EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 13.

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POETRY.

A LECTURE ON JEWELS.

Tom Potts, a thirsty cobbler, at the Boar,
Had drunk one day, till they would trust no more;
And wending homeward chanced awhile to stop
At the gay window of a goldsmith's shop.
His hat hung o'er his brow in moody slouch,
One hand was thurst into his empty pouch,
And one into his breast.—He stood there thinking
Upon the different modes and joys of drinking.
"Ah, ha!" at last, said he! "now that's your sort!
This purple stone is like to good old port,
Full rich and warm: and that one, yellow pale,
Is just the color of your amber ale.
Delicious stuff!—and you, of deeper yellow,
Is old Jamaica rum, so strong and mellow.
Are not these diamonds? zooks, as clear and bright
As drops of purest gin, they glad the sight;
And, that green stone, of hue so bright and fine,
What is *it* like?—this plaguy head of mine!
What do we drink that's green? Now let me think;
Green:—let me see!—what is it green we drink?"
"Ah Tom," replied a voice which well he knew,
Those gems are like some other things in hue.
That ruby stone is like the drunkard's nose,
The yellow ones are like his sallow cheek,
The purple bruises and black eyes bespeak.
Those crystal drops are like his poor wife's tears,
When she beholds him drunk, his curses hears,
And thinks how changed he is, how lost how mean;
And, Tom, that other stone, so brightly green,
Is—like the grass, that round thine own shop door,
Begins to grow, since thou wilt work no more."
Tom heard his wife's rebuke, but ne'er replied,
She ne'er rebuked before, but she had sighed,
Had wept in secret:—now her time she chose,
Nor chose it ill. Next morning Tom arose,
Kept at his work, nor e'er went near the Boar,
Thus steady, he grew rich; paid off his score;
Nor ever lectured upon jewels more.

[*London Journal.*

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Board of Managers to the Maryland Colonization Society and the public.

At the date of their last Annual Report, the Board of Managers were busily engaged in preparing to send an expedition to the Liberian coast of Africa, to purchase territory and establish a colony at Cape Palmas, for the reception, exclusively, of emigrants from Maryland, and under the sole mannagement and control of the State Society. The reasons for this independent action were so fully detailed in the last report of the Board, that it is deemed unnecessary to recapitulate them at this time. Suffice it to say, that the experience of the past year has forcibly shown the wisdom of the system adopted by the State Society. Upon its success, the Board of Managers believe, now depends, in a great degree, the present efficient operations of the grand scheme of African Colonization.—Maryland through her State Society, is about trying the important experiment, whether, by means of colonies on the coast of Africa, slave holding states may become free states.

For this purpose was the idea of colonization first promulgated; and for this purpose has there been that expenditure of life and money which has resulted in demonstrating the practicability of founding settlements, in their father land, of the colored people of the United States. If Maryland, with so many circumstances operating in her favor—with a colored population that does not increase—with a prevailing sentiment among her citizens adverse to the perpetuation of slavery within her borders—with legislative action lending its powerful and efficient aid.—if Maryland, thus situated, cannot succeed in this experiment, other states may well despair; and the friends of the cause throughout the land may well be disheartened. The Board of Managers cannot doubt of success however: and in exercising the high and responsible duties devolving upon them, it is with the firm belief that the time is not yet very remote, when with the full and free consent of those interested in this species of property, the state of Maryland will be added to the list of the non-slave holding states of the Union.

On the 28th of November, 1833, the brig Ann, Capt. Langdon, sailed from Baltimore with a full cargo of goods and provisions, and eighteen emigrants, for Cape Palmas. The expedition was under the charge of Dr. James Hall, a gentleman whose experience in Africa admirably qualified him for his situation. The Reverend John Hersey, accompanied him as his assistant, and the Reverend Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop, agents of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, took passage in the Ann, with a view of ascertaining the fitness of Cape Palmas as a place for missionary labors. On the 25th of January, the Ann reached Monrovia, and remained there ten days, taking on board thirty old settlers, nineteen of whom were adult males, well acclimated. On the 5th of February, the brig reached Bassa, and receiving five more recruits, sailed on the 6th for the point of her ultimate destination. Dr. Hall had sent word to the kings of the vicinity of the purpose that brought him to Africa, and when he reached the Cape, which he did on the 11th of February, he found them prepared to treat with him.

On the thirteenth a grand palaver or council was held, at which the only difficulty that presented itself grew out of Dr. Hall's refusal to make rum a part of the consideration of the proposed purchase. "His master," so he told the natives, "did not send him there to give rum for their land. Rum made the black man a fool, and then the white man cheated him. He came as a friend to do them good—not as an enemy to hurt them." Arguments like these, which he took care to have well explained by the head men of the towns who had been previously made to understand them, joined to the great desire of the natives that the Americans should be as one people with them, overcame the difficulties which at first threatened to break up the palaver, and the land was sold by the kings to the State Society, for a quantity of trade goods fully satisfactory to them, though perhaps small when the ultimate and probable importance of the settlement was considered The kings reserved to their people the use of their villages and fields, and stipulated, that within a year a free public school should be established in each of the principal towns. The deed of cession is dated on the 13th February, 1834, and is signed by Parmah, king of Cape-Palmas—Weah Boleo, king of Grahway—and Baphro, king of Grand Cavally.

As soon as the purchase was completed, Dr. Hall, admonished of the necessity of speedy operations, by the approach of the rainy season, commenced discharging the brig, clearing the land on the Cape where he proposed to lay out his town, and erecting shelters for his people. As soon as practicable, the vessel was sent back to Monrovia and Bassa, for the families of the recruits from those places, and by the time she returned,—so actively had the work been pursued,—a shelter was provided for all the settlers. The discharge of the brig was completed, and on the 19th March she sailed on her return. The Board had sent out the frame and materials of an agency house, which was now erected, and in less than a month after the first landing, the settlement began to wear the appearance of a compact and comfortable village. Messrs. Wilson & Wynkoop, after remaining at the Cape long enough to become acquainted, and highly pleased, with its situation and its fitness for missionary labors, then returned to Monrovia, and from thence to this country. Mr. Hersey, after aiding Dr. Hall in the ardious duties of the first landing, and attending to the erection of the agency house, also left the Cape and came to the United States. Before his departure, he erected a meeting house of the Methodist denomination, the first temple to the Almighty that rose upon the territory of the society.

Dr. Hall now found himself with about eighty persons of all ages—a mere handful of men among the thousands around him—and set himself to work to get them established on their own lots and fortifications erected for their defence. At the date of the late advices, August 17th, 1834, he had built a fort, which fully commanded the native town of Cape Palmas, and two small towns on the beach—as well as the landing place,—and thirty seven lots were occupied. The gardens already supplied the emigrants with their vegetables, and the agent was about commencing the location of the farm lots, so as to enable the settlers to begin to clear and crop before the rainy season set in. At the end of four months, from the day of landing, the emigrants had all passed through the sickness, which all experience on first residing in Africa, without the loss of a single individual. There is no similar instance on record, where the ranks of the pioneers of civilization have not broken into the ranks of the pioneers of civilization. The only person who is yet known to have died, is a child of less than two years old, of the dysintery. Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop and Mr. Hersey, as well as the captains of the vessels, which have visited Cape Palmas, speak in flattering terms of the healthiness of the situation, and fully corroborate the testimony which, in the first instance, induced the Board to select it For minute details of its climate, productions and present condition, the Board refer to the accompanying despatch from Dr. Hall.

The brig Ann, which retured to the United States in April brought the first news from the new colony—and the Board immediately prepared and despatched a vessel with supplies, both to support the emigrants already there, and to put means in Dr. Hall's hands, to prepare for the reception of the new ones, and to meet the expenses of the establishment without drawing upon the society at home. The Sarah and Priscilla sailed from Baltimore on the eighth of June last. On her arrival at the Cape she found the settlement in an excellent condition, and Dr. Hall still well provided with means, from what was left of the shipment by the Ann, which he had husbanded with great care and economy. Every body was in good health, and no one more so than Dr. Hall himself.—There were ample preparations for the reception of 100 or 150 new emigrants, and the work of surveying and laying out the farm lots had been actively urged forward.

The natives were at peace with the colonists, and although inclined to be exacting when opportunity offered, had been kept in order by the firm and unyielding, yet mild and conciliatory, course of the agent—The emigrants generally were well satisfied with their situation, and there was as little discontent expressed as could have been expected among men who had set themselves to subdue the forest and the wild. Without waiting for the return of the Sarah and Priscilla, the Board despatched on the 14th December last the brig Bourne, with fifty-eight emigrants, and supplies corresponding, for the Cape. They were under the immediate charge of the Reverend Mr. Gould, a minister of the Methodist church, long a zealous laborer in this state for the improvement of her colored people, possessing great influence among them, and from whose good sense and abilities the Board expect to derive most important advantages. He will remain for a time in the Colony and return to this country to take an active part in the cause here. Upwards of one hundred emigrants would have sailed in the Bourne, but for the prevalence of the cholera in Baltimore, which prevented the local agent from attending to the collection of them as had been proposed.

The Board find themselves, through, the aid of Dr. Hall, in possession of a great mass of useful information with regard to the best mode of preparing their expeditions and supplying the emigrants—and they have derived from the suggestions of this gentleman great assistance. They cannot too highly commend the zeal, skill, talent and judgement, which he has shewn in their service; and they have no doubt, should his health be preserved, which there is every reason to hope, that he will fully sustain the high estimation in which he is now held by the Board.

A short time before the departure of the Burne, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, already mentioned, sailed with his wife and seven teachers for Cape Palmas. The brig Ann had taken out the frame of a house for the missionary establishment, and he expected to find it in readiness to receive him. His presence at the settlement will be important, in case of any accident to Dr. H.; for although he is wholly disconnected with the Board of Managers, yet a common interest exists among the new settlers at Cape Palmas, that will make them all in a great degree dependant on each other for counsel and support. Few men could be better qualified for his situation than Mr. Wilson.—To profound piety he joins firmness of character and sound judgment and discretion, together with manners admirably calculated to win his way to the hearts of the rude people to whom he has devoted his existence. The teachers who accompany him go out to superintend the schools, which as already mentioned, the kings required to be established as part of the consideration for the purchase of the territory. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have assumed this part of the duties of the Board of Managers, and in so doing have relieved the Board from considerable expense, and have rendered their relations with the natives far less complicated. The Managers highly appreciate the kindness of the American Board, in this respect, and have already tendered to them the thanks of the society.

At the time of the purchase of the territory the three kings, who executed the deed of cession, agreed each to send one of their sons to the State Society to be educated in the arts of civilized life. The son of the king of Cape Palmas was taken sick on his way to the vessel and remained behind—so that only two sailed—Charles, the son of the king of Grahway, and John, the king of Grand Cavally. They arrived safely in Baltimore, and were at once properly provided for.—Every opportunity was allowed them to observe the advantages of civilization—they were well clothed, and at a fit time sent to shool. Their improvement here was rapid, and there seemed every reason to hope that they would grow up, useful to themselves and their people. The Board deeply regret to state that on the 18th of November last Charles died, after a short illness, during which every attention was paid to him by the local agent of the board in whose family he lived. Not only did the Board regret his loss, as one who had by his engaging deportment secured the good will of all who knew him—but because they were ignorant what effect his death would produce upon the relations of the colony with his father, in case misrepresentation should make itself busy with the ignorant and unlettered king.

The proper course to be pursued was anxiously deliberated—and the Board at last determined to send the remaining boy back to Cape Palmas in the Bourne then about to sail, that he might state how he and the deceased had been treated, and confirm the official statement transmitted by the Board. This they felt every confidence that he would do consistently with the truth; for his regret when told that he was to go away from his American friends was only removed by the assurance that if his father pleased, he should return among them again, to learn their ways that he might teach them to his people. The little boy that was dead had collected presents for his brothers and sisters, and these were sent, with a large addition for the parents, on the part of the Board. The Board believe that their course will relieve them from any of the unpleasant consequences, which, at first sight, might have been anticipated.

During the last summer, the Reverend Robert J. Breckenridge, with his brother, the Reverend John Breckenridge, accompanied by the local agent of the Board, made a tour through the New England States, to explain the plans and system of the State Society, with a view of procuring pecuniary aid: for although the appropriation of the State is most liberal, yet it is applicable to the transportation and support of of the emigrants in Africa only, and cannot be applied to meet the necessary expenses of the new settlement in other respects not less important. These gentleman passed through the principal northern cities, and in New Haven were joined by the Reverend Leonard Bacon, an eminent friend of the cause, who lent them his powerful and efficient aid in the course of their journey. They were not able to remain long enough to make their northern visit profitable in a pecuniary point of view, but it is believed that they made a deep and favorable impression, which will before long secure to the State society the co-operation of the friends of colonization to the northward, upon the system already detailed in the first annual report—and upon which the Board of Managers will continue to act.

It cannot be supposed, indeed, that the State Society will be left to suffer for the want of pecuniary aid by those who have heretofore so largely contributed to the cause when it was far more doubtful than at present. In proportion as the State Society can procure funds to be applied in Africa, will the prosperity of the settlements there be assured: not funds merely for transportation and support, but for the countless wants of a new community of emigrants in a strange land—whose first step must of necessity be unsteady and who feel so sensibly the importance of even the slightest assistance that is afforded them in the outset. The Board earnestly appeal to those for whose more immediately benefit they labour, for pecuniary aid.—They appeal to all the friends of freedom in this wide country. They have surmounted the most difficult part of their undertaking; let them not be stayed in their course for the want of means to move forward, when every thing invites them to advance.

For the reasons mentioned in Dr. Hall's despatch, the Board have determined to procure a coin for the colony and the subject is now in charge of a committee to report a device and to fix the standard. A correspondence on the subject has also been invited with the Board of the American Colonization Society, so that uniformity in the Liberian currency may be secured.

The board have likewise addressed the society at Washington, with the view adopting measures to procure from the maritime powers of the world, exemption from capture, in case of war, of vessels on their way with emigrants or supplies to the settlements on the Liberian coast—and for a certain time after having discharged their cargoes. The importance of this measure will be at once appreciated; nor can there be much difficulty in carrying it into effect. All the nations which will be applied to, have leagued against the slave trade, and can have no objection to giving protection to the best means of suppressing it—the colonies on the coast were it has been carried on.

The board having received from Dr. Hall, maps of the country in the neighborhood of the territory owned by the Society, and of the town that he had laid out, have named the prominent objects, streets, &c, after those individuals who have distinguished themselves in the cause in the States, so as to connect Maryland in Liberia by association, still closer with its parent on the side of the Atlantic.

The relations of the Board with the American Colonization Society are it is believed of the most friendly character. Although the State Society acts independently, yet the community of purpose between the two institusions must ever unite them in a bond which it would be difficult to break, and which the Maryland Society should be the last to wish to see weakened. It is to the disinterested labours of the philanthropic members of the American Board that the State Society is indebted for the confidence which has led them to send forth a little band of emigrants to gain another foot-hold on the African coast, to erect there a beacon, glorious to the sight of the native and the children of African, as it speaks to the one of the language of civilization and the gospel, and to call the other to come unto his father's house.

The Board propose to despatch at least two expeditions during the coming year—one in May and the other in October: Each will consist of about one hundred emigrants. To accomplish this work, much assistance will be needed, and the Board reiterate their calls to the friends in this State and throughout the country, for prompt and efficient aid and assistation. By order of the Board,

BEN. C. HOWARD, *Pres't.*

LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society has determined to despatch to Liberia, in the course of the ensuing month, a vessel from New Orleans, with the sixy-two recaptured Africans, lately placed at the disposition of the Federal Government by the judgment of one of our Courts, and whom the Society have undertaken to restore to their native land. The vessel will also carry out a plentiful supply of provisions and trade goods, with several bales of cotton. They have also directed to be purchased and sent to the Colony, by a vessel shortly to sail from Philadelphia, all the necessary implements for manufacturing cotton, such as looms, wheels, looms, &c., in order that the women and children, and men, unable to engage in the labors of agriculture, may be usefully employed in a House of Industry.

The Rev. J. B. PINNEY, the present agent of the Colony, having expressed a desire to engage upon missionary labors, his original object, the Board has appointed Dr. EZEKIL SKINNER of Connecticut, Colonial Agent in his place, assuring him that "he will be relieved from the duty of that station, and enabled to devote himself wholly to his professional pursuits, so soon as they can procure the services of a suitable successor to the agency."—*Nat. Intell.*

GARDNER'S SECOND LECTURE ON STEAM.

Delivered before the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution.

The celebrated Leslie has invented a method of producing ice, by the employment of sulphuric acid. This acid has such a strong affinity for warter, that if it is present in an atmosphere filled with vapour, it will immediately seize upon the vapour and incorporate it with itself. He places water in a watch-glass under an air-pump, with sulphuric acid near it: the air being withdrawn from the pump, the sulphuric acid seizes upon the vapour as it rises from the water, and the water, parting with all its heat to maintain the vapour, is converted into ice. In performing this experiment, it is necessary that the vessel containing the sulphuric acid should not be in contact with the water, otherwise the degree of heat which accompanies the combination of the vapour and the sulphuric acid would prevent congelation taking place.

A very pretty experiment, to prove that the atmospheric pressure is a great agent in preventing water from boiling, can be performed with a flask half filled with boiling water, and closed at the neck. If it is in that state plunged into cold water, it will boil; but the ebullition will cease when plunged into boiling water. This is because the cold water condenses the steam in the upper part of the flask, and, by removing the pressure, allows the water to boil; whilst the hot water keeps up the temperature of the steam, which presses on the surface of the water so as to prevent it boiling.

From these investigations it may be concluded, that a liquid or gaseous state is not essential to the nature of any substance, but that its state is entirely dependent on the supply of heat which that substance has access to. We know that water can be passed through these three states, by the abstraction or the application of heat. Fluid mercury may be evaporated, and the facts ascertained by passing the vapour through a cold tube, and it will again assume a liquid state: it may also be made solid, so as to take a shape like a metal. The most refractory substances we know of are capable of being converted into liquids by heat. All the metals we know of may be brought into a state of fusion by a proper supply of heat; indeed, all substances, by proper treatment, may be seen in the solid, fluid, and æriform state. By turning the rays of the sun, through a lens, upon gold and platinum, we can decompose them, and convert them into gas. There is only one solid which has not yielded to fusion and that is carbon, or the diamond; but we can only conceive, that we cannot reduce it, because we cannot command a sufficient quantity of heat to melt it and maintain it in a liquid state. Of all liquids there is only one which has not been congealed by the abstraction of heat and that is alcohol, spirits of wine.

We can only argue by analogy, that the bodies which exist in the gaseous state can be reduced to liquids or solids; which leads us to suppose that the substances known as atmospheric air, oxygen, hydrogen, &c. are, in fact, nothing but the steam of various substances which cannot exist in the liquid state upon the surface of our globe without being deprived of a large portion of heat. This analogy has been confirmed by recent experiments and discoveries, particularly by those of our distinguished countryman Farrady. Neither steam nor any gas can be reduced to a liquid by compression alone, however high the degree of compression applied to it, notwithstanding the assertions of superficial writers, and even of some who are otherwise well informed, on the subject. But if by the compression we could squeeze out the heat from these gaseous bodies, we could then liquify them. Dr. Farrady has substantiated this by actually converting several gases into liquids. For instance: he found, that when carbonic acid gas was submitted to a pressure of 1000 lbs. on the square inch, it became a liquid. It must, however, be remarked, that as the pressure is increased the temperature is raised; and it is not until the gas is cooled that liquid is produced. These facts, united with the other analogy, afford such a high degree of probability, that, to a reflecting mind, there can be no doubt that every substance, in parting with its heat to certain extent, becomes a solid, and it is possible to conceive that if, by any circumstances, the temperature of our globe were raised sufficiently, the water of the ocean would no longer be able to exist in a liquid form, but would assume the state of vapour, and mix with the atmospheric air. By the same cause, many of the solids would be converted into liquids, and fill the body of the ocean, so that we should have an atmosphere of steam, and ocean of metal,—a gold and a silver sea. Then, again, by the process of evaporation, which causes liquids to pass into vapors, we should see the fable of Jupiter descending in a golden shower illustrated in golden and silvery showers. To carry the analogy still further; we know that water cannot exist in a liquid state at the poles. A slight decrease in the temperature of the globe, or a change of distance of the sun, would cause all the water of the earth to become solid; a further decrease would freeze the various gases, so that the air would drop down, and form an ocean of water; and a still further reduction of temperature would convert it into a solid body.

These circumstances suggest to a reflecting mind the beautiful adapation of the different objects on the globe to each other, and to the distance of the earth from the sun. Otherwise, those substances which ought to be liquid, for the sustenance of animals, would subsist in the solid state. It is not at all improbable, that the different planets have different substances in them, suitable to their distances from the sun; for there is no doubt that the temperature is produced by the sun, and depends on the sun's distance from the planets, and its intensity is diminished in proportion to its distance. In the planet Jupiter, the heat is twenty-five times less than it is with us; and water, on such a globe, could not exist in a liquid state, unless heat was supplied from other causes than the sun.

When we consider the prodigious mechanical power which has been obtained, by the mereability, on our part, to convert a liquid or water into steam, and reconvert that steam into water; when we consider the enormous amount of human civilization which has been produced by the due application of this simple physical effect; when we consider, that it is probable that the relations of the human race may be altered and modified by this application, and the very distances of the different parts of the world be changed by a speedy intercourse, and the prices of the objects of consumption be ultimately affected by it; when all these effects are attained by the mere fact of our availing ourselves of the simple physical effect of converting water into vapour and back again, we naturally say, where there is so large a field, and so many different substances from which the effect may be produced, should we not expect, from the large advances which are making in the generalization of these principles, that this effect may be produced from other substances. Water possesses several properties which render it the most hopeless and unfit for such an experiment. In order to convert it into vapour we, of course, apply heat. The least promising liquid is that which requires the largest application of heat; and, of all liquids, water consumes the largest quantity of heat, requiring 1000 degrees to raise it from a boiling state to a state of vapour: therefore, *a priori*, a philosopher would say, try spirits of wine, or a thousand other things, but do not try water, for this special reason. It may be said that the cost and difficulty of producing any species of vapour does not depend upon the fuel necessary to produce it, but on the cost of the liquid itself Supposing, then, we could get fuel for nothing, still water is the most unfit and unpromising agent. For instance: in the transport at sea, the source of heat is derived from coals, which are bulky, and are transported in the vessels in order to produce steam: the water at sea costs nothing, and suppose the fuel costs nothing: still they must be carried, and they impose a limit to the application of the steam engine to the purposes of navigation. A vessel impelled by steam power of 200 horses consumes one ton of coals per hour, or twenty four tons per day: therefore, to provide for a voyage of twelve days, it would have to carry with it twelve times twenty-four tons of coals. Thus, therefore, there is a limit to the application of steam navigation. It is generally understood, that a vessel cannot carry more fuel than is necessary for the purpose of propelling it ten or eleven days; consequently, by the present steam impelling power, such a voyage as from Liverpool to New York could not be made for any practical and advantageous purposes.

In considering the prospects of improvement in these respects, we naturally look towards those liquids which are most readily turned into a gaseous form. Ether and alcohol are easily converted into vapour, but in the way in which the steam power has been applied these are rather expensive If it was used in a high pressure engine, the vapour would escape into the air and be lost; whilst, in a condensing engine, although not lost, it would be mixed with so much water that its seperation would be attended with considerable expense. There is only one other way in which it is possible to use alcohol, namely, by condensation, in contact with a cold surface. If we introduce the vapour of spirits of wine into a thin shell, formed by two bodies placed one upon another, after working the engine, it will spread over the cold surface of the hollow shell, the steam will be reconverted into a liquid state, and trickle out at the bottom, so as to be warmed over again, and this might be carried on from time to time.

But this great step must be followed by another improvement in the steam engine, especially for the purposes of transport both by land and by water, which will doubtless be cultivate in our own time. It is the application of the gases, and especially of carbonic acid gas, in a liquid from. If we could obtain carbonic acid in sufficient quantity, and on sufficiently moderate terms, there is no reason why it should not be employed to supersede steam at the present time. This gas takes the liquid form at the common temperature, under a pressure of 1000 pounds, and in that state exerts a prodigious power, and from its small bulk, would effect a saving of tonnage. The difficulty to its adoption lies in the price of the liquid, the providing of proper air-tight valves and pistons, and in guarding against the corrosion which the carbonic acid would cause in the materials themselves. But all these are matters of detail, and are at present but temporarily difficult, and we may, therefore, look forward to the superseding of coals altogether in the steam engine, by the use of the liquid carbonic acid, as nothing would be necessary except to send it into the receiver, and let the piston of the engine work as with steam; possibly it might be found expedient to apply heat, but a trifling degree only could be applied, as the power of the gas is so great that it has no bounds. Thus we should get rid of the marine boiler, and a thousand other inconveniencies which attend it. We may, therefore, look forward to the time when we may send our captains to sea with the wind that is to blow them in their waistcoat pocket; and it is not impossible, that we may get rid of those ugly smoky chimneys! which are at once so unpoetical and unpicturesque, and against which our sailors so bitterly complain, because they deface the surface of our beautiful sea.

Dr. Lardner concluded amidst great applause.

THE MINT.—Extracts from the official Report of the Director of the Mint, just printed for Congress.

"MINT OF THE U. STATES,
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1835.

"I have the honor to submit a report of the general transactions of the mint during the last year.

"The coinage effected within that period amounts to $7,388,423; comprising $3,954,260 in gold coins; $3,415,001 in silver; $19,151 in copper; and consisting of 11,673,643 pieces of coin.

"The deposites of gold within the last year have amounted, in round numbers, to $4,399,000, of which about $1,067,000 consisted of coins of the United States, issued previously to the act of 12th of June, establishing a new ratio of gold to silver: about $898,000 were derived from the gold reigions of the United States; $225,000 from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; $2,180,000 from Europe; $12,000 from Africa, and $9,000 from sources not ascertained. Of the amount received from Europe, about four-fifths were in foreign coins.

"The coinage of gold under the new ratio commenced on the first day of August, the earliest period permitted by the act. In anticipation, however, of a change in the legal valuation of gold, it had been considered proper to suspend the coinage of all deposites received after the 1st June. Previously to this period, the sum of $333,545 had been coined, so that, of the above amount of the gold coinage for the past year, $3,570,725 consist of the new standard. The amount, however, is the result of the operations of the mint during only five months of the year, corresponding to an amount, for a full year, of about 8½ millions in gold. Within the same period the coinage of silver was regularly maintained at the average rate of the whole year making a general result of both gold and silver corresponding to a yearly coinage of nearly $12,000,000.

The amount of gold in the vaults of the mint on the 1st August was $468,500; the amount now remaining in the mint uncoined is $435,000; no part of which was deposited earlier than the 9th December. The amount of silver remaining in our vaults for coinage, as, in round numbers, $475,000; no part of which was deposited earlier the 20th November.

"The amount of silver coined within the past year, it is satisfactory to state, has exceeded by about a quarter of a million the silver coinage of any previous year; while the coinage has exceeded the aggregrate coiniage of gold during the nine preceding years from 1825 to 1833, inclusive.

"The influx of silver during the past year having very considerably exceeded the amount contemplated in the estimates for the year, occasioned, during a large portion of that period, an unusual retardation in the delivery of coins, and the amount of deposites has no doubt been restrained, to some extent, by this consideration. The estimate for the current year it is believed, will cover the power required, to meet the whole demand for coinage, in a due proportion of the several denominations of coin.

Annexed is a table exhibiting the amount of gold received from the gold region of the United States, annually, from the year 1825, inclusive, [three millions six hundred and seventy nine thousand dollars.] It will be observed that the progressive increase the amount received from that quarter is less conspicious within the last year. This results, it is believed, in a very material degree, from the attention which has during that period, been directed to arragements for working the viens from whence have been derived those superficial deposites of gold, which being most obvious, have heretofore attracted the principle regard, Nothing has occurred to weaken the impression before entertained as to that extent and richness of the gold mines of the United States, but much to confirm the confidence before expressed, not merely in their increasing productiveness, but in their permanency."

HYMENIAL—EXTRAORDINARY.

Married, in the vicinity of Connersville, Indiana, on Thursday last, by the Hon. J. M. Treadway, Mr. Isaac Marts to Miss Lavina M'Cormick, and by the same at the same time and place Mr Moses Marts to Miss Tabitha M'Cormick; all of this co.

Cupid is an eccentric as well as a mischievous and frolicksome rogue. It is said he is blind—but we shall forever doubt it, after the striking coincidences he has perpetrated in the aforesaid matches. Messrs. Isaac and Moses are twin brothers; Misses Lavina and Tabitha twin sisters. The first pair are the older born, the second pair the younger born. The brothers were born on the 27th day of May, 1812; the sisters were born on the 27th of Feb. 1816; all were married on the 27th of Nov. 1834.—The brothers resemble each other so nearly, as also the sisters, that Judge T. tells us it puzzled him exceedingly to tell which was which. *Watchman.*

Free Advertising.—There is no class of men who are caled upon to do so much in the way of charity, and whose charity is so little appreciated, as publishers of newspapers.—They are expected to publish notices of all benevolent institutions without charge, and though such publication actually costs them money, they are not considered as having contributed, but are expected to draw money from their pockets according to their means for the same object, without reference to what they have already done. The consequence is that publishers pay a heavier tax to the public than any other class of men, (according to their means) and still their contributions are scarcely thought of. We find that some publishers are determined to take a stand against this gratuitious advertising—considering it in every sense a thankless and profitless business.—*Boston Whig.*

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