

...of grain grow where only one grew before, it is more the fruit of man than the gift of heaven. I think if Mr. J. had always practiced such sound doctrine, he would have been the greatest philosopher of the age. Basing then that this proposition about the grain is a self-evident fact, what think you should be done to the man who makes three ears of corn grow where only one grew before? Inasmuch as grass feeds the horse, and sows the man. But to come to the point at once:

"Some three years ago, a merchant in New York, while emptying a box of corn, observed therein a few grains of corn. Concluding that corn from China must be something new under our sun, he had them planted, so they grew and multiplied. Last spring I received from a worthy friend a portion of said corn. It's a new variety, so I gave it the name of China's fall produce, or tree corn; as it strikes off in two, three, and frequently four branches, in appearance like a small tree, and produces an ear at the head of each branch, whereas the common corn shoots out at the ear from the side of the stalk; it grows from eight to ten feet high, produces an abundance of fodder, is a large white flint twelve row ears, and ears from twelve to fourteen inches long. I sowed six hundred and sixty grains on one ear. It was planted on the 10th of May, and had ears fit to boil on the 10th of July. Its produce was much curtailed by the long drought, but notwithstanding I counted two thousand one hundred and twenty grains, the product of one stalk; being an increase of two thousand from one. The Dutch (which is an excellent corn) planted on the same day, on the same field, and receiving the same quantity of manure, crop ploughing and hoeing, did not produce one-half. The patch, about two hundred hills, was examined by several respectable farmers, who all pronounced it something new and something superior.

"The corn may be had of G. C. Thorburn, New York, and at the store of William Thorburn, in Albany, price 25 cents per ear; the net profits to be given to some of the charitable institutions in New York and Albany. Now, if there is a farmer between Maine and the Rocky Mountains who would rather pay 25 cents for two gills of bread, than to buy one ear of this corn, which will plant one hundred hills—I say, if there is such a man, he ought to be fed on nothing but rye and butter-tornik as long as his little soul and big carcass will hang together. A stalk, having the ears on, to show the manner of growth, may be seen at the above stores.

GRANT THORBURN.  
Hallett's Cove, Sept. 24, 1838."

**Abraham.**—Dr. Franklin being in company with some students who had just finished the study of the Bible, he made in favor of toleration, took up a Bible, and opening at Genesis, read the following parable to the surprise of his hearers, who considered that such a parable had escaped their notice: And it came to pass after those things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent about the going down of the sun. And behold a man bent with age was come down from the wilderness, leaning on a staff. And Abraham arose and met him, and said unto him, "Come in I pray thee and wash thy feet, and tarry the night." And the old man said, "Nay, for I will abide under this tree." But Abraham pressed him greatly, so he tarried and went in to the tent. And when Abraham saw to blessed out God, he said unto him, "Wherefore dost thou not worship the most High God, Creator of Heaven and earth?" And the man answered and said, "I do not worship thy God neither do I call upon his name, for I have made a God unto myself, that dwelleth in my house and provideth me with all things." And Abraham's wrath was kindled against the man, and he arose and drove him forth into the wilderness with blows. And God said, "Have I not borne with him these three hundred and eight years, and nourished him and clothed him, notwithstanding he rebelled against me, and couldst not thou, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?"

**MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.**

**Child caught by an Eagle.**—The *Novelliste Venduise*, French paper, states that last year a young child disappeared near St. Maurice, in the Valais, and this year a similar event having also occurred, no trace of the children could be found, except a shoe and stocking of the one last lost; and the opinion prevailed that some wild beast had destroyed them. Two eagles of enormous size had however, been for some time observed in the neighborhood, and it was concluded to watch them, to find if possible, their nests. After long search, it was discovered a few days since among some lofty rocks, and found to be that of the golden eagle. The old birds were away at the time, and two fine eaglets, standing two feet high, were brought from it, but at the bottom of the nest, and on the rocks near it, were the bleached bones and remains of the dresses of the two poor children above alluded to.

**Illinois Lands.**—Decisions have recently been made, in two of the courts of Illinois, against the validity of the titles to land derived from sales for tax. We have not learned how far the principle is settled, but it is matter of great importance, as many of the titles to land are of the character of those now invalidated. In former years, several thousand tracts of land, belonging to non-residents, were actually sold at Vandalia by the officers of State, for non-payment of taxes, and the same system is pursued at this time in the several counties. Lands thus purchased have been conveyed and reconveyed to many persons.

**Height of water in the Lakes.**—We understand that Alfred Barrett, Esq., chief engineer upon the western section of the Erie canal, with D. Jay Brown, Esq., assistant engineer, visited Port Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Welland canal, last week, to examine the water marks made in 1835, and ascertain the comparative height of water in Lake Ontario from that period to this. On examination, they learned that since the year 1825, that lake had been gradually rising, and within three years past rapidly increasing in volume, and is now six feet and eight inches higher than in 1825. It has fallen, since the first of July, two inches; so that the entire rise of water has been six feet and ten inches!

Lake Erie, as near as can be ascertained from water marks at the foot of the lake, and at Black Rock harbor, has risen only about four feet, or something less, and the Niagara river below, about the same; the comparative height of the river and lake not varying over two inches since 1826. Lake Erie has apparently fallen about eight inches from its greatest height in June; and from the extraordinary hot weather of the present summer, and the consequent evaporation going on, it would not be surprising if the lake should fall 18 or 20 inches by the 1st of December.

The lakes appear to be following the present year, a similar course to what they did in 1818, after the very high stages of water which succeeded the cold and wet seasons of 1815, '16, and '17. During those three years they rose rapidly; and in the spring, and early in the summer of 1818, were much higher than they had been for many years previous, although not so high as now. But in the hot summer of 1818, the evaporation reduced the lakes nearly two feet in depth, and they continued to fall gradually in each successive year, till about 1821, '2, and there remained without much change till 1826, '7, '8; since which they have been continually gaining in height and volume. This last mentioned fact will immediately recur to our forwarders, and those who were engaged in business near our harbor, as in 1827, several of the warehouses on Buffalo creek were raised some two feet above their former levels; and again, in 1828, '9, and '30, several of them were again raised by the continual swelling of our lake.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

**Crowding them still further.**—The last of the powerful tribe of Potawatamie Indians have been started for their new home beyond the Mississippi. The Michigan City Gazette says "the Indians were unwilling to leave their lands, there never having been any treaty as they say, by which they ceded them to the United States. Indeed we are credibly informed that the treaty under which their lands are claimed, instead of being signed by the chief of the tribe, has the names of some three or four attached to it. We are satisfied that a fraud has been committed. But the poor Indian had no redress.—They were the weak warring against the strong. And under the principle that might makes right they were driven into submission. In consequence of their unwillingness to go a company of men, amounting to about one hundred, under the command of Gen. Tipton, were sent to collect them together and remove them by force."—*Cleveland Herald.*

**Christopher Columbus.**—The birth-place of Christopher Columbus is said to be at length discovered; a document having been recently found, which states it to have been Colagoetto, in the republic of Genoa.

**SOUTH WESTERN RAIL ROAD BANK.**

The books of subscription to the stock of this Bank were opened on Monday at 10 o'clock, at the Bank Office in State street, and up to 7 o'clock, *Nine Thousand Five Hundred Shares* in the Bank were subscribed, which when the whole amount shall be fully paid up, will be equal to *One Million of dollars.* The books will continue to open at the same place for thirty days, when they will be finally closed. From the anxiety manifested to obtain shares in the Bank, very little doubt can now be entertained that the whole amount of the Stock will be taken up. The City Council and other corporations in this City, and several individuals of large property, have come forward promptly and set the good example, by subscribing for the whole amount of the Shares to which they are entitled, so that the prospects are cheering. We understand that arrangements have been made for bringing home immediately in specie, so much of the loan lately affected by General Hamilton, as may be necessary to put the Rail Road Bank into operation without embarrassment to our monied institutions. Accounts from all quarters represent the people as prepared to make up the amount of the capital of the Bank, and anxious for its immediate establishment.—The success of the Bank, may now be considered as certain, and it will go very far to ensure the success of the Road.—*Chas. Mercury.*

**A Plea in Abatement.**—In one of our Quarter Session courts in Tennessee, one *Joe Phillips* was indicted for assault and battery. The solicitor called him to the bar, and addressed him thus: "You are indicted for a misdemeanor, and stand charged with these words: 'The jurors, upon their oath, present that Joe Phillips, late of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, on the 10th day of August, 18\_\_\_\_, with force and arms, and upon the body of one John Scroggins an assault did make, with gun, pistols, swords, dirks, and clubs, with malice aforethought.'"

"Stop, Mr. Lawyer," says *Joe*, "there was something in it, but you're making it a deal worse than it was."

"Well, how was it *Joe*?" says the solicitor.

"Why, I and John met on the road, and says I to John, 'this is a bad day for makin'.' Then says he to me, 'Not very bad neither, for I killed one near upon a rod long.' Then says I, 'That's a lie, for there's nary snake in this country half so long.' Then, after a good many such compliments passed between us, says John to me, says he, 'I don't milk my neighbors' cows, as some folks do. And then I hit him a lick with my fist on the side of his head, and then we had a real scuffle; a fair fight; then just so. And we hadn't no gun, nor pistol, nor club, nor dirk, neither; so you needn't be taking all that nonsense over to the Court, when there's no such thing; and John says he's willing to fight again, if I'll let him strike first."

**Trade of New York.**—Such is the extent of importations of present that the number of officers attached to the custom-house is sometimes insufficient to dispatch the trading vessels as fast as they arrive. This, we learn, was the case at the present moment. There are more merchant vessels this morning in port than there are inspectors to take them in charge. We understand that the cash receipts at the custom-house the last month were over \$1,300,000.—*N. Y. Eccl. Post.*

By the laws of Austria no person can be executed for any crime, not even for the most clearly proved murder, without his confessing his guilt.—If he refuses to do so when the proof is strong a demonstration against him, he may be imprisoned, but he cannot be sent to his eternal account with a crime unconfessed upon his soul.—*Mrs. Trollope's Vienna.*

**AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**

**The Teeth.**—Waldie, of Philadelphia, notices a discovery of no little importance to such as are troubled with bad teeth. He says:

"Some time since, Doctor Caldwell of Virginia, now a practicing dentist, at No. 65, South Sixth street, had a favorite horse which had become incapable of eating his oats, and on investigation a carious tooth indicated the difficulty to result, probably, from tooth ache. Extraction was the remedy of course;—the poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet together as custom prescribes, his gun was loaded as we poor humanitarians have too often witnessed, and a pair of pincers were applied, as we have also experienced; but even a mallet and chisel failed of their effect. The tooth was inextricable, no effort would withdraw it from its socket. The gum tumbled, and, on examining it carefully, the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck of the tooth, and without much thinking of the effect, he cut it; the tooth immediately fell out, or was extracted with a slight effort of the thumb and finger.

This led the operator to reflection, and the hint was obtained which confers upon suffering humanity a benefit which may be obtained by the sufferer second only to the discoveries of Jenner, or the circulation of the blood! Subsequent experiments have fully proved that the human teeth are also retained so powerfully in their sockets by a ligament, and it is the breaking of this which requires so much manual force; and this, when cut, which gives not so much pain as lancing the gums, loosens the tooth, and it may immediately be extracted without pain with the fingers! A physician of our acquaintance, whose name we are at liberty to mention if requested, has had the operation of extracting a large molar treble fanged tooth in this way without pain, and so gratified was he by the fact, that he investigated the anatomy of the parts and extracted all the teeth of a dead subject in the same way, and with no more difficulty than above related. He is a witness not to be impeached, who with many others have already been benefited by this great anatomical discovery.

**Murder.**—The coroner of this city was called on Sunday to hold an inquest upon the body of Thomas Hamilton, a young man of 23 or 24 years of age, who was stabbed on the night of 24th of September at Spring Hill. It appeared on evidence that the deceased had been in the city drinking, and returned home late at night, when he met his grandfather, who was also inebriated. A trifling altercation ensued between them, and the latter struck the young man and stabbed him in the belly, of which wound he died in nine or ten hours afterwards. The murderer is about ninety years of age and is named Benjamin Alexander. He was fully committed.

If there be any thing which, more than another, should give an impulse to the temperance cause, it such an occurrence as this. Even when promp-

ted by the warmth of young blood and unaccustomed passions, and even as calculated to make the moral shudder, but what can be their feelings when the silver head of age smashes such a crime and the pulsed hand executes it?—*Mobile Enquirer.*

**Infernal Machine on a new scale.**—We were yesterday informed on the authority of Col. Baskett, the famous politician, of the following occurrence: we cannot vouch for its being substantially correct in all its details.

A gentleman, (whose name we are not able to learn) one of the Engineers of the Custom Works, who resides in the lower part of Blomker street, has been in the habit (thru' the summer of sleeping in an apartment on the ground floor with the windows open through the night. The gentleman was repeatedly annoyed by certain nocturnal visitors, who without leave visited his rear premises and occasionally a human head would pop into the window. Thinking that these night prowlers possessed no good, and as he could never by any chance detect them in any acts of villainy, he determined on a plan which should effectually decide the question.

Accordingly he fixed a couple of horse hairs into a board, in which he attached a spring, and setting it in such a position as to strike a certain blow on any intruder who should attempt to enter the apartment via the window.

It then so fully locked the room, and left word at home that he should be absent for a few days.—The plan succeeded to admiration. Yesterday morning a man was found bleeding and insensible, lying at some distance from the machine, a deep and dangerous cut in his side. On examination the bleeding sufferer was found to be a notorious thief, who had long infested the neighborhood.—He was taken to his friends, where he now remains in rather a critical situation, a warning to all house-breakers.—*N. Y. Express.*

**RIBBLE.**

"We have heard that 'to hit one's own nose off' was a physical impossibility. But a late case has convinced us that it is not a moral one. An advertiser threatened to withdraw his contribution from our paper and carry it to another, with a circulation of twenty times less, because the first charged \$10 for advertising what the second would insert for \$2. If the object of advertising is to attract public notice, a paper must be valuable for advertising medium, precisely in proportion to its circulation. Therefore if the first charged \$10, the second charge only \$2.50, or twenty times less; or if the second charged \$2, the first should charge \$100, or twenty times more! Should both charge the same price, the advertiser obtains twenty times more for his money in one case than the other; therefore if he gets twenty times the worth in one case, he gets only a twentieth part of his money's worth in the latter case, he gets twenty times more than his money's worth in the former.

"This case illustrates what we frequently find in the world; attention to the mere forms of business, without any knowledge of its principles. Such men generally miss their aim; and indeed we may say they never reach it, excepting by accident. Each kind of business is governed by certain principles, founded in the very nature of things, and whoever understands these best, had address to them the closest, will generally be most successful. A fundamental principle of advertising is, that the paper of the most extensive circulation is the best and cheapest medium."

The above is from the *Public Ledger*, and we must add that we have always daily such numbers to balance. We charge more for advertising than any other paper here, but we charge in proportion to our circulation, and, of course, according to the advantage it is to advertisers. If we give a circulation to notices equal to six other papers, in fair dealing would it not be worth six prices? And yet we do not double our charges. There are some advertisers abroad enough to see the importance of the vast circulation which their notices may receive, who never quarrel with a fair price.—*Saturday Courier.*

**Singular Robbery.**—A robbery, effected by means not to be found in the catalogue of the numerous impostures in that line on record, is reported in the *Scotchman of Newcastle*. M. Labattut of that city, had left his residence not long since, intending to be absent a few days. The day after his departure his house keeper and a female servant left in charge of the premises, were much surprised at the visit of three individuals, one of whom exhibited a treacherous smile as the mistress of his office, and stated that M. Labattut had suddenly died of apoplexy and they must proceed to put the seals on the property. Having proceeded to make out an inventory of the furniture, they asked for the keys of the drawers and found in a desk 1,500fr. besides some articles of plate. This they requested the housekeeper to take charge of and on her appearing unwilling to undertake the responsibility they gave her a written and stamped receipt for all the money found in the house, which they stated was to remain deposited with the *Judice de Paix* according to custom, adding to it the late jewelry, etc., which it would not be prudent they said, to leave in the house. They then took their departure. What was the amazement of the servants, when two days after, their master made his appearance, hale and strong? The Police have been endeavoring to find the robbers, who it is known had set off for Antwerp, but it is supposed that they have crossed the Italian frontier.

A man has recently been found five pounds in England, for walking on a Redoubt—that being a trespass by the law. The trespasser is punished both for carelessly endangering his own life, and for the risk of throwing a mass off the track and endangering the lives of others.

**Remains of Napoleon.**—The Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg has received orders to hasten the movement of the frigate the *Rhone Blanche*, which it is believed at Cherbourg is destined to proceed to St. Helena to receive on board the remains of Napoleon.

**Tobacco assiduous to Aramis.**—The *Times* (N. Y.) Whig mentions, that lately in that city, a child, two years old which had weaned itself from its mother, immoderately left itself with sugar to detain him, was saved from death by a free administration, by Dr. Skiffin, of a strong infusion of tobacco, which promptly relieved the child, evidently by some property beside that of a cathartic or emetic. This is the second life saved in that city, by the administration of tobacco.

Mr. CHEVES, the former President of the United States Bank, some short time since, published a series of Essays on the subject of the currency, over the signature of SAY, in which he set on foot a course of attack against a National Bank, but also declares that nothing is more incorrect, and more than the opinion, that a United States Bank, to regulate the exchange of the currency, that the late United States Bank, ever sold exchanges below their natural or market price." He is decidedly opposed to the establishment of another National Bank, and declares "both politically and commercially it would be dangerous."

The opinions of a man so able, so experienced and distinguished as Mr. Cheves undoubtedly ought to carry with them sufficient weight to lead us to make up all points, and consider well before we cry out for the establishment of another National Bank.

We should be pleased to lay these able opinions before our readers, but their length precludes them. In another column of our paper, however, will be found a synopsis of his views, less from his essays as collected by the *Charleston Mercury.* We publish them believing that our readers will be pleased to see the opinions of a man so able, so experienced and distinguished as Mr. Cheves, on the subject of a National Bank, the former President of the Bank of the United States.

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.**—The Elections in South Carolina for members to Congress, and for the State Legislature, took place on the 15th instant. We have not received full returns from the whole State, but so far as we have seen the advocates for separating the Government from the Banks, have carried every thing before them. Mr. Legare, one of the "Conservative" party, a member of Congress from the Charleston District has been severely beaten. Mr. Holmes, his opponent, who is anti-bank, and in favor of the Treasury plan, being elected by a very large majority.

In Richland District, where Columbia is situated, the *Proton Ticker*, as it is called, has been elected. Mr. Elmore, the late member of Congress, has been re-elected without opposition, and Messrs. Gregg, Brown, Elmore, Douglas, and Deane, in the State Legislature. Senator Proctor, of Columbia, and it is said made great exertions to carry the election of his friends, though it was unsuccessful. It is believed by many, as the elections have so generally gone against Mr. Proctor, that he will resign his seat in the United States Senate, and give place to some other whose opinions may accord with those of the people of South Carolina. We think this highly probable, for Proctor is a statesman of too gallant a bearing to continue in his seat when he finds that he is so welcome occupant.

We have not yet received the results from Greenville, and Georgetown, the only two Districts remaining to be heard from, where serious contests have been expected.

**THE WESTERN INDIANS.**—It turns out, the Gen. Gaines had altogether misapprehended the design of the Cherokee in calling a Council of the Western tribes, a Missouri paper states on the authority of a gentleman, who has lately been among them, that their intention was by no means hostile to the whites, they wish to induce the border tribes to join them in emigrating far beyond the confines of the white settlements. They are of the opinion, (and they well may be from bitter experience) that their proximity to the States is injurious to them, and they wish to remove to such a distance as will exempt them from the destructive influence of the white man, and to avoid the cause of Intemperance, which breaks down the spirit of their warriors, and is rapidly working their destruction.

**GEORGIA ELECTIONS.**—It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the State-Rights ticket for Georgia has prevailed in Georgia; they are opposed to Mr. Van Buren, and all with the exception of two, opposed to a United States Bank; on the subject of the Sub-Treasury they are divided, some for it, and some against it.—So far as we can ascertain the Legislature is nearly equally balanced. It is their supposed however, that the State-Rights will have the majority. The Legislature is almost unanimous in opposition to a National Bank, and a considerable majority composed of both parties is in favor of the Sub-Treasury.

**MARYLAND ELECTIONS.**—The Elections in Maryland, contrary to general calculations, have given a fair share of the Administration. Mr. Graham, the Van Buren candidate, has been elected. Parties are very nearly balanced in the Legislature. It is expected the Whigs will have a majority of 3 or 3 on joint ballot; if so, they will, in all probability, elect a Whig Senator.

**COTTON CROP.**—Our late Alabama and Mississippi papers, state positively that the average production of the Cotton crop, will not be more than equal to one half the last year's yield.

**MORAL DEPARTMENT.**

**APOLOGUE.**

One day in Spring, Solomon, then a youth, sat under the palm trees in the garden of the king, his father, with his eyes fixed on the ground, and absorbed in thought. Nathan, his preceptor, went up to him, and said, "Why sittest thou mourning under the palm trees?" The youth raised his head and answered, "Nathan, I am exceedingly desirous to behold a miracle!"—"A wish," said the prophet with a smile, "which I entertained myself, in my juvenile years."—"And was it granted?" hastily asked the prince. "A man of God," answered Nathan, "came to me, bringing a pomegranate seed; observe," said he, "what this seed will turn to. He thereupon made with his finger, a hole in the earth, and put the seed in the hole and covered it. Scarcely had he drawn back his hand, when the earth parted, and I saw two small leaves shoot forth; but no sooner had I perceived them, than the leaves separated, and from between them arose a round stem, covered with bark, and the stem became every moment higher and thicker. The mind of God thereupon said to me, 'take notice!' and, while I observed, seven shoots issued from the stem, like as seven branches on the candlestick of the altar: I was astonished, but the man of God motioned to me, and commanded me to be silent, and to attend."—"Behold!" said he, "new creations will soon make their appearance." He thereupon brought some water in the hollow of his hand from the stream which flowed past, and let all the branches were covered with green leaves so that, a cooling shade was thrown around us, together with a delicious odour. "Whence," exclaimed I, "is this perfume and this refreshing shade?" "Beest thou not," said the man of God, "the scarlet blossom, as shooting forth from among the green leaves, it hangs down in clusters?" I was about to answer, when a gentle breeze agitated the leaves, and stirred the blossoms around us as the autumnal blast scatters the withered foliage. No sooner had the blossoms fallen than the red pomegranates appeared suspended among the leaves, like the almonds on the staves of Aaron. The man of God then left me in profound amazement." Nathan then ceased speaking.—"What is the name of the Godlike man?" asked Solomon, hastily. "Dost he live yet?—where doth he dwell?" "Son of David," replied Nathan, "I have related to thee a vision." When Solomon heard these words he was troubled in his heart, and said, "How canst thou deceive me thus?" "I have not deceived thee, son of Jesse," rejoined Nathan. "Behold in thy father's garden thou mayest see all that I have related to thee. Dost not the same thing take place with every pomegranate and with other trees?" "Yes," said Solomon, "but imperceptibly, and in a long time." Then Nathan answered, "Is it therefore less a divine work, because it takes place silently and insensibly? Study nature and its operation; then wilt thou easily believe those of a higher power, and not long for miracles wrought by a human hand."

**POWER OF CONSCIENCE.**

When Smith, the barkeeper and accomplice of Mrs. Doyle, in the murder of the unfortunate sailor of Girod street, surrendered himself to the police, he confessed that he had been forced to give himself up by the terrors of a guilty conscience. Ever since I fled from the house, said he, the corpse of that murdered man has been by my side—wherever I go, the spectre haunts me, and not for a single moment can I shut my eyes against the frightful apparition—sooner than suffer as I have done for the last few hours, let me be hung—I would rather face the gallows than be tormented by the direful images of remorse and guilt. Such, we are told, was the substance of his statement. Had he listened to the warning of his friendly monitor, when the first step in crime was taken, he might have escaped the horrors of unavailing regret, and the shame of an ignominious death.—*N. O. Bulletin.*