gh to note the instant when it ceased, I am inclined to believe that three oscillations occurred every second. The subterranean noise was dreadful, infinitely louder than any thunder I ever heard and I have been in many thunder-storms on the summits of the Andes. Many poor people lost their lives, and all were driven to the surrounding desert, to seek safety in distance from the dangerous vicinity of walls and houses.

On the evening preceding the two earthquakes of which I have spoken, the atmosphere was very dense, an ominous inexplicable stillness seemed to prevail, broken only at intervals by the breathing of an air of wind, which appeared to have no determined direction, and was felt within doors the same as in the street. The atmosphere appeared to be in a highly electrical state, and many people taking notice of these things, were in some degree prepared for the coming calamity. Nor was the howling of the dogs and braying of Jack-asses during the night disregarded. In countries exposed to earthquakes people acquire a habit of observing any thing considered as an indication, as well as a delicacy in the perception, of the slightest shake, which appears to a stranger ridiculous timidity. Two or three circumstances came under my own observation, which seemed to prove that some powerful agent is at work in the atmosphere besides the hidden one below the surface a great number of empty glass phials, I found next day standing where they had been left, but the stoppers were scattered in all directions about the room. A few others, containing different liquids, were thrown from the shelves and broken, but no empty one had even fallen on its side. On a highly varnished new table, at which I had the night before been reading, the varnish became so fluid that it passed through the boards of several books, and the next day appeared as if glued to the mahogany. From several large earthen jars sunk in the earth, the water was thrown in considerable quantity over the mouths, although in none of them was it nearer the top than from 3 to 4 feet. One singularity in the dog is remarked here, and it is, that immediately after a shock strong or weak, the whole dogs of the place run to drink at the nearest water.

I had got this length when a messenger arrived from Arica to inform us, that the vessel which takes our letters to England positively sails in the morning, and they must leave this immediately. I proposed giving a short historical view of the principal earthquakes which have happened on the coast of Peru since the conquest, along with a brief description of the principal volcanoes in our neighborhood. This I shall do by the first opportunity, in the hope that it may not prove altogether uninteresting. I have greatly to regret the having, many years ago broken my barometer in the interior, but I am in daily hopes of receiving one I long since ordered from England. I am sir your most obedient servant JOHN REID.

Effect of Eating upon the Mind.—It is not necessary to be very particular on this head, as the rules in respect to the deportment of the elegant tourist, in steamboats, will sufficiently apply to the Springs We will merely observe that great vigilance and celerity is necessary in both places; inasmuch as the viands have a habit of vanishing before one can say Jack Robinson. One special rule, which we cannot by any means omit mentioning, is, never to lose time in considering what you shall eat, nor a gone man.

We remember to have seen a sprnce John Bull, who, from his carrying a memorandum book, and making frequent notes, was no doubt a forger of books of travels, who, the first morning he breakfasted at Congress-hall, afforded us infinite diversion. He had placed his affections most evidently on a jolly smoaking steak, that to say the honest truth, was the object of our own secret devoirs, and stood leaning on the back of a chair directly opposite, waiting for that bell which excels the music of the spheres, or of the veritable Signorina in the ear of a true amateur. At the first tinkling of this delightful instrument, a nimble young fellow, from the purlieus of the arcade, with a body no bigger than a wasp, slipped in between, took the chair, and transferred a large half of the steak to his own use The Signior John Bull looked awfully dignified, but said nothing, and departed in search of another steak, in a paroxism of hunger He had swallowed eight tumblers of Congress that morning. In the mean while he had lost the chance of getting any seat at all, until he was accommodated at a side table, where we detected him making several notes in his memorandum-book, which, without doubt bore hard upon the Yankees.

It is astonishing how much the tone of a traveller's book depends on the tone of his stomach. We once travelled in Italy with an English book-maker by trade, who occasionally read portions of his lucubrations to us, and we always had occasion to notice this singular connection of the brain and the stomach. If he got a good breakfast, he let the Italians off quite easy; if his dinner was satisfactory, he grumbled out a little praise; but if he got a good supper and bed, he would actually overflow in a down right eulogium But woto Italy if his breakfast was scanty, his dinner indifferent, his supper wanting, and his bed peopled with fleas! Ye powers! how he cut and slashed away! The country was naught—the men all thieves and beggars—the women no better than they should be—the morals good for nothing—the religion still worse—the monks a set of lazy dogs—and the pope was sure to be classed with his old playmate, the devil! Of so much consequence is a good dinner to the reputation of nations. It behoves, therefore, all tavern-keepers to bear in mind the honor of their country, and that they be careful to stuff all travellers by profession, and all professors of the noble art of puffing, with the good things of their larders—to station a servant behind the back of each of their chairs, with special orders to be particularly attentive—and to give them the best beds in the house. So shall their country flourish in immortal books of travels and diurnals, and taverns multiply and prosper evermore.

There is no place in the world where this rule of feeding people into good humor is more infallible than at the Springs, where the appetite becomes so gloriously teasing and imperative, that it is creditably reported in the annals of the bon ton, that a delicate young lady did once eat up her beau, in a rural walk, before breakfast. Certain it is, the unfortunate young gentleman was never heard of, and his bills at Congress-hall, and at the tailor's, remain unpaid even unto this very day.

[*Mirror.*

SAGACITY OF A NEW FOUNDLAND DOG.

The Asia was one of the fastest sailing ships in the fleet, and we stretched away to the westward for several miles, till a gun from the commodore gave us notice to close. We had seen nothing of the boat, but we saw a strange schooner, Yankee rigged, that was standing towards the rocks, and we hoped that if the long-boat was yet in existence, there would be a chance of her being picked up by the schooner, though the general idea was, that she had gone down and every soul had perished. We had scarcely wore ship for the purpose of joining the convoy, when a dense haze obscured them from sight, and as evening was closing in fast, every officer was stationed in different parts to keep a look out. We had retraced about half our distance, and the passengers were conversing in melancholy mood upon the events of the past night, and the probable fate of the long-boat, when a noble Newfoundland dog that had lain sleeping on deck, suddenly raised his head and gave a short growl. The captain was pacing to and fro with the chief mate, but stopped near the animal, and addressing it, said, "Halloo, Nep! what's the matter with you old boy?" The creature wagged his long bushy tail at hearing his master's voice, and then composed to slumber again; but in less than a minute he resumed his growling, and raised himself upon his forepaws. "He hears something beyond, our knowledge," exclaimed the captain: "Up Nep, up my boy, and see to'em!" The animal at first rose lazily, stretching his limbs and shaking his coat; but in an instant he stood immoveable in the fixed attitude of attention, and then sprang away upon the poop-ladder, running from side to side, and barking most vehemently, till at last he took his station to windward, and seemed perfectly furious. "We cannot be within six miles of the fleet," said the captain, and yet I am confident there is something near us. Weather cathead there do you see or hear any thing to windward? Silence, Neptune—down, boy! down!" and the animal became perfectly tranquil, wagging his fine tail, and rubbing his head affectionately against his master's hand. The officer on the lookout replied in the negative, as did also several others who had cautiously looked round, and attentively listened. "I'll stake my existence on the dog's sagacity," said the Captain, addressing the chief mate. "By heavens! it may be the missing boat!—haul up the main sail, and square the after-yards; keep her course, quarter master, till I tell you to luff to the wind, and let there be silence fore and aft." The orders were immediately and punctually obeyed, and then the Captain, patting the head of the huge animal, exclaimed, "Now, Nep, we must trust to you, old boy; look for 'em, Nep! seek 'em out!" The dog whined with a languid playfulness, as if satisfied that he had awakened attention, when there arose a low, hollow moan, that seemed like a heavy groan, issuing from the very bowels of the ocean. The ship, though moving through the water, was greatly retarded by the shivering of the after-sails, and the dashing noise occasioned by her velocity had ceased. "Folkstle, there," cried the Captain, "do you see any thing on the weather beam?" "No, sir," replied the officer, "but there was a sound came down upon the wind just now—though I fear—" he stopped short, "I heard such a groan m[illegible] boat, Nep!" said the Captain, patting the [illegible] "look out for the boat sir," the animal raised his fore-paws, laid them on the rail, and crouching his head upon them, looked intently to windward, moving his ears rapidly. In a few seconds, he gave a shrill howl, and then barking, jumped down, and then fawned upon his master. "Lanterns in the fore and main rigging!" shouted the Captain; "clear away a gun there, forward; and Mr.——burn blue lights," when, caressing the dog, he added, 'There my good Neptune, see to 'em, lad—look to 'em.' Neptune appeared to comprehend what was said to him, for, jumping on a coop he snuffed the wind and fixed his eyes steadfastly about a point abaft the weather beam. The lanterns were displayed, and blue lights sent forth their clear blaze, when again that hollow moan was heard, and the dog, with loud barking, leaped from his station, and fawned upon the Captain, who exclaimed, 'Brace the yards sharp up—aboard main tack; and quarter master, keep her clean full and by; at all events, we'll see the end of this!' The sails were nicely trimmed, and the gallant ship upon a bowline bent to the breeze, and dashed the spray from her bows. Blue lights were still burnt occasionally, the lanterns were shown abaft, and in half an hour the ship was hove in stays, and soon was reaching away on the starboard tack. In another half hour (for the captain timed it with his watch) the mainsail was hauled up, and the after-yards were in the act of being squared, when the officer at the weather cat head exclaimed, "A boat to windward—board on the weather-bow!" Every eye was instantly directed towards the spot, and there was visible amidst the gloom a small dark speck; but at the same moment was heard the sound of many voices simultaneously shouting, and warm congratulations were exchanged among all classes on the deck, as there now could be no doubt that it was the missing party. The main and mizen topsails were thrown to the mast; the small cutter was lowered from the quarter, and sent away to tow the long-boat along side, and in another half-hour seventy six individuals, who, in all probability, would otherwise have perished were safe upon our decks.

Leaves from my Log Book.

From the Gallenian, June 23.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF PATRICK O'CONNER.

On the 25th ult. at 5 P. M. report was that Patrick O'Conner had killed George O'Keefe, upon which, by agreement of the citizens near the tragic scene an inquest was held over the body of the deceased. And the verdict rendered by the jury was, that the deceased came to his death by being shot by Patrick O'Conner.

O'Conner was arrested by mutual consent of all parties, and, on the next day was duly tried by a jury of twelve citizens, taken from the multitude. Privilege was given to the prisoner to object to all such as he chose not to be tried by, and he made no objections to the mode of trial. He was allowed the privilege of choosing a friend to counsel with him, and assist in conducting the trial.

After the jury were sworn, the witnesses were called in and testified as follows:

On the 29th of May, (a rainy day) George O'Keefe, the partner in business, and resident and joint owner of the same house with O'Conner, and two of the witnesses, also residents of the same house, came home from the village of Dubuque, and found the door of the house bolted. On asking O'Conner to admit them, he (O'Conner) refused them admittance. They still solicited admittance, but were as often refused. The rain falling rapidly, they commenced pushing the door till it opened. And, on the instant the door came open, O'Conner fired, and O'Keefe fell dead. He only lived to say "Lord have mercy." A ball or slug from the same fire passed through the clothes of one of the witnesses. The witnesses then gave the alarm, [illegible] neighbors collected and arrested the prisoner.

The gun which he fired belonged to one of the witnesses, and when they left the house about three hours previous, it was not loaded, [illegible] were there any balls suited to the calibre of the gun (musket.) There were seven perforations through O'Keefe's body, supposed to be made with slugs of lead.

It was proved that some time prior to the murder, O'Conner stated to one of the witnesses "that a certain piece of paper with which he had been presented by O'Keefe, believed to be a writ of arbitration issued by the assistant superintendent of the lead mines to settle a difference between O'Conner and O'Keefe, (which is the usual means adopted for such purposes) would yet prove O'Keefe's death warrant." It was also proved that during all the time of variance between O'Connor and the deceased the conduct of O'Connor, towards O'Keefe, was rough, abusive and disorderly, while O'Keefe treated O'Connor with great forbearance and mildness, but no quarrel had taken place between them on the day of the murder. It was also proved that O'Connor on the same evening of the murder, said he was glad he had killed O'Keefe, and wished he had killed one or two others, but after being spoken to, and reprimanded for such expressions, then expressed a regret that the affair had happened.

The jury then retired, and after a session of about two hours, returned the following verdict.

We the jury selected to try Patrick O'Connor, for the murder of George O'Keefe, on the 28th inst. after examining the witnesses on the ground, and attentively hearing and considering the testimony against the prisoner, do unanimously agree that the said O'Connor is guilty of murder in the highest degree, and are of opinion that the said O'Connor has done an act which in the eye of laws would forfeit his life. And inasmuch as the security of the lives of the good citizens of the country, require that an example should be made, to preserve order, and convince evil disposed persons that this is not a place where the lives of men may be taken with impunity, we are of opinion that the said O'Conor, should be carefully secured until the 20th day of June, and at the hour of 12 o'clock of said day, the said Patrick O'Connor be conducted to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until he is dead.

Woodbury Masey, M. L. Atkeson, Jas. Smith, Jesse M. Harison, James Sape, Nicholas Carroll, J. B. Webber, William Collins, Thos. Child, Thos. M'Cranney.

Dubuque, May 30, 1834.

(A meeting of the citizens was held prior to the execution, at which the sheriff presiding, was appointed, several committees nominated to collect funds and superintend the execution, and a guard selected.)

The above is a brief narration of the circumstances relating to the unfortunate affair at Dubuque, which terminated the life of O'Conner, on the 18th instant.

At twelve o'clock on the day of execution the prisoner was taken from his place of confinement under a guard of a company of [illegible] commanded by L. Wheeler, to the place of execution where had assembled about 1,500 [illegible] He was placed on a cart, the rope fastened to the [illegible] the cart [illegible] way [illegible]

[illegible] well known [illegible] had been committed [illegible] previous to the above [illegible] yet taken cognizance of the [illegible] there exist any legal jurisdiction [illegible] or not, may, perhaps be [illegible] if there exists no means of appeal over that region, it then follows that [illegible] safety and preservation depend [illegible] their own adoption. Circumstances [illegible] indispensible to put a check to the atrocious crimes which the vicious pas[illegible] there was no law to punish. All laws [illegible] country emanates from the people, [illegible] whether written or not, no less than certain rules of [illegible] people agree to be governed, [illegible] ment among the people to stand [illegible] man to deal for the crime of murder, rendered [illegible] the action legal to all intents and purposes. [illegible]

A Lock of Hair.—Few [illegible] world are so delightful [illegible] they ever, to my heart at [illegible] lose their tender their power [illegible] slight, how small, how trifling [illegible] beloved one from oblivion! [illegible] or close to the heart, especially [illegible] No thought is so insupportable [illegible] total, blank forgetfulness [illegible] that once laughed and sung [illegible] to our side, or in our arms, [illegible] voice, her tears, her kisses [illegible] and them all swallowed up [illegible] ness of the dust.

Of all keepsakes, [illegible] dearly, most devotedly, do [illegible] hair; and oh! when the [illegible] long mouldered in the dust [illegible] the unoying glossiness of [illegible] all else gone to nothing, [illegible] soft, smooth burnished and [illegible] the apparelling that once [illegible] shine over an angel's brow [illegible]

Aye, a lock of hair is [illegible] than picture—it is part of the beloved object he [illegible] belongs to the tresses that [illegible] may have been dishevelled like a [illegible] sunbeams, over your beating breast! [illegible] solemn thoughts sadden the [illegible] —so refulgent; the longer you gaze on the more and more it seems to [illegible] ly, "weepest thou no more lady" and [illegible] a tear true to the imperishable affections [illegible] all nature seemed to rejoice bears witness [illegible] the object to which it yielded is no more [illegible] ten, now that she has been [illegible] many long, weary days [illegible] she was forgotten during [illegible] hour of absence [illegible] came like a passing [illegible] between us and the sunshine of our living [illegible]

The Gold Region of Virginia.

We learn from Mr. Shepherd of Newburn, that the undue excitement which the discovery of gold creates in [illegible] is now at an end in Virginia [illegible] getting gold is assuming a settled systematic character. The farmers [illegible] farming, and the experiment [illegible] ning, and in this way [illegible] the other

As to the richness of Virginia ores, [illegible] has given full satisfaction by simply putting them in a mortar and [illegible] in our presence, which [illegible] proportion of metal [illegible] and beautiful grains [illegible] which had no gold [illegible]

The following is an extract from the letter of Mr. Shepherd:

"I am decidedly of opinion that Virginia is destined sooner or later, to become a rich and prosperous mining country that whenever skill and capital shall be judiciously applied (in the language of an able and beautiful writer,) she will one day be to the country what Cornwall is to England, the seat of prodigious industry, and the source of individual and national wealth."

In coming to this conclusion, I do not loose sight of the great natural advantages which Virginia possesses over other mining districts in the United States, and throughout the world It will be seen by the map, that by a little more than half a day's ride, any one can be transported from the city of Washington, on the Potomac, to the gold mines on the Rappohannock on the Banks of a beautiful River made navigable by locks and dams a distence of ten miles to true water and steamboat navigation, commencing at Fredericksburg, which is a busy inland town, at all seasons supplying a plentiful market And to this the very low price of provisions and labor, the vast abundance of wood and timber, the great number of water powers easily created upon the numerous streams, the peculiarity of the soil and earth as affording facilities for excavation; (since steam is now applied to all kind of dingings,) and finally the beautiful developement of the rich gold veins, said by those who have been observers in both countries, by far to excel Mexico, South America, or even Russia, so much celebrated of late for her gold mines. These veins are composed of quartz, commonly called white flint, from one to four feet in thickness generally perpendicular in the earth like a wall supported on both sides by soft alcose slate, and extending from the surface to an unknown depth. It is not uncommon to find gold in the broken fragments of the veins at the surface, and it has also been found at the depth of 160 feet increasingly rich. The gold district lies in that part of Virginia between the tidewater and Blue Ridge, where the atmosphere is dry and exhilirating, the climate mild and agreeable, the water well tasted and pure, the inhabitants of that class so long and justly famed for their hospitality and refinement, and for whose convenience, the great National or Southern Rail Road is about to pass by them as it were at their thresholds.

Still with all these natural and extraordinary advantages. I feel it my duty, continues Mr. Shepherd, to give my friends and fellow citizens of New England a few words of advice by way of caution. That there is a very large amount of gold in the great state of Virginia, and that this large amount of Gold may be extracted so as to afford a large profit, is clear to a demonstration; and I believe that this section of out country is worthy the attention of northern enterprise and capital. Yet it frequently happens that many persons have an idea that wherever gold is discovered, if they can but get possession of the lands, no matter at what price, their fortune is made for a certainty. This foolish impression has ruined many a man. The temptation is so great that where a person wishes to sell his land as gold land, and cannot find gold upon it, in order to effect his object, he will sometimes bring gold sands and ores from a distance and bury them upon his own grounds, which the purchaser finds out to his sorrow when too late. Again some persons finding a few grains of gold, suppose that if they dig deep enough they will surely find the precious metal in masses and blocks. It is needless to add that such visionary day dreams are rarely realized—still many are sanguine enough to pursue the chance with great ardor. [illegible] those persons who engage in this business speculatively, would say they [illegible] expense of others, [illegible] not to engage [illegible] without [illegible] skill and experience. [illegible] unsafe for [illegible] to do, and here is [illegible] so many failures of companies and individuals. Gold mining is as much an art or trade as iron mining What company of farmers would undertake to get iron from the ore? And what would be the probable result of such an undertaking? What would be the result if this same company of farmers should undertake to work the ores of zinc, so rich and abundant in this country? I have no doubt you anticipate the result correctly; and the same result is to be expected in their undertaking to get gold. Some persons in their ignorance suppose that if they expend a large amount, or venture a large sum, that they shall certainly realize something in return. Such visionary men lose their all, generally; whereas, in the hands of a discreet and experienced man, every cent of that money, like the well directed blows, of the axeman, would be turned to a good account; and instead of a less he would reap a reward of an hundred fold. In proof of this, I have known a man to expend ten hundred dollars and get ten thousand dollars of gold for his reward, and from an examination of his lands, believe that he might labor all his life in the same prudent way, and with the same good success Again, I have known another man, in the same situation precisely, expend the same sum and get nothing but a load of debt upon his shoulders instead of gold. Now will you say that these mines ought not to be worked? No, [illegible] will say let them be worked by honest, experienced, and prudent men. Let this be done, and the capitalist will find his money profitably employed, and the millions of gold in Virginia will be made to circulate and gladden the hearts of millions of the human race now pining in want and 'perishing for lack of knowledge."

THE CONJUROR.—Dr. Moses, the wag who flourished in our town previous to the revolution, was a reputed conjuror. One day a market man came to him, complaining bitterly that some one had stolen from him a box of butter. The Dr. mounted his wig, and opening a large folio volume, spent a short time in mystification, and then turning to the man, sternly told him to follow him. He went directly to a vessel at one of the wharves, and went into the hold, and pointed out to the man his identical box of butter. The man, fearing to have any thing to do with butter which *evil spirits* had, as he supposed, found for him, gave it to the Dr. as his fee. [The Dr. had that morning been at work on the wharf, and seen a man deposite the box in the vessel.]

A man in a neighboring town having lost an article, came to the Dr. who would not venture to look into the book of fate until the person on whom strong suspicion rested, was present the man was brought—The Dr. inquired if he was guilty—the man denied the charge Well, said the Dr., we will see—and handing a scrip of paper, said—Now, sir, hold this to the fire—if you are an innocent man, it will remain blank—if you are guilty, your *name* will appear upon it The man took it—and holding it to the fire a few minutes, his hand began to tremble as he saw his name appearing! guilt was manifested in his countenance, he acknowledged the crime, and was willing to make any return to have the spell removed. [The Doctor had written the man's name with *onion* juice on the scrip.]

As the light of science is disseminated in the world—the mist of superstition disappear like the morning dew.

Portsmouth Jour.

A Biography of Joseph Bonaparte has made its appearance.

THE USE OF THE TOMATO.

In quickening the action of the abdominal viscera.

Like most persons of studious or sedentary habits, I often am more or less confined, and my health impaired, by inaction of the stomach and bowels, so as to be under the necessity of resorting to medicine, principally cathartics, in order to enable our readers perfectly to appreciate what I am about to say of a remedy, this state of bowels is always in some degree accompanied with a sense of straitness of the chest, and bearing a general uneasiness, and lassitude with the headache, or some degree of pain in the region of the liver It seems to me a recurrence of those symptoms that accompany attacks of what is called by my physicians, a liver complaint, to which I have been a good deal subject. The appetite instead of being keen becomes imperfect, with a peculiar taste of the mouth, as if something was wanting in the functions of digestion, to constitute health, for which cathartics are only a temparary relief, not a remedy.

The common Tomato, used in making gravy, at once removes this taste of the mouth, in a little time quickens the action of the liver, and removes all the above noticed symptoms and feelings: I regard it as an invaluable article of diet, or, if you please, as of medicine, or of medical dietetics. With me it has always been an object of solicitude to find out such diet, as should supecede the necessity of medicine, except in pickle, which I cannot use, I eat the Tomato, in every imaginable mode of dressing, and find it perfectly adapted to my wants. In the hope of being of some use to others, these facts, are stated. The Tomato is of great use to me. It is raised with less trouble than any other vegitable that I have any knowledge of. It was planted six years ago, drops its own seed into ground, and has produced bushels every year since, with no other trouble than once digging the same ground in spring, and one or two hoeings, on a spot of perhaps six feet square. It makes a good pickle and is raised with one hundredth part of the labor and trouble of an equal quantity of cucumbers. But one other object remains to be stated.

I incline to the opinion, though without having yet fully tried it, that the Tomato may be made into a rich sauce, for meat, and be kept through the year, or from season to season of the fruit. The gravy, I know, even in the hottest weather in summer will keep perfectly unchanged for several days in a common open dish in a pantry; and this I know, as my cook does not like the article, I have contrived to keep it over when she neglects my directions.

If properly prepared, bottled and corked, it would certainly keep good in an ice house or perhaps in a common cellar, or under water, or at low and uniform temperature —At any rate, if found to be as useful to others as it is to me, it will be quite desirable to find out how it may best be preserved for use. As a pickle kept in brine or vinegar, I could not use it, I am inclined to think that its good qualities would be much diminished, for any one, by this mode of preservation. It seems to me, that of all the articles of diet or medicine that have come to my knowledge, the Tomato acts most directly upon the liver, and thus on bile. Publish this if you please, and let others try it and make their own observations. I know that several persons of my acquaintance have derived like benefits from the use of it.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.—An anecdote is told of Mr. Roger, of Werndee, in Monmouthshire, which exhibits the pride of ancestry [illegible] point of view. He [illegible] the proprietor [illegible] ing under the [illegible] sion, which he ven[illegible] even in decay. A stranger, whom he accidently met at the foot of the Skyrrid, made various inquiries respecting the country, the prospects, and the neighboring houses, and, among others, asked, "Whose is this antique mansion before us?" That, sir, is Werndee, a very ancient house: for out of it came the Earls of Pembroke of the first line, and the Earls of Pembroke of the second line, the Lords Herberts of Cherbury, the Heeberts of Coldbrook, Ramsey, Cardiff, and York, the Morgans of Acton, the Earl of Hunsdon; the houses of Ircowm and Lanarth, and all the Powells. Out of this house, also, by the female line, came the Duke of Beaufort." 'And pray sir, who lives there now?' "I do sir." 'Then pardon me, and accept, a piece of advice: come out of it yourself, or you'll soon be buried in the ruins of it."

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.—Bell, a Scotch bookseller in Philadelphia, who flourished during the revolutionary war, publishep number of pamphlets, and some books which he sold at exorbitant prices. A person came into his store one day, and asked for a pamphlet of less than one hundred pages for which Bell asked a hard dollar; whereas a hard half a dollar would have been its full value. The person was surprised at the exorbitant demand, to which he made some objections. Bell took the pamphlet from the counter, and was about to replace it on the shelf, saying, with a very pompous and significant air, "Sir, this book was *made* for *gentlemen.*' This tickled the vanity of the purchaser, who, not to loose his claim to that proud title, threw down the dollar, and took up the pamphlet

Knickerbocker

CAMPBELL.—the poet, was made Lord Rector of Glasgow by the firm impulse of the youth of the West It was a deep snow when he reached the college green—the students were drawn up in parties, pelting one another: The poet ran in into the ranks threw several snow-balls with unerring aim, then summoning the scholars around him in the hall, delivered a speech replete with philosophy and eloquence. It is needless to say how it was welcomed.

Incendiaries.—We learn that an attempt was made to set fire to the old Almshouse, on Spruce street, on Thursday night last. In the course of the evening, the attention of one of the gate-keepers was arrested by a noise in the vicinity of this gate-house, and immediately hastening to Spruce street, he observed two men spring from the wall, and hasten up Currant alley. On further investigations, he discovered that a quantity of cotton, steeped in turpentine, and fastened round a brick, had been thrown from the wall on the roof of the building The cotton was in a blaze, and the incendiaries, fearing the first attempt might not prove successful, had tied a string to the combustible matter, with the object of drawing it down, and making a second lodgment should the first not answer the purpose. It will be seen from an advertisement in a subsequent column, that a reward of fifty dollars has been offered for their apprehension. The Almshouse is at present occupied by but two or three persons, who have charge of the building, the great mass of its former tenants having been removed to their new lodgings, beyond the Schuylkill.—*Phil. Inq.*

Secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We are authorised to say that upwards of one hundred and twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, among whom are some of over forty years standing, have seceded from the Communion of that Church, in consequence of what they consider the arbitrary and unjust proceedings of the Ministry on this station. We understand that a statement of the causes which led to this secession, is in a course of preparation, and will shortly appear. *Charleston Observer.*

GENERAL ISAAC HUGER.—An officer calling out to him, "General Huger, I plainly see one of the enemy's riflemen taking deliberate aim to destroy you" "That is no concern of mine," said the General, "If you think proper, order one of your men to take the fellow off." Dodge or change your position,' rejoined the officer—'or you are a dead man." 'I will neither dodge nor quit my post,' replied the hero, 'let the consequence what it may."

THE COMET OF 1759.

It would seem, from the following [illegible] published in a Dutch paper, in the city of Philadelphia, that the Comet, which [illegible] so much talk about some time since, [illegible] make its appearance during the present summer. The wise men and astronomers have [illegible] ly missed their calculations one year, and Crockett's services will yet be required to perform the duties for which he was [illegible] the President—to stand upon the [illegible] mountains and wring off its tail.

This seldom seen, majestic heavenly [illegible] will soon make its brilliant appearance in the starry world. It was expected [illegible] however by Astronomers, but by [illegible] imposed upon by incorrect reports.

This Comet generally bears the name of [illegible] *ley*, because this great astronomer [illegible] nutest observation of it, and computed [illegible] most accurate reckoning of its [illegible] belongs to the small number of Comets [illegible] track can be discovered with much [illegible] A. D. 1006, it was first discovered [illegible] time on it was regularly discovered [illegible] 74, four times every 75 twice every [illegible] the last time first after 77 years.

Since its last appearance in A. D. [illegible] years have fled. The calculations [illegible] ers are now unanimous that in the [illegible] present year, 1834, it will again [illegible] to the inhabitants of the earth.

If we mistake not we are among [illegible] give notice of this mysterious [illegible] would take occasion to remark, that [illegible] should be led from a contemplation [illegible] of Him who called this majestic [illegible] ence; and not like the superstitious [illegible] the herald of His wrath, but as a [illegible] elevating display of His wisdom, [illegible] power.

It will appear towards the close of the year 1834, in the East, about [illegible] tion Taurus, but very indistinct. [illegible] its distance from the earth will be [illegible] miles. On the 13th of September, [illegible] only twenty millions of miles distant [illegible] will become more brilliant [illegible]

[illegible] ins, and on the 1st of October [illegible] millions of miles of us, [illegible] at Bear, where it no [illegible] illiance and apparent [illegible] d at the highest degree [illegible] ober, it will stand [illegible] millions of miles distant [illegible] beginning of the year [illegible] m the sun beams and [illegible] the distance of 40 [illegible]

[illegible] with, for the second [illegible] land on the 1st of March [illegible] 5 millions of miles [illegible] ede from the earth, [illegible] and in the year 19[illegible] ons.

[illegible] rom the Western [illegible]

ON'T LIKE.

I don't [illegible] off-taker.

I don't [illegible] bacco-chewer.

I don't [illegible] ee a lady st[illegible] street door.

I don't li[illegible] a professor [illegible] ting out on [illegible] ment on Sund[illegible] day.

I don't like [illegible] gallanting [illegible]

I don't like [illegible] ar a body al[illegible] ing.

I don't like [illegible] the ladies al[illegible] like them to sl[illegible] the men as [illegible] do.

I don't like to [illegible] lked about.

I don't like to [illegible] oody laugh [illegible]

I don't like to [illegible] eople more [illegible]

I don't like to s[illegible] lady spuec[illegible] diameter of a bed-[illegible]

I don't like to he[illegible] long serm[illegible]

I don't like to se[illegible] oung man [illegible] tavern door.

I don't like to tel[illegible] anecdot[illegible] one to langh at it but [illegible] yself.

I dont like to see a young ma[illegible] a cigar.

I don't like to keep com[illegible] die[illegible]

I don't like to see a "young [illegible] is, one who has no visible occupa[illegible]

I dont like to be dunned.

I don't like to hear ladies alwa[illegible] bout dress and nothing.

I don't like to see a young man [illegible] *coffee-house.*

I don't like to hear young ladies [illegible] ing about beaux and billetdoux.

I don't like to see a young [illegible] tiliously primping himself before [illegible]

I dont like to hear ladies talki[illegible] tics.

I don't like to see people *too* [illegible]

I don't like to be accused of [illegible] printer.

I don't like to be bothered with [illegible] tooth ache.

I don't like to see a lady go to the [illegible] forty things which she did not want [illegible] forty more which she knew were not [illegible] buy nothing and walk off.

I don't like to hear children when [illegible] of their parents' say, 'The old gentle[illegible] old lady.' It is disrespectful in the [illegible] gree It shows a want of fine feeling [illegible] even a savage Indian possesses.

I dont like to see a man with a red [illegible]

I don't like to be too long:—so for [illegible] I bid my *inquisitive* readers good bye. [illegible] of these times when I'm in a right ge[illegible] for writing for the papers, I'd like to [illegible] wha[illegible]

THE PRINTERS' DON'T LIKE.