peake and Ohio canal, by the route of the Juniata and Will's creek, was referred to the committee on roads and canals, and ordered to be printed.

The chair then proceeded to the orders of the day.

A bill from the Senate, "to equalize the duties on vessels of the republic of Colombia, and their cargoes, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

PANAMA MISSION.

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield, the House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Stevenson, of Va. in the chair, on the state of the Union, to take up the report of the committee of Foreign Relations, on the message of the President of the United States respecting the mission to Panama.

Mr. Verplank of N. York then addressed the committee in support of the amendment of Mr. M'Lane.

Mr. Carter, of S. C. and Mr. Weems, of Maryland followed on the same side; when, on motion of Mr. McLane, of Delaware the committee rose.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, gave notice that, (the day of adjournment being now fixed) as soon as the gentleman who had just obtained the floor for Monday, should have concluded the remarks which he intended addressing to the committee, he should make a motion that the committee of the whole on the state of the union be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the committee of Foreign Affairs: and that afterward, with a view to test the determination of the house on this subject, he should move to lay the report upon the table, and on the motion should demand the yeas and nays.

After some remarks from Mr. Forsyth the house adjourned.

MONDAY, April 17.

Mr. Williams, from the committee of Claims, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate "for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore," made a report thereon adverse to its passage; which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine, arrange, and report the business necessary to be acted upon during the remainder of the session; classing it in such manner, as to facilitate the expeditious action of the House thereon.

The resolution of Mr. Wright was adopted, and the committee was ordered to consist of 7 members.

MISSION TO PANAMA.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Crowninshield, of Mass. resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Tomlinson, of Conn. in the chair on the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, on the message of the President of the United States in relation to the mission to Panama.

Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, delivered his sentiments in support of the amendment he had offered to the resolution reported by the committee, and particularly, in reply to the speech of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Cook, of Ill. then made a motion, which he prefaced with a short explanatory speech, that the Committee rise—(Mr. C. intending, in the event of the Committee rising, to move to lay the report of the committee of Foreign Relations on the table, with a view to test the determination of the House on its adoption.) The motion was negatived, ayes 63, noes 82.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, then spoke at length in opposition to the report of the committee. He concluded his speech a little before 4 o'clock; when,

On motion of Mr. Thomson, of Pa. the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 18.

PANAMA MISSION.

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield, the House resolved itself into a Committe of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Tomlinson in the Chair.

Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, then addressed the Committee in favor of the original resolution, and in opposition to the amendments.

Mr. Garnsey, of New York, followed Mr. Thompson, on the same side. He was succeeded by Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, who spoke at some length in favor of the amendments.

Mr. Trimble, of Ky. stated that it might be the best course to take up the appropriation bill, act upon it in committee, and then bring both subjects before the House.

Mr. Estill, of Va. then moved that the committee rise. He wished to have more time to examine the amendment and make up his mind as to his vote. He also subsequently withdrew his motion, at the request of Mr. Buchanan.

A brief discussion then took place between Messrs. Buchanan, Mallary, Sprague, Cook, Trimble, and Campbell, the last gentleman renewing the motion that the committee now rise. The question was then taken: ayes 120. The committee then rose.

Mr. Little, of Md. moved to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the union from the further consideration of the resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Kremer, of Pa. the question was ordered to be taken by ayes and noes.

A renewed discussion of a brief duration then took place, in which Messrs. M'Lane, of Del. Little, of Md. Webster, Mallary, Wright, Stewart, Buchanan, Wurts, Everett and Wickliffe, participated.

Mr. Govan, of S. C. then moved that the House now adjourn. Ayes 79, Noes 99.

Messrs. Webster, Buchanan and Cook, then made some further observations.

The question was then taken on discharging the committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the resolution of the committee of Foreign Relations, and of the amendment thereto, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas 81—Nays 108.

So the House refused to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of the resolution and amendment. On motion of Mr. M'Lane, of Del. the amendment as modified, was ordered to be printed

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with an amendment, the bill from the Senate, in addition to an act, entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost;" which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill "to authorize the subscription of stock in the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company;" which was twice read and committed.

PANAMA MISSION.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Crowninshield, of Mass. resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Tomlinson, of Conn. in the chair, on the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, in respect to the Mission to Panama; and the question being on Mr. McLane's amendment to the resolution reported by that committee—

Mr. Archer, of Va. addressed the committee, in opposition to the mission, and also to the amendment; the principles of which, however he approved, but was opposed to it as being virtually an instruction to the Executive.)

He was followed by Mr. Dorsey, of Md. who spoke in favor of the resolution reported by the committee, and in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa. spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Worthington, of Md. then addressed the committee in support of the mission, and also in favor of the amendment.

Mr. James Johnson, of Ky. took the same ground, and, after speaking some time, concluded to dispense with the remainder of his speech; when

Mr. J. S. Barbor, of Va., expressing a desire to address the committee, but adverting to the lateness of the hour, moved that the committee rise.

The question was put on this motion, and it was carried—Ayes 81, Noes 52.

The committee then rose and

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 20.

PANAMA MISSION.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Tomlinson, of Conn. in the Chair, on the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, on the subject of the Mission to Panama—

Mr. Barbour, of Va. addressed the committee in favor of the amendment of Mr. M'Lane, (as modified by Mr. Buchanan) but in opposition to the mission generally.

He was followed by Mr. Markley, of Pa. who took the opposite side, and spoke in favor of the expediency of the mission, and in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Mallary, of Vermont, next addressed the Committee, in favor both of the mission, and also of the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the committee then rose, and reported the resolution of the Commitee of Foreign Relations without amendment.

Mr. McLane now moved in the House the resolution as modified, which he had offered in the committee, and demanded that, when the question was taken, it should be taken by yeas and nays; which was ordered by the House.

Mr. Bassett, of Virginia, now moved an adjournment.

The motion was negatived.

The question was finally taken on the amendment of Mr. McLane, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas 99—Nays 95.

The question then being on agreeing to the report of the commmittee of Foreign Relations, as amended by Mr. M'Lane—

Mr. Storrs demanded that it should be decided by yeas and nays; which was ordered by the House.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. then spoke in explanation of the vote he should give, on the resolution, as amended.

In the course of his remarks, he was twice called to order, by Mr. Stewart; but the chair pronounced that he was in order.

Mr. Thompson, of Penn. inquired of the chair whether the question admitted of division.

The Chair decided that it did not.

The cries for the question now increased, and it being about to be taken, by yeas and nays, previously ordered;

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Kentucky,

The House adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the British ship Marmion, Capt. Petrie, arrived at this port, London dates to the 20th of March, and Liverpool to the 22d have been received.

The King of Portugal died on the 9th of March.

The King of England has been ill. The reports of his illness had an effect on the funds, and on the 16th of March his Physicians began to publish daily bulletins. The first was as follows:

Kings Lodge, Windsor Park, March 16, 1826.

The King has been for the last three weeks under the influence of gout, but on Monday last had also fever with symptoms of inflamation. The King was bled on Monday, and again on Tuesday with much relief.

His Majesty had less fever yesterday, and has still less to day.

(Signed) HENRY HALFORD,
MATTHEW JOHN TIRNEY,
HENRY HERBERT SOUTHEY.

After this he grew worse, but the bulletin of the 20th of March (the last received,) says, "His Majesty is convalescent."

The York Gazette reports that a lady just recovered from an illness of a few weeks has presented her physician with a check on her banker for £5000.

LONDON, March 22.

Death of the King of Portugal.—The Etoile dated yesterday, which we have received this morning by express, announces the above event, intelligence of which reached Paris by a telegraphic despatch. The following are extracts.

"On the 4th instant, his Majesty was attacked with an appoplectic fit, together with epilepsy. On the 5th and 6th his malady increased to such a degree as to create the greatest alarm for his life.

"After the crisis of the 6th, His Majesty experienced no new attack till the 9th, when his malady returned with augmented violence, to which the king yielded, and laid down his life on the 10th, at six in the evening.

"At the departure of the courier, the Princess Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of the king acted as Regent.

"Lisbon was quite tranquil.

"We are enabled to state, that the legation of his Majesty the King of Portugal has not despatched a courier to the Infant Don Miguel, who is at Vienna, to announce the illness of the king, his father, as a journal of this day asserts.

"It was not by the telegraph, as the Journal des Debats, but by a courier sent to the Portuguese embassy, that the news of the late king's illness was received.

"John VI. King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil, was born May 13th, 1767. From 1792 he governed in the character of Regent, in the name of the queen, his mother, who was afflicted with mental alienation. He succeeded her in 1817, and was crowned at Rio de Janeiro, to which place he had retired on the invasion of Portugal by Bonaparte, who, in the hope of seizing his person, lost no time in proclaiming, that the House of Braganza had ceased to reign. John VI. while still but Prince of Brazil, married in 1790, the Infanta Charlotte Joachima, daughter of King Charles IV. of Spain.

"The Infanta Isabella Maria, who now acts as Regent, is the fourth daughter of John IV. She was born July 4, 1801.

"One of the papers asserts, that by the treaty of commerce between France and Brazil, the duties on French merchandise are reduced 15 per cent. We think this journal is ill informed on this subject, and that the commerce of France will be placed on the footing of that of the most favoured nation, with probably, the single exception of Portugal."

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

LETTERS FROM GREECE.

OFFICIAL.—"CAMP OF SAINT ANNE'S, NEAR LEPANTO, JAN. 17, 1826.—I take the first opportunity of writing you the account of the late victory On the 12th there was a smart skirmish, in which the Turks lost a number of their best men and officers, and fell back to the village. About 7 o'clock next morning the contest began with the outposts, which fell back into line. A large body of Mamelukes were charged by our cavalry, headed by Col. Berton, and totally routed. Our riflemen in front picked out the officers as they advanced to their post. Our artillery was served by French and English volunteers, who had orders not to fire till the Turks were within 200 yards. The enemy now endeavored to turn our left wing, but were received at the point of the bayonet by Gen. Lafayette, our second in command.

The battle now raged along the whole line with the most deadly fury. The village of St. John was three times taken and re-taken with great slaughter; their second in command fell in the last attack, when they gave up the contest, leaving 800 dead on the spot, besides prisoners and wounded. Gen. Gouras, at the head of the Corinthian brigade, carried, the village of St. Anne's and ordered a general attack, with the whole force, when the Turks were completely routed, and fled in every direction, leaving 3000 dead, 900 prisoners, 400 wounded, 2 Generals killed, 14 officers wounded, 25 taken, with 9 cannon, the Pacha's tent, 14 baggage and ammunition wagons, &c. Our loss was 300 killed and 700 wounded. A young man of the name of Herbert took two standards, for which he was made Captain on the field; three other standards were also taken. The Turkish force was ten thousand men; ours was seven thousand. Make all the haste you can to join us.—I hope the next will inform you that the Cross floats on the walls of Lepanto."

LETTER FROM COL. BERTON.—CAMP AT LEPANTO, JAN. 25. 1826.—Dear ——, After the affair of the 12th, we had a fatiguing march in pursuit of the runaway Ibrahim Pacha, who was collecting his troops at Lepanto and Patras, and talking very largely of putting us all to the sword but we saved his Highness the trouble, by a signal defeat. We arrived under the walls of the above place on the 20th, driving his picquets before us, and next morning blockaded the town. Generals Lafayette and Delacroux having surveyed the ground, we began our trenches, in spite of a heavy fire from the town and castle. On the 22d we were joined by 1500 French and Italian volunteers from Leghorn, consisting of lancers, hussars, &c. and a small battering train of eight 36 pounders and four mortars. On the same night two German officers deserted to us, and informed us of the Pacha's intent of attacking us in the morning with 15,000 horse and foot. Our force was only 9,000. At day break the Turks advanced, covered by a heavy fire from the fortifications, with loud shouts, of Alla and Mahomet. Our artillery and musquetry opened on them with tremendous effect, and in fifteen minutes the whole line was furiously engaged; our cavalry charged the enemy in grand style, cutting numbers of them into pieces. The battle had now raged 7 hours with the greatest obstinacy, when the fine convent of St Mary's was blown up and 700 Turks with it; their line was now broken and routed, they flying in every direction to the town, pursued by our cavalry to the gates; a part entered pell mell with them, but not being supported, cut their way out, only losing six men in that daring exploit. A party of our cavalry had nearly taken the Pacha prisoner, who was carried off the field wounded by a carbine ball in the breast. The enemy lost 4000 killed, 800 wounded, 2000 prisoners, 8 standards, 10 cannon, 6 ammunition waggons. Our loss was 2000 killed, 400 wounded. Gen. Gouras was slightly wounded in the head by a musket ball. The Turks had orders to give no quarter.—They lost 125 officers. I forgot to inform you in my last, that Pacha's (Ibraham) tent and seraglio of ladies were taken.

D BERTON."

From the New York National Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1826.

JESSE BUEL, ESQ.—ALBANY.

DEAR SIR—During your late visit to this city, in my conversations with you, I recollect that we spoke upon the culture of the Sweet Potatoe, *Convolvulus Batatus*, and that I expressed the opinion, that the warm season in this latitude, was sufficiently long for bringing it to perfection; and that the repeated failures in raising it, were from a mistake in its genuine character, and ignorance of the method of its cultivation. I was not then, perhaps, explicit enough to be understood by you. But as the season for planting it, has nearly arrived, I shall beg permission to lay before the public, through you, some observations on the subject of this vegetable, which is not only considered a delicacy, but is in fact, one of the substantial supporters of animal life. It was mentioned, that the failures arose from considering it of the same class as the common potatoe, *Solanum Tuberosa*, and attempting to raise it in the same manner, whereas it really belonged to a different class, and required a different process in cultivating it.

It, in reality, requires a shorter time to come to perfection, than the potatoe. But its character differs so materially from it, that the same method of culture will not raise it. Our potatoes are produced from lateral roots, projected from the eye, or near it, of the seed which is planted; while the sweet potatoe is produced from filaments proceeding from the joints of the vine itself. These joints, however, must be covered with earth, in order to render them productive. I stated to you, that the usual method of raising it at the south, was to plant it in beds, somewhat elevated, say from six inches to a foot apart. They will soon produce abundance of vines. Drills are then made, of an elevation of nine to eighteen inches. When the vines are from one to three feet long, the drills are opened at the top, the vines pulled or cut, and laid into them horizontally, and covered from three to five inches deep, taking care to leave out the end furtherest from the root. Every joint thus covered, will produce its potatoes; a bed of fifty feet square will produce vines enough to plant half an acre. The drills should be about four feet from each other; the vines should be put out when the ground is moist, and will require no farther cultivation than pulling out any rank weeds. This is the usual method, and will secure good crops, if the beds are planted as early as the weather will permit the planting of the common potatoe.

Since my conversation with you, I have received some valuable information from ISAAC NEWTON CHAPELLE, M. D. Intendant of St. Mary's, Geo. a scientific and practical horticulturist, who desires me to express his wish of opening a correspondence with you. He has tested and recommends the following plan. "Make a bed with stable manure in a warm situation, and place the seed potatoes on it, three inches apart, with the end upwards which was attached to the vine, and cover them from three to four inches deep with stable manure and soil. When the sprouts are from two to three inches above the surface, draw them as you would cabbage plants and put three in a hill: or, if in drills, put them from four to six inches apart; let the hills or drills be elevated, and place them about the same depth in the ground as they were before drawn from the bed. By this method of planting, the potatoes will grow much larger, and come to maturity earliear in the season."

Of the advantage of this method, I have no doubt, from my acquaintance with his experience, as well as a knowledge of the vegetable. A succession of sprouts will be produced, the last of which would produce a crop for winter. In fact, the vines from these sprouts can be buried, as they extend themselves; or else cut off and put in drills, in the common manner, for the truth is, that too much extension of vine above ground injures the growth of the potatoe under.

You will pardon me, dear sir for not being perfectly technical, for I write you to benefit the public, and have couched my communication in language which I thought would be intelligible to all. The mistake seems to have been, that this species of the *convolvulus* has been considered as one of the *solunum*, and treated as such in its culture. If this mistake is removed, society will be benefitted.

I am, dear Sir, with great regard,
Your friend and servant,
C. FELCH.

M. Charles de Lasteyrie, son-in-law of General Lafayette, is about to publish a new Journal in Paris. It is called the "Journal of Ordinary and Practical Knowledge." The editor is promised the assistance of many men of talents.

Laws of Maryland.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, AND GUARDIANS.

A supplement to an act entitled, An act to make the final discharge of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, matter of record.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all powers of attorney from any heir, representative or legatee of full age, or other person authorised to execute the same, which has been or shall be hereafter acknowledged before any justice of the peace of this state and which said justice of the peace shall be certified to be a justice of the peace by the clerk of the county court of the county of which he is a justice of the peace under the seal of the said court, or before any judge of any court of record in this state, or of either of the other of the United States or the territories thereof, which said judge shall be certified to be a judge of such court, by the clerk of said court, under the seal thereof, and any receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge made in pursuance of the authority granted by such power of attorney, to any guardian, executor or administrator, which said receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge, shall have been or may be hereafter acknowledged before any justice of the peace of the city or county, or before the register of wills of the county, where such guardians was appointed, or such executor or admininistrator obtained letters testamentary or of administration, may be recorded; and it shall be the duty of such register to record any such power of attorney, receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge produced to be recorded, in a well bound book, to be kept for that purpose: Provided nevertheless, That no such power of attorney, receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge shall be recorded unless the justices of the court wherein it is desired to record the same, shall in the first instance approve of and direct the recording thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That a copy of any such power of attorney, receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge, acknowledged and recorded as aforesaid, duly attested under the seal of the office in which the same is recorded, shall at all times hereafter be admitted as evidence to prove such power of attorney, receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge.

3. And be it enacted, That the registers of wills may ask, demand and receive, such fee for recording the same, as is allowed by law in other cases of a similar nature.

NEGROES.

An additional supplement to an act relating to Negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of constables of the different counties of the state, and of the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis and Frederick to make diligent enquiry, and where they find any free negro or mulatto living idle without any visible means of maintenance, or going at large through their counties or cities, without any visible means of support, to lodge such information with some justice of the peace of their counties or cities who shall thereupon, on being satisfied of the truth of the same, issue his warrant, directing him to apprehend such person or persons, and bring him, her or them before some judge or justice of such county or city, and upon the return of any such warrant, such judge or justice, before whom the same shall be returned, is hereby authorised and empowered to inquire by all lawful means whether such free negro, or mulatto, is an offender under this act, and if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of such judge or justice that such person is such an offender, then in such case, such judge or justice is hereby directed, forthwith, to order such free negro or mulatto to give security for his good behaviour in a penalty not exceeding thirty dollars, or on default of such security, to order such free negro, or mulatto, to depart the state within fifteen days; and such free negro or mulatto, refusing to comply with this act, or after leaving this state, shall again return within six months, may be again taken up and carried before some judge or justice of the peace, who may commit the said free negro, or mulatto, to the common gaol of the county; and in case such person or persons, so committed, shall not within twenty days thereafter, pay his or her prison charges, it shall and may be lawful for the sheriff of such county, wherein such person or persons, shall have been committed, with the approbation of any two justices of the peace of such county, to sell such person or persons, to serve for a period of time not exceeding six calendar months, and the money therefrom arising, after payment of the charges incurred by such commitment, to pay over unto the justices of the levy courts of the respective counties, for the use of said counties: PROVIDED, That if any such free negro or mulatto shall consider himself or herself aggrieved by the decision of such justice of the peace, the person so aggrieved thereby shall have the right to appeal therefrom, to the next county court, upon giving reasonable security for appearing before said court and prosecuting said appeal: And provided also, that if such negro or mulatto shall within the said fifteen days, from the date of the said order of the said judge or justice that such negro or mulatto shall depart this state, hire him or herself to some responsible citizen of this state for three months, then and in that case such negro or mulatto shall not be compelled to depart in compliance with the said order.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said constables, and they are hereby directed to make diligent enquiry into the condition of the children of free negroes and mulattoes, and wherever they find the children of free negroes and mulattoes, the parents or protectors of whom have no visible means of supporting and clothing such children; and such children being at an age sufficient to be bound out as an apprentice; immediately to lodge such information with the orphans court, or some justice of the peace of his county or city, who shall cause such children to be brought before them or him, and proceed to bind them out as apprentices agreeably to the act for the better regulation of apprentices and its supplements.

3. And be it enacted, That in addition to the oaths or affirmations heretofore required to be taken by constables, they shall take an oath or affirmation, as follows, to wit: I, A. B. constable of ——, do swear, or affirm, as the case may be, that I will, to the best of my ability, perform all the duties required of me by the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and the several supplements thereto, without favor, affectation or partiality.

4. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to authorise any justice of the peace in this state, to apply the provisions of this act to free negroes or mulattoes, who from decease, old age, or any other bodily infirmity are unable to support themselves by labor; and the levy courts in the several counties of this state, are hereby authorised and required to make such suitable provision for all such free negroes or mulattoes as in their judgment may be necessary for their support and maintenance.

To let the people know that their representatives speak as well as act, it is only necessary to mention that when the bill to provide for the safety of passengers by land and water, was up in the Assembly on Monday morning, there were one hundred and seventy-seven speeches made. On Monday evening, on the dog bill, there were thirty-two speeches made.

[Albany Daily Adv.

The Medical Journal of Gironde contains a story which is certainly very remarkable if true. This paper asserts that an old gentleman of Bordeaux, M. Chastellies de Montplaisir, who is the possessor of a family secret, which was tried a long time since in a case of hydrophia, had the courage to go to Paris last summer, and solicit the humble favor of being bitten *authentically* by a mad dog, in order to prove the efficacy of his preservative medicine.

The 26th of August, 1825, the authorities of the department of the Seine gave permission for the experiment, and the same day M. Montplaisir received, with an incredible firmness, eight very deep bites in the hand and the left arm, from a dog in the height of his fury, and who was in a confirmed state of madness. The wounds caused by these bites were not cauterised. M. Montplaisir simply dressed them with a preparation of his own, and afterwards ate an omelet prepared by himself. His health was not at all impaired during the two months stay that he made in the capital after the experiment. He finally sat out for Bordeaux, and to this time he does not appear to dread any attack of the terrible malady with which he has been innoculated, but from which he firmly believes he has forever preserved himself by the timely use he made of his mysterious preventative.

A TALE.

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains what is called "a tale, but no fiction," and what the editor assures us is a mere relation of facts. As it furnishes us with such an account of deliberate villainy, and hardened effrontary, as partakes more of the nature of fiction than the transactions of real life, the circumstances, unvarnished and unadorned, merit notice.

Two individuals are stated to have grown up together in habits of the most familiar intercourse, and on terms of the most siincere friendship, until one of them obtained an appointment in the army, in which he served for many years without meeting with his former friend. Soon after he entered upon his duties he met with a lady to whom he became attached, and his affection was reciprocated. He was, however, soon called away, and saw her no more for a number of years, during which time he passed through various stages of promotion, until he left the army, and returned to New York; where he met with the lady, for whom he had continued to entertain an ardent attachment, and she had retained the same for him. He was received by his former friend, with indications of the same regard which they had formerly felt for each other; who had studied law, and was then a practitioner Ultimately the soldier was married to the lady, and the friend paid every attention to them; but notwithstanding this consumation of his wishes, the officer was unhappy. This was occasioned by an account which he had received that a sister to whom he had been much attached had departed from the path of virtue, and was then the kept mistress of a man in that city. This account had reached his ears through channels which left him no room to doubt the fact; and he accordingly refrained from making any enquiry after. Soon after, he received an appointment in the Western country, whither he repaired with his wife. There, however, he soon died, and his widow returned to New York; and having some business of her husbands to settle, she employed the former friend of her husband as her counsellor, who treated her with marked attention; and finally proposed to marry her, to which she, with the approbation of her friends, consented; and he became a frequent visitor at the house of her sister. After some time had thus passed, a woman came one day to the house, who was evidently worn down with grief, and presented the picture of the former husband and friend, and stated that she was his sister, and as she did not expect long to live, she had resolved to present it to the wife of her brother; and remarked that she had been deserted by her brother and friends, without cause. The cause was, after some time suggested, when she protested her innocence, declared herself a lawful wife, and that if the husband of the sister to the wife of her brother would call at a certain house, she would convince him of the fact. When the suitor of the lady next visited the house of her sister, the picture was shown to him;—he was agitated and dropped it, and soon after withdrew in confusion. The visit to the house specified was paid, and ultimately it was clearly ascertained that she had been lawfully married to, and had several children by, the man who had professed so much friendship for her brother, and was at that time under an engagement to be married to his widow; and that the marriage had been kept a secret, at his request; because, as he alledged, it was necessary on account of his not being prepared to provide for his wife in a style equal to his wishes.

From the Recollections of Washington, an unpublished work, by GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

"Of the athletic prowess of the Chief in early life, we shall give some memorable examples. The following is not the least remarkable among them: 'The late Col. LEWIS WILLIS, of Fredericksburg, was, of all the school-fellows of WASHINGTON, the most pre-eminent in the manly games which distinguished the youth of those days, possessing great muscular strength, combined with activity and superior skill in wrestling.

"During the recess of the school hours, the young athletæ formed a rural Gymnasium on the green, and Willis excelling all his competitors, demanded nobler foes. Meantime, the Chief, then in the lusty prime and vigour of his youth, had retired to the shade of a tree, and was profoundly engaged in the studies of the school, heedless of the sports which were passing so near him. Willis had often remarked his matchless figure and superior size, and deemed him a rival worthy of his grasp. The young Washington declined the combat, his mind being disposed to study and reflection.—But when the victor of the games proudly trod the arena, calling on the student to come and share the fate of the vanquished, and taunting him with fear of discomfiture, the future theme of many a praise rose from his academic shade, and calmly entered the ring.—The eyes of Willis danced in joy, as he beheld the noble form and gallant air of him, whom to conquer would be to add unfading laurels to any victor's brow. They spread wide their arms, and rushed into the manly embrace. The heart of the champion of the Palæstra beat high with a hope inspired by the remembrance of a hundred previous triumphs. But when he felt the lion-like grasp of the Chief, that confidence began to waver; another moment, and all was certainty, for he was hurled to the ground with a force which seemed to thrill through the very marrow of his bones. Loud shouts, long echoing through the neighbouring forest, proclaimed the victor's triumph.

"Modest in victory, and panting from the toil, for Willis was twice the man that lives in these degenerate days, a noble foe, and one who long "had borne the palm alone," the Victor Chief retired to his studies, observing—You have had a sample of my wrestling, I hope that I shall be disturbed no more. He was not disturbed; as reclined at his length in the shade, he seemed the young lion in repose, and no one was willing to rouse him up again from his lair.'"

LAW.—It has been decided in the court of common pleas, by the lord chief justice, that, unless it was intimated in the conditions of sale a person could not legally be employed to bid for the seller. "There is no such thing," observed his lordship, "named in the conditions of sale, therefore this is a gross fraud. The highest bidder is to be the buyer; and is it to be said that a person is to be there to bid against a *bona fide* bidder!"

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