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POETRY.

MRS. HOOD'S REPLY

To Mr. Hood's Lamentation—"I'm not a single man."

I will not fret, though you regret
You made me yours for life;
But yet I find that all the beaux
Remember I'm a wife.
Your winks and wiles, and wreathed smiles,
From them have set me free;
But your winks, alas, good Mr. Hood,
Have fairly *hood-winked me.*

You've changed my name, but I'm the same
In face and disposition;
But at the *altar* to my cost,
I *altered* my condition.
To catch my eye, beaux once would fly
Wher'er they knew it shone,
To watch its *beams*—but now it seems
A beam is their own.

I at the parlor window sit
To catch them unawares,
But they won't even *stare* at one
Who is not above *stairs.*
My lovers trembled when they sung,
Of "Love that weeps and wakes;"
Their *tremors* all have ceased; and I,
Now find them no *great shakes.*

My veteran beau, old Mr. Stubbs,
Though bald in rhyme would caper
Both curls and wit o'er night for me
Committed were to paper.
My reign is o'er and him no more
Do wigs or rhymes employ;
He's now abandon'd, the *old scratch,*
And looks like the *Old Boy.*

With billet doux of every hue.
By seals with quaint expressions,
Beaux strove both on the wax and me
At once to make *impressions.*
But their epistles come no more
The tale of love to tell,
The letters now I know are joined
For another *syllabelle.*

Bouquets once came the ardent flame
Of Lovers to disclose,
And many a tender line was sent
All *underneath the rose.*
But verse enclosed in roses now
Appears not, though I ask it;
And all the *tender lines* I get
Come in the Butcher's basket.

The fate of both of us is hard,
Which hardest none can tell!
I can no longer *tie a beau,*
You cannot *ring a belle.*
But still I do not like to hear
Forever from your lip,
That from the hour you *got a rib,*
You've always had the *hyp.*

You can't imagine, Mr. Hood,
That when the knot was tied,
Your heart was licensed, like the mail,
To *carry six inside.*
No wonder yet the fair forget
The claims you bring to view;
The reason's plain—they cannot see
A *likely-hood* in you.

To me, your dame, you are the same,
Your wit and humor's free,
For I've no fear, you'll ever prove,
A false Hood unto me.
And since you taught me how to pun
And took the marriage vow,
I say, though I was *singly blest,*
I'm *doubly happy* now.

SAUL.

Thou whose spell can raise the dead,
Bid the prophet's form appear,
"Samuel raise thy buried head!
King, behold the phantom seer!"

Earth yawn'd; he stood the centre of a cloud,
Light changed its hue, retiring from his shroud.
Death stood all glassy, in his fixed eye,
His hand was wither'd, and his veins were dry;
His foot, in bonny whiteness glittered there,
Shrunken and sinewless, and ghastly bare;
From lips that moved not on unbreathing frame,
Like cavern'd winds, the hollow accents came,
Saul saw, and fell to earth, as falls the oak,
At once, and basted by the thunder stroke.

"Why is my sleep disquieted?
Who is he that calls the dead?
Is it thou, Oh King? Behold
Bloodless are these limbs and cold;
Such are mine; and such shall be,
Thine, to-morrow, when with me;
Ere the comming day is done,
Such shalt thou be such thy son,
Fare the well, but for a day;
Then we mix our mouldering clay:
Thou, thy race, lie pale and low,
Pierced by shafts of many a bow;
And the falchion by thy side
To thy heart the hand shall guide:
Crownless, breathless, headless fall,
Son and sire, the house of Saul!"

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

A TALE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF RICHTER.

Since the day when the town of Heslau first became the seat of a court, no man could remember that any one event in its annals (always excepting the birth of the Hereditary prince) had been looked for with so anxious a curiosity as the opening of the last will and testament left by Van der Kabel. Seven distant surviving relatives of seven distant relatives deceased, of the said Van der Kabel, entertained some little hopes of a place as amongst his legatees, grounded upon an insurance which he had made, "that, upon his oath, he would not fail to rememper them in his will." These hopes, however, were but faint and weakly; for they could not repose any extraordinary confidence in his good faith—not only because, in all cases; he conducted his affairs in a disinterested spirit, and with a perverse obstinacy of moral principle; whereas his seven relatives were mere novices, and young beginners in the trade of morality—but also because, in all these moral extravagances of his (so distressing to the feelings of the sincere rascal,) he thought proper to be very satirical, and had his heart so full of odd caprices, tricks, and snares, for unsuspicious scoundrels, that (as they all said) no man who was but raw in the art of virtue could deal with him, or place any reliance upon his intentions. Indeed, the covert laughter which played about his temples, and the falsetto tones of his sneering voice; somewhat weakened the advantageous impression which was made by the noble composition of his face, and by a pair of large hands, from which were daily dropping favors little and great, benefitnights, Christmast-boxes, and New Years gifts; for this reason it was, that by the whole flock of birds who sought shelter in his boughs and who fed and built their nests on him, as on any wild service-tree, he was, notwithstanding, reputed a secret magazine of springs; and they were scarce able to find eyes for the visible berries which fed them, in their scrutiny after the supposed gossamer snares.

In the interval between two apopletic fits, he had drawn up his will, and had deposited it with the magistrate. When he was just at the point of death, he transferred to the seven presumptive heirs the certificate of this deposit; and even then said, in his old tone, how far it was from his expectation, that by any such anticipation of his approaching decease he could at all depress the spirits of men so steady and sedate, whom, for his own part, he would rather regard in the light of laughing than of weeping heirs: to which remark only one of the whole number, namely, Mr. Harprecht, inspector of the police, replied as a cool ironist to a bitter one, "that the total amount of interest, which might severeally belong to tham in such a loss; was not (they were sincerely sorry it was not) in their power to determine."

At length the time is come when the seven heirs have made their appearance at the town-hall, with their certificate of deposite; namely, the ecclesiastical councellor Glantz; Harprecht, the inspector of police; Neupeter, the court agent; the court-fiscal, Knoll; Pasvogel, the bookseller; the reader of the morning lecture, Flacks; and Monsieur Flitte, from Asiace. Solemnly, and in due form, they demanded of the magistrate the schedule of effects consigned to him by the late Kabel, and the opening of his will. The principal executor of this will was Mr. Mayor himself; the sub-executors of this will were the rest of the town-council. Thereupon, without delay, the schedule and the will were fetched from the register office of the council, to the council chamber; both were exhibited in rotation to the council and the heirs, in order that they might see the privy seal of the town impressed upon them: the registry of consignment, indorsed upon the schedule, was read aloud to the seven heirs by the town-clerk; and by that registry it was notified to them that the deceased had actually consigned the schedule to the magistrate, and entrusted it to the corporation chest; and that on the day of consignment, he was still of sound mind; finally, the seven seals, which he had himself affixed, to the instrument were found unbroken. These preliminaries gone through, it was now (but not until a brief registry of all these forms had been drawn up by the town-clerk,) lawful in God's name that the will should be opened and read aloud by Mr. Mayor, word for word, as follows:—

"I, Van der Kabel, on this seventh day of May 179—, being in my house, at Haslau, situate in Dog street, deliver and make known this for my last will: and without many millions of words, notwithstanding I have been both a German notary and a Dutch schoolmaster. Howsoever I may disgrace my old profession by this parsimony of words, I believe myself to be so far at home in the art and calling of a notary, that I am competent to act for myself as a testator in due form, and as a regular devisor of property.

"It is a custon with testators to premise the moving causes of their wills. These, in my case, as in most others, are, regard for my happy departure, and for the disposal of the succession to my property—which, by the way, is the object of a tender passion in various quarters. To say any thing about my funeral, and all that, would be absurd and stupid. This, and what shape my remains shall take, let the eternal sun settle above, not in any gloomy winter, but in some of his most verdant springs.

"As to those charitable foundations and memorial institutions of benevolence, about which notaries are so much occupied, in my case I appoint as follows:—To three thousand of my poor townsmen, of every class, I assign just the same number of florins, which sum I will, that on the anniversary of my death, they shall spend jovially in feasting, upon the town common, where they are previously to pitch their camp, unles the military camp of his serene highness be already pitched there, in preparation for the reviews; & when the gala is ended, I would have them cut up the tents into clothes. Item, to all the school masters in our principality I bequeath one golden Augustus. Item, to the Jews of this place I bequeath my pew in the high church. As I would wish that my will should be devided into classes, this is to be considered the first.

"Amongst the important offices of a will, it is universally agreed to be one, that from amongst the presumptive and presumptuous expectants, it should name those who are, and those who are not, to succeed to the inheritance; that it should create heirs, and should destroy them. In conformity to this notion, I give and bequeath to Mr. Glantz, the counsellor for ecclesiastical affairs; as also to Mr. Knoll, the exchequer officer; likewise to Mr. Peter Neupeter, the court agent; item, to Mr. Harprecht, director of the police; furthermore to Mr. Flacks, the morning-lecturer; in like manner to the court-bookseller, Mr. Pasvogel; and finally, to Monsieur Flitte—nothing; not so much because they have no just claims upon me—standing as they do, in the remotest possible degree of consanguinity—nor again because they are, for the most part, themselves rich enough to leave handsome inheritances; as because I am assured; indeed I have it from their own lips, that they entertain a far stronger regard for my insignificant person than for my splendid property; my body, therefore, or as large a share of it as they can get, I bequeath to them."

At this point, seven faces, like those of the seven sleepers, gradually elongated into preternatural extent. The ecclesiastical counsellor, a young man, but already famous throughout Germany for his sermons printed or preached, was especially aggrieved by such offensive personality; Monsieur Flitte rapped out a curse that rattled even in the ears of magistracy: the chin of Flacks, the morning-lecturer, gravitated downwards into the dimensions of a patriarchal beard; and the town-council could distinguish an assortment of audible reproaches to the memory of Mr. Kabel, such as prig, rascal, profane wretch, &c. But the mayor motioned with his hand; and immediately the fiscal and the bookseller recomposed their features, and set their faces like so many traps, with springs, and triggers, all at full cock, that they might catch every syllable; and then, with a gravity that cost him some efforts, his worship read as follows:—

"Excepting always, and be it excepted, my present house in Dog street; which house, by virtue of this third clause, is to descend and to pass in full property, just as it now stands to that one of my seven relatives above mentioned, who shall, within the space of one half hour, (to be computed from the recital of this clause,) shed, to the memory of his departed kinsman, sooner than the other six competitors, one, or if possible, a couple of tears, in the presence of a respectable magistrate, who is to make a protocol thereof. Should, therefore, all remain dry, in that case the house must lapse to the heir general, whom I shall proceed to name."

Here Mr. Mayor closed the will: doubtless he observed the condition annexed to the bequest was an unusual one, but yet in no respect contrary to law: to him that wept the first the court was bound to adjudge the house: and and then, placing his watch on the session table, the pointers of which indicated that it was just now half past eleven, he calmly sat down; that he might duly witness, in his official character of executor, assisted by the whole court of aldermen, who should be the first to produce the requisite tear on behalf of the testator.

That since the terraqueous globe has moved or existed, there can never have met a more lugubrious congress, or one more out of temper and enraged, than this of Seven United Provinces, as it were, all dry and all confederated for the purpose of weeping, I suppose any impartial judge will believe. At first some invaluable minutes were lost in pure confusion of mind, in astonishment, and in the merriest peals of laughter. The congress found itself too suddenly translated into the condition of the dog, to which, in the very moment of his keenest assault upon some object of his appetites, the fiend cried out, Halt! whereupon, standing up, as he was, on his hind legs, his teeth grinning, and snarling with the fury of desire, he halted, and remained petrified.—From the grasping of hope, however distant, to the necessity of weeping for a wager, the congress found the transition too abrupt and harsh.

One thing was evident to all, that for a shower that was to come down at such a full gallop, for a baptism of the eyes, to be performed at such a hunting pace, it was vain to think of raising up any pure water of grief: no hydraulics could effect this; yet, in twenty-six minutes (four unfortunately were already gone,) in one way or other, perhaps, some business might be done.

"Was there ever such a ridiculous act?" said the merchant Neupeter; "such a piece of buffoonery enjoined by any man of sense and discretion? For my part, I cant understand what it meant." However, he understood this much, that a house was by possibility floating in his pure upon a tear; and *that* was enough to cause a violent irritation in his lachrymal glands.

Knoll, the fiscal, was screwing up, twisting, and distorting his features pretty much in the style of a poor artisan on Saturday night, whom some fellow-workman is barber-ously razoring and scraping by the light of a cobler's candle: furious was his wrath at this abuse and profanation of the title Last will and testament; and, at one time, poor soul, he was near enough to tears—of vexation.

The wily bookseller, Pasvogal, without loss of time, sat down quietly to business; he ran through a cursory retrospect of all the works any ways moving or affecting, that he had himself either published or sold on commission; took a flying survey of the pathetic in general; and in this way of going to work he had fair expectations that in the end he should brew something or other; as yet, however, he looked very much like a dog who is slowly licking off an emetic which the Parisian surgeon Domet has administered, by smearing it on his nose—time, gentlemen, time was required for the operation.

Monsieur Flitte, from Alsace, fairly danced up and down the sessions Chamber: with bursts of laughter he surveyed the rueful faces around him: he confessed that he was not the richest among them; but, for the whole city of Strasburg and Alsace to boot, he was not the man that would or could weep on such a merry occasion. He went on with his unseasonable laughter and indecent mirth, until Harprecht, the police inspector looked at him very significantly, and said, that perhaps Monsieur flattered himself he might, by means of laughter, squeeze or express the tears required from the well-known Meibomain glands, the caruncula, &c. and might thus piratically provide himself with surreptitious rain; but in that case he must remind him that he could no more win the day with any such secretions, than he could carry to account a course of sneezes, or wilfully blowing his nose; a channel into which it was well known that very many tears, far more than were now wanted, flowed out of the eyes through the nasal duct; more indeed, by a good deal, than were ever known to flow downwards to the bottom of most pews at a funeral sermon. Monsieur Flitte, of Alsace, however, protested that he was laughing out of pure fun, and for his own amusement, and, upon his honor, with no ulterior views.

The inspector, on his side, being pretty well acquainted with the hopeless condition of his own dephlegmatised heart, endeavored to force into his eyes something that might meet the occasion, by staring with them wide open, and in a state of rigid expansion.

The morning lecturer, Flacks, looked like a Jew beggar on a mounted stallion which is running away with him. Meantime, what by domestic tribulations, what by those he witnessed at his own lecture, his heart was furnished with such a promising bank of heavy laden clouds, that he could easily have delivered upon the spot the main quantity of water required, had it not been for the house which floated on the top of the storm; and which, just as all was ready, came driving in with the tide, too gay and gladsome a spectacle not to banish his gloom, and thus fairly dammed up the waters.

The ecclesiastical councellor, who had become acquainted with his own nature by his long experience in preaching funeral sermons, and sermons on the new-year, and knew full well that he was himself always the first person and frequently the last, to be affected with the pathos of his own eloquence, now rose with dignified solemnity, on seeing himself and the others hanging so long by the dry rope, and addressed the chamber:—"No man," he said, "who had read his printed works, could fail to know that he carried a heart about him as well as other people; and a heart, he would add, that had occasion to repress such holy testimonies of its tenderness as tears—lest he should thereby draw too heavily on the sympathies and the purses of his fellowmen, rather than elaborately to provoke them by stimulants for any secondary views, or to serve an indirect purpose of his own. 'This heart,' said he, 'has already shed tears (but they were shed secretly,) for Kabel was my friend," and so saying, he paused for a moment, and looked about him.

With pleasure he observed that all were still sitting as dry as corks; indeed, at this particular moment, when he himself, by interrupting their several water-works, had made them furiously angry, it might as well have been expected that crocodiles, fallow-deer, elephants, witches, or ravens, should weep for Van der Kabel, as his presumptive heirs. Among them all, Flacks was the only one who continued to make way: he kept steadily before his mind the following little extempore assortment of objects:—Van der Kabel's good and beneficent acts; the old petticoats so worn and tattered, and the grey hair of his female congregation at morning service; Lazarus with his dogs; his own long coffin; innumerable decapitations; the Sorrows of Werter; a miniature field of battle; and finally, himself and his own melancholy condition at this moment, itself enough to melt any heart, condemned as he was in the bloom of youth, by the second clause of Van der Kabel's will, to tribulation and tears, and struggles: Well done, Flacks! —There strokes more with the pump-handle, and the water is pumped out—and the house along with it.

Meantime Glantz, the eclesiastical counsellor, proceeded in his pathetic harrangue:—"O Kabel, my Kabel," he ejaculated, and almost wept with joy at the near approach of his tears, "the time shall come that by the side of thy loving breast, covered with earth, mine also shall lie mouldering and in cor—"—*ruption*, he would have said; but Flacks, starting up in trouble, and with eyes at that moment overflowing, threw a hasty glance around him, and said—"With submission, gentlemen, to the best of my belief, I am weeping;" then sitting down with great satisfaction, he allowed the tears to stream down his face; that done, he soon recovered his cheerfulness and his *aridity*. Glantz, the counsellor, thus saw the prize fished away before his eyes: this vexed him; and his mortification was the greater on thinking of his own pathetic exertions, and the abortive appetite for the prize which he had thus uttered in words as ineffectual as his own sermons; and at this moment, he was ready to weep for spite—and "to weep the more because he wept in vain." As to Flacks, a protocol was immediately drawn up of his watery compliance with the will of Van der Kabel; and the messuage in Dog street was knocked down to him forever. The Mayor adjudged it to the poor devil with all his heart: indeed, this was the first occasion ever known in the principality of Hanslau, on which the tears of a schoolmaster and a curate had converted themselves—not into mere amber, that incloses only a worthless insect, like the tears of the Heliades, but, like those of the goddess Freia, into heavy gold. Glantz congratulated Flacks very warmly, and observed, with a smiling air, that possibly he had himself lent him a helping hand by his pathetic address. As to the others, the separation between them and Flacks was too palpable, in the mortifying distinction of *wet* and *dry*, to allow of any cordiality between them; and they stood aloof therefore; but they staid to hear the rest of the will, which they now awaited in a state of anxious agitation.—

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF OHIO.

Extract from the "Ohio Annual Register," a work now in press at the Hemisphere office Columbus, Ohio.

Ohio was organized as a State in the spring, of 1802, and the present Constitution was adopted by a Convention, which met in Chillicothe, in November of the same year.

The first settlement was commenced at Marietta, in 1788, by a company of emigrants from New England. General Putnam, and forty-six other hardy enterprising individuals, from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, led the way into the western wilderness, and were the first adventurers who commenced a permanent settlement northwest of the Ohio.

The river Ohio gave name to the State, and some historians have indulged in considerable speculation as to the true origin of the word. Its proper derivation is not yet settled, nor is it material whether in fact it means, agreeably to the early French explorers of the Mississippi Valley, "Beautiful River," or takes its origin from the term "Bloody River," as designated by the Indians.

Whatever may have originated the term '*Ohio*,' it must certainly be admitted that it is now the name of one of the most flourishing States in the Union.

Ohio is bounded north by Michigan and the Lake (Erie,) east and south by Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, and west by the State of Indiana. The State is nearly 222 miles in extent from north to south, and from east to west; containing an area of about 200 miles square, independent of the warters of Lake Erie. The climate is warm and salubrious; and the character and manners of the people partake in no inconsiderable degree of those of the respective States and countries from which they emigrated.

Brought rapidly together from all parts of the world, it cannot be supposed that they will immediately assimilate in social habits; and that time and opportunity are alone required to produce that uniformity of opinion and feeling, so essential to all well-regulated communities.

The population of the State has been rapid, almost beyond example. By the census of 1830 as returned from the several counties, it will be seen that Ohio contained 937,679 inhabitants, which number has no doubt been since increased to something more than 1,200,000. The number of legal voters, as taken by authority of the State in 1823, was 124,624. By the enumeration of 1827, the number was 147,-745; and by a subsequent enumeration (1834,) the number was swelled to 182,829. The returns of votes polled for electors of President and Vice President in 1823, was 158,294. This increase of population and public suffrage must be considered as unparalleled in the history and settlement of this country. In 1800, the territory northwest of the Ohio contained only 45-000 souls. Of free blacks under the census of 1830, there were 9,580. Slavery being unknown to the constitution of the State, all colors and all complexions of people, breathe the free air of Ohio. This fact forms no doubt a prominent argument why the settlement of this State has been so much more rapid than the States south of the Ohio river. It held forth inducements to early emigration and was one of the great leading causes of the rapid strides of Ohio in the march of wealth and improvement.

The present state of literature in Ohio is encouraging. Our schools and colleges are in a flourishing condition. There are no less than eight colleges in the State, some of which are liberally endowed and bear the name of Universities. Each of these respective seminaries of learning, as well as the several academies and public schools scattered over the State, will be more particularly noticed in the subsequent pages of this work.

The principal towns of the State are Cincinnati, Columbus, and Sandusky (incorporated cities,) Chillicothe, Cleveland, Zanesville, Dayton, Steubenville, Marietta, Portsmouth, Painsville, Lancaster, Springfield, Lebanon, St. Clairsville, Canton, Wooster, Massillon, Newark, Xenia, Hamilton, Warren, Circleville, Mount Vernon, New Lisbon, Norwalk, Wilmington, Piqua, Urbana, Delaware, Marion, Coshocton, Huron, and Ashtabula. There are many other towns, of nearly equal size and importance with some of the above, which are rapidly increasing in wealth and business. The city of Cincinnati, from its position on the Ohio, its favorable situation and great local advantages, must continue to flourish, as it has done, for a long succession of years. It must remain, and perhaps forever, the great emporium and chief commercial city of the west, to which the other towns of Ohio are tributary.

The internal improvements of the State, by means of canals, important public roads, and objects of local enterprise, have been rapidly advancing, under the guidance of an enlightened public policy, within the few past years; and should the spirit of improvement and industry that has hitherto marked the conduct of the citizens of this State, continue to animate them in the successful prosecution of the great works now in progress, Ohio will soon exhibit to the world a glowing picture of her great internal rescources, and furnish an example fit for the imitation of all her surrounding sisters.

The Ohio Canal, 108 miles in lenghth, commencing at the flourishing town of Cleveland, on Lake Erie, and terminating at Portsmouth, on the Ohio, is one of the greatest works of the age, and second only, in point of importance, to the grand Canal of New York. This splendid improvement is truly an ornament to the State, and reflects the highest credit on its projectors, and upon the gentlemen commissioners, through whose great skill and inaustry, faithfulness and perseverence, it has been carried successfully through to final completion. At the inceptive stages of this great work, many opposing obstacles presented themselves—obstacles that nothing but foresight and unshaken firmness and resolution could have surmounted. Ohio should not be easy to forget the services and exertions of those on whom the responsibility of this work was made to rest.

The Miami Canal is another important link in the chain of western enterprise. This canal is sixty-six miles in extent, commencing at Dayton, now among the most populous and flourishing of the inland towns of the State, and terminating at Cincinnati.

This also, is a work of magnitude, and of great public utility. It extends through the heart of one of the finest countries in the world, The Miami and Scioto Valleys are supplied with a large body of the richest bottom land in America, and abound with the richest and most fertile soil of any portion of the Union of equal extent.

In addition to these two great public works, there are several Lateral Canals extending from the main canals to the most prominent commercial and business points in the adjacent country The lateral branch which terminates at Columbus, is 11 miles in length.—The Dresden side cut, and the slack water navigation to Zanesville, is 17 miles in extent. The Lancaster lateral canal, and the one leading from the Miami canal to Lebanon, are in a state of forwardness, the former nearly or quite completed.

We have already more than 400 miles of finished canals in the State, and when the Miami canal shall be extended, agreeably to the act of the Legislature for that purpose, and that of Wabash and Erie lines shall be completed, we shall have nearly or quite 550 miles of Canal in Ohio. These indelible marks of western industry and enterprise, are flattering to the pride of all who love their country and rejoice in its prosperity.

Our public highways, too, are rapidly improving through the agency of a system of internal policy. A laudable public spirit has been infused among the people. Many important turnpikes have been constructed within the few past years, and that great national work, the Cumberland road, as it is familiarly called, extending through the centre and heart of the State, from east to west, affords incalculable advantages to the business of the State, and furnishes the finest facilities for travel of any work of its kind in the Union

It is computed that Ohio enjoys upon her northern borders, about 190 miles of ship and steamboat navigation, and nearly 436 miles of steamboat navigation on the Ohio.

These great local advantages, united with a soil abounding in every production and luxury of life, must inevitably give Ohio, at no distant day, if not the first, at least the second rank among the States of this Union. She already holds a conspicuous place in the confederacy. Although in 1830, the fourth in point of population, she is now the third State, not only in number, but in wealth and rescources; and for a rapid advancement in population and improvement, she is mostly indebted to her admirable from of government to the spirit of industry that prevades her citizens, and to the mildness and freedom that mark her laws and institutions.

The form of the Government of Ohio, partakes of the nature of the other members of the Republic, varying only in some unessential particulars.

The General Assembly of the State consists of a Senate and House of Representatives; the former of thirty-six, and the latter of seventy-two members. The members of the Senate are elected once in every two years, and those of the house are chosen annually. A Senator to be eligible to a seat in the Senate must be 30 years of age, and the members of the house of Representatives of the age 25.

The first territorial Legislature met at Cincinnati, as early as 1799, when there assembled only five members of the Council, and about sixteen or eighteen Representatives. The names of these individuals may appear in some portion of the following pages. Judge Burnet, of Cincinnati, was one of the members of the Council, and Wm. H. Harrison the first delegate to Congress ever appointed in the territory. Allusion is here made to these minute particulars, with no other view than to show the rapidity with which the population and improvements of the State have advanced, and to cite the reader to the first grand impulse given to the spirit of emigration and enterprise that has characterized the settlement of the west.

The organization of the territorial courts, as well as the other civil institutions of the country, gave a sudden impetus to these changes and improvements which followed the tread of the early adventurer to western wilds, and the citizen of the world, he whose observations and researches have led him to a general and comprehensive view of our present state of civilization and wealth, must look with no ordinary amazement and wonder on the mighty revolution effected in this important portion of the American Union.

By the latest news from Portugal to 15th October, it appears that the Queen Donna Maria, was lying dangerously ill at Lisbon, on the 13th of that month.—Should this disease terminate in her death, unhappy Portugal will again in all probability be involved in a civil war for the succession. By the charter granted to Portugal by Don Pedro as the legitimate King and successor to his father Don John, on the 29th of April, 1826 the royal authority was vested in "Donna Maria the second," who was to reign forever "by the grace of God and the formal abdication and cession of Don Pedro the first Emperor of Brazil." In case of her decease leaving issue, "her legitimate decendents are to succeed to the throne, according to the regular order of primogeniture and representation, preferring always the anterior to the posterior line; in the same line, the nearest degree to the most remote; in the same degree the male sex to the female; in the same sex the oldest person to the youngest." Should she however die without legitimate descendants, the crown is to go to the collateral branch, and here is the point upon which the cause of war will arise.

Donna Maria has one brother who is now the reigning Emperor of Brazil, who was born on the 1st of December 1826. *He* cannot by any possibility inherit not only because he is seated on a foreign throne, but because he is a foreigner, (owing to the separation of Brazil from Protugal more than a year before his birth) it being expressly declared in the charter that "no foreigner can succeed to the crown of Portugal." But she has a sister now in Brazil, Donna Januaria who was born on the 11th March, 1821, four years before the separation, and who is on that account as much of a Portuguese as Donna Maria herself. Her claims however will no doubt be resisted by Don Miguel, whose partizans will urge that the young Brazillian is a foreigner, and as she has no father or male relative, of full age to fight her battles, she will find it pretty difficult, without the aid of Great Britain or France to maintain her pretensions. The present Queen, although not yet sixteen years old having been born on the 4th of April 1819, has some experience in public affairs, and has besides a hold upon the affections of the Portuguese people which a stranger would not possess.

Should she, however, recover from her illness, she is soon to be married to the Prince of Leuchtenburgh, brother of Don Pedro's widow and son of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, by a Bavarian princess. Had the young Napoleon Bonaporte lived, who was cousin to Donna Maria, it is quite possible that he would have been her choice, and a more suitable match could not readily have been arranged.
—*Phil. Gazette.*

Navigation of the Red Sea.—Rail Road across the Isthmus of Suez.—It has been mentioned that a sum of money had been voted by the British Parliament for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening a communication with India, by means of steam navigation through the Euphrates and the Persian Gulph. It is now announced, that whatever may be the result of the survey, steam will be called into operation in effecting the passage to India, by at least one channel, viz. that of the Red Sea. Mohamed Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, desirous of profiting by the determination of the British Government, has decided on the construction of a rail road across the Istimus of Suez. It is supposed that a ship may be transported on the rail road, and thus the necessity be avoided of unlading and relading the cargo. Two years are judged to be sufficient for the proposed work; meanwhile, passengers can cross from the Nile to the Red Sea without difficulty or danger; so that when the plan is brought into operation,—and it is intended that it should without delay,—a voyage from London to Bombay may be made in about two months. As numbers of persons in England are desirous of emigrating to Hisdontan, they will be likely to avail themselves of this course, rather than the circuitous one day by the Cape of Good Hope.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Breach of Trust.—We learn that a young man about twenty-two years of age, who for a few weeks past has been in the employ, as an assistant mail guard, of the mail contractor between this city and New York, was on Monday last entrusted by several of the New York brokers, with a package containing about $5000 in bank notes of various denominations, and instructed to hand it to three of our city brokers. The money was not received in due time; and it has since been ascertained that the individual has decamped with the package. It is supposed that he has gone West. Brokers and store keepers in that quarter should keep a sharp look out.—*Phil. Inq.*

We learn that on the 18th inst. the Rev. J. JOHNS, of this city, was unanimously elected Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. We know that soon after the vacancy occurred in this church, he was earnestly urged to permit a call to be forwarded to him, but that he felt it his duty to repress the appliction; and we are authorised to say that he has now declined the formal call.—*Balt. Amer.*

A young man in the employment of Messrs. Sykes & Son, Sheffield, England, has made a steam engine which weighs seven ounces. It is so perfect that with a spirit lamp and two table spoonfulls of water, it will go at the rate of a thousand strokes a minute, and will continue to work until almost the last drop is expended.

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