Declaration of Independence.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufference of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions of the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hitherto swarms of officers, to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for reducing the same absolute rule into these provinces:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this moment transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguishing destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of those oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections & correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be, totally dissolved: and that, as free and independent states, they have full power, to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the Congress.

ATTESTED.

JOHN HANCOCK, President,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'tary.

TREMENDOUS STORM AT SEA.

The following singularly interesting narrative is communicated to the *Liverpool Commercial Chronicle* of May 12:

"Ship *New-York*, Prince's Dock, Liverpool, May 11, 1827.

"SIR—I trust that, although a stranger, I shall find a sufficient apology, in the very uncommon nature of the occurrences herein described, for troubling you with the detail of the following particulars. The ship has been twice struck by lightning on her present voyage from New-York. On the 19th of April, our third day out, in the Gulph Stream, (lat. 38 9 N. long. 61 17 W. at noon) about half past five in the morning, being in our births, we were roused by a sound like the report of heavy cannon close to our ears. In a moment we were all out, and the cabin and all parts of the ship were filled with a dense smoke, having a strong smell of sulphur. From the deck the word was quickly passed that the ship had been struck with lightning, and was on fire. The consternation which for some minutes prevailed may be more easily imagined than described. Every one ran on deck with a full impression that the ship was in a blaze. There all the elements were in violent commotion. It had been broad day, but so dark, so dense and so close upon us were the clouds, as to produce almost the obscurity of night. There was just sufficient light to give a bold relief to every object in the appalling scene. The rain poured down in torrents, mingled with hail stones, as large as filberts, which lay upon the deck fully an inch thick. Overhead blazed the lightning on all sides, accompanied by reports almost simultaneously, thus evincing its nearness—The sea ran mountains high, and the ship was tossed from one sea to another with incredible rapidity. One appearance was peculiarly remarkable. The temperature of the water was at 74° of Farenheit, while that of the atmosphere was down to 48. This produced a copious evaporation, and caused immense clouds of vapour to rise, which ascending in columns all around us, exhibited the appearance of innumerable pillars supporting a massive canopy of clouds. The phenomena are extremely unusual, no person on board ever having witnessed any thing like it before. In all directions might be seen waterspouts, which rising fearfully to the clouds, seemed actually to present to the eye a combination of all the elements for the destruction of every think on the face of the deep. Altogether the scene was one of awful sublimity which baffles description. Amid this scene of impending ruin, when all nature was in the utmost confusion—when nautical science and experience could avail nothing—while an irresistible element was playing about us, and the ship seemed on the very verge of fate; when, in short, dismay and despair were reflected from every other countenance—nothing could exceed the calm tranquility of Captain Bennett—nothing could excel the firmness with which every order was given, for examining the ship, in prospect of meeting fire below deck, nothing could equal the manner in which every one was encouraged with the hope of security, even beyond what in reason could be expected:—thus I but echo the sentiments of all on board.

"But I hasten to my narrative. Some parts of the ship were for a moment on fire, but were quickly extinguished by the rain. The ship was then thoroughly examined to ascertain whether the electric fluid had penetrated among the combustible part of the cargo below the lower deck. This investigation disclosed the following facts:—The lightning, having struck the main-royal-mast head, shattered the mast head, and, descending thence, penetrated the deck into one of the store-rooms, the bulkheads and fittings of which are completely demolished.—Then separating one part was conducted by a leaden tube to the side of the ship, through which it passed out between wind and water, starting the ends of three five inch planks Another portion from the store-room passing into the ladies' cabin, shivered to atoms the plate of a large mirror, leaving the frame uninjured. From the looking glass to the piano-forte was an easy transition; it touched the instrument with no delicate impulse, dismounting it, and leaving it out of tune.—Thence it passed through the whole length of the after cabin and out at the stern windows. Fortunately we were all in our births at the moment. Upon these facts I will venture briefly to remark, that the mast-head was bound by four iron hoops, say from two to three inches wide, and nearly half an inch thick. These attracting the fluid and being themselves insulated by other less powerful conductors would naturally at the instant accumulate a large repletion of the fluid, which, by the violence of its action, burst the hoops asunder, and shattered the mast head and cap. Into the cabin store room it seems to have been conducted by a leaden pipe near the main-mast under the deck. The quicksilver on the back of the mirror was sufficient to attract it thither, when it would be diffused over the whole surface of the glass, which being the most perfect non-conductor known, was thus shattered into countless pieces. The atmosphere being very moist, the dampness of the cabin floor, for want of a better conductor, might probably aid in carrying it to the windows.

"Being in all our births, enveloped in beds and bedding of non-conducting materials, we reposed in comparative safety, while the deadly bolt careered around us with fierce and resistless energy. Doubtless, a feather bead is the most safe retreat in such cases. Had it been later in the day, and the passengers about the cabin, the chances are, that it would have been fatal to many of us.

"The operation of the second shock was very different from the former, and is more deserving of attention, as furnishing a new instance in proof of the efficacy of lightning rods, as a protection at sea.—We had a chain conductor on board, but it not being the season to expect such lightning, and the first shock coming on quite suddenly, it was not up at the time. The morning squall was over; it continued, however to blow fresh all that day, and about noon, heavy clouds began to gether on every side rolling their volumes apparently among the rigging. We had reason to expect more lightning; the conductor was prepared, and Captain Bennett ordered it to be raised to the main-royal mast head. It consisted of an iron chain, having links one fourth of an inch thick, and two feet long, turned in hooks at each end, and connected by rings of the same thickness, and of one annular diameter. This chain was fastened to a rod of iron, half an inch thick and four feet in length, with a point well polished and tapered, in order to receive the fluid with facility; it was secured to the main royal-mast, the rod extending two feet above the mast head, and thence it was brought down over the quarter, and repelled by an oar, protruding, say ten feet, from the ship's side and sinking a few feet below the surface of the water.

"Dr. Franklin was of opinion that a rod of this size would sustain without injury the severest shock of lightning. I have been thus minute in stating the dimensions of the chain, for the double purpose of conveying some idea of the force of this shock, and of impressing the necessity of providing larger conductors. The chain, however, in this instance performed its office, and it was up in a happy time to avert a blow that, in the opinion of all on board, must have sent this staunch vessel in an instant to the bottom.

"Soon after 1 P. M. we saw lightning; a little before 2 observed a very smart flash; looking at my watch, which marks seconds, I counted four, when the report followed; I felt no alarm, however having frequently known it to approach nearer without any injury. At 2 o'clock we were astonished by another shock like that in the morning; the flash and sound simultaneous. I happened to be in the cabin with another passenger; a ball of fire seemed to dart down before us; at the same moment the glass in the round house came rattling down below. Those on deck agreed that the whole ship appeared to be in a blaze, from the vividness of the principal flash, which they distinctly saw darting down the conductor, and agitating the water. All parts of the ship as before, were filled with smoke, smelling of sulphur.

"The ship was again thoroughly examined. The conductor had been rent to pieces by the discharge and scattered to the winds; small fragments of it were found on deck; in saving the ship it had literally yeilded itself to the fury of the blast. The pointed rod was found to be fused and shortened several inches, and covered over with a dark coating; some of the links had been snapped off and others melted. The whole operation was singularly striking, and affords another of those rare cases where the conductor yielded to the violence of the shock while it effectually averted the bolt from the object it was designed to protect.

"This was a property of the rod; of which Franklin was satisfied very early after the application of a theory that has disarmed the lightning of heaven. One of the earliest cases which fell under his notice I believe, occured in one of the Dutch churches in New York—a chain connected with the clock probably saved the church much damage, but the chain itself was melted.

"Mr. Ross, the second officer, was protrasted and three of the men struck, but none much injured. It affected the polarity of all the compasses, causing them to vary from the true point and between each other. They gradually assumed a bearing, by which we have steered, though still three points out as we have just discovered. The captain's chronometer was very materially affected; it usually crosses the Atlantic without varying three seconds; it has now proved to be out as many degrees. Curious as are these effects, they are still more interesting in an experimental view. Such facts carefully noted down at the time, afford useful data in the cause of science. Thus collected, they are at your disposal. When it is considered that not one vessel in fifty is prepared with a conductor; cases of this kind ought to admonish ship owners of their duty. Captain Bennett is determined to go well armed with them in future. It would be well to have one ready to be raised at each mast in case of emergency; and for the safety of the chain, it ought to be half an inch in diameter.

"We have visited," says the editor of the Liverpool Chronicle, "the ship since her arrival, and the traces which remain of the operation of the first shock together with the current testimony of Captain Bennett and his mates, and the state of the iron rod, and such portions of the chain conductor as have been preserved, which for the present, may be seen on application at our office, have served to convince us of the general truth of the foregoing letter and of the singular good fortune attending the timely application of this simple but philosophical invention of the admirable Franklin, which no ship should be without. Many additional particulars were recounted to us by Captain Bennett, which the pressure of other matter, and the shortness of the time remaining to us, prevent us, at present, from repeating. The following circumstances, however communicated to us by Roskell & Son, the chronometer makers, in Church street, are too interesting to be passed over.—Captain Bennett's chronometer after observing, for a considerable length of time, a uniform rate of 7-10th's of a second gaining, and being nine minutes forty-two seconds slow of Greenwich time, when the vessel left New York, was found, when compared in Liverpool, to be twenty-four minutes thirty-three seconds fast of Greenwich: and three lever gold watches, belonging to three gentlemen passengers by the ship, contracted the magnetic power to such a degree as actually to require the principal part of the steel work to be renewed.

"Such is the effect," observes a correspondent, who has transmitted us the above account, "produced on the steel-work in the watches, that they have the power of the magnet so far, as to act the same as the loadstone.

MEXICO, TACUBAY, &c.

The Albany Argus, of Thursday last, contains a long and interesting letter from Mexico, under date of the 20th, of April. Though a very entertaining and instructive production, its great length precludes its insertion entire, in our columns. We shall content ourselves with giving an abstract of it, and making a few quotations:—

Confirmation is daily added to the suspicion that Mexico is determined, as far as it consistently can, to prevent a re-union of the Tacubayan Congress.—It was learnt that Chili had appointed commissioners and it was imagined that their arrival might have some effect in inducing a change of policy.—The excitement produced by the abortive attempt at insurrection in Texas, was extensive, and the Mexicans seemed to hold every citizen of the U. States within their grasp as responsible for the safety of the territory and its inhabitants.

The higher orders have a great dislike to our countrymen. "Mr. Poinsett is munificent, bland and hospitable"—but being an United States Representative, he is wantonly and grossly libelled in the prints patronized by high functionaries.

With regard to an assertion in the National Intelligencer that the six American nations would never consent to the occupation of Cuba by any of the great maratime powers of Europe, the writer says, that should England, within any reasonable period, attempt a descent upon the island, she would have Mexico as an ally.

Here follows a description of the three Mexican newspapers, the Sol, the Aguila, and the Correo—the two, flagitious prints and containing libels upon our minister—the last possessing rather more integrity. The expense of each to subscribers is from 25 to $36 per annum. It is astonishing to see how many persons, both male and female, apparently make their daily bred by vending these sheets.

The most prominent candidate for the Presidency after Vittoria, is Gen. Guerrero, who is very popular. The other candidates are Gomez Pedrasa, Secretary of War, and Estera.

The writer thus alludes to the President and his place of residence:

"I called shortly after my arrival with some other gentlemen to pay my respects to the President, who resides in the Palace. Though unassuming, he is stately in his manners, and evidently shows that he has devoted most of his life to military studies and pursuits. The soldiery (by a large body of whom he is constantly surrounded) still continue his sole delight. He discovered in conversation none of the treasures of a well stored and cultivated mind.—With a salary of $35,000 per annum, he never visits, and scarcely ever invites visiters, but devotes his hours of relaxation to his favourite officers and soldiers. The Palace is an immense building, covering one entire square; guarded by night and by day, at each angle and every avenue by armed men. It comprehends within its walls, besides the spacious apartments set aside for the President's residence, offices for the four ministers and their army of clerks, the mint, two large quartels, three court rooms with contiguous prisons, the senate chamber, a representatives hall, a botanical garden, &c. Indeed, when ranging through this immense pile, and surveying its numerous courts, open communications and private passages, its splendid galleries, massive columns, magnificent arches and stupendous domes, all united by a species of cement which seems to have improved, and which has for years "derided the solstitial rains," I was reminded of the description of the Abyssinian Prince's palace."

Then follow some speculations upon the character of the Mexicans, and reflections upon their politics. The city of Mexico is represented as being as populous as New York, though covering little more than half its space.

The letter concludes with this description of Tacubaya:

"Tacubaya is a pleasant little village, distance not quite four miles from Mexico, and beautifully situated at the base of one of the picturesque porphyritic mountains which surround the valley of Mexico. The Bishop's palace, in which a room is getting up for the accommodation of the Congress, is a splendid building, having attached to it one of the finest gardens in the country from which I have already gathered most of the tropical fruits in perfection.

Those fruits which flourish with us, ex. gr. apples, pears, peaches, apricots, &c. are infinitely finer than they have them here. The same remark applies in favor of all our vegetables. They only excel us in a variety, and in having them, with little trouble, at all seasons. Tacubaya is chiefly remarkable for its mills; they grind there more than the half the wheat raised in the whole country. The oldest mills in Mexico are situated there known by the name of the King's mills. They were erected in the sixteenth century. [N. Y. Statesman.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

The Sea Serpent has again made his appearance in a variety of shapes. Certificates and affidavits, duly avouched by common and proper names, are multiplying upon the wide-mouthed world. Capt. Spiffleton of the top-sail schooner Polly and Barabbass, from East Puzzleburg for Knuckleshaugh, in lat. 97. lon. 372, saw a strange animal with a head like a tar-barrel and a tail like an anchor-floor, serpentining majestically over the sea's surface at a distance of forty one feet three inches and a barley corn. The monster was exactly seventeen furlongs in length from end to end, or from beginning to beginning. Being a phrenologist, the captain particularly noticed the humps, of which there were eighty four in the shape of wool sacks. On discharging a rotten potatoe, the serpent poped under water and was off. The cook's mate (a very respectable coloured gentleman, well known to the Rev. Mr. Wigsby) who was at that moment frying onions in the camboose house, with his face towards the weather door, testifies also to the foregoing facts.

Another equally authentic relation is given by the master and crew of a Novascotia Eastindiaman, bound on a mackarel voyage to the German ocean. While off Cape Lchaarko, they boarded the wreck of a large brig; the masts, spars, sails and rigging were all gone. Near the hatchway, which was open, lay several oblong substances resembling large bladders of snuff; these were carefully deposited in the boat. On going aft, one of the men observed written upon the binnacle, this memorandum: "June 4th, squally—close-reefed foretopsail—at 10 P. M. all hands devoured by a sea serpent—so ends these 24 hours." While consulting on this strange inscription, a noise was heard below—presently a hogshead of tobacco was seen slowly rising out of the hold; and as it ascended, two enormous jaws were discovered grasping its nether bilge. The terrified seamen hurried into the boat, and took to their oars. By the time they had rowed off two cables' lengths, the hogsheads reached an altitude of 45°, supported by the black head and shining neck of an enormous creature of the snake species. After arriving at the ship, Capt. Dunderdunck watched the reptile with his glass, and distinctly saw the tobacco fairly engaged. Whereupon a classical passenger from Oxford exclaimed—

Quidquid in altum fortuna tulit, ruitura levat.

The snuff-coloured spheroids, which are undoubtedly serpent's eggs, have been carried to London, where, under the direction of the Royal Society, they are to be hatched during the next sitting of Parliament.

The Sea Serpent was no stranger to the aboriginal inhabitants of New England. Some time in the fifteenth century, the Indians upon this and the neighbouring island suffered excessively from a long drought. The corn blades were crisped; the pumpkin-vines withered; and the green blackberries, before they were red, dropped from the bushes. In such a state of things, the appearance of a heavy black cloud approaching from the south-west, was greeted by the tawny populace with loud demonstrations of joy—the chiefs whooped, the squaws grinned audibly, and the papooses chattered. But before the anticipated supply could reach Nantucket, a huge serpent emerged from the sea, rising perpendicularly and burying his head in the cloud, whence he absorbed every particle of moisture—and the vapoury remnant blew over, like a puff from the pipe of Maushop, without shedding a single tear.—As the monster lowered his unwieldly length, he fell partly upon the southern shore, and forcing his way across land into our harbour, again attained his element. The line of ponds and vallies along the middle of this island, and the ship channel over the bar, mark the serpent's track to this day.

CURRANT WINE.

Let the currants be fully ripe and freed from all leaves, webs or insects, and decayed or defective fruit—break and press out the juice, and to every gallon of juice, add 2 gallons of water, and to every gallon of this mixture add 3¼ lbs. of good clean sugar, one gill of good brandy, and one fourth of an ounce of alum pulverised. Mix well together and put the same into a clean cask. To expedite the process—ascertain the number of gallons the cask intended for wine will contain—calculate the proportions of the ingredients—put into the cask the juice, brandy, and alum—dissolve the sugar in the water and fill the cask, and with a stick mix the whole together. In the month of March following, draw off the wine, adding one gill of brandy to a gallon, and the wine is excellent and improves by age. After the wine is drawn off the residue may be worked into vinegar, or be suspended in a thick bag in a cool place, that the remaining wine may filter and be saved. [N. E. Farmer.

MURRAIN IN CATTLE.

A few days since, we copied from a Poughkeepsie, N. Y. paper, what was considered a very extraordinary circumstance, of an ox which sickened and died; and how the butcher who assisted in skinning him slightly cut one of his fingers, and soon after died, with every, appearance of having been poisoned; and further more that as many as a dozen hogs which eat of the carcase, lived but a few hours. This account has been doubted by many and by some deemed incredible; but we are in possessions of facts which, by their similarity in circumstances and effects, must establish the truth of the statement beyond a doubt

A gentleman of this city, who a few years ago was engaged in shipping large numbers of cattle to distant parts, informs us that among the thousands which he has bought and sold, one instance, and but one, of a disease which bears any affinity to that above stated has come to his knowledge. A lot of fine fat cattle was landed at Newfoundland, and permitted to remain in pasture or stall a few days, to recover from the lassitude of the passage. In slaughtering the first ox selected, one of the butchers suddenly became sick, and lived but a short time. The others were alarmed, and sent for a skilful physician, who, on examining the body could find no other marks than a small scratch on one hand. It was concluded, therefore, that his death was caused by poison being infused into his system, from the diseased ox, through the wound on his hand.

The carcase of the beast was for some time shunned, till one person, wishing to save at least the tallow, made very careful attempts to extract it. The time was not long, however, before he exhibited the same symptoms of the fatal disease as his companion, and in a few hours expired. The excitement increased, and no one ventured near the dead body of the animal. At length a bold reckless fellow, of Irish origin, came along, "half seas over," and declared his determination to eat of the meat which others cowardly avoided. In spite of counsel and resistance, he put his hand to the infected flesh and partook of the poison, which, before he had time to recover from his state of intoxication, caused to close his eyes forever. The death of three men, so suddenly caused great alarm in the vicinity; the remainder of the cattle were driven off, it being supposed that they were all fatally diseased; and the best medical counsel in the province was sought after and consulted. After due deliberation and thorough investigation of the whole circumstances, the learned doctors gave it as their opinion, though we believe neither of them had before seen an instance, that the disease was denominated the *murrain* or plague in cattle.

As the occurrences of this malady are so rare, and in their effects so fatal, not only to the lives of cattle but those of their fellow men, we have thought it would be interesting to agriculturists and those engaged in buying oxen; to give an account of its causes, symptoms and preventives, so far as our limited resources will permit. The disease is sometimes called the *Gargle*, and is occasioned in various ways, but principally by a hot, dry season, or rather by a general putrefaction of the air; which begets an inflammation in the blood and a swelling in the throat, with other symptoms. The disease soon proves mortal to the beast, and is communicated from one to the other.

The symptoms are generally a hanging down and swelling of the head, rattling in the throat, short breath, palpitation of the heart, staggering, abundance of gum in the eyes, &c. breath hot, and tongue shining. To prevent this fatal sickness, the cattle should stand cool in summer, and have plenty of good water; and as their feeding in wet places on rotten grass and hay, often occasions the disease, particular care should be taken that dry and sweet fodder be given them. The most remarkable murrain we hear of, is that mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions, which spread itself through Switzerland and Germany into Poland and other states.

From the Washington County (N. Y.) Post of June 20.

CIRCUIT AND OYER AND TERMINER.

During the last week Judge Walworth held a circuit court at Sandy Hill. A number of causes were tried, which excited great interest. A Mr James Miller was tried and a verdict of $1000 given against him, for seducing and debauching a Miss Thompson, his house keeper.

Among the unpleasant incidents of criminal jurisprudence, was one wholly unprecedented in this country; & probably in the state. It was the *indictment and trial of the District Attorney for forgery.* The facts of the case were these. An indictment had been presented by the Grand Jury against one Thomas Hubbard for certain misdeeds which were particularly set forth in twenty-one counts. But in some of these counts the actor was called Samuel Hubbard, and in others Thomas Howard. These misnomers were noticed by the prisoner's counsel, and relied upon as part of his defence; but on trial it was found *the indictment had been altered,* and the variations of the name no longer existed. The alterations were charged upon Joseph B. Lathrop, Esq. the District Attorney, and so fully and incontestibly proven, that he was indicted by the Grand jury, then in session. On Friday he was tried, Mr. I Williams prosecuting the indictment, and Mr. John L. Wendell defendant The evidence was strong and irresistible. In fact, before the trial was finished, Mr. Lathrop frankly acknowledged to the jury that he did make the alterations, and had done it *ignorantly* under a belief that he had a right to do so The court as we understand, charged the jury, that, if they deemed the alterations immaterial, or believed that they were made as the prisoner alleged, without any felonious intent, they, should acquit him; and he was accordingly acquitted. It is acknowledged on all hands, that the conduct of Mr. Lathrop, in the matter, was highly improper and wholly unwarrantable. And if, after years of experience, he was yet so ignorant of his rights and duty as public prosecutor, as thus grossly to violate both, it may be well doubted whether he was ever fit for office or should longer be permitted to hold it.

From the New-York Advocate.

LAW OF PARTNERSHIPS.

An act was passed at the last session of the legislature of this state, relative to partnerships, or rather the act on that subject was so amended, that any special partner may annually receive lawful interest from the co-partnership for such sum as he may have invested: provided, there be no reduction of the original capital; but in case it should subsequently appear that such receiving of interest was a withdrawing of original capital, he shall be bound to restore the same, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.

STEAM BOAT TECUMSEH.

The Tecumseh has just accomplished the quickest trip ever made by land or water. She arrived at Louisville, in eight days and two hours from New Orleans! the Pioneer yesterday brought on her passengers to this city, which they have thus reached in nine days and fifteen hours, a distance of 1,650 miles, including the delay at Louisville! We predicted that before the season closed, the voyage from Orleans to Louisville would be performed in eight days. The Tecumseh has nearly "reached the right reading." [Register.

AMERICAN SYSTEM.

We learn from Pittsburg, that a company of practical mechanics have arrived from England, and are about to establish a *porcelain manufactory,* in the vicinity of that City. Clay suitable for that purpose, is found in any desirable quantity in the immediate neighborhood.

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