LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Mary Howland, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 20th May. She brought papers of that date containing London dates of the 18th. The second edition of the Journal of Commerce, and the postscripts of the Commercial and Evening Post, furnish the following items.

The Cotton Market remained steady—prices a little better.

LONDON, May 18.

We may at length venture to congratulate our readers on the favourable turn which His Majesty's illness has taken. It is now confidently affirmed that the King may, for the present at least, be considered out of danger.

[Morn. Chron.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 17th, Lord Stanely presented a petition from the President, Vice President, and Members of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, praying that the House would take measures to prevent the invasion of Mexico by Spain. Ordered to be printed.

The second reading of the bill for the emancipation of the Jews, has been refused in the House of Commons.—Yeas 165, Noes 288. Majority against the second reading, 63.

The first division of the Toulon expedition was to embark on the eleventh; and the whole would probably be embarked the 16th. A Dutch brig had arrived at Toulon from Algiers, confirming that the Dey was making every effort for a vigorous resistance. Among other means to deter the enemy, he had adopted the singular one of detaining all the European Consuls; but whether as hostages, or to make use of them as meditators, was not stated.

A dreadful accident happened in Sunderland Roads on Sunday the 16th ult., in the evening; the Durham Packet, lying ready for sea, broke from her moorings in consequence of a fresh running down the harbor, and was hurried furiously against the next tier of ships, which were also driven from their moorings and all on the south side of the Wear were soon drifting to sea. They stopping in a slip forming a dam across the river—one of them being forced out by the flood, the whole drifted to the entrance of the harbour and grounded.—The damage done was immense. 'It is calculated that at least from 65 to 75 ships have suffered more or less. The scene is truly distressing; ships dismasted, bowsprits lost, some in a state of complete wreck, and six or eight sunk.'

There will be no alteration of the duties on sugar this year.

TOULON, May 5.

From the 20th to the 25th May, 50,000 Frenchmen (35,000 belonging to the land forces, and 15,000 to the Navy) will be landed on the shores of Africa. The English Parliament has abolished the negro slave trade. Thanks be to the King of France, the slavery of the whites will soon cease also. Before the Revolution, the corsairs of Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco, were kept in check by the Maltese Knights. The first crusade was preached in France; and in France also the standard ought for the last time to be raised, without, however, violating the character of the age, and without employing those means which are no longer congenial to our manners. Petty commercial interests can no longer contract the grand interests of humanity. It is high time for civilized nations to free themselves from the disgraceful tribute which they paid to a hand full of barbarians. It is high time to put an end to the slavery of Christians.

The general entrepot of the expedition of Algiers will be established at Mahon.

[Adviso.

ROME, April 24.

The mother of Napoleon has just met with an accident which endangers her life, and plunges in afflicton the members of the Bonaparte family at Rome, as well as all the persons in this city, Italians and foreigners, who still retain some affection for the Ex imperial family.

On Thursday the 22d, while walking in the Villa Borghese, Madame Mere, slipped and fell, though leaning on her attendant gentleman the Chevalier Cozora, who being very old, had not strength enough to prevent her fall. Trying to rise, she exclaimed that the whole weight of her body had fallen on her thigh, where she felt great pain. Her domestics, with much difficulty, placed her in her carriage, and brought her back to her palace. The medical men who were called in found that the thigh was broken. This is the third day, and the patient is in great danger. Her great age (83 years), and the probability of inflammation, prevent the application of all the remedies necessary in such cases.

It is lamented by all the members of her family who are at Rome—Cardinal Fesch, her brother, Princes Jerome, and Louis Bonaparte, and the Princess of Carrino, wife of Lucien.

Expresses have been despatched to announce this melancholy event to Madame Murat, countess of Lepano, to the Ex Queen, Hortensia, and to the Duke of Richstadt.

The immense riches of Madame Bonaparte, the valuable jewels which she possesses, make people envious to know her will, and the final addition that she may still make to it by a codicil. I shall have the will as soon as it is made known, and I hope you will be among the first to receive it; meantime, the persons who are the most eager, and think themselves the best informed, imagine legacies, distribute her fortune in sums good to them, and point out the heir beforehand. Of all the accounts that I have been able to collect, the following seems to me the most probable as coming from a very good source:—Madame Bonaparte appoints the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, her heir; she leaves 500,000 francs to each of the children, and to Cardinal Fesch; she bequeaths numerous pensions and tokens of remembrance to all those who have been in her domestic service; lastly, she leaves large sums to be distributed among the poor of Rome and Corsica.

All the artists of this city, who are engaged in the numerous works ordered by Madame Bonaparte and her children, besiege the gate of her palace; their honorable existence is connected with the prolongation of a life, the days of which seem to be numbered, and which if we may credit the presentiments of the physicians, and the fears they inspire, must soon come to an end.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.

A case which excited considerable interest, was tried on Friday and Saturday last, in the U. States Court. It was the case of the United States *vs.* E. W. Ripley, late a Major General in the army. The suit was one of investigation, and comprised the settlement of large amounts. The trial occupied nearly two days, and comprised an investigation to a very large amount, including nearly the whole time of his public services. The cause was argued ably and zealously on the part of the United States, by the district attorney, John Slidell Esq. and the defence was conducted with great eloquence and talent by George Eustis and C. M. Conrod, Esqrs.

The jury found a verdict for 3100 dollars in favor of the defendant, exclusive of a claim for pension. On returning into court the foreman expressed the unanimous opinion of the jury, that in addition thereto, the defendant was entitled to his pension amounting to 5600 dollars, from the period he was wounded in the sortie from Fort Erie—the Judge instructed them again as he had done in his charge before, to reject the claim for the pension; whereupon the Jury returned their verdict for the sum of $3100, balance of accounts and rejecting the claim to a pension agreeably to the charge of the court.

WASHINGTON, February, 22, 1830.

SIR: I have received your note, and cheerfully comply with your suggestion to reduce to writing the conversation which I had with you.

The transaction to which you have called my attention is one from which I might claim something of merit, so far as benevolence was concerned. My desire, in reference to it, would be that the accuser would stand openly forth, that, if under the influence of honest error, I might satisfy him, or, if actuated by other considerations to defy him.

In the year 1823, the metropolis Bank in this city proceeded to satisfy several judgments, which it had obtained against W. O'Neale, whose liability had arisen, not as principal, but as surety for others. He had sought in various ways to obtain the necessary funds, and failed; he had applied to me. The sale took place, and a purchase was made by the President of the bank, for the benefit of the bank, at prices which were considered greatly below the real value of the property.—The extensive row of buildings which he occupied, consisting of four tenements united and three stories high, was disposed of for about six thousand dollars; another well finished three story brick building was sold for less than a thousand dollars: other valuable lots and property were bid off at similar reduced prices, and the judgments remained unsatisfied.

Believing the sacrifices to be great and that there could be no hazard in purchasing at such prices, I proposed, what previously had been suggested by the President of the bank, to take the property, and become answerable for the debts, remarking that I contemplated nothing of benefit to myself, that my object would be to sell the property, so far as it might be necessary to meet my engagement, the residue to be returned to the original proprietors. This statement will be confirmed by the President, Directors, and Cashier of the Bank. That I designed acting in good faith, is established by a written document, which about that time, of my own accord, I executed, and which was deposited for safekeeping with one of the subscribing witnesses. I did this from no distrust of myself, but to guard against any contigency or accident that might befal me. One of the witnesses to that paper yet lives—Major Richard S. Briscoe, a magistrate of this city, and highly estimable man. It recites the purchase I had made, and the extent of my liabilities thereby incurred, declaring that, when these should be answered, the residue of the property should return to the family of Mr. O'Neale. The date of it is in 1823, shortly after the purchase was made.

My arrangement with the bank was this: to take the entire benefits of the judgments, and of the sales that have been made in pursuance of them, and to pay the principal and interest of their debt, amounting to $11,800, in five annual instalments.

A part of the property thus acquired, to-wit—the row of three story buildings, I shortly afterwards sold for between eighteen and nineteen thousand dollars, payable also in five years, with a right reserved to re-enter and avoid the contract upon a failure of the engagement entered into. A failure in the payments having taken place, I took occasion, in one of my letters to Mr. Timberlake, to explain to him why, and with what intention, I had become the purchaser of this property, and the disposition intended ultimately to be made of it. As, therefore, he would have an interest in it, I requested, if he had any funds he could spare from his business, (not else) that he would send them to me, to be thus applied; and that, for any advances he might make, the property should remain in my hands as security until he should be reimbursed.

During the spring of 1827, I received from Mr. Timberlake two drafts, one for $1,491 25 and another for one thousand dollars drawn by Henry and McCall, of Gibraltar, upon the Navy Department, I believe. They were paid at the U. States branch in this city. I also received from him a power, creating me his attorney in fact. These are the only funds which were placed in my hands by him; and this statement is cofirmed by the private account, made in his own hand-writing, which you have seen. The entry made by him is as follows:

1826. *The Honorable Jno. Henry Eaton.*

November 11. To one set of exchange in favor of Henry & McCall, of Gibraltar	$1,491 25
To one set of exchange in favor of the same both of which were made payable to you	1,000 00
By this balance, paid to Mrs. Timberlake	491 25

These are the entire cirsumstances which have given rise to those whispering surmises, and upon which some letter-writer has relied for the insinuation that large sums have been obtained by me, whereby a public default of an officer has been occasioned. Assertion has proceeded so far as to render my agency in this matter even stranger still—to make me a surity in the bond, and of consequence, a defaulter myself. The two stories assuredly chime badly together, for were I the security, as is alledged, it would have betrayed gross ignorance to secrete funds belonging to the principal, when in virtue of the securityship, I could not fail to be personally liable. This made up affair is too weak to produce effect upon any sensible mind.

I am not security on any bond of the Government, that I know of. Some years since, Mr. Timberlake being on his way to Trenton, N. J. came to see me at Philadelphia, and stated, that, before he could obtain a transfer from the vessel on board of which he had been acting as Purser, it would be necessary for his previous accounts to be settled; that there was a balance of about 15 or 1800 dollars, which, from some present difficulty in the vouchers, he would not have it in his power to arrange; and requested a note from me to Mr. Southard on this subject. I gave it. In that I recited what Mr. Timberlake had remarked to me, and stated that I would be answerable for the settlement to the amount of his vouchers, as he had represented. Except this, there is no other liability of mine that I know of.

Such is the character of a transaction which has been frequently misrepresented. I claim no merit for stepping forward to assist a worthy man in misfortune. I am compensated by the recollection that it has been in my power to preserve from the wreck of his property at least $20 000, without ever having set up, or intended to set up, the slightest claim to any thing like remuneration.—The transaction was public; the application to Mr. Timberlake, and the advance made by him, had no privacy about it: for I have several times spoken of it; and hold myself responsible for its payment, whenever a right to demand it shall be preferred.

If default exist, and I verily believe none does, a little time, and further examination in your office, will doubtless explain matters; and to this end, whatever of mine can be traced on your files, whether public or private, you are at liberty to use. But if even handed justice had alone been intended, why is it that the duplicate inventories, which were directed to be taken by the commanding officer of the ship, are no where to be found in the department? How happens it that a large amount of money and property has been but recently traced, through the examination of individuals, who only lately knew that any thing of mistake existed? Why is it that letters, calculated to elucidate these transactions, have been mutilated or cut to pieces? And why is it that the book which contains the private disbursement of moneys by Mr. T. has been concealed or purloined, and is no where to be discovered? And, stranger still, how happens it that private correspondence, reposing on the files of the Department, where it never should have been found, has been invaded and copies taken, multiplied and circulated, contrary to the rules which society regard? Why so much anxious concern, but to subserve design?

Let the intelligent mind determine if a viler system of espionage has ever been resorted to to assist persecution, and to satiate feelings of malevolence. If to have been placed in the cabinet of the President be the fault committed, my vindication will be found in the consideration that, so far from desiring, I sought to avoid it. The place of Senator held by me was enough for my ambition. I desired nothing more. I ever considered it superior to any offer in the gift of the Executive, and that opinion remains unchanged. It was not a choice of my own that made me a member of the cabinet, but rather a desire to accord to the wishes of one whose confidence in, and regard for me, had often been manifested. But I forbear further remark. My object is to explain, not to vindicate. I am satisfied to leave this matter with you, from the fullest confidence that, at all times, you will be found ready and disposed to do whatever justice to the Government may sanction, and the rights of individuals demand.

I feel it to be a matter due to myself to ask you to place this communication on the file of your office. Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

AMOS KENDALL, Esq. Fourth Auditor.

Office of the Albany Argus & Daily Adv.
Tuesday, June 22—5 o'clock, P. M.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY,
and detection of the Robber.

The northern or Whitehall mail stage was robbed in a very daring manner last evening, and one of the robbers secured, under the following circumstances.

When the Northern or Whitehall mail stage arrived here between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, it was discovered that the mail, which was inside, lying under the back seat, had been cut open and robbed.

Upon inquiry of the passengers, and upon the information of one of them, S. B. Lathrop, Esq. of Sandy Hill, it was ascertained that two persons entered the stage at Troy, and occupied the back seat during the ride to this city. In the course of the passage one of them affected to fall asleep, and under it's influence to lean forward on the strap of the middle seat, his hat falling off frequently, &c. This person whose name is Fisher, left the stage at the corner of North Market and Patroon street; the other stopped with the stage at one of the public houses.

Both were described by the passengers, and measures immediately taken for their detection. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, whilst the mail was passing out of the Post Office for the west, the stage standing at the office, a person offered his assistance in passing in the mail, and inquired the route of the stage. Being told, he stepped over to Throps & Sprague's office to engage a passage: when the driver stated that he answered the description given of one of the suspected persons in the Whitehall stage. He was followed to the stage office, arrested, conveyed to the police office and searched, and $115 in money and a letter post marked at Whitehall, June 21, found in his pantaloons pocket.

At his examination in the police office, he stated that his name was John Fisher; that he was 20 years old in May last; was born in New-Jersey; now lives in Troy, but has previously resided in Albany; that he came from Troy Monday night in the northern mail stage with two or three others inside and sat upon the back seat: after passing the half way house, saw a person who was with him upon the seat, in the act of cutting the mail bag; the person told him to say nothing as there was a good deal of money in the bag, and he should have half of it; got out of the stage at the corner of Patroon & N. Market streets, taking with him the canvass bag which the other person had cut from the mail, and agreed to meet each other at the N. Dutch church; met and opened the bag and letters. Fisher received the money that was found with him when arrested; had not seen the accomplice since, and does not know him.

A large knife was taken from Fisher by Mr. Meigs, police constable, which he said he purchased in Troy. He admitted also that he came from Troy to this city Monday morning, and returned in the afternoon. He said that the bag and opened letters were put under a heap of flagging stones in Van-Schaick st. where they were found. Others were found, we understand in the yard of Mr. Solomons, Tobacconist, N. Market street.

The evening Journal says, just as our paper was going to press two accomplices of the one arrested last evening, for robbing the Northern mail, were apprehended and brought before the police magistrate. They are brothers, residents of this city—Names McMaster and John Scoon.

STILL ANOTHER.—We have been favored with the reading of a letter from the postmaster at Springfield, Mass. to the postmaster in this city, under date of June 20, from which it appears that the post office at that place was broken open in the night; the mail bag cut, and the package containing the letters for the Albany post office for distribution taken out and a part of them opened; it is believed that none of the letters are gone. The villains propably got alarmed before they could open more, and they went off no doubt in a hurry, as the tools which were used in breaking in, were left behind them.

The said letters have been received at our post office, some of them are much torn, but there appears to have been no money in them.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

Perhaps there is no domestic animal that requires more nice and constant attention than the sheep, and no other that will more richly pay for generous keeping. Though he may not be less to disease, nor require a better quality of food than neat stock, still that management which will keep cattle in good case will not answer for sheep. His habits and mode of living are entirely different. For instance, in the winter season, a cow may be kept tied to the stall, twenty two hours out of the twenty four, and, if well fed three times a day, keep her flesh and get sufficient exercise for her health. Serve a sheep in the same manner, and it would not probably live a month. It is natural for them to move about and change situations.—Turn a flock of 100 sheep into a pasture they will run to the end of it, before they begin to eat; feed them in troughs they will run over all till they come to the last, when they have it in their power.—They are almost continually shifting situations from hill to dale, from one kind of food to another, and it is a fact that sheep will thrive better on two or three different kinds of ordinary fodder than they will to be confined to one kind that is of a superior quality. The proper time to yard sheep is while they are in good order from fresh feed, and before the frost takes the nourishing qualities from the grass. But a time in which many sheep are not folded, they are left to nibble over the frozen pastures till they lose the flesh of half a summer's keeping, and which takes half a winter to regain. It is a great error which is persisted in with an idea to save fodder. But setting aside the injury done pastures by close feeding at this season of the year, the sheep will stray away and are lost and the time spent in hunting them, which are not idle considerations, the farmer would more than get repaid for his extra fodder and a few weeks attention in yarding his sheep sooner by preserving their health and condition. When they are put to winter quarters they require as much variety as possible, not that they want so much room, but they need a number of different apartments. Two yards and one shed will do very well for one flock, or what will answer the same purpose, if a large number of sheep are to be kept near each other, have their yards in a row, and one more yard than flocks of sheep. Then by shifting one flock to the spare yard it leaves another vacant, and so on. Thus may all be changed, which should be done at every time of feeding. As fast as the yards are empty the food should be put into them, and never while the sheep are there. One hundred sheep are enough to be kept together. Cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Their yards should be littered with straw, or something of the kind, constantly, or they will be in danger of losing in a degree a relish for their food.

[N. E. Farmer.

ELOQUENCE OF NATURE.

A Widow lady, attired in her weeds, was not long since introduced to the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of making application for the appointment of Midshipman for her son, a very promising youth. Upon making known the object of her visit, under great depression of feeling she looked the Secretary in the face, and thought she saw a negative in his eye, which indicated a refusal in his usually polite style—referring to the 'number already in the service,' &c. At that propitious moment, nature made her appeal; and that appeal penetrated the heart of the Secretary. Ere the unwelcome words could break from his lips, he was interrupted by her exclaiming 'Oh, Heaven! my dear sir, do not reject my application without hearing me further.'

The Secretary paused, and she proceeded: 'He is my ONLY son—my ONLY hope on earth. His father, after serving his country faithfully for many years, died in her defence—and we are now DESTITUTE.' The Secretary hesitated again, exhibiting at the same time symptoms of suppressed emotion, when with his characteristic decision, he said in substance; 'Madam, be pleased to keep your seat while the letter of appointment, which will entitle your son to trial is preparing; and should your son prove worthy, as I trust he may, he will be admitted into the service of his country.' The letter was forthwith executed.—The heart of the widow, which so lately had sunk with sorrow, now suddenly overflowed with gratitude; and the tear of pity which stood in the eye of the compassionate Secretary, was brightened by the ray of benevolence. Stoics may, if they please, regard the effect produced by this natural eloquence as evidence of weakness; but generous Americans will glory in such weakness, and may our leading men be often subject to its influence.

BURGLARIES.—A person was caught by Mr. J. D. Gordan, grocer, at the corner of Main and Church streets, Norfolk between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, *boring* his way through the shutter of his back window. The operation was luckily discovered by one of Mr. G's. servants, who apprised him of it, and having a full view from his chamber window of the work going on below, Mr. G. thought he would not interrupt the gentleman until he had fairly made his way into the Store, when he would go down cut off his retreat and so capture him without any trouble. When, therefore, the robber had opened the window and appeared to be in the act of getting into the Store, Mr. G. took the poker from the fire place, and ordering his two negro boys to follow and assist him, stole softly down stairs: and going out the back way, came suddenly upon the robber, who contrary to his expectation, was still standing on the outside. On perceiving Mr. Gordan the fellow exclaimed—'Be gone, d—n you, or I'll shoot you.' To which Mr. G. replied with a blow of the poker, and repeating the salutation, the fellow took to his heels and ran up Church Street. He was closely pursued by Mr. Gordan and the two boys, a distance of 300 yards, when he dodged round the corner of Doyle's building into Cove St. and they lost sight of him for a few seconds.

On turning the corner, however, Mr. G. was not a little surprised to see the fellow walking back very deliberately to meet him, and observing, "the man you are chasing has just turned that yonder corner." This stratagem, however, did not take, Mr. Gordon was well assured from the view he had of his person at the window, with the aid of a street lamp, and his puffing and blowing from the fatigue of running, that he was the man, and so, without more words he collared him, and some of the watch men coming up he was taken away to the watch house.

At 9 o'clock the same morning he was bro't before the Mayor, when he gave the following account of himself, that his name was *Charles B. Helmbold*, formerly of Philadelphia, that he was 'a tailor by trade,'—had come down from Matthews county, in Captain Turner's packet about a fortnight ago, [by the by, Capt. Turner has cause to remember it, as that very trip he was robbed of all his money and clothing.]—and has since been to York. He further stated that he had been passing the night with some female acquaintances in the upper part of the town, and returning to his lodgings when he met Mr. Gordan.—He could not account so satisfactorily, however, for the bruizes which were left on one of his arms from the blows of Mr. Gordon's poker, and he was committed for further examination.—He is a man of a somewhat decent appearance, probably about 28 years of age put up at a very respectable boarding house, and pretended to be largely engaged in the manufacture of linseed and castor oil.

From the Portland Courier, June 28.

THE SEA SERPENT, *at Townsend Harbor.*—We are informed from unquestionable authority, that one of these monsters of the deep (for they are seen so often, there must probably be more than one,) about a week since paid a social visit at Boothbay harbour. He passed the afternoon rather lazily in the neighborhood of Burnt Island on which the light house stands, sometimes approaching within two or three rods of the shore, and anon booming off straight as a mill-log, and then turning cutting a circle through the water as broad and graceful as that of a seventy-four. He was distinctly seen by Mr. Chandler, who keeps the light house, and his family, and several other persons. He did not raise himself much out of water, though Mr. Chandler judged that the part which he saw of him at one time was a hundred feet in length. He is described as having the usual appearance of 'bunches' or undulations upon his back, which all of *his family* are represented to have. From some of his sudden and quick movements it appeared as though his excellency was now and then nabbing a fish.

A row boat which was coming to the Island, loaded with potatoes, approached rather near him; and whether his snakeship smelt the potatoes, and thought he should like a mess to go with his fish, is not known, but from some cause or other he turned himself very leisurely towards the boat. And the boatmen, with a courage like that of Putnam's men at the battle of Bunker Hill, let the enemy approach so near that they *might* have seen the white of his eyes, if he had only lifted his head out of water, and then they began to pelt him with potatoes.—The Mogul of the waters however paid no more attention to them than if they had been but a few light drops of rain. He appeared to be on the whole very peaceable; quarreled with no body about politics; and so far from electioneering, he did not even give any indication whether he was a Huntonite or a Smithite. In short no rational account of the object of his visit could be assigned, unless he might be an agent of the general government sent along the coast to see that the light houses were kept in good order and properly lighted.

PRAISE-WORTHY COMPETITION.

The following challenge recently appeared in the Troy Budget:—

'BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—One of the compositors in our office (Cyrenius S. Newcomb,) on Wednesday last, set up "eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty" ems of solid brevier type in "ten hours and a half." If any one can do more, let him do so, and then tell of it.'

One of the apprentices in this office, (Jas. B. Anderson,) on reading the above article, was of opinion that he could do more work than Newcomb in the same space of time, and yesterday, although the thermometer rose above 84 degrees, he set up, in exactly ten hours and a half, twelve distinct articles, solid matter, without using a single dash line, and in nonpareil type, "fifteen thousand eight hundred and ten" ems, a fraction less than "fifteen hundred and six" ems an hour, for ten and a half successive hours. In the first sixty-one and a half minutes, he set up "eighteen hundred" ems. The whole was executed in a workmanlike manner, with fair proof. This statement is true.

J. W. WALKER.

N. B. Anderson challenges any journeyman or apprentice in the United States to beat his day's work, and promises to give the first person who shall accomplish it, a new beaver hat, on his furnishing him, postage free, with evidence of the fact, authenticated in a satisfactory manner.

That persons who are not printers may have an idea of the above lad's work, it is only necessary to state that half the number of ems which he set up is considered a fair day,s work for a journeyman. [N. Y. Daily Adv.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE BITE OF A SNAKE.

Last summer a black man in Frederick County was bit on the finger in the corn house about dark by a snake, supposed to be a Copperhead, from the circumstance that one was killed the next day under the house. Immediately his arm swelled to twice its ordinary size. I applied first the breast of a chicken cut open, next a large vial of whiskey, to the wound. We also bathed the arm and hand frequently during the night and the next day until 10 o'clock with salt water, without any visible abatement of the swelling.—At that time a Physician arrived, and immediately sent for the root of the Yellow Poplar Tree, (more properly called the American Tulip Tree,) he had a strong decoction made of the Bark, washed the swelled part with it frequently, gave the patient half a pint every half hour and applied the bruised bark which was boiled as a poultice. The relief was almost instantaneous, the swelling soon subsided, and the pain which was very excruciating, in a short time ceased altogether. The Doctor assured me that had it not been for the administration of this simple remedy, the man would not have lived many hours, and I am convinced from what I saw that had it been applied in the first instance, the suffering would have been very light. I wish this remedy to be generally known, it may save the lives of hundreds.

JAS. JOHNSON.

Pikesville, (Md.) June 1830.

DYSENTERY.—Receipt for curing the Dysentery or summer complaint, in its mildest or worst stages.—Take two glasses of sweet oil—two glasses W. I. Molasses—two glasses W. I. rum—simmer them well together over a fire till it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest. While on the fire keep it well stirred, and when taken off continue the same till it is cold. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour, till he finds the disease abating, then once in two hours, or as the judgment may suggest, until cured. Children to take it in like manner in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a humane motive. He has experienced cures in his own family, and knows many others of the same kind. It is a simple medicine, and not the least injurious to the most delicate constitution. Let those who are afflicted, try the experiment—it will do no harm and will certainly save life. Let those who may read this cut it out of the paper and carefully preserve it. [Kingston Pat.

BENEFIT OF PERSEVERANCE.

On the 20th inst. a boy fell into the river at Philadelphia, and a rope was thrown to him, but he was too much strangled to notice it, and he sunk. Mr. Charles Champion ran to the spot, and inquiring where the lad sunk, plunged in after him without effect. In a second effort he found his hat, when the spectators exclaimed it was no use, as the boy had been under water too long. Champion took his own course, and the third plunge found the boy, in water 40 or 50 feet deep, brought him up and saved his life. The Philadelphia paper states that Champion was so long under water the last time, that the persons present despaired of his again rising.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.

Jude, a child about 3 years old, son of Thomas M. Town, of Barre, Vt. whilst leaning against or over a well curb, as is supposed, accidentally fell in. The well contained 13 feet of water, and was 11 feet from the top of the curb to the water. How long he had been in the well was uncertain; however, the parents thought but a short time, when a little sister passed by, and thought she heard something in the well, and upon looking in saw her brother in the water, but not sinking. She called to her mother, who immediately put down the bucket and told her son to take hold of it, which he did with one hand; but being told to take hold with both, he nimbly sprang from the wall, where he supported himself, and caught with the other, and in this manner was drawn out, the water slopping in his face from the bucket, which was half filled in putting it down low enough for the boy to get hold of it. The child did not cry or complain, although cold and wet, and his head, arm and hip, considerably bruised—he said he went down to the bottom twice, and also called for help, which an all-wise providence granted.

THE EMPIRE OF RUSSIA & THE MOON.

Russia, in her whole circumference surpasses the surface of the Moon by 123,885 English square miles, assuming that the moon is like the earth, covered with two thirds of sea. The surface of the moon amounts to 2,505,261 English square miles, allowing one third of which for continent, gives 835,087 square miles. Russia counted in 1818, without her dominions in America, 958,921 square miles. The Empire spreads out 174 degrees of longitude, and 36½ degrees of latitude, i. e. the 19th part of the surface of the earth, without the sea, the 14th part of our hemisphere, and the 28th part of the whole globe. [N. Orleans Mer. Adv.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, which meets six or eight times a year and 'find themselves,' commenced a session at Newport on Thursday last. Mr. Potter called up his resolutions submitted at the last session abolishing imprisonment for debt on judgements less than five dollars, exclusive of cost, &c. They were referred to a committee, with authority to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Potter said he had known an instance where a Justice issued a writ on a *four cent* demand.

In Indiana, a man is said to have cured the bite of a copper-headed snake, upon the ancles of a child, by applying every half hour in 24, a plaster of pounded charcoal and lard. The child's tongue was swelled five minutes after the bite, and other dangerous symptoms had appeared.

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