

THE BURLINGTON GAZETTE.

Vol. I.

BURLINGTON, N. J. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1836.

No. 36.

THE BURLINGTON GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. L. POWELL.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum—payable half yearly
in advance.—Advertisements inserted at the usual
rates.

[From the Missionary.]

Dirge.

Thou art gone from us, my brother, there is dust upon
thy brow,
And coldness in that kindly heart, which ne'er was cold
till now,
And sweet and undisturbed thy rest beneath the sacred
stone,
Where pious hands thy couch have spread, and thou art
left alone.

Thou art taken from us, brother—all thy cares and labors
done,
When, to our short-reaching vision, they had seemed
but just begun;
And, long before its noon was reached, thy heaven-en-
kindled ray
Was lost, as stars by sun-light fade, in endless, cloud-
less day.

Thou art torn from us, my brother—and our hearts are
bleeding still,
Yet, taught by thee, in silence bow to Heaven's all right-
eous will,
And bless the grace that to thy life such heavenly radi-
ance gave,
To cheer us, while on earth we walk, and light us through
the grave.

Thou art gone before us, brother—yet we have no tears
to shed,
For we know that thou art number'd with the blessed,
holy dead;
And in that "continuing city," to which we may fail to
come,
Hast found, through faith in Christ our Lord, a welcome
and a home!

G. W. D.

From the Churchman.

BISHOP WHITE.

The white-haired warder's gaze,
Whom Zion had trusted most,
Who had marshalled at the chill gray morn
Her sacramental host:
The Master came when the day was worn—
He was watching at his post.

He stood on Salem's walls
With spirit of lofty trust,
When her children turned from her festivals,
And her shrines were in the dust;
For he bounded forth at her stirring calls,
The foremost and the first.

The noonday sun stream'd out
With its fiercest, fiercest glare—
As in that twilight of gloom and doubt
The wanderer still was there;
And his deep response to the victor's shout,
Was a strain of grateful prayer.

Then the deeper shadows fell
And the banners of joy rose wild,
And the banners wared on the breeze's swell
From turret to heaven piled:
Yet the soul which sorrow could never quell,
Was tranquil, and meek, and mild.

One prayer for Zion's rest,
For the mixed brotherhood,
The prelates his gentle hand had bless'd
In the faith of the holy road—
Then on to his Master's home he press'd,
That patriarch wise and good.

No steeds of glowing flame,
No fiery chariots driven,
Caught up from the earth his mortal frame;
But the faithful's prayers were given,
That up from a hundred temples came—
These wing'd his soul to heaven.

The sabbath sunbeams shone
When his mild, meek eye grew dim,
When he pass'd with never a moan
To the sainted seraphim,
And Zion weeps for herself alone,
She must not weep for him!

B. D. W.

August 23, 1836.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Burlington Gazette.

SUPERSTITION.

"Ah, why, all righteous Father, didst thou make
This creature man! why wake the unconscious dust,
To life, and ignorance? O better far,
Still had he slept in uncreated night,
If this be the lot of being. Was it for this
Thy breath divine kindled within his breast
The vital flame?"—*Porteus*

The history of the human mind is as diversified as the
history of human events. Its epochs of improvement
have been fixed in the annals of time, and its eras of dark
existence have been as clearly defined. In those periods
of debasement, when conflicting elements threatened to
shake the throne of reason, we may recognize the battles
of the moral world; and in the triumph of rational prin-
ciple, we may hail the bright dawn of peace. In the vast
tracts of time unlightened by the rays of Christian truth,
or when the passions revelled in all the tyranny of des-
pots, we may see the battle-field darkened in the gloom
of night, and the spectres of Ignorance and Superstition
rejoicing in the wide-spread banquet. Such a contem-
plation of man, under the influence of primal passion,
contains nothing in itself which can gratify the enquiring
mind; but yet a melancholy satisfaction is experienced
in tracing the various indications of his improvement in
full view of his present enlarged development.

It is not surprising that man, in his simple condition,
should have ascribed to preternatural agency the physical
phenomena of nature. Looking about upon the works
of the material universe, as they appear in the common
walk of his existence, and not troubling himself with the
investigation of truths that had no practical reference to
his present mode of life, he contented himself with mere
local observations, and neglected those sublime discov-
eries which constitute the pride of modern science.
He had no idea of the regular operation of simple truths
in the universe, on which phenomena depended with
as much certainty as all the immediate objects of
his external senses. No wonder, then, with such limited
observation, that he should have deified terrestrial objects,
whose nature and appearance were to him inexplicable;
that he should have offered in the simple aspirations of
his heart the homage of a devoted worshipper, and ascribed
his successive fortunes and mishaps to the influence of
his imaginary deity. Different situations and modes of
thinking—national customs and national peculiarities—
must have given different directions to the superstitious
adoration between heavenly and terrestrial objects. The

great difference of the Indian and Chaldean idolatry con-
sisted in their respectively contemplating the fixed stars
and planets as objects of divine worship. Mankind early
identified in name the heavenly bodies with those ani-
mals which contributed essentially to their subsistence.
The signs of the zodiac are nothing more than terms ap-
plied in reference to this association. They early trans-
ferred the worship of celestial bodies to the animate ob-
jects that were indispensable in the economy of domestic
society. Hence originated the enormous system of
Egyptian worship, with all the imposing ceremonies of
bewildering superstition—the stately temples of Isis and
Osiris, of Apis and Amphis.

Popular superstition, such as the flight of birds, the ap-
pearance of ghostly visitants, &c. held a conspicuous
place of belief in the most enlightened age of Grecian
and Roman literature. Their fruitful imagination sup-
plied the guardian deity of every fount and dale, and as
if there were not enough objects in the rounds of nature, it
even embodied in actual form the conceptions of incorpo-
real existence—the little fairy was created, and bounded
into life with as much sprightliness as the never-tiring
soaring of imagination itself. Among the old Caledo-
nians we may perceive those traces of popular supersti-
tion, which, in themselves, present the appearance of
even Grecian Mythology. The young warrior goes
forth to battle, and in the ardor of his hopes he recog-
nizes the voice of some pale and moon-lit ghost; he sees
his airy hand uplifted on high, and hears the tale of his
deeds; and the spirit deprecates his untimely end in the
"battle of heroes"; then the birds strike the song of his
praise, "and the ghost shrieks and mounts on the winds
exulting, for he has heard the voice of renown." It is in-
deed a strong illustration of that inherent principle,
"Love of Fame," that those sons of nature were so
keenly alive to any thing that was in any way connected
with their future renown. So ingrafted was its domina-
tion in the human breast, that those whose martial pro-
cess was unsung, were excluded from the "halls of Odier,
and wandered gloomily on the wind." "Rear the stone,"
was the dying injunction; "for when the weary hunter
shall sit down to rest, he will say, 'here lies some great
warrior; I will hear the voice of my praise, and rejoice
in the halls of my fathers.'" There seems to have existed
a correspondent superstition among the Greeks, in refer-
ence to the fate of the dead. Among the old Caledo-
nians, the unburied in the regions of song roamed dis-
contentedly on the wings of the wind; so those among
the Romans and Greeks, who had not met with the rites
of sepulture, wandered a hundred years on the banks of
Styx.

We have all along considered superstition in a few of
the various forms which it has assumed among different
nations. We have merely noticed the transfer of cere-
monies of worship to ideal beings, or to the deified
forms of terrestrial objects—devotion which should have
been paid exclusively to the Eternal, who rideth in
majesty, far above all "principals and powers." But
are there no consequences deducible from a consideration
of this wild superstition, in regard to the affections of
man and the pure and holy worship of the Deity? Can
man, with impunity, wander from his allegiance to
the Creator, the centre of all moral perfection? Will
not the demons of discord and moral profligacy upon
the soul, and hold it captive in the hell-wrought chains
of error and delusion? Alas! the iron pen of History
has marked out many an age of superstitious thralldom,
when all the energies of the soul were chained to earth,
and the dignity of human nature was but a by-word
among the nations;—when the powers of darkness spread
their blighting pall over the moral firmament, and ob-
scured the rays of truth and knowledge;—when the
cious adornments of vice, in the place of the realities
of virtue. But the effects of such mental delusion have
been as derogatory to human dignity as pregnant with
evils that have endangered the dearest interests of man-
kind.

We may now notice briefly the obvious bearing of
superstition on character and society in general. Super-
stition, considered apart from its degrading influence on
the mind, is divested of half its terrors; but in whatever
form it may appear, it will insensibly influence the
springs of the soul, and may at last ensnare the whole
man within its coils. When, indeed, a principle of so
vigorous a nature had acquired the ascendancy, it is as-
tonishing what a complete change was effected in the
rational constitution. Spurning, as useless guides, the
dictates of reason and experience, the will became sub-
ordinate to imaginary fears, and to the performance of
even servile rites. The vital transfusion of every degra-
ding sentiment seemed to have vivified the dormant pas-
sions of the heart. Revenge, like an ill-omened bird,
hovered o'er the world, and cried incessantly for "drink,
drink!" Bigotry, involved in the flames of superstition,
reared its brazen front against the approach of Truth
and Knowledge. The godlike faculties of the soul were
weighed down by the incubus of crime, and the whole
field of moral obligation remained unexplored amid pre-
vailing corruption. It is not hard to conceive of the
effects of superstition on the constitution of whole com-
munities. We may refer to the regions in which it has
reared its hideous front, and see the wide gap caused in
the morality of that people. We may there see the de-
velopment of energies that might have honoured human
nature, exerted on the periculous objects of senseless wor-
ship—whole nations bowing in servile submission at the
feet of the priesthood, or the foolish idol of wood and
stone. We may read the history of nations who have
been so debased, so lost to every principle of human
dignity; we may wonder at the depths of darkness in
which they were plunged;—and then, turning our eye to
our own fair region, enlightened by the beams of Chris-
tianity, with heartfelt joy we may exclaim, "Truly,
blessed is our land!"

EUNOMIAN.

MADNESS AND CIVILIZATION.—It is a curious
fact, but impossible to be controverted, that mad-
ness is one of the attendants upon civilization
and intellectual cultivation. According to many
well authenticated accounts, it is comparatively
unknown among savages, although we should
consider the statement very questionable, we can
easily imagine that in a state of barbarism its
virulent activity is rarely excited. It is easily
conceivable that the mere animal in the shape
of man, who eats, drinks, and sleeps, giving no
thought for the morrow, is less liable to become
deranged than he of a more polished and medi-
tative character. Von Humboldt states that he
had found few cases of insanity among the Ameri-
cans Indians; and a similar remark may be
applied to Russia, China, and Turkey;—in which
we may instance the hospital at Grand Cairo,
a city containing 200,000 people, wherein M.
Desgenettes found only 14 afflicted with a ner-
vous malady.—[Neville on Insanity.]

JOY, GRIEF, and MADNESS.—It has been ob-
served that the passion of joy is more likely to
occasion mental derangement than grief; but the
former cannot, like the latter, find relief in
tears, they being the natural vent for the cere-
bral excitement and congestion. If intense grief
does not find this natural outlet for increased
cerebral action, derangement of mind, with a
propensity to suicide, is the frequent consequence.
—[Ib.]

[For the Boston Courier.]

And all other vehicles that may carry this to its destination.

A SUPPLICATION

To the American Institute of instruction now
in session in Boston, and to all the rest of
the people of the United States.

About SIXTY THOUSAND SLAVES, owned by the
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, make the fol-
lowing supplication to their masters, not for
emancipation, but for the amelioration of the
condition of certain individuals of their race.

MOST SOVEREIGN, RIGHTFUL, AND EXCELLENT
MASTERS, we are the ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—
your lawful and perpetual bond-servants, whose
names and origin, characters and duties, are so
faithfully represented in Noah Webster's great
Dictionary. By far the largest part of us have
received nothing but the kindest usage from our
owners from time immemorial. Some thou-
sands of us, indeed, were it possible, might die
of having nothing to do, but sleep, shut up in
the dormitory of the dictionary, or in the com-
position of some most learned or most silly
book, which the mass of the people never open.
But of this we do not complain. Nor do we
account it much of an evil that certain Yankees
make us weary with the monstrously long
drawl with which they articulate us into use.
Nor do we cry out against the painful clipping,
cutting up, and shattering to pieces, given us by
the African race,—for we serve them as faith-
fully as we do their white fellow-mortals, hold-
ing, that, as it regards all the relations of hu-
man beings to us, all men "are born free and
equal."

But now, we humbly pray that you will hear
that, we do complain of. We complain that
certain of our brethren are exceedingly abused
and made wretched by some thousands, and,
perhaps, millions of our owners. Their piteous
groans have shocked our ears,—their unretrieved
sufferings have pained our sympathizing ears,
for many years. We can endure no longer;—
we must speak. Your ancient servants come
then supplicating you to take measures for the
relief of the sufferers of the individuals of our
number whose names and particular subjects of
complaint shall now be enumerated—proceeding
in alphabetical order.

ARITHMETIC.—That accurate and indispensa-
ble calculator to this mighty and money making
nation, grievously complains that he is obliged
to work for thousands without the use of A-head,
and one of his two i's. Here is a picture of his
mutilated form.—*Rehmlitic.*

ATTACKER.—An important character, that fi-
gures so gloriously in military despatches, and is
so necessary in medical reports—is forced, by
many, to the use of t, more than his constitu-
tion will admit. He cannot do his necessary
during every job—but to have it forced into him,
three times, causes a change in his constitution
and appearance which he cannot comfortably
bear. See how attacked is altered by more t
than he wants.—*Attack Ted.*

There is another poor fellow who has a simi-
lar affliction.—ACROSS. He is forced to the use
of t, when his constitution cannot bear it at all.
See what a spectacle a little t makes of him—
Across T.

That most excellent friend and profitable ser-
vant of the Workingman's Party—EARN, com-
plains that those whom he serves the best, de-
prive him of what little *ee's* his laborious con-
dition demands. See what *earn* is brought to
by such hard treatment.—*airn.*

That necessary attendant on every messenger
—ERRAND, is in the same state of suffering,
from the same cause. *Errand* is made *Arrand*,
—which is notorious, infamous, and ill, (and of
course not to be endured) as you will perceive
by looking in the Dictionary.

ANDRON avers that he is willing to bear any
burden that will not break his back, or stand any
fire that will not melt him down, or burn the
house up—but he cannot stand it with any com-
fort or patience to be breathed upon by that
speaking whisperer, H, in this manner—*Hand-
Iron.*

AFTER—is willing to linger behind every
body else in his business; but it is a miserable
fate to be deprived of so large a portion of his
small energy, in this way.—*After.*

"Go arter the cows, Tom," says Ma'am
Milknoolly. "I move that we adjourn to arter-
noon," says Squire Goodman in the Legisla-
ture.

Hear, also, how that entirely different char-
acter, and bold goer a-head grows as he passes on:
—BEFORE. I will go forward and do my duty,
as long as any part of me is left sound—but my
well-being is dreadfully affected by a great many
people whom I serve—as you cannot but
perceive.—*Afore.*

BELLOWS.—That excellent household servant,
—says he has often had his nose stopped up by
ashes, and been burnt by fire, and has wheezed
with the asthma for months, but all these afflic-
tions are nothing to usage like this.—*Belluses.*

BACHELOR is exceeding sensitive about what
is said of him in the presence of the ladies. He
is shockingly mortified at being called *Batch-
elder*. To be sure, he is a batchelder, than he
ought to be, regarding the combat of maidens
and the good of his country; but he is an odd
fellow, and wants his own way. He is almost
tempted to destroy himself by taking that deadly
poison to his nature—a wife—in order to be re-
lieved from his mortification.

BOIL is at the hot duty of keeping the pot go-
ing, and sometimes it is hard work—however,
he complains not of this—but poor *Boil* has
had the jaundice, and all other liver complaints,
for years, and is *blubbering* like a baby—all in
consequence of this, viz.—about nine-tenths of
the cooks in America, and two-thirds of the eat-
ers, call him—*Boil.*

CELLAR is the lowest character in the house,

and takes more wine and cider than any other,
and is the *biggest sauce-box* in the world. Yet
with all the propriety of the parlor, and a sobriety,
as if not a drop of intoxicating liquor was in
him, and with a civility remarkable in one usu-
ally so saucy—he now implores you to remem-
ber that he is a *cellar*, and not a—*Suller.*

CHIMNEY. Here is a character who ten thou-
sand times would have taken fire at an affront,
were it not for the danger of burning up the
houses and goods of his abusers—faithful ser-
vant and tender-hearted creature that he is? He
is content to do the hottest, hardest, and dirtiest
work in the world. You may put as much
green wood upon his back as you please, and
make him breathe nothing but smoke, and swal-
low nothing but soot, and stand over steam, till
pots and kettles boil no more—all these are ease,
pleasantness and peace, to abuse like this—
Chimbley.

DICTIONARY rages with all the rough epithets
in gentlemanly or vulgar use; and then he melts
into the most tender and heart-moving words of
entreaty—and, in fact, tries all the various pow-
ers of the English language, (for wonderful
scholar, he has it all at his tongues' end.)—
Still farther, mighty lexicographic champions,
such as Dr. Webster, Sheridan, Walker, Perry,
Jones, Fulton and Knight, and Jameson—be-
sides numerous other inferior defenders—even
hosts of Spelling-Book makers—have all exerted
their utmost in vain, to save him from the
ignominy of being—*Dictionary*. DICTIONARY
is one of the proudest characters in our mighty
nation, in respect to his birth and ancestry—
but used as he is, nobody would dream what his
father's name is. Be it known, then, that DIC-
TIONARY is the son of DICTION, who is the lineal
descendant of that most renowned and most elo-
quent Roman orator—*Dico*.

END is uttering the most dolorous groans.
There are certain individuals who are always
killing him without putting him to an END. See
what a torture, he is put to—*end—end.*

FURTHER.—That friend of all the progress and
improvements of this a-head going age, stops by
the way to ask relief. He is ready to further all
the innumerable plans for the benefit of man,
except when he is brought back in this way—
Further. Then he is so completely nullified,
that he can further the march of mind and mat-
ter no more.

GENERAL.—That renowned and glorifying
character, whose fame has resounded through
the world, is dishonoured and glorified by many
a brave man as well as chicken-heart. He has
now entrenched himself in this position, viz.—
that he will no longer magnify many little mil-
lita-folks into mightiness, unless they forbear to
call him—*General*. It is not only a degradation,
but it is an offence to his associations. *Gen-
eral* would be more glory-giving, in these un-
treating or rather re-treating times of tempe-
rance.

GAVE.—That generous benefactor—that mag-
nanimous philanthropist—is almost provoked.
He declares that he has a good mind, for once,
to demand back his donations from the temper-
trying mis-calls. I gave a thousand dollars,
this very day, towards the completion of Bun-
ker Hill Monument. But don't say of me—*he
gin*. I never *gina* cent in my life.

GET.—That enterprising and active character,
who, generally, in this country, helps *Give* and
Gave to the whole where-withal of their benefi-
cence, and gains for old *Keep* all his hoarded
treasures, and is a staunch friend of all the
temperate and industrious of the Workingman's
Party—*Get* stops to complain that some of those
he serves the best, call him *Git*. And he is
very reluctant to get along about his business,
till some measures are taken to prevent the
abuse. *Get* is now waiting, ye workies of all
professions—what say? Will you still with a
merciless *i*, make him *Git*.

GUM is always on the jaw, that he is so often
called *gomb*, in spite of his teeth.

GOWN.—That very lady-like personage, is
sighing away, at the deplorable deformity that
de-spoils her beauty in the extreme, as is *de*-
veloped in the following *de*-tail—*Gownd*. O ye
lords of language, if ye have any gallantry,
come to the deliverance of the amiable *gown*,
that she may suffer this *un*-de-served *de*-pression
no longer.

HANDKERCHIEF.—Your personal attendant, is
also distressed in the extreme. She is kept by
many from her chief end in the following cruel
manner—*Handker-cher*.

JANUARY.—That old Roman, is storming away
in the most bitter wrath—shaking about his
snowy locks, and tearing away at his icy beard
like a wildman. Blast 'em, roars his Majesty
of Midwinter, don't they know any better than
to call me January. They say "it is a terrible
cold January," then "it is the January thaw." O ye
powers of the air; help me to freeze and
to melt them by turns, every day for a month,
until they shall feel the difference between the
vowel *a*, and the vowel *i*! My name is *Janu-
ary*.

KETTLE.—That faithful kitchen servant, is
boiling with rage. He is willing to be hung
up in trammels, and be obliged to get his living
by hook and by crook, and be hauled over the
coals every day, and take even pot luck for his
fare: and, indeed, to be called black by the pot
—all this he does not care a snap for—but to be
called *kittle*, *kittle*! "Were it not for the stiff-
ness of my limbs, I would soon take leg bail,"
says the fiery-hot *kettle*.

LITTLE allows that he is a very inferior char-
acter, but avers that he is not *least* in the great
nation of words. He cannot be *more*, and he
will not be *less*. Prompted by a considerable
self-respect, he informs us that he is degraded
to an unwarrantable diminitiveness by being
called *Leetle*. A *leetle* too much, says one. A
leetle too far, says another. A mighty *leetle*

thing, cries a third. Please to call respectable
adjectives by their right names, is the polite re-
quest of your humble servant—*Little*.

LIE.—That verb, of so quiet a disposition by
nature, is roused to complain that his repose is
exceedingly disturbed in the following manner.
Almost the whole American nation, learned as
well as unlearned, have the inveterate habit of
saying—*Lay*, when they mean and might say—
Lie. *Lay* down, and *lay* a-bed, and let it *lay*,
is truly a national sin against the laws of gram-
mar. *Lie* modestly inquires whether even the
college-learned characters would not be benefi-
ted by a few days attendance in a good common
school. *Lie* is rather inclined to indolence, and
has a very strong propensity to sleep; but he
would not be kept in a state of dormancy for
the lack of use. Please to employ me on all
proper occasions, gentlemen and ladies—here I
Lie.

LIBERTY is an all-glorious word—the pride
and boast of our country. He has been the ora-
tor's Bucephalus—his very war-horse, with
neck—"clothed with thunder." O how the noble
creature is degraded! He is made by many
a boasting republican in this land of the free, to
pace in this pitiful manner—*Liberty—Liberty!!*
Ye sons and daughters of the Revolutionists, if
you really aim at your country's glory, and the
world's best good—give the *r* the heavy tramp
of a battle-host. Not *Liberty*—but *Liberty*.

MRS.—That respectable abbreviative, is ex-
ceedingly grieved at the indignity she suffers.
The good ladies whom she represents are let
down from the matronly dignity, to which she
would hold them, to the unmarried degradation
of *Miss*—and this, in the United States, where
matrimony is so universally honored and sought
after. She desires it to be universally published,
that *Miss* belongs only to ladies who have never
been blessed with husbands; and that *Mrs.* is
the legitimate and never-to-be-omitted title of
those who have been raised to superior dignity
by *Hy-men*—(high men.) N. B. *Mistress*, for
which *Mrs.* stands in writing, is generally con-
tracted in speaking to, or of ladies—by leaving
out the letters *r* and *y*, in this manner—*Mis'sess*.
O ye "bone and muscle of the country"—how
can ye refuse to comply with so gentle and la-
dy-like a request? We pray you, from the mo-
ment the sacred knot is tied, "until death shall
part you," you will say *Mis'sess*. (O how honored
your own name, to have such a title prefixed.)
"Mis'sess So-or-so, in what manner can I best
contribute to your real and permanent happi-
ness?" That's a good husband!

[Remainder next week.]

HANNAH MORE'S BENEVOLENCE.—Mrs. Han-
nah More's benevolence corresponded most hap-
pily with her whole character, sanctified by
will afford a beautiful illustration of it. She
says, in a letter to Sir W. W. Peppys, "I have
lately had a small legacy left me by a dignitary
in the Cathedral of Lincoln, whose name I had
never heard, accompanied by a passage in his
will more gratifying than his 20 guineas.—With
this bequest I have indulged myself by redeem-
ing two little slaves in the Burman Empire, a
country of 19,000,000, not so much of idolaters,
as of heists; an ingenious, acute people, very ar-
gumentative, &c. &c. as I learn from some friends
there." In the same letter, she speaks of her
numerous correspondents in America. "Many
of their letters," she says, "are important; all
relate to matters concerning religion, morals, or
literature, in all which they appear to be fast
improving. They have sent me a pretty draw-
ing of my own habitation, engraved at New
York, and with the profits arising from the sale
have built a school for poor girls at Ceylon,
which they have called Barley Wood!"—[Chris-
tian Penny Magazine.]

ECCENTRICITY.—Delaware is not only the
smallest state in the union, but I venture to say,
has the smallest house of worship and congrega-
tion. At Cantwell's Bridge, a pretty little
village on the main peninsula road, about ten
miles this end of Smyrna, is a Friends meeting
house, built of brick, only about twelve feet
square. Small as it is, it has all the appear-
ances outside and in, that usually are found in
those of larger dimensions. The congregation
consists of one man. He is a respectable farmer,
living four or five miles distant, but attends regu-
larly twice every week, and sits out the usual
time alone. I understand he is a bachelor; un-
less he takes to himself a wife, he, therefore,
need not fear any of those unhappy divisions
that so frequently disturb the peace of religious
societies, and so recently destroyed that to
which he belongs. I looked in upon him a
few Sabbaths since, but so intent was he upon
his devotional meditation, that he did not ob-
serve me until the *Meeting was broken up*, and
then I found him quite a social, though a soli-
tary being.

How different must be the feelings of devo-
tion in this small tenement, alone—from those
excited in one of our fashionable churches, "glit-
tering with polished marble and fine gold"—
surrounded by a thousand "waving plumes"
and fair faces, dazzling the eyes; while on the
ear, the
"Pealing anthem swells with notes of praise."
—*Saturday News*. B.

THE EYE.—The use of shade and bandages
on trifling affections of the eye is an evil that
cannot be too strongly reprobated; for the action
of light and air being thus excluded, and the or-
gan rigidly compressed, ophthalmia, and even to-
tal blindness is not infrequently the consequence
of that which, being perhaps merely a slight flow
of humor, or a little extravasated blood, would
have subsided in a few days, if judiciously treat-
ed, or even if left to itself.—*Curtis on the Eye.*

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondents, the Messrs. Topliffs, of Boston, for the following important news from Spain:

LATER FROM SPAIN.—By the arrival of the ship *Aristo*, Capt. Blackler, from St. Ubes, which port she left on the 19th ult., Messrs. Topliffs have received a file of the Lisbon English Journal, to the 13th ultimo, which contains important information relative to the affairs of Spain.

Disturbances still continue in Spain, and it seems now highly probable that the existing government will be overthrown. The constitution of 1822 has been solemnly proclaimed at Cadiz, Seville, and Badajoz, as well as at Malaga. In Seville, on the receipt of a despatch sent to the authorities by the civil government of Cadiz, they called together the superior officers of the National Guard, and made them acquainted with what had occurred in Cadiz, the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812. It was then agreed that all the corps in Seville should be drawn up, in order to ascertain the spirit they were animated with. The result was, that Commissioners were appointed by them, which expressed the following wishes as those of their constituents, viz:—

1st. That the Ministers should be dismissed as well as Gen. Cordova; and a Commander-in-Chief appointed worthy the confidence of the nation.

2d. That a constituent Cortes be convened, upon the principle laid down in the Constitution of 1812, and

3d. That obedience be no longer paid to the existing Government.

As far as related to the two first articles, the Civil Governor had given way. And as to the third, the open rupture with the existing government, it was still under consideration.

We gather from these papers that Madrid is in a state of revolution. The *Revista*, a Lisbon paper, of August 9th, says that intelligence had been received that a revolution has taken place which caused considerable bloodshed, the result of which was the dismissal of Isturiz, and the appointment of Mendizabal as Prime Minister; the Queen promises to give to Spain a Constitution with two Chambers. This, however, is denied by the Lisbon Journal of the 13th, which says, "we regret to find that M. Mendizabal is not in office, and on the contrary that the present ministry are continuing their career of mischief and anarchy, and have now declared Madrid in a state of siege." One cause of the tumult in Madrid is said to have been the postponement of the meeting of the Cortes from the 11th to the 15th of August.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—We are assured that the French Ambassador at this Court has declared, that if, in consequence of the insurrectionary movements which have already commenced, the existing fundamental laws should be substituted for the Constitution of 1812, all diplomatic relations will immediately be stopped with the Government thus established, and passports demanded.

Isturiz, the President of the Spanish Ministry, is confined to his bed with a violent inflammatory fever.

These papers contain intelligence of the death of Lieut. General Evans, the Commander of the English Division in the North of Spain. He died from a sickness under which he had been a long time lingering.

Every thing was quiet in Portugal.

From the New York Courier.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship *Southerner*, captain Glover, from Liverpool, we have received London papers of the 19th, and Liverpool of the 11th August, being two days later than those which reached us by the previous arrival.

The only measure of any importance that has taken place in the British Parliament, is the rejection by the Lords of a clause in the Bill which has passed the House of Commons, reducing the stamp duty on newspapers. The clause rejected was one requiring the registration of the name of every proprietor of a newspaper at the stamp-office. Although the clause did not materially affect the principle of the bill, the Ministers instantly withdrew it. It is supposed that another bill will be immediately introduced in the House of Commons, without the objectionable clause. As the proposed reduction increases in proportion as the size of the newspaper diminishes, the conservative papers, which are all of the largest, as the *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Post*, and the *Standard*, argue that it is a blow particularly aimed at them by the Ministers.

The intelligence from Spain continues of the most disastrous character to the cause of the Queen. The account of the insurrection at Malaga, in which the Count de Donadado, the civil governor, and the military governor, St. Just, were cruelly massacred, had reached London; and all the details are published. It is a remarkable fact, that Col. St. Just is the nephew of St. Just, whose name is familiar to those who have read the history of the French revolution. His father having at that time emigrated to the Spanish colonies. His brother, who was postmaster at Porto Rico, arrived at Malaga the day after his death. A letter from Madrid of the 21st July, represents that capital in a state of great alarm and excitement.

TEXAS—HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 6th.

Mr. P. Hoyt rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice. It was on a subject of the utmost importance to the cause of humanity, of immense importance to our colonial possessions and to our merchants who had embarked 70,000,000 dollars in Mexico. If the United States were suffered to wrest Texas from Mexico, would not Cuba and other Mexican possessions fall a prey to the United States? The war now going on in Texas, was a war not for independence but for slavery; and he would contend that should the revolt of Texas be successful, that province would still be bound by the treaty Mexico entered into with this country when Texas formed part of the Mexican dominions, to prevent the carrying on of the slave trade within its territory. The num-

ber of States in the Union had originally been 13; they were now increased to 26, and if Texas were added to the Union there could be no doubt the basis of the connexion would be to establish slavery and the slave trade permanently in that province. He begged to ask the noble Lord opposite, Lord Palmerston, if within the last ten days he had not received an application from the Mexican Government for the good offices of this country to remonstrate with the United States against the gross violation of treaties, and the aggressions of their southern states. The hon. member read extracts from speeches of Mr. Huskisson and Mr. John Q. Adams, to show the importance to America, in a commercial point of view, of annexing Texas to its territory.

It is now for this house to consider whether, after the enormous sums expended in abolishing and putting down slavery, it would render the whole expenditure useless, and to allow slavery taking deep root in situations with respect to which this country had both the power and right of interference in suppressing it. But, supposing the independence of Texas to be established, and that it united itself to the United States, let the house consider what considerable commercial advantages the latter would gain over this country. By that junction the United States would be brought within six weeks sail of China. Neither ought the importance of the possessions of the mining districts by America to be lost sight of by this country. Those mines were of immense value—one alone having produced not less than 30,000,000 dollars. Unless Mexico was assisted as she ought to be by this country, she would be so weakened as soon to become an easy victim to the United States of America.

The motion with which he intended to conclude was, for an address to the Crown to take such measures as were proper for the fulfilment of the existing treaty, by which this country was bound to co-operate with Mexico. He was of opinion that England ought not only to remonstrate with America, but to have a naval force on the coast to support Mexico against American aggressions.

The hon. member concluded by moving "That an humble address be presented to the Crown, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that such measures be taken as to his Majesty may seem proper, to secure the fulfilment of the existing treaty between this country and Mexico, and to prevent the establishment of slavery, and traffic in slaves, in the province of Texas, in the Mexican territory."

Mr. H. G. Ward seconded the amendment, which involved a subject upon which he had been long and was deeply interested. The importance of the province of Texas was but little known in this country. The province itself consisted of a large tract of the finest land, it had numerous good and only two bad ports, and the possession of it would give to the parties obtaining it the full command of the whole gulf of Mexico. The Mexican government, on its first intercourse with this country, an intercourse of increased and still increasing commercial importance to this country, had stipulated for the

he (Mr. Ward) could state that this stipulation had been most rigidly enforced and observed, and he did not believe that there was now in the Mexican states, except Texas, 20 slaves.—To Texas the United States had long turned covetous eyes, and to obtain possession of that province had been the first object of its policy. During his residence in Mexico, America contrived to have a proposal made to the Mexican Government, offering 10,000,000 dollars for certain privileges in Texas, and that proposition having been refused, America then proceeded to encourage the settlement of Texas by the refuse of her own southern states, who took possession of the land without title, or pretension to any title, and thus drew it into a population exclusively slave and American. A declaration of independence next followed. That declaration issued from men recognizing no law, and signed by only one Mexican, the President of the province, a man of talent, it was true, but who dealt most largely in Texas lands, and sought his own advantage. He was supposed to have formed a connexion with some influential men of the American Cabinet, and amongst them with Mr. Forsyth. What then had followed.

America having created a population in Texas in the way he had stated, and having given to it every possible assistance, a committee of foreign relations in the Senate, came in with a report signed by Mr. Clay, for whom he entertained a high respect, discussing the necessity of recognizing the declaration of the independence of Texas. The tendency of the whole report was to show the propriety at a future time, to annex Texas to the United States. The question, therefore, for the House to consider was—first, the general policy of allowing a State, without remonstrance, to extend itself, and thus put an end to the trade between this country and Mexico—the connexion between which would be completely cut off by a few American privateers encoined in the Texan ports. The principle had been disclaimed in 1825, when it was proposed to annex Cuba to the United States, and that instance ought to guide this country in not allowing this contemplated extension of the American territory. The next consideration was, whether the country would allow a renewal and an increase of the slave trade? Such would be the result of this policy on the part of America, and from a pamphlet he had received this day, it appeared that the non-slavery states had themselves been roused. If Texas should be annexed to the Federal Union, 18 votes in Congress would be added to those in favor of that most degrading feature in the civilized world—slavery. On all these grounds, he most cordially supported the motion of the honorable member from Southampton. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston trusted that he should be able to prove to the house that the address moved for was at present premature. The observations of the two hon. gentlemen divided themselves into two different branches—the one relating to the political part of the question, and the other relating to the trade in slaves.

With regard to the political question, undoubtedly the possibility that the province of Texas

might be added to the U. S. was a subject which ought seriously to engage the attention of the House, but he did not think there was any present call for the address to the crown. Texas had taken a detachment of the Mexicans, with their President, and they possibly might prevail, but at the last accounts the government was making fresh efforts, and they had the numerical strength.

He further remarked that President Jackson's message to Congress unequivocally declared that the government of the U. S. would not interfere, and orders had been issued to restrain individuals. His opinion of the honor and good faith of that government forbid a doubt of her integrity in the present case, and he thought fresh circumstances ought to arise to warrant the address.

With regard to the slavery part of the question, that was deserving attention. The extension of slavery would be a great evil. Intelligence had very lately been received from the British Minister at Mexico bearing on the illicit trade supposed to be carried on in Texas. But if the Mexican authority was re-established it would be suppressed, if the Independence was established, it would then be open for this country to interfere, and if Texas was annexed to the U. S., there would be no danger of importations of slaves from Africa or the West Indies. Authentic intelligence of such traffic would lead to instant interference.

Dr. Bowring thought we were bound to remonstrate with the government of North America against the introduction of any slave-dealing state into the Union.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer of Thursday morning.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Captain Powers arrived yesterday from Tobacco, states that when he left, the Texan schrs. *Invincible*, *Captain Brown*, and *Terrible*, *Captain Allin*, were cruising off the harbor and destroying all Mexican vessels they could capture. News had reached Tobacco that Santa Ana had been shot, but created very little sensation. The authorities were collecting the forced loan to continue the war in Texas, and enlisting and pressing both soldiers and seamen for the expedition.

From the New Orleans Bee of Sept. 3.

MEXICO.

We have been favored with the sight of a letter from the interior of Mexico, in which it is said that a project is on foot to unite the northern states of the Republic of Mexico with the republic of Texas under one independent government. The letter is dated Zacatecas, July 28th, 1836, and states that the disaffection through the northern provinces of Mexico is great and still increasing, and speaks of the advantages of an independent state like that of Texas. The states who appear to be in favor of an alliance with Texas, are Tamaulipas, San Luis, Zacatecas, a part of Jalisco, Nuevo Lion, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora, the territory of California, and New Mexico. The project of forming a new republic in connexion with Texas.

The division of Mexico is not a new design, and now under the many favorable circumstances, the empty treasury, the distraction reigning through the country, the present situation of Texas and her inevitable independence, all tend to increase the probability of the project of an alliance between these states possible. The letter shows evidently that much good would be the result of the success of the design. It also confirms the information which we have given of the internal situation of Mexico.

SLAVE CASE.—In a recent slave case in New York, after a long trial, judgment was given against a black man, and he was ordered into the hands of the claimant; but the Sheriff was served with the writ *hominie replegiando*, and further action became necessary. The New York Daily Advertiser of Thursday, thus notices the conclusion of the case:

"As soon as the regular business of the Court of Sessions was terminated, the claimant of Collier, the alleged runaway slave, attended by the assistant counsel Mr. Strang, made an application to the Recorder for a writ of habeas corpus, to remove the prisoner from the custody of the Sheriff. It will be remembered that, on Monday, the case was postponed until yesterday, on account of a writ of *hominie replegiando* having been served on the Recorder for the removal of the case to the Superior Court as that his Honor had consented to withhold the certificate he had made out in favor of the claimant, until an answer shall have been received from the Judges of that Court, as to whether they would take cognizance of the matter. Yesterday, no answer was received, the Recorder handed the certificate to the claimant, empowering him to take back the prisoner as his slave. On the certificate being presented to the Sheriff, he refused to give up the prisoner, on account of the writ of *hominie replegiando*, holding him responsible for the prisoner to the Superior Court. After much opposition on the part of Mr. Sedgwick, counsel for the prisoner, the writ of habeas corpus was finally served on the Sheriff, who gave up the prisoner. The latter was then carried off by his claimant.

GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.—We learn by a gentleman who arrived here last evening from Canada, via Albany, that a fire broke out on Saturday evening last, in the lower town of Quebec, which was raging with great violence when he left. The wind was blowing strong from the North East at the time, and it was supposed that the buildings for half a mile in length had been destroyed. The Northern Mail of this morning will probably bring us the particulars.—*Mercantile Adv.*

Grigg and Elliott, of Philadelphia, have published, in an octavo volume, with wood-cuts, being part of the Library of Useful Knowledge, "Cattle, their breeds, management, and diseases, with an index."

BURLINGTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1836.

THE WEST.

We have been kindly permitted to make the annexed extract from a letter received by a friend in this vicinity, from his relative in Indiana, who is located in Greensborough, Henry county, on the Blue river. It presents a graphic picture of the immense tide of emigration, which is overflowing that fertile region:—

It would seem as though the North, the East and the South were giving up their living, to add to the population and resources of the mighty West. I am located a few miles north of the great National road, and generally travel on it in going to Richmond, whither business has frequently called me since my removal; and I have been fairly astonished at the amount of emigration from all quarters to the far West. To meet from sixty to an hundred wagons per day, and every day, wending their weary way towards the setting sun, used to astonish me; and though I have witnessed it so often, it is still a matter of wonderment. The emigrants, (or immigrants, I suppose I should say) include all classes, from the wealthy speculator or farmer, with his caravan of five or six wagons, and his drove of cattle, sheep, and hogs, down to the penniless adventurer, with a skeleton horse and ricketty cart, from which, among a load of corresponding furniture, four or five ragged, squalid, and squalling youngsters may be seen peeping out; and behind, or before, as the case may be, the wife and two or three of the older ones, trudging along on foot, keeping time to the dolorous creaking of the wheels. In travelling for many miles, I have never been out of sight of moving wagons, so called, in contradistinction to the road wagons, which travel, but do not move. The interstices are filled with horsemen and footmen, going to explore the promised land. Those of the immigrants who have wagons, or carts, encamp at night on the bank of a stream, where there is one to be found, and their camp fires may be seen in a long and almost uninterrupted line, for miles together. And this is the case upon one road alone. Those who are flocking to different parts of the west, by water, and by other roads, are not taken into the account; though it is probable that the greater part of the movers take the National road. Can it be that the population of the old states increases, or even maintains its standing? Can real estate find any purchasers, or have the holders all turned sellers? From what I can learn by the papers, there does not appear to be any material depression in business. Public improvements are projected and executed there with spirit; and, for aught I know, the stock is profitable. Has there been, among the thousand and one inventions, improvements, and discoveries which have been made, and are making, in every department of science, a mode of making ready-made men and women, without going through the tedious stages of infancy, childhood, and adolescence? One would think, on beholding the moving mass, the living tide, of emigrants, that the earth had been re-peopled.

easterns may have revived the exploit—hitherto accounted fabulous—of the old heathen, whose name I forget, but at the stamping of whose foot, multitudes sprang out of the earth. But, to be serious, the West will soon exercise an influence, whether for good or for evil, of uncontrollable energy. With a soil and climate adapted to the production of nearly all the necessaries of life, with inexhaustible stores of coal, iron, lead and salt, with water power perhaps equal to any other country of equal extent, all the people want is a system of internal improvement to develop the resources which Providence has so lavishly bestowed on this country. I should have said, that this is all they ask for. Many, very many of them, are in great need of internal improvement, in a different sense of the term—and the diffusion of universal education and correct principles and morals, is even of more consequence than the providing a way to market; it is absolutely necessary to the perpetuation of the government which has conducted us to the elevated position we now occupy."

This extract closes with an important thought, suggesting a subject for reflection which we have more than once before touched upon—which is receiving the earnest attention of a few, in different parts of the country—but which, in regard to the great mass of the people, is postponed to any and every other consideration, in a spirit of blind presumption on the inherent strength of our institutions, or of reckless indifference to the welfare of posterity, more becoming madmen than intelligent citizens of a free republic. What is to be the character of that mighty empire, which is starting up, as if by the touch of an enchanter's wand, in the great West, and what is to be its influence upon the destiny of this great Republic? The question is not a difficult one to solve. The problem has been wrought out for us, with a mathematical certainty which no one can gainsay, on the broad page of the history of the human race; and it stands out so vividly and distinctly to the view of every one, that he that "runs may read." No government, resting on the will of the people, was ever supported, for any length of time, where the people were not educated. And by education, we may as well say, once for all, that we do not mean merely the ability to read and write—and cipher, if our readers will pardon that yankeism—but the possession of those moral and religious sentiments, which, in all ages, and in all nations, and in every possible contingency of human circumstances or society, are the only conservative principles of rational liberty, public prosperity, or of private happiness. "Ignorance is bliss," compared with knowledge ever so abundant, unrestrained by moral sanctions; and at once to illustrate and support this position, we interrupt the course of our remarks to introduce here an extract which has just met our eye, from a charge recently delivered by Lord Abinger to the Grand Jury at the Leicester Assizes, in England.

"In looking at the calendar," (his Lordship remarked,) "he witnessed the proper descriptions of the education of the prisoners, viz. those who could read and write well, read and write imperfectly, and those who could not read at all. In the list there were only three persons who could not read and write, out of a calendar

of twenty persons; and the doctrine which had been lately promulgated was, that give the poor education, and you destroy crime. This had not turned out to be the case with the calendar before the Court; for he found that most of the desperate robberies were committed by persons who are described in the calendar as reading and writing well. He certainly never would discourage educating the poorer classes of society, but he would boldly affirm, that if the education was not founded on moral and religious principle, instead of becoming a blessing to the poor, it would, in the end, turn out a curse. To give a sound education to the poor, moral and religious instruction must accompany it—the receiver must be well made to know, not only the moral duties he has to perform, but also the religious ones; and however a number of conscientious men may talk and advocate the one without the other, still he would maintain, the design and the effect intended by education would be lost, if not adhered to. Education, without religious instruction, could not control the strong passions of the human race; and he had only again to repeat that the various calendars throughout the circuit had plainly convinced him that it would be far better to leave the poorer classes of the community in ignorance, than to educate them without having for the groundwork our blessed revealed religion.—Teach men their religious and moral duties in this world, and he had no hesitation in saying that crime would not in the end appear so monstrous as he had witnessed in this circuit."

Now of the vast population that are thronging the great West, what multitudes there must be that can neither read nor write; and of those that can, what multitudes, that would scout the very idea of moral and religious obligations, and perhaps boldly proclaim tenets and doctrines, which, carried out, would cause the whole structure of civil society to crumble like a rope of sand! Such doctrines, indeed, are proclaimed, even among ourselves, especially among the lower-classes in all our large cities; and they are seized upon for political effect, and made the watch-words of political parties, and are winked at by political men—who are afraid to risk their popularity by a manly avowal of, and adherence to, correct sentiments,—to such an extent, that the anti-social principle would seem, in many cases, almost to have the ascendancy. Here, however, these doctrines do meet with a pretty determined resistance. There is too much light to suffer them to prevail to any considerable extent. In the region of which we are speaking the case is different. The spirit of emigration goes far in advance of the spirit of civilization and popular enlightenment; and hence the danger to which we have alluded.

But how is the evil to be cured? So far as regards the mere ignorance of the multitude, we might rightfully expect that the government, looking to its own security and preservation, would make provision for the education of the people in this lowest sense of the term; provided any men can be found, willing so far to risk their own popularity as to propose and advocate measures to that effect. The people of the West, from their peculiar situation and circumstances, have stronger claims of this sort, than those of any other portion of our republic; and claim, too, which, from the considerations which have been advanced, ought to be, and we should suppose would be, most readily admitted. But the main reliance, after all,—even for this lowest degree of popular education, and especially for the higher and more important part of it—must be on that portion of the people who can appreciate its advantages—may, its indispensable necessity—and who have the ability and the influence necessary to promote and extend it.

At present, as we have before remarked, the great mass of the people are asleep on this subject. Whether they will wake up, before their own liberties, and the birth-right to which their children and children's children are justly entitled, are forever forfeited, appears now somewhat problematical.

We have confined our remarks to the West, not because that is the only point of danger, but because our attention was more particularly drawn that way just now, by the extract above quoted.

We notice that our brother editors in the large cities, often announce the receipt of new books, from the different publishers—sent to them, as we suppose, for the purpose of an editorial notice. Now if the publishers will do the same by us—that is, send us their new publications—(always excepting Capt. Marryat's Peter Simple novels, et id genus omne, which we should treat most barbarously, if they came in our way)—we would endeavor to do justice to them;—but if they are afraid of that—we borrow the idea from John Neal—they had better not send them.

We perceive that the editor of the *Bangorean*, "away down east," has taken up and domesticated one of our straying offspring, without so much as saying "by your leave." We do not feel very proud of it, to be sure; but inasmuch as it shows its paternity pretty plainly, and has a marked family resemblance, we don't half like to see it in the keeping of a stranger, without acknowledgment.

We are gratified to perceive, in our advertising columns, several notices of applications to the next Legislature, for the incorporation of companies for different purposes connected with the agricultural and manufacturing interests. We know of no place where the spirit of improvement can be more safely and advantageously extended than our own city and county; and we are willing to be persuaded that these notices are evidences of an intention on the part of those to whom we look to take the lead in these matters, favorable to the permanent interests and prosperity of our community.

CHOLERA AT CHARLESTON.—We should judge, by the Reports of the Board of Health, that the Cholera was rather subsiding at Charleston. The report for the 9th inst. gives ten cases—three whites, seven blacks, two dead. On the 8th, there were 15 cases—4 whites, 11 black and colored, 5 dead. By resolution of the City Council, Tuesday, the 13th, was to be set apart as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

Letters from London say that the King is very sick, but that it is not generally known. Victoria is very anxious to be married, and it is believed that when she becomes Queen her government will be very liberal. The Duke of Sussex is her favorite uncle, and will probably exercise more influence over her than any one else.

We suppose the young novel-reading Misses—(we hope there are none such among our readers—) who would be mortified, perhaps, to be caught at any useful employment, will turn up their pretty noses at the paragraph below, and pronounce Miss Woodville, afterwards Lady Grey, afterwards her Majesty Queen Elizabeth—(not the maiden Queen—) a very vulgar girl. But, *de gustibus non disputandum est*, says the proverb, which, being interpreted, means that people have different tastes, and that it is of no use to dispute about it.

Manners of the Fifteenth Century.—The following is said to be an extract from the Journal of Elizabeth Woodville, kept previous to her first marriage with Lord Grey. She was afterwards Queen to Edward the Third:

Monday morning.—Rose at four o'clock, and helped Catharine to milk the cows, Rachael (the other dairy maid) having scalded her hand in so bad a manner the night before. Made a poultice for Rachael, and gave Robin a penny to get something from the apothecary. Six o'clock. The buttock of beef too much boiled, and beer a little of the stalest. Mem.—To talk with the cook about the first fault, and to mend the second myself, by tapping a fresh barrel directly. Seven. Went to walk with the lady (my mother) in the court yard; fed twenty-five men and women; chid Roger severely for expressing some ill will at attending us with the broken meat. Eight. Went into the paddock behind the house, with my maid Dorothy; caught Thump (the little pony) myself, and rode a matter of six miles, without saddle or bridle. Ten. Went to dinner. Rose from the table, the company all desirous of walking in the fields. John Grey would lift me over every stile. Three. Poor Farmer Robinson's horse burns down by accident. John Grey proposed a subscription among the company, and gave no less a sum than four pounds with this benevolent intent. Mem.—Never saw him look so comely as at that moment. Four.—Went to prayers.—Six.—Fed the hogs and poultry. Seven.—Supper on the table; delayed till that hour on account of farmer Robinson's misfortune. Nine.—The company fast asleep. These late hours very disagreeable.

Our friend Mr. Frost, who keeps a sharp look-out on the operations of the heavenly bodies, and furnishes us with the excellent table of the weather, kept at St. Mary's Parsonage, told us all about this Lunar Rainbow, soon after it appeared, and subscribes to the general correctness of this account of it.

A Lunar Rainbow was witnessed at Princeton, Massachusetts, about half past 9 on the evening of August 29th. It had been raining moderately, and the moon was about 4 hours past its first quadrature, and nearly 15 degrees from the Western horizon. The Worcester Spy gives the following account of it:—

"The highest point of the arch was between 15 and 23 degrees above the horizon. The difference between this and the solar iris, with regard to size, was not perceptible, through, from the fact that the rays of the moon, on account of this body being nearer the earth than the sun, are more divergent than those of the sun, the refraction of the lunar rays must produce a bow a very little smaller than that produced by the solar rays. The width of this bow was not different from that of the solar bow, this condition depending upon the different degrees of refrangibility of the rays, and not on their divergency.

A lunar bow was witnessed in Darbyshire, England, on the 25th of December, 1710, in which the primary colors were quite distinct, though not so brilliant as in the solar bow. At that time the moon was only twenty-four hours past its full. In the present instance, the moon was but a little past its quadrature, and its light was not sufficient to define the primary colors so distinctly as to admit of their being distinguished. The bow was therefore of a milky white, very much resembling the aurora, when it extends in luminous arches quite over the heavens, from one horizon to the other, as it sometimes does in a clear winter evening. It continued for the space of about ten minutes, when a cloud, passing over the moon's disk, obstructed the passage of its rays to the cloud in which the iris was seen, and it consequently disappeared."

For the Burlington Gazette. SIGNS AND WONDERS.

In our sober and sensible community, a sign-board, for the most part, denotes the name and place of business of the person who sits at the receipt of custom, with little or nothing of eccentric flourish. No flight of imagination is ventured upon beyond the stile standard, "CAKES and BEER SOLD HERE;" but it is not so the world over. I well remember to have seen over the door of a hut in Coates' street, Philadelphia, the following inscription, "Whitewashing and scrubbing done here." This gave ample room for the play of imagination, and I wondered, as I passed, how certain spacious floors on which I had beheld the movements of "the light fantastic toe," and the walls thereto appertaining, could be introduced within that diminutive door to be scrubbed or whitewashed. An old gentleman, formerly a resident of London, assured me, that he had seen in the great metropolis, over the door of a tipping house, "DRUNK FOR A PENNY, DEAD DRUNK FOR TWO PENCE, and CLEAN STRAW TO LIE ON." A sign certainly calculated to induce a fanciful picture of the levelling system, by which man condescends to the capacity of a brute.

Upon the authenticity of the two following signs I am willing to stake my reputation for veracity. The first was copied by a friend of mine, many years ago (perhaps 70 years) from over the door of a house in a small village in the Isle of Ely,

"Shaving done at a penny each
Hare oiled and powdered into the Bargain
also Reding Riting and Spelin taught according to the rules of Grammer
and care taken of these morals at 6d a week.
NB. Godfrey's Cordial, Rud Rutes, Rid Harens Potatoes, Sassafras,
and other Gardin Stuff to be sold by there umble Sarvent.

For the other, the credit is due to a village in the wilds of Kent.

"Burdin, superior Carpenter, man midwife and school-master; also fine pins, and teeth drawn by the maker, and a curious assortment of blacking balls sold here.

These, with other specimens, (to use our vendue crier's phrase) "*too tedious to mention*" were recalled to my recollection by seeing in a newspaper the following, purporting to be a copy of a sign hung out at a village in Wiltshire, England.

Matty Miller, barber, periwig maker, surjon, parish clerke, schoolmaster, blacksmith.
Shaves for a pence, cuts hair for two pence, and oiled and powdered into the bargain. Young Ladys, gentlemen also taut there grammar language in the neetlest manner, and grate care taken of their morils and spellin. Also salme singin and horse showing by the rele maker. Likewise makes and mends all sorts of botes and shues, teaches the hobby and juse harp, cuts corns, bledes and blisters on the lowest terms.

Cowtillions and other dances taunt at home and abroad. Also deels hoesale and retale parfumery in all its branches, sells all sorts of stashunary waire, together with blackin Bauls, red herrins, jinger bred and coles, scrubbin brushes, treycle, mouse traps and other swemetes. Likewise Godfrey's cordial; rutes, potatoes, sassafras, and other garden stuff.

N. B.—I teaches joggrafy, and them outlandish kind of things. A ball on Wednesdays and Frydays, all performed (God willin) by me. MATTY MILLER.

Such were some of the absurdities of days by-gone. Another generation will perhaps laugh as heartily at us, and some of us, who do not labor to benefit posterity by our wisdom may perhaps furnish them with diversion by our folly, for which they will thank us as heartily.

NORMAN.

AARON BURR.—The New York papers mention the death of AARON BURR. He died at Staten Island, aged about 81 years. Few men have occupied more of public attention than Mr. Burr—few men of his rank and talents, have so bitterly drunk of the chalice which their own wickedness poisoned. Other men have done great wrong, and intended greater—and when detection followed, they have contrived to shield themselves with a corner of a party covering, and managed to escape their deserved odium. Aaron Burr, however, lost even that protection, and for nearly "thirty years," he has been lost to society, excepting indeed the curiosity felt by the public to know what revelations would follow his death. On this latter point, the only point upon which public interest turned, with reference to the deceased, the New York Commercial Advertiser says—"There can be no doubt that if Aaron Burr has indeed employed the last three or four years of his life in preparing the materials for a full and unreserved disclosure of his own history, in connexion with the history of the years through which he was a prominent actor on the stage of public events, a work of almost unprecedented interest, and of great value, may be expected."

The following sketch of Mr. Burr's death, is from the New York Times:

"Death Bed of Aaron Burr.—Aaron Burr died a Christian, in the full hope of the mercies of his Saviour and Creator, and at peace with himself and all the world. His life has been, for some time, like the lingering taper, and finally, by the operation of its own exhaustion, quietly flickered out. Yesterday morning, finding himself near the end of his earthly journey, and approaching "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," he requested that a minister might be sent for, and the last solemn religious rites, ere he he entered the presence of his God, be duly performed. The Minister asked him if he knew that he was rapidly approaching his end, when he quietly answered that he did. He then asked him if he felt persuaded that he could be saved only through the merits of the Redeemer, to which he emphatically gave assent. Prayers were then offered to the throne of grace, in which he appeared to take a deep and heart-felt interest, and his soul soon winged its flight to that haven of hope and happiness, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Previous to his death, he was asked where he wished to be buried, when he answered "in the sepulchre of his ancestors." His remains will consequently be conveyed to his native town, where his Fathers, in a long and honored line, repose.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS.—The Galena Advertiser states that these Indians are assembling in great numbers at Fort Winnebago, to receive their annuities. Their condition, according to the description given, is miserable in the extreme. They are almost in state of actual starvation. The worst of it is that out of the mite they do receive from the United States government, they will be almost immediately gulled by the rascally white traders, who follow them like sharks.

HOMICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, Thomas Brennan, a mason, while working on the scaffold of the six story building at the gable end of No. 70 Front st. near Old slip, came to his death in the following manner. A man named Andrew McCragan, an Irish hod-carrier, who had worked for Mr. Brennan for several years, went up on the scaffold with a hod full of bricks, which he deposited thereon. Mr. Brennan making some remarks to him which did not please McCragan, he gave an insolent answer, and angry words ensuing, Mr. Brennan went to another mason, and procuring a plumb-board, approached McCragan and aimed a blow with it at him, which missed its object. McCragan then picking up a brick, struck Mr. Brennan with it on the head, knocking him down, and the impetus with which he fell was so great, that he rolled off the scaffold, was precipitated to the ground below, a distance of more than 60 feet, and was instantly killed. McCragan was taken into custody, carried to the Police, and committed. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Brennan, who was 29 years old, and a respectable man, but we have not ascertained their verdict, from the lateness of the hour at which they completed their investigations.—*New York Courier, September 14.*

Immense Robbery.—The Baltimore American of Monday, states that accounts have been received by the Falcon, at that port, from Rio Janeiro, of the robbery of the Treasury, between the 23d and 25th July, of about two million of dollars. Several persons had been arrested and some of the money stopped.

Accounts had been received from Rio Grande, that the American Consul was in prison at Port Alegre, on suspicion of being in favor of the country troops.

THE AMERICAN LADY AND GENTLEMAN.—Messrs. Hogan & Thompson have just published two pretty pocket volumes;—one entitled "*The American Lady*," and the other "*The American Gentleman*"—by Charles Butler. The plan of the works is excellent: the object being to give plain directions for the formation of character—male and female; suited to what *should be* understood by lady and gentleman in this country. The title page of one of the volumes is enriched with a beautifully engraved likeness of WASHINGTON, indicative of what the author thinks of an American gentleman. Let no one start! It is not as a General or a Statesman, that his example is held up—they may be 'imitable'—but every man in the United States might be as much of a gentleman as General Washington. There can be but one commander-in-chief in an army; but every member, from the general to the drummer, may be a gentleman;—and if the advice given by the author of the volume now under notice, should be followed—gentlemen would be less rare.

The "*American Lady*" is a work of the same cast as its accompanying volume, and may be read with equal profit by those who would mingle the elegance of a refined mind with the common affairs of life—and enlighten the labours of life by connecting with them the charms of pleasing duties.

The two works are valuable additions to the reading of the present day.—*U. S. Gazette.*

PROSPECTS OF THE GRAIN CROPS IN FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND AND ENGLAND.—I travelled through France and Germany the middle of July, and Holland the last of that month, and England the beginning of August, and the grain crops throughout promise an abundant harvest; so much so that at Rotterdam, on the 26th of July, the corn market was extremely dull, owing to the prospects of the coming crops, and should the weather remain favorable a few days longer, all would be gathered in safety.—*Liverpool, 9th August, 1836.*

As England invented steam, and America her proud off-spring carried it to perfection, so has it been with rail roads, and Europe now is imitating her example. Several railways are in contemplation both in Belgium and Germany, but the one that attracts most attention is the "International," which is to go by way of Calais or Boulogne to Lille, Paris and Brussels. The company are English, French and Belgian capitalists, under the sanction of the respective governments. When the London and Dover rail road is completed, with the one in question, travellers will go to Paris from the former place in 14 hours!—*N. York Star.*

A late London paper states that upwards of a dozen "Wandering Pipers" had wandered to Liverpool, to sail at once for the United States. They expected, with all confidence, to make great fortunes 'in this home of the oppressed,' as they had read the flaming accounts which had followed the footsteps of the 'Great Unknown' in this country, and of his having gained astonishing applause, and lined his pockets with cash.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—As Capt. Hammond's company of artillery, at Scottsville, were discharging their pieces, Hiram E. Adams, a member, was shockingly mangled by the premature explosion of the cannon as he was ramming home the cartridge. Both hands were so lacerated that amputation of a portion of each became necessary, besides being seriously injured in the right arm, left eye, and also in his body. His recovery is doubtful. The accident was the result of neglecting to sponge the piece after having discharged it, contrary to the remonstrance of the victim.—*Rochester Dai. Adv.*

DROWNED. on Sunday evening last, about 11 o'clock, Captain Thomas R. Reed of the barge Dolphin, on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, near lock No. 10. Captain R. had seated himself, a short time previous, in a carriage on board his vessel and fallen asleep, and it is supposed whilst asleep he was seen to walk to the after part of the vessel, and in turning around, fell overboard and was drowned. Captain R. bore an excellent character, and has left a family, that reside in Trenton, N. J.

We see it stated in different papers at a distance, that the heirs of Stephen Girard have instituted a suit for the recovery of the property which that gentleman left in trust to the city of Philadelphia. As we also see the report contradicted, we deem it not improper to state, that a suit has been instituted in the United States Court, in the name of one or two of the heirs, resident in France, for the recovery of most of the property left in trust, on the grounds that the trust is indefinite, and that the corporation is not a proper trustee.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Mr. Thomas A. Alexander, recently cashier of the branch of the United States bank at Portland, and at present at the head of the agency at Providence, has been unanimously appointed cashier of the Morris Canal and Banking company, and will enter upon the duties in a few days.

REAL HAVANAS.—In the manufacture of the genuine Havana cigar great nicety is observed; and this is sufficiently shown by the following account of it given by a recent traveller, who witnessed the operation at Woodville's celebrated establishment. "Under long open sheds were seated, each at a separate table, a number of negroes, and the leaf and cut tobacco was supplied to them by young black urchins, who skipped about with incredibly activity, considering the state of the atmosphere. Upon a portion of flattened leaf the cut herb was placed, and then by the application of the wet fingers of the operator, whose saliva was in constant requisition, these materials were speedily rolled into a cigar, the twist at the top being given by placing it between the back teeth. In spite of the disgust I feel at thus learning the art and mystery of their fabrication, I bought some bundles of the, 'best yellows,' and a few of the smaller sort called pabillos, so extensively patronised by the ladies of Cuba.

A Cold Wife.—Nor would it have been easy, even for those whose judgment was unbiased, to have laid any positive or decided fault to Ellen's charge. There were many defects in her character; but beauty and gentle manners, in the general estimation of women, go far towards supplying their want of energy, and even their want of heart. It is as a wife that these defects appear, and grow upon the disappointed husband, like the frightful figures exhibited by a magic lantern, increasing in hideousness as they increase in magnitude and distinctness. It is when the doating lover begins to suspect that the silent calm he had hitherto mistaken for maiden shyness, is, in reality, the silence of the soul—the calm of imperturbable stagnation; when he discovers that he has devoted his first and his best affections to a beautiful, but marble statue; when he returns to his home, which ought to be "an ever sunny place," and finds nothing but the yawning vacancy of a cold and cheerless void—when he pours his fresh warm feelings, that burst in unstudied language from his burning lips, upon the stony surface of an insensible heart, and that heart a woman's—it is then that he shrinks back repelled and blasted, as if the blooming charms he once adored were exchanged for deformity and horror.—[Sarah Stickney's Home, or the Iron Rule.

The following statement and observation of the weather and temperature of our atmosphere, in a three-fold scale, according to Fahrenheit, Celsius and Reaumur, are handed to us by Mr. Frost, who has kindly offered to furnish us with the observations of any natural phenomena he may meet with.

ST. MARY'S PARSONAGE.

Observation of the weather and the mean temperature of the air from Sept. 9 to 15, 1836.

Sept.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Weather	foggy, A M clear,	E N E blustering,	Pretty clear, warm,	Sultry, E S E	Fog, E S E clear,	S S W, A M clear,	N E cloudy
Fahrenheit	66°	64°	68°	76°	74°	78°	74°
Celsius	18 8-9°	17 7-9°	20°	24 4-9°	23 3-9°	25 5-9°	23 3-9°
Reaumur	15 1-9°	14 2-9°	16°	19 5-9°	18 6-9°	20 4-9°	18 6-9°

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th day of August last, an indentured apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named JOHN DEACON, between 17 and 18 years of age, and four and five feet in height, and of light complexion; had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, lasting pantaloons, pumps, and fur hat. All persons are forbid to harbor or trust said boy, at their peril; and whoever will return him shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

B. M. LIPPINCOTT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, at the next sitting, for an act to incorporate an association for the raising of Mulberry trees, and the manufacture of Silk, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the liberty of doubling the same—the Company to be located in the township of Burlington, and county of Burlington. Sept. 17-6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, at the next session thereof, for a charter for a Company, to be located in the county of Burlington, to carry on the business of manufacturing in all its various branches, with a capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and liberty to increase it to One Million. Sept. 17-6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, at the next session thereof, for an act of incorporation of an Association, to be located in the county of Burlington, for the purpose of raising Beets and making them into Sugar, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the liberty of doubling the same. Sept. 17-6w

Take Notice. ALL persons are forbidden from entering upon the property at Griffithville, belonging to Garret D. Wall, and now in our possession, for gunning, fishing, pleasure parties, or other purposes, without our consent. The many and serious injuries committed upon the property, by design or carelessness, make a rigid adherence to this caution necessary for the protection and enjoyment of the property. We shall prosecute, according to law, all who disregard it.

JOHN TOWNSEND,
FRANCIS WEAVER.
Sept. 17

ANY person desirous of disposing of a copy of *Collins' New Jersey Gazette, commencing in 1777*, will hear of a purchaser by enquiring in the Printer. Sept. 17

NOTICE is hereby given that, with permission of Providence, the Burlington City Temperance Society will hold a Meeting, in the Methodist Meeting House, on Monday evening next, the 19th inst, at half past 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected. The inhabitants of Burlington and vicinity are earnestly invited to attend the meeting. An opportunity to sign the Constitution will be afforded to those desirous of becoming members.

By order of the Board of Managers,
THOMAS AIKMAN,
GEO. P. MITCHELL,
Com. of Arrangements.
Sept. 17

MONEY TO LOAN
ON good security.—Apply to
CHRISTIAN LARZELERE.
July 30.—tf

FOR SALE.
A DOUBLE 2 story frame Dwelling House, on Union street, 3d house above High street. Apply to RUTH MORRIS, or June 18.—tf J. L. POWELL.

CURE FOR TOOTH ACHE.
DR. WHITE'S celebrated *Tooth Ache Drops*, a speedy and efficacious remedy,—manufactured and for sale, Wholesale and Retail by
WM. J. ALLINSON.
N. B. Orders, by the doz. or groce, promptly attended to, and a liberal allowance made to country dealers.

LAST NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the estate of SAMUEL POOL, deceased, on Book account or otherwise, are requested to settle the same by the first day of October next, and save expense.
A. W. ARCHER, Agent
of ELIZA POOL, Adm'x.
Burlington, Sept. 8, 1836.

NOTICE.
AN Application will be made at our next Legislature, for a Charter for a Banking Institution to be located in the city of Burlington.
Burlington, 9th mo. 9th, 1836.

NOTICE.
THOMAS MCCLINTOCK, an approved Minister of the Society of Friends, intends to have a Meeting on first day evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Free School-house in Burlington; free for all who are disposed to attend it.
9th mo. 7th, 1836.

JUST received the Report of the Beet Sugar Association's Agent, on the Culture of the French Sugar Beet and manufacture of Beet Root Sugar, and for sale by
FRANKLIN WOOLMAN.
Sept. 10th, 1836.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT my wife SARAH has left my bed and board, without any just cause; and I forbid any person to trust her on my account.
WILLIAM H. ADAMS.
Sept. 10, 1836.

\$1 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th of April last, an indentured apprentice to the House Carpenter's business, by the name of JOHN ASBURY JONES, about 17 years of age, 5½ feet high, of slender make, dark complexion and dark hair. Supposed to have had on, when he went away, a light beaverteen roundabout and dark cloth pantaloons. All persons are forbid to harbour or trust said boy; and whoever will return him to me shall receive the above reward & no charges.
ISAAC P. RODMAN.
Burlington, Sept. 3, 1836.

Bishop Doane's Sermon
ON the late Bishop White, delivered in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, on Sunday, July 24, is this day published, and for sale at the Missionary Press, and also at the following places:—
Messrs. Carey's, Booksellers, Philadelphia.
" W. Marshall & Co. do do
" J. Dobson, do do
" J. Whetham, do do
" Donohu & Tappan, do do
" Daniel Fenton, do Trenton.
" E. Fenton, Merchant, Bristol.
" John L. McKnight, do Bordentown.
" Josiah Harrison, Editor, Camden.
" Daniel Bennett, Mount Holly.
Burlington, Aug. 6, 1836.

MONEY TO LOAN.
TO loan several sums of money on land security, apply to
A. W. ARCHER.
Jan. 1836.

To Builders.
THE subscriber has for sale at his kiln on the Delaware river, 6 miles above Burlington,
100,000 Bricks,
of good quality, which he will dispose of a bargain, as he has declined the business.
JOS. S. MEARS.
Kinkora, Aug. 27-31

LIME.
THE subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that his kilns being now in full operation, he will be able to furnish any quantity of
Fresh Lime
at the shortest notice, prepared from stone of the most approved quarries on the Schuylkill, upon as good terms as a similar article can be procured elsewhere.

THOS. MILNOR.
Burlington, Aug. 27-4f

BROWNELL'S EXPOSITION.—A few copies just received and for sale by
J. L. POWELL.
Aug. 27.

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE and LOT, in Burlington, situated on Stacy-st. below Broad-st. now occupied by ABRAHAM BRELSFORD; containing in front on Stacy-st. about 30 feet, and in depth 208 feet, upon which is erected a good
TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,
2 Rooms on the first Floor, a large Kitchen, and also a summer Kitchen adjoining; with a Pump of good water.
For particulars inquire of JOHN S. GRIF-FITH, Burlington; or GEO. W. LEHMAN, No. 288, St. John-st. Philadelphia.
August 21, 1836.

NOTICE.
ALL persons concerned may take notice, that the subscribers, executors of Benjamin Shepherd, deceased, intend to exhibit their final account to the Judges of the Orphans' Court for the county of Burlington, in the term of November next ensuing, for settlement and allowance, the same being first audited and stated by the Surrogate.
CHRISTIAN LARZELERE,
NATHAN W. COLE,
August 24-4e

NOTICE TO SHOEMAKERS.
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a supply of Gum Arabic, of various qualities, suitable for Shoemakers use, which he engages to sell in large or small quantities on as advantageous terms as it can be procured for in Philadelphia.
Also, Ink, Gum Dragon, Black Waterproof Varnish, Sponges.
Master and Journeymen Shoemakers are invited to call.—Particular pains will be taken to give satisfaction.
WM. J. ALLINSON,
Burlington, 2mo. 25, 1836. Drug

POETRY.



For the Burlington Gazette.
TO A ROSE PRESENTED TO MISS
Of Burlington.

Stay, vagrant Rose, nor further roam,
But here display thy lovely charms;
For on that breast thou'lt find a home,
Which love, and truth, and beauty warm.

Stay, and should pity's melting strain
Heave that soft bosom with a sigh,
Thou'lt be, sweet flower of love, again
Refresh'd with dew-drops from her eye.

O, near that sympathetic heart
Stay, thou rich blossom, for awhile;
For 'twas so lovely ne'er should part,
Thou canst not die beneath her smile.

THASUS.

Selected for the Burlington Gazette.
LOVE.

I would not change
Th' exalted life I draw from that pure source,
With all its chequered hues of hope and fear,
E'er for the brightest calm.

I bless thee, O my God!
That I have loved—that I have known the love
Which troubles in the heart the tearful springs,
Yet with a coloring halo from above
Tinges and glorifies all earthly things,
Whate'er its anguish or its woe may be,
Still weaving links for intercourse with thee!

I bless thee, O my God!
That by the passion of its deep distress,
And by the overflow of its mighty prayer,
And by the yearnings of its tenderness,
Too full for words upon their stream to bear,
I have been drawn still closer to thy shrine,
Well-spring of love, the unfathomed, the divine!
J. MRS. HEMANS.

Selected for the Burlington Gazette.

IMPROMPTU.

The summer's gone—and every flower
That waded its beauties to the sun,
Has bloom'd its brief but lovely hour—
Has shed its fragrance—it is gone.

The summer's gone—and many a hope,
That boudled with the early spring,
Has seen its blossoms sweetly ope
To wither—like a blighted thing.

The summer's gone—and many an eye
That brightly shone—in tears is shrouded;
And hearts that lov'd us senseless lie,
Or worse than this—by coldness clouded.

The summer's gone—but soon again
Shall blush and breathe upon the air,
The enamored flowers, that paint the glen—
But those I love will not be there.

(Selected for the Burlington Gazette.)
STANZAS.

I cannot call thine image up, as I was wont to do,
In days when every moment's thought would bring thee
to my view;
When all the earth was full of thee, so that I looked on
nought,
Which did not bring before my eyes the object of my
thought.

And when the social circle met, in youth's hilarity,
'Twas sweet to me to hear them speak, because they
spoke of thee;
I listened with a blushing cheek, and with a beating
heart,
But mutely—for my faltering speech would far too much
impair.

And when in sleep mine eyes I closed, I could not shut
out thee,
Still thy pale brow and soft dark eyes would haunt my
memory;
And visions bright and beautiful come softly gliding by,
Fraught with the music of thy voice, the sunshine of
thine eye.

But now thy very looks are things which I can scarce
recall,
I meet thee not in lonely walk, nor yet in crowded hall;
And though each thing that meets mine eyes brings mem-
ories of thee,
They come all shadowy and dim, not bright and vividly.

Oh! is it that I love thee less, that thus the thought of
thee
Comes, like a twilight o'er my mind, so faint and shadowy?
Would that it were! for then my heart in freedom would
be blest;
But now 'tis an unquiet thing, that vainly seeks for rest.

Farwell! I may not breathe the name which I have
loved so well,
Lest it should wake within my breast its nearly slumber-
ing spell:
Even now one glance of thine would rouse feelings which
should be o'er;
Then fare thee well—'tis better far that we should meet
no more.

COLOR OF FLOWERS.—It is said in the last No.
of the Scientific Tracts, that out of 435 species
of plants and flowering shrubs indigenous to our
soil, in New England, including nearly all the
most common species, bearing conspicuous
flowers, 180 species bear white flowers, and
117 yellow. Only 90 are red, and 48 blue;
and of the former, only about three or four bear
proper scarlet, or brilliant red flowers; and
there are said to be none native in England.
If in the above estimate, the green, (or, in the
language of botanists, colorless,) and incon-
spicuous flowering plants had been included,
the proportion of showy flowers would appear
much more inconsiderable.—*Bost. Transcript.*

A young lady asked a gentleman the meaning
of the word surrogate. "It is," he replied, "a
gate through which parties have to pass on their
way to get married." "Then I suppose," said
the lady, "that it is a corruption of sorrowgate."

'Those Lips so Sweet.'—Rats, it seems, know
what's good, as well as other people. A maiden
lady was awakened from her "delicious sleep"
the other night in this town, by very familiar
caresses, from somebody. She found, to her
horror, that a large Rat had fastened himself
upon her lips, and it was with difficulty she could
disengage him! This is fact, not fiction, and the
incredulous can see the print of his teeth
upon her virgin mouth even now!—*Northamp-
ton Courier.*

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Cultivator for August
PLANTING.

Of the soils and situations most proper for
planting, the treatise which we are consulting,
"Useful and Ornamental Planting," particu-
larizes—

1. Exposed waste lands, and those that are
steep, rocky and precipitous. The loss to in-
dividuals, and to the nation, by such large tracts
of land lying utterly unproductive, is incalcula-
ble.

2. Lands of better quality, which are unpro-
ductive by reason of their exposure to bleak
winds. Cases are cited, where lands altogether
unproductive before, have been brought to pro-
duce good corn and pasture, merely by a judi-
cious disposition and arrangement of belts of
trees to shelter the ground, and thereby ame-
liorate the climate.

3. Where the local soil and climate are good,
but a scarcity of timber exists, or is likely to
exist soon, for the periodical wants of agricul-
tural and manufacturing operations. Here the plant-
ing may be confined to the angles of enclosures,
belts on the exposed borders of the farm, as to
the north-east, the bleak points of the farm-build-
ings, the borders of permanent divisions, and the
highway side.

Every soil and climate are naturally adapted
to the growth of particular species of trees.
These indications of nature should be consulted,
and trees growing naturally on similar soils in
the neighborhood, or under a like temperature,
should be selected. The work before us gives
the analysis of various soils which had been plant-
ed as woodland, and indicates the trees which
have flourished best upon each. On a sandy
heath soil, containing but three parts in 400 of
clay, incumbent on ferruginous stones, the
Scotch fir, (*Pinus sylvestris*), birch and beech
succeeded well, and the last best when the sub-
soil was a deep sand. A poor sandy soil, seven
parts in 400 of clay, was found congenial to the
growth of the pine, larch, sycamore, &c. A
sandy loam, with nine parts in 400 of clay,
grew the larch and fir tribes luxuriantly, and also
the beech. On a light sand, incumbent on clay,
the oak and chestnut did well, and the elm tolera-
bly so. A clay loam, on a clay subsoil, brought
the oak to the highest state of perfection. On
a damp clayey soil, incumbent on clay, the oak,
elm, ash and horn-beam, attained to great perfec-
tion, and the tulip tree (white wood,) grew free
when the ground was trenched. A rich alluvial
marsh soil, containing 32 parts in 400 of clay,
and 40 of vegetable matter, is said to be capable
of growing all kinds of trees; at least the fol-
lowing were found to thrive extremely well, viz.
willow, alder, (some of the European species of
these grow to trees,) elm, sycamore, ash, locust,
birch, oak, horse chestnut, Spanish chestnut,
horn-beam, lime, &c.

In selecting trees for a plantation, reference
should also be had to quickness of growth and
value of product. Where it is exempt from the
borer, these qualities are found eminently com-
bined in the common locust, (*Robinia pseudo-
acacia*), with the further advantage, that it mul-
tiplies rapidly by its roots. The oak, ash, beech,
maple, walnut, baswood, plane, chestnut, elm,
and many other native deciduous trees, are readi-
ly propagated by seed, and afford profitable
timber and wood. Of the coniferous trees, the
seeds of several species of pine, larch, and fir,
indigenous and exotic, may be readily procured.
The Scotch pine and larch are particularly of
thrifty growth and are useful in the arts and on
the farm.

The relative growth of several kinds of trees,
during 17 years after planting, is shown below,
as ascertained on a plantation of the Duke of
Bedford, in England, upon porous soil. The
measurement was meant to indicate the medium
size, individual trees being found much larger.
The last column of figures shows the height at
which the several kinds are usually planted out,
from nursery beds, in Great Britain.

Tree	Girth or circumfe- rence at 2 feet from the ground.	Do. do. at 7 feet.	Height in inches when planted.
Poplar,	41 inches.	37 inches.	18 to 36
Larch,	37 do	32 do	6 to 24
Pine,	32 do	25 do	6 to 20
Elm,	32 do	26 do	9 to 30
Silver fir,	28 do	25 do	8 to 20
Spruce,	27 do	22 do	
Chestnut,	27 do	22 do	12 to 30
Birch,	25 do	20 do	9 to 30
Sycamore,	24 do	20 do	6 to 30
Beech,	23 do	21 do	6 to 20
Oak,	23 do	13 do	6 to 30
Ash,	20 do	17 do	6 to 20

LUCIFER MATCHES, by the box, doz.
or gross.
Bath Bricks, for cleaning knives, brass,
&c. a valuable substitute for brick
dust.
Windsor Soap—Chlorine Soap for bleaching
muslin.
Palm Soap, by the lb. or single cake.
Cut Glass Smelling Bottles.
Thermometers, Magnifying Glasses.
Superior French Tooth Brushes.
Carrageen, or Irish Moss.
Cayenne Pepper by the lb. or in bottles,
Chlorine Tooth wash,
Jujube Paste, or Pectoral Gum.
Peppermint Lozenges—Dr. Wistar's Cough
Lozenges.
Court Plaster, black and flesh coloured.
Tooth Powder, a very superior dentifrice free
from any thing injurious to the teeth or gums,
together with a general assortment of articles in
his line, for sale by
WM. J. ALLINSON, Druggist,
corner of High and Union streets, Burlington.

SUPPORT OPPOSITION

AND
Oppose the Oppressive Monopoly.

THE steamboat Linnaeus for Burling-
ton, Bristol and Borden-
town. The steamboat Linnaeus, Capt. Reeves,
will leave Almond street wharf every morning
at 8 o'clock for the above places, returning will
leave Borden town at 2 o'clock, P. M. touching
at Race and Maiden street wharves going and
returning. Fare to either of the above places
25 cents.
Philadelphia, May 18th, 1836.

Adjourned Commissioners' Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Orphans'
Court of the county of Burlington, made
in May term, 1836, will be sold at Public Ven-
ue, at the house of Samuel Rogers, Innkeeper,
in the city of Burlington, on Saturday, the 12
day of October next, between the hours of 12
and 5 o'clock, P. M., the following described

**HOUSE
and Lot of Land,**

late the property of Sarah Woolman, deceased,
situate on the north-west corner of Wood street
and Smith alley. The house is two story, large
and convenient, with kitchen adjoining; the lot
is one hundred and thirty-three feet deep on
said alley, and about twenty-four feet four in-
ches fronting on Wood st. There is room on
said alley for three building lots, in a pleasant
and improving part of the town. Terms at sale.
JOHN LARZELERE,
BURR WOOLMAN,
T. B. WOOLMAN,
Commissioners.
Burlington, Aug. 13, 1836.—8t

Commissioners' Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Orphans'
Court of the county of Burlington, of the term
of May, 1836, will be exposed to Public Sale at
the house of Matson K. Matlack, in the city of
Burlington, on Saturday, 15th of October next,
between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M., the
following described property, belonging to the
estate of Patrick Higgins, deceased, viz:

**TWO HOUSES
and Lots of Land.**

No. 1.—Situate on the southerly side of Pearl
street, third house above Main street, in the city of
Burlington aforesaid, being a 2 story brick dwell-
ing house, 26 feet front with an alley 5 feet 9
inches wide belonging to said lot of land, which
is 151 feet deep.

No. 2.—Situate on the southerly side of Pearl
street aforesaid, second house above York street,
being a frame dwelling house—the lot being 59
feet front and 259 feet deep, adjoining Robert
Taylor and others.

Any person wishing to view the said premises
may call on either of the subscribers.
CHRISTIAN LARZELERE,
BURR WOOLMAN,
JAMES STERLING,
Aug. 13, 1836.

**Tin Ware, Sheet-Iron & Stove
MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the pub-
lic, that he still continues his manufactory
of Tin ware and Stoves, at his old stand, in
Main street, four doors below Broad street,
where he keeps constantly on hand, a general
assortment of Tin ware at wholesale and retail,
at as low prices as can be purchased elsewhere;
all kinds of House Conductors and Roofing
done with Copper, Zink or Tin, at the shortest
notice.—He also, keeps on hand a constant sup-
ply of Russia Iron Cylinder Stoves, improved
Drums of various sizes and patterns, together
with Russia Iron and Common Iron Stove
Pipe.

Having purchased of the patentee the exclu-
sive right of manufacturing and vending in the
county of Burlington, and of selling in the
borough of Bristol, Kisterbock's Furnace and
Oven, for cooking with coal, he offers it to all
who wish to purchase, at the same prices at
which the patentee sells them.

Burlington, July 9, 1836.

**J. KISTERBOCK'S
Patent Furnace and Oven.**

The subscribers having used, in our families, Kis-
terbock's Patent Furnace and Oven, hereby testify,
that, for economy of fuel, and convenience in every va-
riety of cooking, we prefer it to any kind of cooking ap-
paratus that we have used hitherto. By following the
printed "directions for using," accompanying Kister-
bock's Furnace and Oven, any cook will immediately
understand how to manage it. One ton of nut coal is
sufficient to do all the cooking of a family of a dozen
persons for two months or more.

THOMAS COLLINS,
WALTER WILSON,
JESSE COX,
JAMES STERLING,
M. LEVELY,
JOSEPH M. DOWNING,
THOMAS WOOD.

I cheerfully certify to the above, having used one of
these stoves in my family for several months.
JAMES H. STERLING.
July 9, 1836.—tf

Stray Sow.

TAKE NOTICE—Came to my house a few
days since, a stray sow. The owner can
have the same by proving property and paying
all damages.
JAMES GRANT.
Burlington, Aug. 22.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND hand dearnborn wagon about one
third worn, on elliptic springs, fitted for
one or two horses. Also, a set of one-horse
harness, nearly new, and two or threesets of
plough-harness about half worn.
May 13. PETER POWELL.

Books and Stationary.

A GENERAL assortment of Theological, Miscella-
neous and School Books, and Stationary, at Phi-
ladelphia prices, for sale by
J. L. POWELL.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received a handsome and general assort-
ment of Spring Goods, consisting of Cali-
coes, Gingham, Painted Mustins, &c. &c. with
a great variety of

SILK GOODS,

such as Gros de Naples, Poul de soi of various
colours, figured Silk for ladies bonnets, Italian
Mantua, with a large variety of Bonnet Ribbons
and Trimmings, Fancy Handkerchiefs, newest
style, and a large supply of gentlemen's

**Spring & Summer wear,
Groceries, Wines, &c.**

all of the best quality.—Always on hand
PORK, HAMS,
a good supply of **Hardware,** all of which
will be disposed of at as low prices as they can
be obtained in Philadelphia.
May 14. JESSE COX.



BOOT AND SHOEMAKING.

P. POWELL respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has taken the
house at the North east corner of Union and
High streets, Burlington, where he has recom-
menced his former business of Boot and Shoem-
making, and where he will thankfully receive
the calls of his former patrons, as well as all
others who may be pleased to favour him with
their custom.

An Apprentice wanted.
May 6—tf

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at private
sale, his **House & Lot,** in Pearl
street, where he now resides. The
house is a commodious two story
brick building, with four rooms on a floor, be-
sides an entry and kitchen—the lot is 115 feet
front on Pearl street, by 104 deep. There is a
variety of choice Fruit Trees on the same, such
as Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. For
terms, apply to JOHN S. GRIFFITH.

The subscriber would also give notice that he
has removed from the shop formerly occupied
by him, in Main street, and occupies a part of
his dwelling, in Pearl street, where he will be
thankful to receive the favours of his customers.
Burlington, April 9—tf J. S. G.

FOR SALE,

At Private Sale, in the City of Burlington,

A well built two story **Brick
HOUSE,** pleasantly situated on
Wood street, adjoining Joseph M.
Lawrie. The lot is 38 feet on Wood street, to
an alley, and runs about 250 feet on said alley.

Also, a **Building Lot,** on the opposite cor-
ner, with a good stable and carriage house, con-
taining about 63 feet on Wood street, and runs
back on the same alley about 200 feet.

This property will be sold altogether or sepa-
rate, as may best suit the purchaser. For terms
apply to the subscriber in Burlington.
URIAH COSTILL,
Agent for the owner.
4mo. 9—tf

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

Containing about one hundred and forty acres of land
in the Township of Burlington, adjoining lands of
Thomas Hancock, John Scott, and others, two and a
half miles from the city of Burlington on the road lead-
ing to Jacksonville.

The MANSION HOUSE is a large and
commodious brick building with four rooms
on a floor, a large barn, ice house, and other
out buildings. About forty acres of the
above is good wood land, the remainder meadow and
arable land well fenced in suitable sized fields, and in a
good state of cultivation.

This property is well worth the attention of those
wishing to retire from business in the city, and want a
farm in good order to their hands.

For particulars apply to the subscriber near Bristol, Pa.
ANTHONY TAYLOR.
N. B. Any person wishing to view the above, will be
shown the same by applying to Jediah Taylor, residing
on the premises.

**Swain's Panacea & Vermifuge,
WARRANTED GENUINE,**

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. J. ALLINSON.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable Farm of 125 1/2 acres near the city of
Burlington—terms moderate. Apply to
Burlington, Jan. 23, 1836. A. W. ARCHER.

THE GATHERED FRAGMENTS,

By THE REV. JOHN A. CLARK.
JUST published, by W. MARSHALL & CO., cor-
ner of Chesnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia,
"The Gathered Fragments," by the Rev. John A.
Clark, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, author of the
Pastor's Testimony, Walk about Zion, &c. &c.

This volume consists of a number of narrative sketches,
which have no necessary connexion with each other,
each of which illustrates some great principle of Chris-
tianity. The author trusts that none of them will be
found imbued with a sectarian spirit, as the only object
he has proposed to himself is the spiritual improvement
of the reader.

The sketches consist of—The McEllen Family—The
Withered Branch Revived—The Baptism—Little Ann
The Meeting of the Travellers—Mary Maywood—A
Family in Eternity—One whose Record is on High.
July 7.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SCRIPTURAL Examinations on the Church
Catechism, designed as a Plain Manual of
Divinity for Sunday schools, Catechetical and
Bible Classes, and general use. By Joshua
Dixon. Revised and adapted to the Liturgy
of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with notes
and an appendix, by the Rev. George A. Smith,
M. A. Editor of the Episcopal Recorder.

Also, the third edition of Walk About Zion,
Pastor's Testimony, &c. By Rev. John A.
Clark, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Phila-
delphia. For sale by
W. MARSHALL & CO.
Corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets.
May 20.

PRINTING & BOOK-BINDING.

IN their various branches, neatly executed, on moder-
ate terms, at the office of the Burlington Gazette—
opposite the City Hall.

Mount Holly Seminary, N. J.

THE healthful location of this quiet village, in the vi-
cinity of the Pine Cottage, 6 miles from Burlington,
and only eighteen from Philadelphia, have induced the
subscribers to spare no pains in establishing a Boarding
School for Boys, affording every facility for their comfort
and improvement. The buildings both for study and
boarding, are new and spacious, with places for bath-
ing and other amusements entirely free from danger.
The medicinal properties of the pine and cedar air, is
probably the cause of its exemption from chills and other
diseases so much the effect of miasma. Pupils shall
be instructed in the Greek, Latin, Modern Languages,
and such other branches of education, preparatory to
college or business, as may be desired.

Terms, two hundred dollars per annum, payable
quarterly in advance. The number not to exceed thirty.
Each boy to find his own bed. There are two ses-
sions in the year, of twenty-two weeks each—one com-
encing the first of May, and the other the first of No-
vember.

March 21, 1836. J. & C. PLOTTS, Principals.
REFERENCES.

- Rev. Isaac V. Brown, late Principa of the Lawrence-
ville High School.
- Rev. Albert B. Dod, Professor of Mathematics, Prince-
ton.
- Rev. James S. Cannon, D. D. New Brunswick.
- Hon. J. C. Hornblower, Newark.
- Hon. Garret D. Wall, Burlington.
- Prof. J. Torrey, New York.
- Dr. Couper, and Chancellor Johns, New Castle, Del.
- Hon. Judge Hall, Wilmington.
- J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. Baltimore.
- Dr. William Shippen, Bristol.
- Charles Chesnut, Esq. Rev. G. W. Bethune, Rev.
Mr. Winchester, Samuel Hazlehurst, Esq. George
W. Richards, Esq. Matthew Newkirk, Esq. Phila-
delphia.
- James Aikin, Esq. Washington City.

JOHN C. TEN EYCK,

HAS entered into partnership with Garret D. Wall
in the business of an Attorney at Law, and Solicit-
or in Chancery. He will be ready at all times to attend
before Justices of the Peace, and do all kinds of Convey-
ancing, and other attorney's business. One of the firm
may be always found at the Office of G. D. Wall, in
Burlington. Dec. 16, 1835.

**Samuel Quicksall,
TAILOR,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public generally, that he has taken the
stand recently occupied by Mr. John S. Griffith,
where he is prepared to execute all orders in
his line in the best manner and most fashiona-
ble style, and with punctuality.
Burlington, April 9—tf

Dr. Wistar's cough Lozenges,

CAREFULLY manufactured accord-
ing to the original recipe of Doctor
Wistar. This pleasant and efficacious
Cough Medicine is too well known to
need recommendation. Manufactured,
Wholesale and Retail, by the doz. or groce, by
3mo 19 WM. J. ALLINSON.

RILEY W. SLOCOMB,



Boot and Shoemaker,

HAVING taken the stand lately occupied by
Daniel Kimble, on High street, keeps
constantly on hand an assortment of ladies'
gentlemen's and children's boots and shoes at
reasonable prices.

Customers work of all kinds done to order,
with punctuality and in the neatest manner.
All possible pains will be taken to accommodate
those who may favour him with their patron-
age.
May 7, 1836.

SILK AND FUR HATS.



Wholesale and Retail Manufactory,

BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.
THE subscriber respectfully invites his friends and
the public generally, to his Hat Store, where they
can be suited with hats of every description. All war-
ranted to be of the best materials and workmanship. All
orders attended to at the shortest notice.
Also for sale some fine Buffaloe Robes.
N. B. Two boys will be taken as apprentices, on good
terms by applying immediately.
Jan. 1836. W. W. MILLER.

**Clock & Watch
REPAIRING.**

THE subscriber respect-
fully informs the inhabi-
tants of Burlington and vicini-
ty that he has taken the house
and shop, in Union street,
lately occupied by Mrs. White,
and near the Market House, where he will be
happy to exert his talent in the clock and watch
repairing business, and hopes by strict atten-
tion, to merit public patronage. He would also
inform the ladies that they can have their jewel-
ry, silver spoons, thimbles, and plain jewellery for
sale upon reasonable terms.

DAVID OLIVER.
Burlington, April 23, 1836.