency.—*Newbern Spectator*.

**Royal Expenses.**—A foreign journal gives the following statement of the expenses paid by the nine principal nations of Europe to support their sovereigns respectively, including the families of each. The gross amount of their expenses are stated at 189,670,000 francs, which, at 5 francs to the dollar, make \$37,934,000, and divided as follows:—The Emperor of Russia, \$9,000,000; King of France, \$8,500,000; Emperor of Austria, \$7,500,000; King of England, \$5,000,000; Spain, \$2,750,000; Prussia, \$2,187,500; Netherlands, \$1,300,000; Naples, \$1,050,000; Portugal, \$646,500. These expenses, when divided between the subjects of each monarch respectively, amount to the following ratio: Russia, 18 cents; France, 38 cents; Austria, 27 cents; Spain, 24 cents; England, 24 cents; Prussia, 20 cents; Netherlands, 24 cents; Naples, 16 cents; Portugal, 14 cents.

As a contrast to the above, we place along side the salary of the President of the United States, \$25,000, which, divided between the people, according to the population of 1830, would amount to the ratio of about one-fifth of a cent.

The *Courtland Herald* informs us that in the upper counties of East Tennessee, the poorer classes of the people are almost destitute of bread, and that they will suffer severely for the want of the staff of life, unless the wheat crops prove better than present appearances indicate.

**CELEBRATION IN CHARLESTON.**

The celebration of the Fourth in Charleston, by the "Union and State Rights Party," was very splendid and appropriate. The particulars are lengthy in the Charleston papers, and afford evidence that there is a strong phalanx of talented men against the doctrine of the nullifiers, and for the Union of the States. We insert a part of the proceedings from the Courier.

On the arrival of the procession at the first Presbyterian Church, the exercises were opened by an appropriate prayer, when the following Ode was sung by a choir of four voices, accompanied by the full-toned organ of the Church:

**ORIGINAL ODE.**

Sung by a select Choir—in four parts.  
AIR—The Star-spangled Banner.

I.  
We will gather in pride to the glorious rite,  
In the faith of the free from our sires that descended;  
And who shall resist us, when thus we unite,  
For the Union they fought for and nobly defended.  
To hallow the hour,  
When freed from the pow'r  
Of Britain, our eagle first taught her to cower—  
We will gather in triumph, in gladness and mirth,  
And bless our free nation—free'st nation of earth.

II.  
With a people unmatched—with a freedom that now,  
Even now, while all Europe is wrapt in commotion,  
And the brave bleed or conquer, refusing to bow,  
Shines forth, like a beacon across the broad ocean,  
And with rapture they turn,  
Where our altars yet burn,  
Their chains are all broken, their tyrants they spurn,  
And at the pure altar, and round the glorious hearth,  
They bless our free nation—free'st nation of earth.

III.  
Where else is the temple of freedom—oh where—  
If not in the broad land our sires have given;  
For destiny's self brought our forefathers here,  
And here, was the chain of the tyrant first riven,  
And to conquer or die,  
First appealing on high,  
They dared in his might the fell monster defy;  
White Europe, astonished, looked on at its birth,  
And bless'd our free nation—free'st nation of earth.

IV.  
Forget not that time of commotion and toil,  
And the glory that sprung from it, cherished forever,  
Shall guard our freedom and hallow our soil,  
And the foot of the tyrant shall trample them never.  
For what folly would dare,  
When our flag is in air,  
And imbued with one spirit, we join in one prayer,  
For the altar that hears it—for our home—for our hearth—  
God bless our free nation—free'st nation of earth.

**Gen. DANIEL ELLIOTT HUGER** then rose, and read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address to the People of the United States, with much force—the audience applauding with enthusiasm those passages which so forcibly rebuke the Disunion doctrines, now boldly put forth in our beloved State. It has been remarked to us by a highly talented and distinguished stranger, that he could desire no higher evidence of the intelligence and taste of any assembly, than was shewn on that occasion, by selecting the most beautiful and pointed passages for simultaneous applause.

After the Farewell Address, the following Ode, also written for the occasion, and at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, was sung most beautifully by two voices. The language of the Ode itself is to our taste perfect, every line conveys an idea appropriate and comprehensive, and expressed in chaste and ennobling terms. The chorus of both Odes were joined in by the audience, and on repeating the four last lines of the last verse of the second Ode, the whole audience rose simultaneously, and thus manifested the strong feelings which pervaded every bosom.

**SECOND ORIGINAL ODE.**

Sung by the Choir in like manner with the first.  
AIR—Scots wha hae us' Wallace bled.

I.  
Hail, our country's natal morn!  
Hail, our spreading kindred born!  
Hail, thou banner not yet torn!  
Waving o'er the free!  
While, this day, in festal throng,  
Millions swell the patriot-song,  
Shall not we thy notes prolong,  
Hallow'd Jubilee?

II.  
Who would sever Freedom's shrine?  
Who would draw the invidious line?  
Though by birth, one spot be thine,  
Dear is all the rest:—  
Dear to me the South's fair land,  
Dear, the central Mountain-band,  
Dear, New-England's rocky strand,  
Dear the prairied West.

III.  
By our altars, pure and free,  
By our Law's deep-rooted tree,  
By the past's dear memory,  
By our WASHINGTON;  
By our common parent-tongue,  
By our hopes, bright, buoyant, young,  
By the tie of country strong—  
We will still be ONE.

IV.  
Fathers! have ye bled in vain?  
Ages! must ye droop again?  
MAKER! shall we rashly stain  
Blessings sent by THEE?  
No! receive our solemn vow,  
While before thy throne we bow,  
Ever to maintain, as now,  
"UNION—LIBERTY!"

After the conclusion of the second Ode, the Orator of the day, the Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, occupied the succeeding two hours in pronouncing his oration; a production, of which all united in testifying the warmest admiration. It was replete with sentiments of ardent devotion to the Union, and expressed in the elegant diction so characteristic of the author's mind.

The dinner party, was we doubt not, the largest ever assembled on any occasion in this city, amounting to upwards of *fourteen hundred persons*. The very extensive building erected specially for the purpose,

on the extensive lot at the corner of Meeting and George-sts. covering a space of 45 feet in width, by 150 feet in length, was found inadequate to accommodate all who had assembled, and from 200 to 300 persons were obliged alternately to stand up and exchange places with those who were seated. The entertainment was abundant, and for so numerous a company, was served up in a very superior style. The wines were excellent, and the whole company enjoyed "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," with more than usual delight.

About 10 o'clock the party retired, highly pleased with the manner in which they had spent the day.

The following letter from President JACKSON was read at the Dinner, which was in reply to a letter from the Committee of Arrangement, inviting him to participate in the Celebration:  
Washington City, June 14th, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—It would afford me much pleasure, could I at the same time accept your invitation of the 5th inst. and that with which I was before honored by the municipal authorities of Charleston. A necessary attention to the duties of my office, must deprive me of the gratification I should have had in paying, under such circumstances, a visit to the State of which I feel pride in calling myself a citizen by birth.

Could I accept your invitation, it would be with the hope that all parties—all the men of talent, exalted patriotism, and private worth, who have been divided in the manner you describe, might be found united before the altar of their country, on the day set apart for the solemn celebration of its independence—independence which cannot exist without Union, and with it is eternal.

Every enlightened citizen must know, that a separation, could it be effected, would begin with civil discord, and end in colonial dependence on a foreign power, and obliteration from the list of nations. But he should also see that high and sacred duties which must and will, at all hazards, be performed, present an insurmountable barrier to the success of any plan of disorganization, by whatever patriotic name it may be decorated, or whatever high feelings may be arrayed for its support. The force of these evident truths, the effect they must ultimately have upon the minds of those who seem for a moment to have disregarded them, make me cherish the belief I have expressed, that could I have been present at your celebration, I should have found all parties concurring to promote the object of your association. You have distinctly expressed that object—to revive in its full force the benign spirit of Union, and to renew the mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism. Such endeavors, calmly and firmly persevered in cannot fail of success. Such sentiments are appropriate to the celebration of that high festival, which commemorates the simultaneous declaration of Union and Independence—and when on the return of that day, we annually renew the pledge that our heroic fathers made, of life, of fortune, and of sacred honor, let us never forget that it was given to sustain us as a *United*, not less than an *Independent* people.

Knowing as I do, the private worth and public virtues of distinguished citizens to whom declarations inconsistent with an attachment to the Union have been ascribed, I cannot but hope, that if accurately reported, they were the effect of momentary excitement, not deliberate design; and that such men can never have formed the project of pursuing a course of redress through any other than constitutional means; but if I am mistaken in this charitable hope, then in the language of the father of our country, I would conjure them to estimate properly "the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness;" to cherish "a cordial, habitual, & immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Your patriotic endeavors, Gentlemen, to lessen the violence of party dissent, cannot be forwarded more effectually than by inculcating a reliance on the justice of our National Councils, and pointing to the fast approaching extinction of the public debt, as an event which must necessarily produce modifications in the Revenue System, by which all interests, under a spirit of mutual accommodation and concession, will be probably protected.

The grave subjects introduced in your letter of invitation, have drawn from me the frank exposition of opinions, which I have neither interest nor inclination to conceal.

Grateful for the kindness you have personally expressed, I renew my expression of regret that it is not in my power to accept your invitation, and have the honor to be, with great respect,  
Your obedient and humble servant,  
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

From the *New-York Journal of Commerce*, July 5.  
Our boat is this moment up from the packet ship *Britannia*, Capt. Marshall, bringing us London papers of the 31st May, and Liverpool of the 1st of June.

London, May 30.—A multitude of contradictory accounts have been received to-day, through the German and French papers, relative to the state of affairs in Poland. According to the Berlin version of them, every thing held out the prospect that success was at last about to attend the arms of the Russians, and the Lithuanian insurgents, pressed by the Russians, had approached the Prussian frontiers, which they probably intended to pass, in consequence of which the Prussian landwehr (local militia) had been suddenly called out to march towards the frontiers.

The dates from Warsaw, through Prussia, are of the 15th, by which it is evident that no engagement had yet taken place between the main corps of the Russians and Poles. If a regular battle is offered and accepted, we may expect to hear of something decisive to-morrow or next day. It is hardly to be supposed that the Polish army, which is at least equal in numbers to the Russian, and in every other respect superior, will suffer the enemy to get the better of them.

From Paris it is stated that offers of mediation on the part of England and France having been made to the Emperor Nicholas;

for the pacification of Poland, the Autocrat has declared, in answer, that he will make no concessions to "rebellious subjects;" and that, had he been disposed to make any, he would not have waited for advice to that effect from the West.

Brussels papers of the 27th instant inform us that the feeling in favor of Prince Leopold is becoming very great. In the sitting of the National Congress on Thursday last, out of a body of one hundred and twenty-two, ninety-six members had given their opinion in favor of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg; twenty-four reserved their votes, and only two voted against him.

In a few days we may expect to hear that the affairs of Belgium have been finally adjusted, which we understand, from a good source, will be accomplished through the exertions of Lord Ponsonby. Maestricht is certainly to be given up to the Belgians.

**Catholics in the New Parliament.**—The number of Catholics in the late Parliament was 14; the number in the present Parliament will be 19.

London, May 31.—Last night we received Hamburg papers to Saturday last (28th.) The *Correspondent* contains some details from the Russian head-quarters, relative to the operations of General Chrzanoski and Romarino, the Polish account of which we gave some days ago. There is a report of another action, fought about the 16th, in which the Poles are said to have made 2000 prisoners.

The King of Sweden, who had been seriously indisposed, was, according to letters from Stockholm, dated the 20th May, in a convalescent state.

From *Poulson's (Philadelphia) Advertiser*.

The first number of the *Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science*, edited by G. W. Featherstonhaugh, has been handed to us. The conductor is a gentleman, who, it is understood, has given much attention to Natural History, and is advantageously known by his Lectures on Geology, so numerously attended and favorably received a few months since. We congratulate the lovers and cultivators of science on the commencement of a Journal devoted exclusively to Natural History, and more particularly to that important branch of it, Geology, and heartily wish for it a liberal patronage. The contents are interesting; among these will be found an article on the specification of "a new genus of fossil animal," in which department the comparatively small research that has hitherto been devoted in our vast territory, gives promise of much interest to future observers. "The *Diary of a Naturalist*" is another article which cannot fail to be generally pleasing.

The article on the "Influence of climate on the fructification of Plants," is replete with originality and good sense,—the author has given a new classification of known facts, and his conclusions are evident and highly instructive,—interesting to scientific inquirers in vegetable physiology, and coming home to the business and bosom of every agriculturalist and of every man in the community. This article well deserves republication in scientific and other journals in town and country.

Among the great advances of the last age in general science, the origin of the science of Geology is among the most important; but a few years since the confirmation of the crust of our planet, and the agency relatively to be attributed to astronomical causes,—to the grand laws of planetary attraction,—to gravitation merely terrestrial,—to volcanoes,—to the subsidence and subterranean impulses of the waters of the ocean,—to the waste and deposit of rivers and mountain torrents,—and to atmospheric disintegration as connected with the present observed appearances of nature, has indicated itself as a subject of most profound interest to Philosophers and Naturalists. There is no subject in which it is more especially necessary, that we decide with deliberation,—the terms of this great problem, Geology, "have not yet been thoroughly considered;"—great diversity of opinion, and much premature self-confidence have been manifested by naturalists.

Extensive acquaintance with the astonishing facts which it is the province of such a Journal to assist in exhibiting, will impress the mind with the most exalted and delightful consciousness of design, exerted through continuous immeasurable eras of duration, as they are calculated to inspire us with renewed reverence for the benevolent Author of Nature, and render us cautious of involving in self-created hypothesis, the grandeur of truth.

A most destructive fire broke out on Monday evening the 4th instant, in New-York. It commenced in a building in the rear of No. 66 and 68 Charlton street, and destroyed nearly the whole block of houses bounded by Charlton, Vandam, Varick and Hudson streets. The loss is estimated at more than one hundred thousand dollars, and nearly a hundred families are said to be burnt out. The New York papers impute the disaster to squibs and crackers fired during the day and evening. Several persons are missing. Two children were left in a room locked up, by their parents, who went to the theatre, and have not been found. A little boy, eight years old, was thrown down and trampled to death, by the mob. A number of firemen were much

injured. Two or three other fires occurred during the day and evening, which are also attributed to fire works, thrown up by boys.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Daily Advertiser* says, the locusts, which have been strangers in the land for 14 or 15 years, have for two or three weeks past made their appearance in frightful numbers—the woods are full of them. At the head of Conesus Lake, Livingston County, on the 20th ult. a lad went into the woods, and caught his hat crown full of these insects, and put them on his head, and went to the lake to fish, intending to use the locusts for bait. He was stung by these locusts in several places on his head; and notwithstanding proper medical aid, he died from the wounds in three or four days.

**To Draftsmen.**—A premium of \$150 is offered by the agent at Indianapolis, for the best plan of a state house to be built at Indianapolis. The house to be of sufficient size to admit a Representative Hall to contain one hundred members, and a lobby convenient and appropriate thereto, and a gallery to contain at least 100 persons, with seats and pews rising in a manner of an amphitheatre. A Senate Chamber to contain 50, with a lobby and gallery similar to the one above mentioned. One room for the Supreme Court of the State; one room for the Secretary of State; one room for the auditor of Public Accounts; one room for the State Library; six committee rooms, and six rooms for the clerks of the Legislature. The whole cost not to exceed \$48,000. Proposals to be received until the 10th day of November next.

**Anti-Tariff Convention.**—A number of gentlemen, from different States, favorable to the principles of Free Trade, having assembled at Philadelphia on the 4th of June, to take into consideration an Address, published in the *New York Evening Post*, recommending an Anti-Tariff Convention, unanimously

**Resolved**, That a Convention, for the purpose of securing the efficient co-operation of the friends of Free Trade, throughout the United States, in procuring the repeal of the Restrictive System, be held at the Mansion House Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the morning of Friday, the 30th day of September next; and that there be invited to attend the same, such citizens, from all the States of the Union, without distinction of party, who are favorable to the object of the meeting, as may find it convenient to attend.

It was also **Resolved**, That notice of the said meeting be published, and that Editors throughout the United States, friendly to the cause of Free Trade, be requested to give it circulation.

It has been recently decided in the District Courts of the United States, for the District of Maine, that, under the prohibitory clause of the Post Office law, packages of various descriptions, such as packages of merchandise, or of Bank notes, can be carried by mail carriers without incurring the penalty, but not packages of letters.

(Nat. Intelligence.)

**Clear the way.**—On one of the hot days last week, a yankee, apparently just caught, and not perfectly tanned, came into the Court House puffing and blowing with force and speed sufficient to warrant the belief that he was propelled by steam. Hallow mester, said he to a bystander, where's Judge Fitch the Constable live?—I want to catch that are feller whate stole my bundle, the little bugger. By gaudy, I'll learn him to steal three yards sattin' and my all-wool shirt and two razors. After obtaining a warrant, he started in pursuit of a Constable (having ascertained from the Judge that he did not act in that capacity) and the last that was seen of him, he was heading down Court-street, at a rate that would endanger the life of any thing composed of flesh and blood, with which he might happen to come in contact.—*Portland Courier*.

"If you have tears prepare to shed them now."  
Our cow died of the "Horn-ail" on Wednesday morning last, after a few days suffering. Gentle reader, did you ever lose a cow, and in the season of abundant milk? If you ever met with such a misfortune, you will sympathize with us! Did your cow depart this life at that blessed period of your connubial felicity, when a halfscore of little he and she Democrats were crying for their accustomed bowl of bread and milk, about eleven times per diem—their remaining hours being occupied with bread and butter, and gingerbread? If so, then you will know how to compassionate us. Had you just procured a new churn, as the silver cord of your kindly brute was severed? then do you know how to weep for our loss. Alas! alas! the main prop of our children has left us. Delicious cream; richly gushing milk; fragrant butter, when shall we behold thee more! The pans are dry on the shelf; the churn dasher remains idle; the lowing of our gentle quadruped is heard no longer; our comfort hath vanished. Has nobody never a first rate cow that he couldn't sell us for \$10 less than her worth?

(Sullivan Mercury.)

"Will you have me?" said a young man to a modest little girl. "No John," said she, "but you may have me, if you will."