announcement to the public—and it is a cheerful and grateful subject of reflection to the patriotic gentlemen who brought it into existence, that their fellow townsmen have so quickly responded to their laudable purpose, and that they have already enlisted the support of upwards of a hundred members.—Their little academy promises to spring up to a quick and sturdy maturity, and to win the universal regard of every liberal and enlightened friend of useful knowledge.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

From the New York Evening Post.

The condition on which Mr. Perkins, of Boston, made a donation of his elegant house in Pearl street, in that city, to the New England Institution for the education of the blind, has been promptly fulfilled, as will be seen by the following correspondence. The deed of the property has been delivered to the trustees of the Institution, and a noble foundation has been laid for this most laudable charity.

BOSTON, June 1, 1833.

Hon. T. H. Perkins;

Dear Sir; Mr. Prescott laid before the Trustees of the New England Institution for the Education of the Blind, your propasal to convey to that Corporation your Estate in Pearl street, provided the sum of $50,000 should be raised from other sources in the course of the month of May; they immediately proceeded to take measures to comply if possible with this condition, and thus secure to the institution the benefit of your munificent offer.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee on the part of the Board, to prepare a circular and solicit subscriptions. The period within which the sum required was to be raised has now expired, and the Committee having performed the duty assigned them, beg leave to present you the following statement:

Amount of subscriptions in the city of	Boston,	$33,310
" "	Salem,	1,150
" "	New Bedford,	1,000
" "	Hartford, Conn.	1,300
Nett proceeds of Ladies Fair,	Boston,	11,400
" " "	Salem,	2,957
		$51,117

An additional amount has been subscribed in New Bedford, Springfield, and Worcester, but as the subscription papers have not been returned, the Committee are unable to state it precisely

In laying before you, Sir, this gratifying result, the undersigned have great pleasure in acknowledging the ready and efficient aid afforded them by their fellow citizens in general. They are under particular obligations to the committee of gentlemen who volunteered to take charge of the subscription paper, to whom the community is greatly indebted for their exertions. The proceeds of the Ladies Fair amount to nearly a fourth part of the whole sum. Considerable as is this contribution, the manner in which it was obtained constitutes its highest value. The enthusiasm with which our whole population repaired to Faneuil Hall on that occasion—the touching nature of the appeal—the associations of the place, and the propriety and good taste of the arrangements, combined to render the scene in a remarkable degree interesting and impressive.

These circumstances altogether, convey, Sir, the most acceptable tribute of thanks that can be offered to you, since they furnish conclusive evidence that not only the inhabitants of Boston, but our fellow citizens of the neighboring towns, and other States, enter fully into the motives which prompted you to this splendid act of beneficence.

The committee feel that they can add nothing to this unequivocal expression of public sentiment. They can only thank you in behalf of their associates, for the generous aid you have extended to this charity, and assure you that they will endeavor to make such use of it as shall deserve the approbation of yourself and the community.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't. servants,
EDWARD BROOKS,
JOHN D. FISHER,
WM P. MASON,
WM. H. PRESCOTT. } Committee of Trustees.

BOSTON, June 9, 1833.

To Messrs. Edward Brooks, John D. Fisher, Wm. P. Mason, and Wm. H. Prescott, a Committee of the Trustees of the N. E. Institution for the Education of the Blind.

Gentlemen: I received your letter yesterday on the subject of the "New England Institution for the Education of the Blind," by which I am informed that upwards of fifty thousand dollars have been raised by the Trustees in aid of that Institution. In the confidence that this condition, annexed to the donation of my estate in Pearl street, would be met by the public in the month of May, I executed a deed of the estate and lodged it in the hands of the Hon. William Prescott and Wm. H. Gardiner, Esq. to be delivered when they were advised that the sum named had been subscribed; who will deliver the deed to you upon application.

Hoping and believing that all the good anticipated by those who have subscribed to this interesting establishment, may be realized.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. H. PERKINS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twenty ninth Anniversary Meeting of this Institution took place on Wednesday, May 1, at Exeter Hall. A great number of Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers of the various religious communions, were on the platform.

Lord Teignmouth being unable, in consequence of continued indisposition, to attend the meeting, Lord Bexley took the chair.

The Report was read by the Rev. A. Brandram, Clerical Secretary to the Society. Tho' it announced a falling off in the amount of the Society's income, it gave, in every other respect, a most encouraging account of its progress in almost every country in the globe, in the circulation of the word of God. Not less than one hundred and seventy five thousand one hundred and eighty two copies of the Scriptures had been circulated in France within the past year. A very large increase of demand for copies of the Scriptures had also taken place in Switzerland, particularly among the Catholic cantons. The most important fact connected with the distribution of the Bible to the heathen world, was the sensation produced in parts in China by the circulation of the sacred volume in the language of that country. The book was sought after, earnestly read, and greatly spoken of, and what was still more satisfactory, without any hindrance or restriction on the part of the Emperor. The correspondent from whom this communication had been received, added, that he was about to proceed to China, to take advantage of this opening; and he hoped that he should soon have a demand for 10,000 copies in the maritime parts of China and the island of Loo Choo. In the West Indies, there had been an increase of the number of Auxiliary Societies. After noticing, in terms of deep regret, the loss sustained by the Society during the year, in the deaths of the Rev. Rowland Hill, of Lord Gambier, one of its Vice Presidents, of Mr. Bainbridge and Dr. Adam Clarke, it went on to say, that the total number of Bibles and Testaments distributed by the Society at home, and by its agents abroad, was 536,841; making a total, since the commencement, of 8,145,456. There had been added to the Society 112 Auxiliaries during the year The Society's receipts during the year amounts to £75.493 10. 5d. Of this sum sum, £25,604 18s. 7d were the contributions of Auxiliaries, and £40,717 for the sale of Bibles and Testaments. The receipts of the past year, as compared with the preceding, showed a falling off of more than $6000. The total expenditure of the Society within the year was £88,761.

Many gentlemen addressed the meeting among whom was our friend Dr. Cox, of New York. This gentlemen was introduced to the notice of the meeting by the Rev. A. Brandram, who stated that Dr. C. "visited England as a deputation from the American Bible Society."

Dr. Cox said, he had slept but *one night* upon the island of his ancestors, and *it was only three weeks this day since he left New York.* He was afraid that he should not be able to reach this country by the first of May; but he embarked on board the ship Sampson; and the God of the Nazarite, of the tribe of Dan, controlling the winds, had brought him to the British shore sooner than he expected. The solemn agent by which God had strewed Asia and Europe with corpses had visited America, and he was a relic spared by the mercy of God. He was a monarchist in relation to the Kingdom of Heaven, and he was glad to know that the circle of heavenly light included in one all those who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. He looked at the idea of any other principle taking the lead, as among the dreams of the cloister, and the stupidity of the dark ages. (Cheers.) They might as well undertake the enterprise of tunnelling the Atlantic, and lighting the dark aperture with scintillations of infidel philosophy, as to attempt to foster any other principle. He remembered hearing that Dr. Waugh once said to an American clergyman who had just returned from Scotland, and who informed the Doctor that he had been well received, "It is Christianity, my dear son, that will bind all the world together." He recollected another sentiment eloquently stated by a Premier of England under a previous reign, "England and America, the mother and daugter, *against* the world." It was not his province to touch upon political questions; but he would christianize the sentiment, and introduce it to the platform. England and America, the mother and the daughter, *for* the world. The Rev. Doctor concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, "That in the continued tokens of divine approbation with which the proceedings of the Society had been conducted, the meeting desired with deep and lively gratitude to acknowledge the hand of God, and to be encouraged to increasing exertion."

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—The Anniversary of this institution was held in London on the 29th of April. Lord Morpeth presided. The report was read by the Rev. R. Alder. The interesting document is before us, but we have not room for any thing but a mere glance at it. The success of the Society during the past year has been great, particularly in Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. In the Friendly Islands there are upwards of 1100 church members, and in the schools 914 males, and 1064 females, under the care of 151 native teachers In South Africa there are 13 stations, 17 missionaries, and many assistants, 606 church members and 1334 scholars attached to the schools. In Western Africa the missions were prosperous At Sierra Leone the chapels were crowded and 400 members belonging to the Society.

Among the gentlemen who spoke on this occasion, we observe the names of Lord Morpeth, Rev. J. Hannah, Captain Pakeham, R. N., John Hardy, Esq, T. F. Buxton, Esq. and Captain Fenton—the three last named are members of Parliament—and the Rev. Egerton Ryerson the Representative of the Canada Conference. The account given by Mr. R. of the success of the Gospel among the Indians of Upper Canada was very satisfactory to the meeting. A collection was made which amounted to £231, upwards of $1,000.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, LONDON.—The anniversary of this excellent institution was held in London on the 1st of May. At the annual dinner in the afternoon nearly one hundred gentlemen sat down. After many of the children had been introduced and paraded round the room a subscription was made which amounted to £1,034 6s. equal to $4,590.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE POTATOE.

The discovery of a new plant, introduced in England from Chili, resembling the potatoe, was announced some time since. We find in the late English papers the following particulars respecting this discovery:—

The *Oxalia Crenata* has lately been introduced into this country from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated as decidedly preferable to the common potatoe.—A root was brought over, in 1830, by Mr. David Douglas, and planted by Mr. Lambert; and a few small tubers were exhibited to the Linnæan Society. One of these was planted by Mrs. Hurst in the garden of Great Roper's Hall near Brentwood, and has succeeded remarkably well. It was first put into a small pot in the end of April, and in the month of May the pot was placed in the flower garden and broken and the parts removed. This precaution appears to have been unnecessary, for it stood the frost remarkably well, and on the 5th of this month, when it was dug up, the leaves were green. The root planted was about half an ounce in weight, and the roots produced were about ninety in number, and in a space not exceeding nine inches in diameter and six deep The aggregate weight was upwards of 4 pounds. A few of the roots were boiled, and, when eaten, were found to resemble the potatoe, but were unanimously admitted by all the party to have a more agreeable flavor. Such a result is very promising, and when we consider that the common potatoe (*Solanum Tuberosum*) was, for a hundred years confined to gardens, and that its roots were for a long time not larger than beans, and were watery, we may reasonably expect that cultivation may do much to enlarge the size of the roots of the Oxalis, and perhaps improve the flavor beyond what it is at present. It has a fine yellow flower, and is ornamental in the garden. The time of flowering is August. The stems were numerous, large and diffuse; the flowers, slightly notched; hence the epithet *crenata*. At present, the tubers somewhat resemble small kidney potatoes, inclining, however, to grow in an aggregate form.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Henry IV., Captain Pell, we have received Paris papers to the evening of May 16th, and Havre to the evening of the 17th.

The most important intelligence is the breaking off of the negociation between Ibrahim Pacha and the Porte, and the preparation on both sides to resume hostilities. Considerable bodies of Russian troops are flocking towards Constantinople to join their comrades already there. If hostilities are actually resumed, and Russia takes an active part in the affair, it is impossible to say what consequences may eventually be realized.—England and France will not look on in silence and see the Autocrat extending his power over the ruins of the Turkish Empire. Nor will they be entirely satisfied with professions which the whole line of his conduct goes to contradict.

STOCK EXCHANGE, May 15, half past 4 o'clock.—The market has been nearly deserted, as a great number of speculators, in the prospect of the festival of to-morrow (Ascension Day,) when the Exchange will be closed, have gone to the country. The consequence has been a complete stagnation of business; but the price of Stocks has maintained its ground.

PARIS, May 16.

The Quotidienne of this morning, contains a copy of a legal act or information, signed by M. Battier, Advocate of the Royal Court of Paris, and other functionaries, denouncing, upon a legal presumption, the declaration of marriage by the Duchess of Berry, her pregnancy and deliverery, to be false and suppositious.

The Constitutional says:—"The frigate Agate has sailed from Brest, and it is said with sealed orders. That she is gone to the Bordeaux river is certain; and therefore it may be presumed that she is destined to convey the Countess Lucchesi Palli from Blaye to Sicily, as soon as she has recovered. It has been said that the mother of Anna Maria Rosalia had expressed a wish to be taken to America, because she dares not go to the Bourbons at Prague, and is afraid that the Court of Naples will not receive her without repugnance. This intelligence however, we conceive to be ill founded, for Madame Lucchesi Palli probably never entertained a hope that the French government would restore her to liberty; and, if they inform her that she is free to quit Blaye, it is most likely that she will desire to be taken to the nearest point upon the shore of Italy."

TURKEY.

The Augsburgh Gazette of the 12th inst. gives the following of the 23d ult. received by express from Constantinople:—"The negociations with Ibrahim Pacha are broken off, and preparations are making here to resume hostilities. Ibrahim Pacha has received orders from his father not to renounce Adana and he refuses to evacuate Natolia, until the Sultan shall have made this concession. But the latter refuses to comply with the demand of the Egyptians, and has declared, that having given sufficient proofs of his forbearance, he retracts all his former concessions. Thus the Sultan regards as null and void the proposals made to effect an arrangement, after the arrival of the auxiliary army from Russia. He wholly relies on this power, contrary to the expectations of Admiral Roussin. It was supposed by many that the Porte only negotiated to gain time; this opinion, however, appears not to have been entertained at head quarters at Koniah, or by the French Embassy.

It will now be a cause of regret to the Egyptians that the real intentions of the Porte were not ascertained sooner; for Ibrahim Pacha will scarcely venture to attack the Russian Camp, and in case of a further loss of time, he will find it difficult to maintain his ground. The main army of the Russians will reach Constantinople about May 15th, and will it is said, immediately commence offensive operations. The most intimate friendship now prevails between the Russian and Turkish authorities, and the sultan is most attentive in supplying the Russian troops with every thing necessary. There are now 14,700 Russians in the camp at Scutari, and to morrow they will be joined by 4000 Turkish artillerymen. Russians officers have been sent to the Dardanelles to put the castles into a state of defence.—Thus the war appears to begin again with new vigour. The capital enjoys perfect tranquility to which the presence of the Russians no doubt contributes greatly."

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 1.

"An impartial Manifesto has been published relative to recruiting the army, by which it is ordained that the levy of recruits in the governments of Volhynia, Wilna, Grodno, and the district of Bialystock, which was put off by an Ukase of Feb. 23, 1831, shall now be effected.

From the American Sentinel.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH AND STUCCO WASH.

The gentleman who furnished the following assures us that the receipt is what it purports to be—and that he believes it to be a very valuable one.

The basis for both is lime, which must be first slacked with hot water, in a small tub or piggin, and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed, in a fluid form, through a hair sive, to obtain the flour of the lime. It must be put on with a Painter's Brush—two coats are best for out side work.

First, to make a fluid for the roof, and other parts of woodden houses, to render them incombustible, and a coating for brick tile, stone work, and rough cast, to render them impervious to the water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance: The proportions in each receipt are five gallons.—Slack your lime, as before directed, say six quarts, in which put 1 quart of clean rock salt, for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling, and clean, then add to the 5 gallons, 1 lb. of alum, ½ lb. copperas, ¾ lb. potash—the last to be gradually added; 2 qts. of fine sand or hard wood ashes must be added; any coloring matter may now be mixed, in such quality as to give it the requisite shade It will look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot.—Old shingles must be first cleansed with a stiff broom, when this may be applied It will stop the small leaks—prevent moss growing—render them incombustible, and last many years.

Second. To make a brilliant Stucco white wash for all buildings inside and out.—Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime—slack the same as before; add ¼ lb. whiting or burnt alum pulverised, 1 lb. loaf, or other sugar, 3 pts. rice flour made into a very thin and well boiled paste, starch or jelley, and 1 lb. cleanest glue dissolved in the same manner that cabinet makers do. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside—It will be more brilliant than Plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years, say 50 or 100. It is superior, nothing equal. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the general meeting of the Society, on Wednesday last, the following report of the Committee on Premiums, was made.

The Committee appointed by the Horticultural Society of Maryland to award the premiums offered at the first exhibition, beg leave respectfully to submit the following report:—They congratulate the Society that the duties of the committee of arrangement have been so ably fulfilled, and have been so successful as to have presented in this first exhibition of the Society, a display of Fruits, Flowers and Plants, which not the most sanguine could have anticipated from the present limited means and resources of the Society. The benefits to be derived from the association have hence, at once been acknowledged, and the universal expression of approbation on the part of the community at this exhibition, has given a surety that every subsequent effort will be fostered and sustained. The committee have been fully sensible of the responsibility under which they have acted in coming to a decision in awarding the premiums on this occasion, a responsibility which will be considerably lightened on future occasions by articularizing the objects for which premiums will be given. Whilst they feel satisfied of the awards they have made, they regret that it has not been in their power to include other objects presented, which have received deservedly the commendation of visiters—nor was it been in the power of the committee, in the limited time which has been allotted to them by the Society, to make particular mention of these objects—a full report of which will hereafter be prepared. In acknowledging the great deficiency in the quantity of vegetables exhibited, they have every reason to attribute this circumstance to the shortness of the time which has elapsed since the organization of the Society and its present exhibition, a period which has not enabled the gardeners of our State generally to prepare fit objects.—This will be obviated at the next exhibition, the premiums for which will be offered in the course of the present month.

The Committee adjudge:

Premium, No. 1—A silver Cream Jug—value $20—to Mr. Samuel Feast, for Raspberries, grown by him from seed. The fruit is of the most delicate kind, large and of fine flavor. For the choice collection of Exotics exhibited by this gentleman the thanks of the Society are due. The heaths, especially, deserve notice, evidencing by their good appearance, the care and attention bestowed on their culture.

Premium, No. 2—a silver Goblet—value $15—to Mr. John Feast, for his choice collection of *Pelargoniums*, and other *Exotics* exhibited. To this gentleman, *in no less a degree*, are the thanks of the Society due for the rare and beautiful collection of plants exhibited, and for the care and attention bestowed on the culture of plants generally.

Premium, No. 3—Silver Cup—value $10—Mr. Joshua Peirce, of Washington, for his choice collection of Lemons, Oranges, Citrons, Limes. This collection attracted, and was justly entitled to much admiration.

Premium, No. 4—Silver Cup—value $10—to John B. Bastian, for a fine specimen of Montmorency Cherry, and other fruits, and for a number of fine exotics.

Premium, No. 5—Silver Cup—value $10—to Emory Genuous, gardener at Druid Hill, seat of Lloyd N. Rogers, Esq. for three baskets of fruit, Strawberries, Raspberries, and Cherries—the Strawberries especially were of the largest and best kind.

Premium, No. 6—Silver Cup—value $10—to Thomas Duross, for the best specimen of vegetables.

Premium, No. 7—Silver Cup—value $10—to Mrs. Isaac McKim, for the best Gooseberries.

Premium, No. 8—Silver Medal—value $5—to Mrs. T. L. Emory, for a beautiful collection of Exotics.

Premium, No. 9—Silver Medal—value $5—to Mrs. Edmondson, for a large basket of fine Oranges and Lemons, and a great variety of rare exotics.

Premium, No. 10—Silver Medal—value $5—to Robert Sinclair, for a specimen of large Gooseberries, and various vegetables. The fruit vied in size with those which received Premium No. 7.

Signed,
B. I. COHEN, Chairman.
HENRY SCHROEDER,
THOMAS EDMONSON, Jr.
ZEBULON WATERS,
EDWARD KURTZ,
WM. G. THOMAS

The list of premiums to be offered for specific objects during the ensuing year, will be published in the course of the month. The committees of the Council on fruit and vegetables, will meet every Saturday morning, between the hours of 8 and 9, at the Farmer office, in order to receive and examine such objects as may be presented to them for their respective departments. It is to be understood that the premiums about to be offered in these two departments will be adjudged by the reports of these Committees.

By order of the Council,
H. F. DICKEHUT, Sec'ry.

From the Maryland Republican.

Mr. Hughes:—Having been so frequently applied to for the following receipt, until it has become troublesome, to give copies of it I request you to publish it.

JAMES BOYLE.

To make Paint without Whitelead or Oil.

2 quarts skimmed milk.
2 ounces fresh slacked lime.
5 pounds of whiting.

Put the lime into a stone or ware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream; the remainder of the milk is then added; and lastly, the whiting is to be crumbled and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any coloring matter that suits the fancy.

It is to be applied in the same manner as other paint, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. Another coat may then be added, and so on until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity and possesses a slight elasticity which enables it to bear hard rubbing even with a coarse woollen cloth, without being in the least degree injured. It has little or no smell when wet, and when dry is perfectly inodorous. It is not subject to be blackened by sulphurious or animal vapors, and is not injurious to health. All which qualities give it a decided advantage over whitelead.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for covering twenty-seven square yards with one coating.

Sheepshead.—Our market is now well supplied with this delicious fish. We learn that there were nearly 200 of them at our fish market yesterday morning, mostly large, fat fellows, that would make an epicure's mouth water. We also notice what we may almost pronounce a phenomenon which was exhibited in our market on Thursday last,—*a sunfish three feet one inch long*—being three times the length of what is considered the largest size of this fine species of the finny tribe. It was bought for $1 25, and we learn was delivered over to Billy Pugh, who dressed it in his best style, for a select party of gentlemen, at his refectory in Union street.—*Norfolk Herald.*

DOCKING OF THE DELAWARE.

The docking of the Delaware 74, took place, agreeably to previous notice, on Monday morning, in the new Dry Dock at Gosport.—The arrangements previously made were carried into effect with the utmost precision—no accident nor oversight caused a moment's delay: the huge floating castle was accurately adjusted in the centre of the Dock, presenting a grand spectacle to the thousands of spectators who surrounded her. Presently the steam engine for pumping the water from the dock was set in motion, and the noble ship settled down till her keel rested on the blocks. Then commenced the work of applying props to either side, to preserve her level; and successive rows of these were affixed as the water was drawn off, until at last she was left "high and dry," standing fast and upright in the position in which it was intended to place her, and fixed with as much accuracy as if she had been lifted and placed there by a giant hand. The operation consumed the remainder of the day, and yesterday the Dock was literally *dry.*

Thus has this stupendous work been completed, and the anxious and interesting operation of applying it to its intended purpose happily accomplished, under the direction and superintendence of its scientific and skilful Engineer, Col. Baldwin, to whom too much credit cannot be given for his successful consummation of so arduous, responsible and difficult an undertaking. In viewing the work as it now appears, in its perfect state, the mind is excited to admiration by its magnitude and beauty; and the practical evidence which it presents of its great utility, will convince any one who has an idea of the expense of 'heaving down' a seventy four, that however great the cost of this work may be, it is economy in the end. The Delaware was coppered 12 years ago, but will require it again, we should judge, before she can go to sea. Some breaches have been made in her old copper (which appears to have not been of the best quality) through which that destructive enemy, the worm, has perforated her planks, and in several small places eaten its way entirely through them.

A vast concourse of spectators were present to witness this novel and interesting scene, of whom a large proportion were ladies, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the neighboring country. We must do justice to the gallantry as well as science of Col. Baldwin on this occasion: he had set apart the second story of the Engine house, which commands a full and near view of the dock in front, and erected galleries, covered with sails and decorated with evergreens, on each side of the dock, for the exclusive accommodation of the ladies.

The doors of the hospitable mansion of Commodore Warrington commandant of the Navy Yard, were thrown open on the occasion, and the worthy Commodore gave a hearty welcome to all who called to partake of the ample store of refreshments which he had provided for their entertainment.

As the ship passed into the Dock a salute was fired by the U. S. Frigate JAVA, (receiving ship) under the command of Lieut. Fitzhugh, which was anchored off the Navy Yard and splendidly decorated with the flags of all nations. Commodores Rodgers and Morris, Commissioners of the Navy Board, were present at and for some days previous to the docking of the Delaware.

It is to be regretted that the time announced in the papers for the docking, was anticipated, by which the great mass of visiters were disappointed in their ardent desire to see that part of the exhibition—though, in truth, there was nothing remarkable in it—nothing more than hauling a vessel into dock, which may be seen every day. We learn, however, that the circumstance was accidental; the tide served before the hour appointed for the ship to go in, and we are told (though we knew it before) that "time and tide wait for no man." Our readers may be assured that the Dock with the ship in it, as we said before, "high and dry," is much better worth seeing than the ship passing into the dock, or after she was docked, previous to pumping out the water.

Captain Henry E Ballard, appointed to the command of the U. S. Ship *Delaware*, arrived here yesterday morning in the steam boat Columbus, from Baltimore.

Character of the Dutch.—It is well known that a habit prevails almost every where, of underrating and disparaging Dutch character and Dutchmen. Nothing is more unjust, and yet nothing is more common—nothing testifies more unequivocally of the ignorance and perjudice of those who indulge in it, than this habit.—England is called the mother country; but if such of our population, whose ancestors migrated from her shores, are proud of their origin much more reason have they who are descendants of the honest burgomasters of Holland, to be proud of theirs. Holland, though occupying a territory not larger than the State of Maryland, was the first among the nations of Europe to take a stand in favor of liberty, and single handed, maintained a sixty years' war in its defence, against the greatest odds. At a time when France and England were yet enveloped in bigotry and superstition, Holland had achieved for herself civil and religious freedom, and opened her bosom as an asylum for the oppressed Huguenots; while others, the pilgrim fathers, sought a refuge from persecution in the wilds of America. Holland for a long time took the lead of all the surrounding nations in commerce, in science, in arts and in arms. For the invention of the telescope, microscope, thermometer, pendulum, gunpowder and printing, the world is indebted to the Dutch. And the best and most correct translation of the original Scriptures, in any language, is that in the Low Dutch, made under the auspices of the synod of Dort. In a discourse on subjects of American History, by Gulien C. Verplanck, that gentleman, speaking of the character of the earliest settlers of this country, and especially of New York, takes occasion to allude to the prejudices and opinions prevailing, derogatory to the Dutch character, and in an eloquent and edifying manner exposes their injustice and ignorance.—*Troy Press.*

From the Delaware Gazette.

The efficiency of *soot* in stopping blood proceeding from a fresh wound was lately tested, and proved beyond a doubt, in the case of Nathan Cornish, near Newark, New Castle County; who while in making a fence, by a misstroke of the axe, cut his leg badly to the bone which bled profusely. Not being at first aware of the injury he had sustained he continued at work, till perceiving the blood running very freely, he pulled off his boot, and was alarmed at finding it drenched with blood. He immediately started for home, the blood from his leg continuing to increase, and after his arrival proceeded to try various remedies for stopping it, without effect. After trying almost every remedy without success, and despairing of stopping the blood, with the loss of which his strength was fast wasting away—*soot* was applied, and to the surprise of every one the bleeding was stopped almost instantly. And what is still more singular, the pain which was very severe almost as soon abated, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

The following extract is from the pen of Mr. Graham, the celebrated Lecturer on the science of human life. It accompanies (as a note) an interesting little work, entitled "Cornaro's Discourses on a Temperate Life."

"Gentle reader! art thou still in early life, and dost thou sometimes contemplate old age as necessarily a state of feebleness and decrepitude and gloom? Or art thou already what the young call old, and dost thou feel thyself entering into the dreary winter of thy bodily existence. Seest thou nothing but weakness and infirmities, and the fast waning of life's flickering light, in the cheerless prospect before thee? Seems thy unjoyous way downward into the vale of death, covered with a mist whose destiny increases as thou descendest, wrapping thee in deeper and yet deeper gloom, and blearing thy vision, and taking away the other senses by slow, but yet too painfully perceptible degrees; and shutting thee up to the solitary consciousness of exhausted powers and approaching death? and with such a prospect before thee, or in such a state, art thou incredulous when the venerable Cornaro tells of the comforts and the cheerfulness of his green old age? Does it seem to thee impossible that at the age of ninety or a hundred years, a man should have that health and vigor and vivacity and cheerfulness, and increased enjoyment of which Cornaro speaks! Doubt not, beloved reader! but be assured, if thou wilt live the life of the righteous, thou shalt reap his reward! Obey the laws of life! Wrong not thy body nor thy soul! Live as thou shouldst, in harmony with the universal and inflexible government of God, established constitutionally in the great system of nature's laws, and thou shalt experience the health, the serenity, the peace, the cheerfulness, the happiness, and even the raptures of Cornaro. And when thy life is spent; and thou art called to make thy exit from this changing scene; thou shalt walk erect in patriarchal manliness, like Moses to the mountain top, with vision unimpaired, and scarce diminished strength, and there in the glorious prospect of a better world, thy God himself will spread thy death bed for thee, and take thee to himself, without a pain!"

WEST POINT.

The following list presents the names of the first five Cadets of each class attached to the Army Register, conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for that purpose after each annual examination.

The Cadets of the first class having completed their academic course have left the institution.

First Class. Frederick A Smith, Massachusetts
Jonathan G. Baynard, do
George W. Cullum, Penn.
Rufus King, New York.
Francis H Smith, Virginia.

Second Class. William Smith, New York.
John Sanders, Florida.
Robert Allen, 1st Maryland.
Harrison Loughborough, Kty.
William T. Stockton, Penn.

Third Class. Charles H. Bigelow, Mass.
Charles J. Whiting, Maine.
George M. Legate, New York.
John H. Martindale, do
Thomas T. Gantt, Maryland.

Fourth Class James L. Mason, ——.
Danville Leadbetter, Maine.
Alexander Hamilton, New York.
Barnabas Conkling, do
Joseph R. Anderson Virginia.

N. Y. Amer.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

We regret to learn that the President was so seriously indisposed yesterday as to require medical attendance. Dr. Warren, in whose skill he has great confidence, was called in at an early hour in the morning, and found it necessary to use a lancet, and to administer to him different kinds of medicine. The President kept his chamber during the day, and saw only half a dozen of his friends. Last evening he was much better, the feverish symptoms of the morning, having in a good degree, subsided. His projected visit to the Navy Yard, Bunkers Hill, Harvard College, &c. was of course deferred; and it is now uncertain whether he will be able to visit any of those places. The Government of old Harvard intended to confer upon the President the honorary degree of LL D and held a meeting yesterday afternoon for that purpose.

The comtemplated excursion down the harbour was postponed, as were, we suppose the military performances announced to take place at Charlestown.

We are not advised of the future movements of the President, but presume that we will not be able to leave this city before tomorrow or the next day.

Yesterday the weather was very unfavourable.—During the greater part of the forenoon there was a light rain, accompanied by a cold easterly wind. The President, it is said, likes every thing he has witnessed in this quarter but our climate, and upon that he is prepared to put his *veto*.—*Boston Gaz.*

The Globe says:—"At six o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday the President took an *airing* as far as Mount Auburn, accompanied by the Mayor," &c. It was this "airing" which, in the opinion of judicious men, caused the severe illness with which the President was attacked early early yesterday morning. The weather was cold enough to chill the blood of a healthy young man—the air was very damp, and the ride altogether an unpleasant and unnecessary one. An *airing* indeed! The President might as well be buried at once at Mount Auburn, as to take such another airing.

The Boston Commercial Journal thus notices the progress of light fingered business during the first day of the President's sojourning in that city:

"One gentleman of our acquaintance lost $14 and another $30 last evening and we heard of several pockets which were cut without being fleeced.

Since the above, we had heard of a larceny of $12 from one pocket, and of a watch seal and *half a chain* from another.

Also of $25 from Mr. Nash, a stage driver, and checks to the amount of $5000, and a smalll sum of money from M. T. H. Carter. Another person received a wound in the leg from a picking tool, but escaped with his wallet. A countryman had *half a sheet of gingerbread*

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