ings which the parties entertained for each other, ensued, and Lady Aylesbury was not long in giving the desired consent. 'Give me leave, however,' said she to the lover, to place around your neck the memorial which I intended for you. The chain'-it was a superb gold one-was a token of gratitude from the ward in which he lived, to my dear husband.' Ledy Aylesbury's calm serious eyes were filled with tears as she threw. the chain round Edwards neck, saying, "These links were house on the neck of a worthy and honored man. May thou, my beloved son, attain to still higher bonors."

The wish was fulfilled, though not until danger and suffering had tried severely the parties concerned The son in law of La dy Aylesbury became an eminent member of the English bar, and also an important speaker in parliament. When Oliver Cromwell brought the King to the scaffold, and established the Commonwealth, Sir Edward Hyde, for he had held a government post and had been knighted-was too prominent a member of the royalist party to escape the enmity of the new ruler, and was obliged to reside upon the continent till the restoration - When abroad, he was so much esteemed by the exiled prince (afterwards Charles II ) as to be appointed Lord High Chancelor of England, which appointment was confirmed when the king was restored to his throne. Some years afterwards Hyde was elevated to the peerage first in the rank of a baron, and subsequently as Earl of Clarendon, a title which he made famous in English history.

These events, so briefly narrated, occupied a large space of time, during which Lady Avlesbury passed her time in quiet retirement. She had now the gratification of beholding her daughter Countess of Clarendon, and of seeing grand children who had been borne to her mingling as equals with the noblest in the land. But a still more exalted fate a waited the descendants of the poor friendless girl who had come to London, in search of service, to a wagoner's van. Her grand daughter, Anne Hyde, a young lady of spirit, wit, and beauty, had been appointed, while her family stayed abroad, one of the maids of honor to the Princess of Orange, and in that situation had attracted so strongly the gard of James, Dake of York, and brother of Charles II, that he contracted a private marriage with her. The birth of a child forced on a public announcement of this contract, and ere long the grand daughter of Lady Aylesbury was openly received by the royal family, and the people of England. as Datchess of York, and sister in law of idea! Yet how natural to the mind of an arthe sovereign.

event; but ere she dropped into the grave, at a ripe old age, she saw her descendants heirs presumptive of the British crown .-King Charles had married, but had no legitimate issue, and accordingly, bis brother's family had the prospect and rights of succession And, in reality, two immediate descendants of the barefooted country guel did ultimately fill the throne - Mary (wife of William III) and Queen Anne, princesses both of illustrious memory.

Such were the fortunes of a young woman whom the worthy landlady of the Goat and Compasses was fearful of encouraging to rash hopes by a reference to the lafty position which it had been her own fate to obtain in life. In one assertion, at least the hostess was undoubtedly right-that success in life must be labored for in some way or other. Without the prudence and propriety of conduct which won the esteem and love of the brewer, the sequel of the country girl's history could not have been such as it is.

Editorial Address .- Rivington, the King's Printer, it is known, was a terrible Tory during the Revolutionary War, and was always as sailing the Rebels. Ethan Allen, the dare devil of Vermont, determined to give him a licking; and some reminisences in this morning's Express, show the clever manner in which Rivington got rid of the unpleasant affair.

He had been bold in his misrepresentations of the Rebels, and so personal in his remarks, that although he had assurances from Governor Clinton, of safety for his person and property yet there were some expected visitors that he did not wish to see. The foremost of these was Ethan Allen. Rivington was a fine portly looking man, who were powder. At last Allen ap peared. His clerk who first saw him, well his master's horror for Allen. Rivington afterwards gave to Mr Denlap the following ac count of the meeting :- 'I was sitting after a good dinner, alone with my buttle of Madeira before me, when I heard an unusual noise in the street, and an huzza from the boys. I was in 2d story, and on stepping to the window, saw a tall figure in tarnished regimentals, with a large cockee hat and an enormously long sword, following by a crowd of boys,-who occasionally cheered him with hozzas, of which he seemed insensible. He came up to my door and stoppwas Ethan Allen. I shut down my window and Damas. retired behind my table & buttle. I was certain the hour of reckoning was come. There was no retreat. Mr Staples, my clerk, came in paler than ever, and clasping his hands, said, " Master, he has come,' 'I know it.' He entered the store and asked if James Rivington lived here. I answered, Yes sir. Is he at home? 'I will go and see sir,'I said; and now master what is to be done? There he is, sir, in the store, and the boys peeping at him from the street. I had made up my mind-1 looked at the Madeira - possibly took a glass. Show him up, said I and I thought if such Madeira cannot mollify him, he must be harder than adament. There was a fearful moment of suspense. I listened - I heard him on the stairs and heard his long sword clanking on every step. In he stalked. 'Is your name James Rivington?' It is sir, and no man could be more happy to see Gen. Ethan Allen-take a chair, sir, by the table ; and afterwards a glass of this Madeira. He sat down and began-"Sir, I come." Not a word General, till you take a glass, and I filled-ten years old, on my own keeping-another glass, sir, and then we bottles, and parted as good friends as if nothing had ever happened to make us otherwise.

POOR JOHN FITCH. In Judge Hall's Notes on the Western States,' is the following interesting account of John Fitch, who in his endeavors to solve the

great problem of steam navigation, long prece-

In 1785, John Fitch, watchmaker in Philadelphia, conceived the design of propelling a boat by steam. He was both poor and illiterate, and many difficulties occurred to frustrate every attempt which he made to try the practicapility of his invention. He applied to Congress for assistance, but was refused; and then offered his invention to the Spanish Govern ment to be used in the navigation of the Mississippi, but without any better success A length a company was formed, and funds subscribed for the building of a steamboat, and in the year 1788 his vessel was launched on the Delaware. Many crowded to see and ridicole the novel, and as they supposed, the chimerical experiment. It seemed that the idea of wheels into custody, and the twain were forthwith had not occurred to Mr Fitch; but, instead of them, oars were used, which worked in frames. He was confident of success, and when the boat was ready for trial started off in good style for Burlington Those who had sneered began to stare, and thuse who had smiled in derision looked grave. Away went the boat, and the happy inventor triumphed over the scepticism of an unbelieving public. The boat performed her trip to Burlington, a distance of twenty miles, but unfortunately burst her boiler in rounding the wharf at that place, and the next tide floated her back to the city.

Fisch persevered, and with great difficulty procured another boiler. After some time, the boat performed another trip to Burlington, & returned in the same day. She is said to have moved at the rate of eight miles an hour ; but something was continually breaking, & the unhappy projector only conquered one difficulty to encounter another. Perhaps this was not owing to any defect in his plans, but to the low state of the arts at that time, and the difficulty of getting such complex machinery made with proper exactness. Fitch became embarrassed with debt, and was obliged to abandon the invention, after having satisfied himself of its practicability. This ingenious man, who was probably the first inventor of the steamboat. wrote three volumes, which he deposited in manuscript, sealed up, in the Philadelphia Li brary, to be opened thirty years after his death. When or why he came to the West we have not learned; but it is recorded of him that he died, and was buried near the Ohio. His three volumes were opened about five | years ago, and were found to contain his speculations on me-

He details his embarrassments and disappointments with a feeling which shows how ardenty he desired success, and which wins for him the sympathy of those who have heart enough to mourn over the blighted prospects of genius. He confidently predicts the tuture success of his plan, which in his hands only failed for the want of pecuniary means. He prophested that in less than half a century we shall see our western ri vers swarming with steamboats, and expresses a wish to be buried on the shores of the Ohio, where the song of the boatmen may enliven the stillness of his resting place, and the music of the steam engine soothe his spirit. What an dent projector, whose whole life had been devo Lady Avlesbury did not long survive this led to one darling object which it was not his desticy to accomplish! And how touching is the sentiment found in one of his journals : 'the day will come when some more powerful man will get fame and riches from my invention; but notoly will believe that poor John Fitch can do any thing worthy of attention."

THE LAST OF THE MIMELUKES.

The Pacha of Egypt, I believe, in 1818 assembled together the whole corps of Mamelukes, as if for a feast; and having secured all egress except a steep and precipitous decent over the sides of the elevation, (the platform of the Citadel,) he destroyed them with cannon and muskelry. They came according to custom, in their richest custome, with their finest arms and bearing about them all their wealth. At a signal given by the Pacha, Jeath burst forth on all sides. Crossing and enfillading batteries poured forth their flame and iron, and men and horses were at once weltering in their blood. Many precipitated themselves from the summit of the Citadel, and were destroyed in the abyss. Two. however, recovered themselves. At the first shock of the concussion both horses and riders were stunned they trembled for an instant like equestrian riders shaken by an earthquake. and then daried off with the rapidity of lightning; they passed the nearest gate, which for tunately was not closed, and found them selves out of Cairo. One of the fugitives took | what I know touching its origin. That its the road to Ell Azish, the other darted up the mountains; the pursue s divided, one half fol

It was a fearful thing, that race for life and death! The steeds of the desert, let loose on the mountains, bounded from rock to rock, forded torrents, flew along the edges of precipices Three times the horse of one Mameluke fell brethless; three times, hearing the tramp of the pursuers, he arose & renewed his flight. He fell at length not to rise again His master exhibited a touching instance of reciprocal fidelity: instead of gliding down the rocks into some defile, or gaining a peak inaccessible to cavalry he seated himself by the side of his courser, threw the bridle over his arm, and awaited the arrival of his executioners. They came up, and he fell beneath a score of sabres, without a motion of resistance, a word of complaint, or a prayer for mercy. The other Mameluke, more fortunate than his companion, travesed Ell Azish, gained the desert escaped unburt, and, in time, became the Governor of Jerusalem, where, at a later date, I had the pleasure to see him. The last and only remnant of that redoubtful corps which thirty years before, rivalled in courage, though ed-I could see no more-my heart told me it not in fortune, the elite of Napoleon's army .-

NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

POLICE.-IMPORTANT ARRESTS. On the 12th of Match, 1838, Mr. Cooledge, une of the Boston police officers, made affidavi before the magistrates of that city, stating that sundry burglaries had been recently committed in various places in the neighborhood by a garg of London blurglars, the names of some of whom were Richard Furman, alias Collard, alias Snell, alias Slater, John Haydock, alias Western, and Thomas Ponte, alias Foster, (Enlishmen. That on the 7th of February previous they had stolen upward of \$6,000 in bank notes belong-

ing to the Ocean and Powow River Banks. Warrants were accordingly issued, and efforts made to arrest the robbers, but for the time they escaped detection. From information subsequent ly received, it appeared that they immediately fled the country, having taken passage for Lon don in the ship Westminster. By the recent arrival of the Great Western steamer, informa tion was received from the London Police that several notorious burglars had sailed for New York in the packet ship Gladiator, and among will talk of old affairs. Sir, we finished two whom was this same Forman, alias Collard, and that the purpose of their visit to this country ancient book in the world, he imitated its was understood to be to rob sundry banks in Boston and New York. Among the gang on board was also Edward Arnold, alias Aggette. This information was communicated through the British Consul, Mr. Buchanan.

and forethought, set himself about the work. recollect the date well from that circum-He arranged with the conductor of the Telegraph to communicate the first knowledge of

Notice was accordingly received at the of fice on Wednesday afternoon last that the ship was below. The officers above named proceeded to the dock, and about 8 o'clock in the even- the lost nation, and to have been recovering the ship came to anchor in the stream at the ed from the earth, and assumed the title of fout of Maiden lane. Shortly after this, a boat . Manuscript Found. The neighbors would was seen to put off for the shore, and a person who landed therefrom was at once recognized as Collard, the object of their search.

They then left him for the time, and early next morning arrested him as he was going board the ship; and on going on board, they read. He was enabled, from his acquain-found also Aggette, whom they likewise took tance with the classics and ancient history, marched off to prison, where they still remain. subject to the requisition of the Governor of Mas sachusetts for their removal to Buston for tri-

NEW YORK, MAY 2.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST! As the steamboat Charter Oak, from Hartford, neared the city vesterday morning, a tarnal Yankee who got on board at New Haven. (where the Hartford boats regularly put in,) discovered that his pocket book, which contained \$10 000, was missing, and also his coat. The Captain was immediately notified of the citcumstances, and on the boat arriving off the landing-place, sent a messenger ashore and procared the attendance of officer Sparks. The passengers were numerous, and to examine them all in detail, from garret to cellar was no trifling matter. However the sum was two large to be abandoned without an effort, and accordingly the work was commenced. We shall not un dertake to describe all the developements of the occasion; suffice it to say, whatever else was found, the pocket book was not. The examina tion had not proceeded far, when one suggested that it would be best now to examine the loser He however declared that he was a good honest man, and should never have made all that fuss if the facts had not been as he stated them "Where did you put your coat when you went to bed ?" asked the inquisitor. In my berth, replied Janathan. Are you sure of it?" What was the number of your berth ?" "Well, I slept directly over you. Did not you say, when you went to bed, something about your berth being too low, and you wishing to change it ?! Yes. 'Did you in fact change it?' No, I did not : I am pretty sure I did not : - I guess I did not. " Well, suppose you look?" So Mr. Sparks and the loser of the pocket-book went to berth 124, and behold! there lay the coat, and in it the pocket book, and in the pocket book the money, just as it should be! It turned out that after taking berth 124 & porting his coat there, the \$10,000 man laid himself in the next tier; and on awaking in the morning, and finding, his coat not with him, he at once con cluded that he had been robbed .- Journal of Commerce.

## ----THE MORMON BIBLE.

The Boston Recorder of last week contains the following singular developemen of the origin and history of the Mormon Bible: It accounts most satisfactorily for the existence of the book, a fact which heretofore it has been difficult to imagine how a work containing so many indications of being the production of a cultivated mind should be connected with a knevery so impudent and a superstition so gross, as that which must have characterized the founders of this pretended religious sect The present parrative, which, independently of the attestations annexed appears to be by no means improbable, was procured from the writer by the Rev. Mr. STOW. of Holliston, who remarks that he has 'had occasion to come in contact with Mormonism in its grossest forms ' It was communicated by him for publication in the Recorder. Boston Daily Advertiser.

Origin of the "Book of Mormon," or "Golden Bible "

As this book has excited much attention and has been put, by a certain new sect, in the place of the sacred scriptures, I deem it a duty which I owe to the public to state claims to a divine origin are wholly unfounded, needs no proof to a mind unperverted by the grossest delusions. That any sane person should rank it higher than any other merely human composition, is a matter of the greatest astonishment; yet it is received by some who dwell in enlightened New England, and even by those who have sustained the character of devoted Christians. Learning recently that Mormonism has found its way into a church in Massachusetts, and has impregnated some of its members with its gross delusions, so that excommunication has become necessary. I am determined to delay no longer doing what I can to strip the mask from this monster of sin, and to lay open this pit of a-

tinguished for lively imagination and a great londness for history. At the time of our mairiage, he resided in Cherry Valley, New York. From this place we removed to New Salem, Ashtabula county, Ohio; sometimes called Conneaut, as it is situated upon Conneaut creek. Shortly after our removal to this place, his health sunk, and he was laid aside from active labors. In the town of New Salem, there are numerous mounds and forts, supposed by many to be the dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a race now extract. These ancient relics arrest the attention of the new settlers and become objects of research for the curious Numerous implements were found and other articles, evincing great skill in the arts. Mr Spaulding being an educated man, and passionately fond of history, took a lively interest in these developments of antiquity; and in order to beguile the hours of reurement, and furnish employment for his lively magination, he conceived the idea of giving an historical sketch of this long lost race. Their extreme antiquity of course would lead him to write in the most ancient style, and as the Old Testament is the most style as nearly as possible. His sole object in writing this historical romance was to amuse himself and his neighbors. This was about the year 1812. Hull's surrender at The veteran Hays, with his usual placetty Detroit occurred near the same time, and I

stance. As he progressed in his narrative, the neighbors would come in from time to time to bear sortious read, and a great interest in the work was excited among them It claimed to have been written by one o often inquire how Mr S. progressed in deci phering 'the manuscript,' and when he had a sufficient portion prepared he would inform them, and they would assemble to hear it read. He was enabled, from his acquainto introduce many singular names, which were particularly noticed by the people, and could be easily recognised by them. Mr Solomon Spaulding, had a brother, bli John Spaulding, residing in the place the time, who was perfectly familiar with this work, and repeatedly heard the whole

From New Salem we removed to Pittsburgh, Pa. Here Mr S. found an acquaintance and friend in the person of Mr Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited his manuscript to Mr P. who was very much pleased with it, and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it a long time, and informed Mr S that if he would make out a title page and preface, he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. This Mr S refused to do, for reasons which cannot now state. Sidney Rigdon, who has figured so largely in the history of the Mormons, was at this time connected with the printing office of Mr Patterson, as is well known in that region, & as Rigdon himself has frequently stated. Here he had ample opportunit, to be come acquainted with Mr Spaulding's manuscript, and to copy it if he chose. It was a matter of notoriety and interest to all who were connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to its author, and soon after we removed to Amity, Washington county, Pa., where Mr S. deceased in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands and was carefully preserved. It has frequently been examined by my daughter, Mrs Mc Kenstry, of Monson, Mass., with theatres without success, during 1820 and 1821. lie on her left whom I now reside, and by other friends. and in 1822, having been reduced to destitution, the pain, orme After the "Book of Mormon" came out, a application was made to the Earl of Bristel for toms indicating copy of it was taken to New Salem, the further assistance. The Earl very properly tions of the place of Mr Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where the 'Manuscript Found' was written A woman-preacher appointed a meeting there, and, in the meeting, read and repeated copious extracts from the "Book of Mormon." The historical part was immediately recognised by all the older inhabitants as the identical work of Mr S. in which they had been so deeply interested years before Mr John Spaulding was present, who is an eminently pious man, and recognised perfectly the work of his brother. the was amazed and afflicted that it should have been perverted to so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in a flood of tears, and he arose on the spot, and expressed in the meeting his deep sorrow and regret that the writings of his sainted brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking. The excitement in New Salem became so great that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed Dr Philastus Hurlbut, one of their number, to repair to this place and obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Biule, to satisfy their own minds, and to prevent their friends from embracing an error so deloive. This was in the year 1834. Dr Hurlbut brought with him an initoduction and request for the manuscript, signed by Messrs Henry Lake, Aaron Wright, and others, with all whom I was acquainted, as they were my neighbors when I resided in New Salem.

I am sure that nothing could grieve my husband more, were he living, than the use which has been made of his work. The air of antiquity which was thrown about the composition doubtless suggested the idea of converting it to purposes of delusion. Thus an historical romance, with the addition of a few pious expressions and extracts from the sacred Scriptures, has been construed into a new Birle, and palmed off upon a company of poor deluded fanaties as divine. I have given the previous brief narration, that this work of deep deception and wickedness may be searched to the foundation, and its author exposed to the contempt and execration he so justly deserves

MATILDA DAVISON.

Rev Solomon Spaulding was the first husband of the narrator of the above history. Since his decease, she has been mar ried to a second husband, by the name of Rev. Solomon Spaulding, to whom I was Davison. She is now residing in this place; united in marriage in early life, was a grad- is a woman of irreproachable character, and uate of Dartmouth College, and was dis- an humble Christian, and her testimony is worthy of implicit confidence,

A. ELY, D. D. Pastor Cong. church in Monson. D R Austin, Principal of Monson A-

Monson, (Mass.) April 1, 1839.

\*One of the leaders and founders of the

From the Boston Daily Times. A REMARKABLE HISTORY.

ZERAH COLBURN.-No phenomena in the whole history of intellectual man, have been more remarkable than those attending the life of

He was born at Cahot, Vermont, on the first of September, 1804, and was the sixth child of poor but respectable parents. His father was a farmer, and he first discovered his son's peen liar faculty in August 1810, the boy being then district school only about six weeks, which com multiplication table, while sitting on the floor of a carpenter's shop, & watching chips as they were thrown from the tool.

He was taken to several places in Vermont, & was examined by distinguished men who were astonished at his power, which was no less in-

Zerah about for exhibition, though several canitai offers were made (especially by Professor Adams, of Dartmonth College) to take him in charge and give him a complete education. All the offers were refused by the mercenary spirit of the father.

In Boston the father received a munificent offer to educate the boy, which his mercenary temper jadgeed him to refuse. Jas. Perkins, Dan-Sargeant, Josiah Quincy, Issac P Davis. Wm Sallivan and W S Shaw, agreed to contract with the father, to raise \$5000 by sub scription, and without exhibition, one half of which should be given to the father, and the other half applied to the education of the child under the direction of trustees, although the father should be allowed to be with, and have the personal charge of his son. This offer was

Zerah was soon taken to England, where he excited as much wonder as Le had done here. The desoltory character of his father, however, rained his prospects, and made enemies. After travelling through the United Kingdom's receiving much money, and borrowing more, the wie ked father took the boy to France, where in 1814, without giving any intimation of his name person or character, he was taken to Dr Gall, the father of phrenology, who immediately remarked upon the prominence of the organs of number, and desired to take a mask of his face Here also great astonishment was excited, and vast sums of money taken by the exhibition or received in loans; but was all expended, and they returned in poverty and distress to Eng-

In July, 1816, the Earl of Bristol, with a rincely liberality, took up the patronage of the boy, with the hope that, in the course of a good education, he might be enabled to reveal the secret of his mysterious power of computation. He offered to pay the expenses of his education at Westminister; and in the mean time to allow is always in at the father twenty five pounds per annum. At All those wi this institution they had a quarrel and left on account of the practice of fagging, and went to the Rev. Mr Ballen, in Backinghamshire, where the Earl of Bristol consented still to defray the expense of private toition.

Zerah was taken from Mr Bullen's in 1819, on account of some freak of his father and was taken to Edinburgh to be prepared for the stage. After studying some time with several actors. with whom it was impossible for the father to agree. Zerah was put under the care of Charles Kemble, and received lessons from him. He was taken round to Ireland and the provincial of the men said he would do nothing for the father, but separate and independent of him or his control, he first physicians, would assist the son, then 18 years old.

Compelled to labor by necessity. Zerah in that year took a small school in the country, which he continued until near the death of his father. which happened in Feb. 1824; and in May, by the rene sed liberality of the Earl of Brisich, he sailed for this country.

There is nothing more to relate of Zerah Colburn but that he has lived in Vermont ever since, a Methodist Clergyman, with podistinction of facts as set fort eminence of any kind. His talents were far below | which he has su mediocraty as a scholar and thinker. He had not true. even the gift of clear conception or strong expression of thoughts, but dwingled down into one of the lower classes of those, who, though pious and useful to a certain extent in the minisry, are not enabled to shine.

his power of calculation was lost sometime before he left England. The secrets of its origin and end rests only with his Maker.

Extract from Lord Pulmerston's Speech in the British Parliament.

" As to the argument of the right honorable and gailant officer (Sir H. Hardinge.) that we should keep up what might be the pit of the st called a war establishment in time of peace | giddiness, fide he thought that was a matter on which the and emacration Covernment would exercise due diligence rest, sometimes & prevaution, but he did not think that a Government would be justified in prematurely calling on the country to make those sacrifices which a state of war would require; for, according to the view of the right honorable and gallant officer, there was no part | corred since he of the world in which we now had a mil a strong and he itary force, in which that force ought not to have a large adition-not with reference to peace, but to an immediate probability of war. The right honorable & gallant officer had said that Bermuda should be put into a a state of more complete defence from the fear of an attack on the part of the United States No doubt if we were at war with the United States that would be necessary; but he again repeated that that FETHIS mfal event was not probable, and that there was no ground to fear its occurrence. He thought therefore, that his noble friend (Lord Howick) was right in limiting his demand to what was necessary at present, to let its gum and if occasion should arise, he was glad are at the ag to see a disposition on the part of honora- appearance of ble gentlemen on the opposite side to aid should be used the Government in voting such supplies as circumstances of war might render necessary (Hear, hear.)"

THE KING AND THE QUEEN OF THE by prevention BELGIANS.

The Brussels correspondent of New York

"The Queen of the Belgians is very much Dear Sir-The liked at Brussels, and indeed, throughout the fering infant by whole of Belgium. She is a pretty woman- of protracted a more like an English lady of the middle or gen- vince every fe teel class than any one I have seen here. Sue ly application of and her husband did not live happily for the to relieve inta first two years of their marriage. He did not fant, while te dismiss his mistress (an English woman) when sufferings, that he married. This was the source of much on and my wife happiness to the Queen, but it has been removed | would soon to sometime ago, and the royal couple live happily we procured a enough. The mistress, it seems, took a fancy as applied to ! Zerah Colburn, whose death has been recently to one of the King's aid-de camps, and went off produced, and with him. From all that I can learn, Leopold was displayed obvio quite fired of her. He has two sons. Leopold, the Prince Royal, is nearly 4 years old, a fine pletely recove lad. His brother is aged two, and the Queen is said to be enciente again.

"Leopold looks worn and haggard -much old about six years old. The child had been at a er than his age, as he will not be 49 until December, and looks 60. His frequent visits to his gladly give any prised all his opportunity for education, and the father in law at Paris, do not give satisfaction to first indication he gave of his uncommon com- his Belgic subjects. I do believe that if they mand of numbers was by running through the had the choice, they would cheerfully go back to GEORGE W their old King, William of Holland."

## RUSSIAN FORESTS.

The northern provinces of the Russian Empire are almost entirely uncultivated, & covered with interminable forests. In one government comprehensible to them than to himself. By the alone, containing 50,000,000 of acres, 47,000,advice of friends, his father was induced to take 000 of which consist exclusively of forests.

EVANS. 1

Diseases gene

BEWARE the Liver, Ku testines, Bladde Dysentary, 'Co and foreign mar

YEARS ST BROWNE, . Sixth st. near ted for the last tion of the b pression of s

City and County

PETER

A Real B Syrup, for

gums, the Proof pos

To the Agent ful complaint ha emanating early health. I give !

JOHN A. IN J. H ANDE E. JOHN HU W. M. MASON P. SUMMEY мау 10, 1939