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Authenticity of the Bible.—There are four grand arguments for the truth of the Bible; 1. The miracles which it records. 2. The prophecies. 3. The goodness of the doctrines. 4. The moral character of the writers. The miracles flow from divine power; the prophecies from divine understanding; the excellence of the doctrine from divine goodness; and the moral character of the writers from divine purity. Thus Christianity is built upon these four unmovable pillars; the power, the understanding, the goodness, and the purity of God.

The Bible must be the invention, either of good men or angels, bad men or devils, or of God. It could not be the invention of good men, or angels, for they neither would nor could make a book, and tell lies all the time they are writing it, saying, Thus saith the Lord, when it was their own invention. It could not be the invention of bad men, or devils, for they could not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their souls to hell to all eternity. We must conclude therefore—the Bible is given by divine inspiration.

Reading the Bible.—“When the reformation in England first took place, great efforts were made to promote the reading of the scriptures among the common people; among other devices for the purpose, the following curious one was adopted. BONNER, Bishop of London, caused six Bibles to be chained to certain convenient places in St. Paul's church, for all who were so well inclined to resort to; together with a certain admonition to the readers, fastened upon the pillars, to this tenor,—“That whosoever came there to read should prepare himself to be edified, and made better thereby; that he bring with him discretion, honest intent, charity, reverence, and quiet behaviour; that there should no such number meet together there as to make a multitude.”

Martin Luther's Will. Not far from the time that Luther died, he left the following in his last will and testament: “O Lord God, I thank thee that thou hast so ordered it that I should be a poor man on earth. I never owned a house, or one foot of land on earth.—Thou hast given me a wife and four children; these I will to thee, and to thy care. Take them as thine; be thou a judge of the fatherless and the widow. I will my spirit to God that gave it, to be kept safe until the resurrection of the just. O take me, and do that to me and for me that shall be for thy glory; and thy great name shall have all the praise through Jesus Christ.—Amen.”

Miscellany.

SALT WATER BUBBLES.

BY HAWSER MARTINGALE.

THE SPIRIT BIRD.

Some twenty years ago I sailed from Boston in the good brig Nightingale, of about two hundred tons burthen, commanded by Nicodemus Melville, Esq., and bound on a voyage to Demerara.—The fore-mast hands consisted of six able seamen, besides myself; but this being only my second voyage, I was rated as an ordinary seaman. We were all strangers to each other, and being young in years, and still younger in knowledge we felt solicitous to learn something of the character of the men with whom I was destined in all human probability to associate, almost exclusively for several months. I soon ascertained, however, to my satisfaction, that my ship-mates with one exception were real, jovial, honest, single hearted tars, men of iron frames, who could crack their jokes, toss off their glass of grog, spin a long yarn, and handle a marling-spike or a hand spike, as knowingly and gracefully as any “old salts” that ever sailed on blue water.

But there was one man on board, who shipped under the name of Jim Thompson, whose appearance puzzled me exceedingly, and in a short time became the theme of conversation among all hands. He did not seem inclined to associate with the rest of the crew; he never asked a question, and when addressed, he answered in monosyllables. He was never seen to smile; and from his pallid cheeks, his restless eye, and sombre countenance, it was evident that anguish was preying on his heart.

But Thompson was a thorough seaman. He was athletic and active, and indefatigable in the performance of his duties. If all hands were called, Thompson was on deck in an instant; and if the word was passed to reef topsail, he sprang aloft like a cat, and was at the weather earing before the yard was clued down on the cap. If a top-gallant sail was to be furled, or a top-gallant-yard or mast to be sent down in a gale of wind, Thompson was in the cross-trees before any other man was in the rigging. Indeed he seemed always desirous to be employed about something, and the more laborious or hazardous his occupation, the better he seemed pleased. He partook of the ship's fare but sparingly, and never drank his grog. The first day after leaving port, his allowance was handed him by the steward, and much to the astonishment of that sable functionary, he seized the glass and hurled it with its contents overboard, muttering something between his teeth about “poisonous, murderous liquor.”

“A queer chap, that,” said Jack Robine, “to toss his grog overboard. If he had only passed it this way, I would have stowed it in a snug locker, where it would never come athwart his hawser. I say, steward, 'tis a pity such good stuff should be lost; so in future just hand me over that fellow's allowance.”

Jack Robine sagely concluded that something was wrong in Thompson's upper works, otherwise he would never have refused his grog; and as temperance ships were not in vogue in those days, the rest of the crew were pretty much of Jack's opinion.

In about a fortnight we reached the “horse latitudes,” and Thompson's demeanour was the cause of much speculation among the crew. He was seldom known to turn into his berth in his watch below, and when he caught a nap on a chest, or on the windlass-end, he would mutter some incoherent sentence to himself, and in a few moments awake with a convulsive start. Although he still evinced strength and activity in the performance of his various duties, yet his flesh had gradually wasted away, and he resembled an animated skeleton, more than a being of flesh & blood.

One day before we got into the regular trade winds, we were steering to the southward with a light air on our quarter. The sea was smooth, with the exception of a long rolling swell, which came every now and then from the northwest. Every rag was hung out to catch the scanty breeze, but the sails flapped heavily against the mast, and the brig moved through the water only at the sluggish rate of about a knot and a half. Thompson was at the helm; the mate and the remainder of the watch were variously employed in different parts of the ship—the captain was sitting reading on the quarter-deck under the shade of the try-sail. Suddenly Thompson was heard to exclaim, “Great God! he has come for me at last!”

The captain on looking up saw a large bird, somewhat resembling a man-of-war bird, but having a head like an owl, hovering over the quarter deck.—He told the steward to pass his fowling piece, but before this could be done the bird was no longer within shot, having flown about a quarter of a mile ahead of the brig, and then quietly alighted on the water. The captain went forward, hoping to get a shot at the bird from the fore-castle. He ordered the helmsman to steer directly for his intended victim, and when within about thirty yards he fired—the charge of duck shot struck the water all around the bird, and laid him sprawling. Anxious to get him on board, some of the watch jumped into the chain-walves, others into the bowsprit shrouds and bobstays. In a few minutes the singularly looking animal was under our bows; hands were eagerly stretched forth to grasp him, when apparently with a convulsive effort he recovered his natural position in the water, stretched out his wings, and to the unspeakable astonishment of the crew flew away!

Thompson saw this strange scene from the quarter deck, and exclaimed, “Captain Melville, it is of no use to fire at that bird—you only waste your powder and shot—you can never hit it.”

“I'll try once more at all events,” replied the captain.

His fowling piece was again loaded. Meanwhile the strange animal had flown a few hundred yards ahead, and again settled down quietly on the water. As the ship drew near the captain fired again; but the bird rose from the water evidently uninjured, and after soaring majestically over the quarter deck, flew away to the windward until out of sight.

“I understand it all,” said Thompson in a tremulous voice, while the sweat of agony stood in large drops on his forehead. “Capt. Melville, you might fire at that bird till doomsday,

and you would not hurt a feather of its wing. *That bird is my father's Spirit!* and I know why he has come. Well, I am ready.” As he muttered these words his eyes seemed to be lighted up with an unearthly fire.

“What do you mean, Thompson?” said the astonished captain in a soothing tone. Your father's spirit! What nonsense is this? Come, let's have no more of such foolish talk.”

“Call it not foolish, Capt. Melville, is truth what I say. That bird which you shot at twice, and which flew away uninjured, is my poor murdered father's spirit. Yes, the old man has come for me at last, and it will not be long before I join him.”

“Why, this is worse than folly, Thompson—it is madness. What do you mean? What can I understand by such incoherent language?”

“Captain Melville, I know I am not always in my right mind. My brain is seared to the centre—but I am not mad now. I have something which lies heavy at my heart, and which I should like to get clear of. I wish to make my sins known to the world; and I ask it as a favor that you will let all hands be called. I have a dismal tale to tell, should like to have my shipmates hear it. It may do them some good; at any rate, it can do nobody harm.”

There was no need of calling all hands—for we were all then standing in the waist, trying to catch the strange discourse which was passing between Thompson and the captain—quickly obeyed the mate's signal, and gathered round Thompson on the quarter deck; who thus commenced his tale:

“My father was a respectable farmer in New Hampshire, and I was his only son. But I was from my youth possessed of a fierce, ungovernable temper; and when about fifteen years of age, my father having laid the oxgoad over my shoulders, for some trifling offence, I took a solemn and a wicked oath I would never work on his farm again, and that at some future day I would be revenged, and carefully have I kept my oath: I ran away, and went to sea.

“For eight years I was absent from home, during which I had visited almost all parts of the habitable globe.—By this time my revengeful feelings became softened, and I wished once more to behold my parents, particularly my mother, who was always kind and indulgent. I accordingly returned to my native village. I saw my parents—sojourned with them for several weeks, and nothing occurred to damp the pleasure of my visit until one fatal evening. I accompanied my father to a husking frolic in the neighborhood. The flowing bowls (accursed be its pernicious contents!) passed briskly around and by the time our work was completed, about midnight, we all became somewhat the more merry. Indeed, my father had so far partaken of the intoxicating draught, that he could hardly walk; and I was obliged to support him on his way home, although my brain whirled round, and I could hardly walk steadily myself.

“When we had got about half way home, we came to a cross road, which my father insisted was the right path, and no argument on my part could convince him that he was wrong. With all the pertinacity of a drunken man, he insisted on pursuing that route, and when I attempted to prevent him, he struck me a violent blow on the face.—This roused the demon within me.—“Ha,” said I, “old man, a blow! You will find to your sorrow that I am a man now, and no longer to be abused by you as when a boy.” Upon which I struck my poor inebriated father to the earth with a blow of my fist; and then the recollection of former injuries unavenged rushing in my mind, I seized a stake from the fence and struck him several times over the head, as he lay on the ground.

“But the fatal crime was hardly committed, ere I bitterly repented of what I had done. I called him by name; he returned no answer. I hung over his body, and saw by the light of the moon the blood streaming from his disfigured visage. I would then have given worlds to have recalled him to life, for an awful voice seemed to whisper in my ear, *He is your father.* I felt of his head—but, alas! I found that his skull was crushed, and the grating of the bones sounded harshly on my ear. I then knew that he was dead, and had received his death blow from the hand of his son!

“I took the corpse in my arms and wept over it for more than an hour. At length I felt the necessity of doing something to avoid incurring the suspicion of guilt, and I carried it to the foot of a precipice which was near, where I laid it among some rocks, and then proceeded towards the house. I entered without noise, and retired to my room, but not to sleep. In the morning my mother entered my apartments, and inquired for my father. I affected great surprise and alarm at his absence, and

assured her that he having a great desire to get home, and I thought he was snugly deposited in bed before I arrived. I called upon some of the neighbors, and requested their assistance to search for my father, who in due time was found at the bottom of the precipice, with his skull frightfully fractured.

“No suspicions rested on me, and the old man was laid in the grave. Since that time, I have never known comfort—and a worm has been gnawing at my heart. I see my father in my dreams, and sometimes when I am awake he stands before me. I thought if I could quit the scene of my guilt, the image of my murdered parent would no longer haunt me. But no—he's constantly with me. Last night while I sat upon the windlass, I fell into a drowse, and saw him in the shape of the bird that fitted around us to-day, and he whispered in my ears, ‘Your time is come.’”

Such was the tale of blood told by the wretched Thompson, and although we all felt detestation at the unnatural crime of which he had been guilty, we could not help pitying the miserable wretch.

While we were listening to the paracide's confession, dark, double headed clouds rose above the horizon, and the appearance of the heavens brotkened the approach of a heavy squall. The royals, and top-gallant sails were furled the courses hauled up, the top sails clued down upon the caps, and the reef tackles hauled out. Ere these precautionary measures were fully executed, the dark cloud had reached the zenith—the flashes of lightning were frequent and vivid, and the deep-toned thunder muttered fearfully in the distance. Soon a ripple was seen on the water, followed by a ridge of miniature waves, which breaking as soon as formed, presented the appearance of a moving sheet of foam.

“Now mind your helm, my lad,” said the captain in a clear and distinct tone, to the helmsman who had relieved Thompson—“keep her right before it.”

The squall struck the brig on the starboard quarter.

“Starboard your helm—hard a starboard!”

“Hard a starboard, sir,” responded the man at the helm—and in a few moments the brig was blooming along before the wind, which blew with the violence of a hurricane, at the rate of nine knots. The rain fell in torrents—and what with the roaring of the waves, the howling and whistling of the tempest, the dazzling brilliancy of the chain lightning which seemed to play around the masts, and the echoing peals of thunder, the scene was absolutely terrific. The thrilling tale told by the self-accused paracide was for a while forgotten. But suddenly a strange and awful voice was heard which seemed louder than the conflict of the elements, as if uttered by the Spirit of the Storm.—“My father calls me, my poor, dear, murdered father; I come, I come!”—Then with a wild and prolonged shriek of agony, Thompson sprang on the quarter-rail, and ere any one could prevent the fearful act, he threw himself into the foaming ocean. No human efforts could save him. He rose in the eddying wake, and with his body half out of water, with agony of the most intense description depicted on his ghastly features, he gave another shrill and dying scream—then sunk to rise no more.

In half an hour after this event the clouds broke away, the hurricane was hushed, the sun shone forth in all its wonted splendor—the brig was ploughing her way towards her destined port, impelled by a genial breeze, when, fabulists as it may appear, two birds, similar to the one that was flying around us previous to the storm, made their appearance. They alighted for a few moments on the main-top-gallant yard and perhaps it is unnecessary to state that they were not this time molested by the captain. They hovered awhile over the quarter deck, took a few circles round the ship, they flew away to windward, and we never saw them more.

THE HABITS OF A MAN OF BUSINESS.—A sacred regard to the principles of justice, forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagements—does nothing carelessly or in a hurry—employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself—keeps every thing in its proper place—leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permitted him to do—keeps his designs and business from the views of others—is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not overtrade for his capital—prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit transactions at all times, when they can be advantageously made, in buying or selling—a small profit on credit cases, with little risk—the chance of better gains with more

hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains—leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing—keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and his every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business, titled, classed, and put away. Never suffers his desk to be confused with many papers lying upon it—is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leave it, it will leave him—holds it as a maxim, that he whose credit is suspected, is not safe to be trusted—is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as far as care and attention enable him—balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers and constituents, both at home and abroad—avoids as much as possible, all sorts of accommodation in money matters and law suits, where there is the least hazard—is economical in his expenditure, always living within his income—keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters—is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity. [Badger's Weekly Messenger.

An incident which I actually witnessed at a neighboring tavern, reminded me of another, of more ancient date, told of Mr Conyne. While I was sitting in a public house, waiting for a packet boat, one of our eastern brethren came in—it was just at night fall—and after a pause, not half as awkward as might be supposed, inquired, “Landlord, you won't charge me nothing for stable room, if I find my own hay, will you?”

The publican bit his lip for a moment, and pettishly replied, “No: not if you will clean your own stable.”

Jonathan was perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. The story recalled to my mind was this:

One evening in the days of old Mr Conyne, a New Englander on his way to the great west with two teams and a large family of sons and daughters, drove up and stopped for the night. Jonathan saw his horses housed in the stable and called for a shilling's worth of hay. In the evening, the women brought forth their boxes of provisions, of which the travellers made a hearty supper, without drawing upon the culinary skill of Mrs Conyne, or their own purses. This operation the venerable host had witnessed with commendable patience, but when as bed time approached, he saw his guests bringing their beds from their wagons, and very deliberately spreading them upon his floor, the old man's Ebenezer got the better of him. After looking hard at them a spell, but without disconcerting them in the least, his cholera broke forth.

“Dunder and blizen!” he exclaimed; “Dese plagury Yankees brings everyting with dem but dare barns! There was much of truth in the remark. [N. Y. Com.

AN INCIDENT.

In an obscure village in the State of Vermont there lived an aged man friendless and without connections, for he was one of the early settlers and came here alone. During the revolution he took up arms with the rebels and gave his property for the benefit of the revolutionary army. He endured all the privations which characterized that struggle for liberty, he signalized himself in several battles and after the efforts of the friends of freedom were crowned with success, he retired to private life. He became very poor, and was compelled to earn his daily bread by working one day here and the next day there.—His wife died—children he had none.

In this state, alone in the world, divested of property, aged and infirm, a creditor seized the few little effects he had, and committed his body to prison. Some of his acquaintance bailed him out to the “liberty of the yard.” He remained within the limits 27 years—Sometimes working for one person and sometimes for another, at such work as he could perform. Gardening in the summer, doing chores in the winter, were his usual occupations.

Finally he made a bargain with the village tavern keeper, and bound himself out during life for board and clothes. He used to take care of horses, made fires, &c. At this period of his life, there was a conspicuous character travelling through the country, receiving the congratulation an attention of all classes of our citizens. As he hastened through our villages, his fame went before him, and the people turned out en masse to bid him a hearty welcome. He arrived at the village where the ‘old soldier’ lived, and stopped over night in the same house.

The old man knew him, and often tried to get access to his apartments, but without success.

The aristocracy of the place, the ruffled shirts and silk gowns, and little mas-

ters and pretty misses must first greet the stranger. However, the old man made interest with one of his village acquaintances to request an interview with the stranger. ‘Tell him,’ said he ‘that Capt. B. of the ——— Regiment of Infantry wishes to see him at his leisure.’ The man conveyed the message. The stranger was electrified. “What,” said he, “is he? Where is he?” at the same time giving his ruffie shirt company, he went into the bar-room in search of the ‘old soldier.’ He found him. “Is it possible,” said the stranger; “that you are alive?”

They embraced each other, and were so affected that neither could give utterance to one syllable. The spectators wondered, gazed and were confounded. The best feelings of human nature gained the mastery of the whole assembly. At last, said the stranger to the ‘old soldier’ come with me. They retired to a room alone, and conversed about by-gone times—about the battles they had fought together and the hardships they had encountered.

Each gave a particular account of his life since their separation, and that of the ‘old soldier’ was heart rending to the illustrious stranger. He told him of his poverty, his troubles, and his incarceration in prison, his present means of subsistence, &c. “How much do you now owe,” said the stranger. “I have been on the limits twenty seven years for nineteen dollars. The cost and interests may now amount to one hundred. There are two one hundred dollar bills,” said the stranger, “pay what thou owest. I shall leave a deposit in the ——— Bank, where you can draw for two hundred dollars a year as long as you live.”

By this time the people without were impatient and could not divine the cause of the privacy between our two heroes. They went out and took some refreshments—the stranger returned to his company, and the old soldier went to the lawyer's office and paid his debt.—He then went into the tailor's and procured a suit of clothes. The next day the old soldier and the stranger departed together, leaving the people to conjecture the cause of the metamorphosis of the one and strange conduct of the other. The old soldier, however, returned to his village in a few weeks, and the people who before would scarcely speak to him, unless it was for the purpose of telling him to get out of their way, were all glad to see him. He, nevertheless, pursued the ‘even tenor of his way.’—That stranger was GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

Happy Parental Discipline.—The son of a minister, now living, had by some means excited the displeasure of his father. His father thought it right to be reserved for an hour or two; and when asked a question about the business of the day, he was very short in his answer to his son. An hour or more elapsed; the time was nearly arrived when the youth was to repeat his lessons. He came into his father's study; and said, “Papa, I cannot learn my lesson, except you are reconciled; I am very sorry I have offended you; I hope you will forgive me; I think I shall never offend you again.” His father replied, “All I wish is to make you sensible of your fault; when you acknowledge it, you know it is easily reconciled with me.” Then, papa, says he, ‘give me the token of reconciliation and seal it with a kiss.’ The hand was given, and the seal most heartily exchanged on each side. “Now,” said the dear boy, ‘I will learn Latin and Greek with any body;’ and fled to his little study. ‘Stop! stop!’ exclaimed his father; have you not a heavenly Father? If what you have done be evil, He is displeased, and you must apply to Him for forgiveness.” With tears starting in his eyes, he said, “Papa, I went to Him first. I knew, except he was reconciled, I could do nothing; and with tears now fast rolling, he said, ‘I hope, I hope, He has forgiven me, and now I am happy.’ His father never had occasion to look at him with a shade of disapprobation, from that time till his death.

God looks not at the oratory of your prayers, how elegant they be, or at the geometry of your prayers, how long they be, nor at the arithmetic of your prayers, how many they be, nor at the logic of your prayers, how methodical they be; but the sincerity of them he looks at. [Brooks.

A Good Joke.—A correspondent at Charlestown informs us of an amusing occurrence, which took place in that town on Saturday. A mechanic had been employed by a sportsman to make him some ‘decoy ducks,’—which, when finished, were placed on the top of a three story building in the rear of Main street, for the purpose of drying the paint. Very early in the morning, a citizen discovered them through the fog, and supposing them to be genuine, resolved to have some of them for his dinner. He accordingly borrowed a gun which he loaded very heavily, and having stationed a friend near by, on the ground, with a musket ready cocked to bring down such as escaped on the wing, he went up through the scuttle of an ad-

joining house, and fired into the midst of them. He was thunderstruck to find that none of them moved, and had about made up his mind that he had killed them all so dead that they could not even flap their wings, when a loud and hearty laugh from the bystanders, who had collected to witness and enjoy the joke, informed him that he had made a slight mistake. [Morning Post.

EXETER NEWS-LETTER
Nov. 3, 1835.

Court of Common Pleas.
The Court adjourned without day, on Saturday last. The Juries, for the second week, were:

1st Jury. Samuel Lawrence, Epping; Foreman; Richard H. Smith, Brentwood; Henry Thrasher, Candia; Zacheus Colby, Chester; Edmund C. Lane, Deerfield; David Karr, Derry; Daniel H. Kimball, East Kingston; William F. Rowland Jr., Exeter; Levi Berry, Greenland; Oliver Lamprey, Hampton; Aaron Page, Hawke; John Collins, Kensington.

2d Jury. Benjamin Carter Jr., Portsmouth, Foreman; Peter Cornig, Londonderry; John M. Furber, Newington; Joseph S. Watson, New-market; Simon Brown Jr., North Hampton; John D. Folsom, Northwood; John H. Marston, Nottingham; Nicholas White, Plaistow; John Drake, Rye; Ebenezer Hoyt, Sandown; Moses Eaton, South Hampton; Jacob P. Johnson, Windham.

State vs. Charles Cole of Portsmouth, For stealing in February last, 4 silver spoons, the property of Mr Rea of Portsmouth. Guilty. Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment in the County Jail, and a fine of \$20.

State vs. Gabriel Van Horne of Portsmouth. For breaking, and entering the house of Joseph Dennett, of Portsmouth, on the night of the 12th August last, with an intent to steal, and stealing sundry articles of wearing Apparel. Guilty. Sentenced to 2 years confinement at hard labor in the State Prison.

State vs. Charles Spinney of Raymond. For breaking and entering the house of John Uria, of North Hampton, on the 26 of July last, with intent to steal, and stealing a pair of Pantaloon, &c. Guilty.—Sentenced to 3 years confinement to hard labor in the State Prison.

State vs. John Barns of Derry. For breaking and entering the shop of—Hubbard on the night of the 17th of June last, with intent to steal, and stealing 6 silver watches, a Gold necklace, &c. Guilty. Sentenced to 5 years confinement to hard labor in the State Prison.

State vs. James Annis of Londonderry. For an assault on Samuel Marshall a Deputy Sheriff, and resisting him, in the execution of his office, on the 12th of March last. Guilty. Sentenced to 3 days imprisonment in the Common Jail and a fine of \$10.

State vs. Sally Downes of the Isles of Shoals. For stealing bank bills of the value of \$44, the property and from the house of Benjamin Cram, of Exeter, on the 11th of August last. She was defended by Messrs Tilton and Bartlett. The respondent had been living with the mother of Cram, as help, and left somewhat suddenly on the 11th of August. Cram testified to the loss of the money, a considerable part of which had been paid to him on the 11th by Mr Dearborn, in the presence of the respondent. Mrs Cram testified to the opportunity which the respondent had of taking the money, and also to the sudden change in Sally's determination to leave; as in the morning she had expressed a wish to stay a fortnight, that she might earn enough to buy her a new gown, and in the afternoon she resolved suddenly to leave, and suddenly left. It appeared by the evidence of Rollins, Mason, and Seaward, that in the evening, after she left, she was very free with her money, expended and exhibited more than a dozen dollars, bought her a gown, shoes, wine, &c. said her sweetheart gave her a five dollar bill, and that she "would not give a damn to be worth less than a hundred dollars." In the defence it was shown that Cram was a little careless of his money, and prone to display it unnecessarily—and so much of doubt and uncertainty was thrown around the case—and Sally looked so meek, and wishful, and sorry—that the Jury returned a verdict of acquittal—and Sally went to the Isle of Shoals, instead of the State Prison.

Toppan Sargent & al. vs. Anson Giles & al. Trover for certain articles of household furniture—leased or conditionally sold by the Plaintiffs to one Wilson and by him sold to the Defendants. Mr Sullivan for the Pliffs. Mr Bell for the Defs. Verdict for the Pliffs \$1,000 damages—the furniture having been returned.

Justus Jones vs. William Ayer, Plff. in Review; Trespass for breaking and entering the Pliffs' close, in Hamstead and cutting trees. Mr Porter for Jones, Mr Betton for Ayers. Verdict not guilty.—Question of law saved.

Josiah Butler vs. Moses Bean; Plea of land, in which the Plff. demanded certain land and buildings in Candia. Mr Farrar for Plff. Messrs St. Clair and Bartlett for Def't. Verdict for the Plff.

John Dodge vs. Thomas Currier. On account annexed for board of the Defendant's wife. The Plff. claimed on the ground that by reason of the mal-treatment of her husband, she was justifiable in leaving him, and he answerable for her support. Mr Goodrich for the Plff. Mr Sullivan for the Def't. Verdict for the Def't.

Nathan Dow vs. Benjamin Dow, and Benjamin Dow vs. Nathan Dow. Cross actions. The first was founded on notes, and the last on an account. Both were put to the same jury, who returned a verdict in favor of Nathan for \$158,93. Messrs Tilton and Bartlett for Nathan, Mr Sullivan for Benjamin.

S. P. Chesley vs. Peter Tilton. For the use of a Hay-press, &c. The defence was that the contract either express or implied for the hay press, was with Joseph Chesley 3d, the father of the Plaintiff; and that the Press was the said Joseph's and not the Pliffs. Mr Bell for Plff. Messrs Tilton and Bartlett for Def't. Verdict for Plff. for \$20.

Thomas Leavitt vs. Jesse Gile Jr.—The parties are of Raymond. The action was brought to recover damages for the seduction of the Pliffs' daughter, and the consequent loss of her services. As actions of this character have seldom been tried in this County, it excited some interest, and the Court House was thronged during the trial. The Plaintiff claimed one thousand dollars. His principal witness was the daughter herself. Her deposition had been taken, and the defendant had been unable to gain admission to her father's house, for the purpose of serving upon her a subpoena, and compelling her personal attendance. She deposed that having for some time kept company with the defendant, in May 1832, he promised to marry her, and became the father of her child, which was born in the December following. The Defendant attempted to prove that the reputation of the daughter for chastity was bad, long before May 1832, and that her reputation for truth was such that no credit should be given to her evidence. He was not entirely unsuccessful in casting at least a shade upon her character for the maidenly virtues, and if the stories the witnesses told about Miss Martha were true, it might

justice, that she was "no better than she should be." From the opening of the case on the part of the Plaintiff, it was supposed an appeal would be made, in the close, to the sympathies of the Jury, for artless innocence seduced, a pure mind corrupted, fair prospects blasted, and domestic peace ruined; and to their honest indignation at the wiles of the seducer, the violation of pledged faith, and the wanton destruction of all that was lovely and amiable, and of good report. But the evidence introduced by the defendant, seemed to render such an appeal inexpedient, and the Plaintiff's case was put upon the ground of a plain "business transaction," in the course of which he had become entitled to a reasonable compensation for the loss of his daughter's services, during her sickness, and for the expenses necessarily incurred thereby. Messrs G. & J. Sullivan for Plaintiff, Messrs Pillsbury and Bartlett for Defendant. The Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, assessing damages at \$75.

The other actions wherein verdicts were rendered during the term, were the following:
Alfred Jewell vs. Sally Jewell. Mr Sullivan for the Plff. Mr Tilton for the Def't. Plea of land. Verdict for the Plff.
Richard Dow vs. Henry Brown & als. Mr Sullivan for Plff. Mr Bell for Def't.—Verdict for Plff.
Walter Smith vs. Daniel Knight. Mr Stickney for Plff. Mr Hackett, for Def't. Verdict for Plff. for \$191.

Henry Brown vs. Richard Dow. Mr Bell for Plff. Mr Sullivan for Def't. Verdict for Plff. Question of law saved.
Edmund Adams vs. Mary McMurphy, in review. Mr Betton for Plff. Mr Porter for Def't. Verdict for Defendant.

Recorder of Deeds. The whole number of votes, duly returned, was 6415, of which FRANCIS D. RANDALL, Esq. had 3978, and was elected.

County Treasurer. The whole number of votes, duly returned, was 6175, of which NOAH PIPER, Esq. had 3838, and was elected.

The following is a list of the Deputy Sheriffs, lately appointed by the present Sheriff, of Rockingham County.
Stephen W. Dearborn, Exeter.
Samuel Kimball, } Derry.
Samuel Marshall, }
Benjamin Jenness, Deerfield.
Moses Hoyt, Hamstead.
Rufus Dow, South Hampton.

Uri Lamprey, Hampton.
Winthrop Pickering, Newington.
Miles Durgin, New-market.
John S. Brown, Chester.
Benjamin T. Bartlett, Nottingham.
Joseph S. Pollard, Plaistow.
Enoch F. Stevens Jr., Deerfield.
John S. Rundlett, Epping.
Samuel Larkin, Portsmouth.
Nathan H. Leavitt, Northwood.
John Woodbury, Salem.
Joshua Woodman, Strafford.

MARIANNE DES HAYES.—The following affecting story is extracted from "The Female Revolutionary Plutarch," a work published some years ago, which gives many striking portraits of the victims and agents of that dreadful subversion of monarchy and morals in France, the consequences of which will long be remembered in Europe:—

"Among the many other persons whose ashes reposed in its vicinity were those of Marianne des Hayes. She had particularly manifested a determined resolution not to survive those dreadful times and the loss of every thing that made life supportable. On account of her youth, her beauty, her accomplishments, her misfortunes, and her fortitude, she had excited uncommon interest, universal compassion and a well merited admiration.

The French Revolutionary assassins, calling themselves republicans, had murdered in one day her grandfather and grandmother, two aunts, her father, her mother, two brothers and a sister, with her husband. She had been driven out of her paternal dwelling, which the assassins of her family seized and occupied without molestation. All these terrible disasters overtook her before she was fourteen. In vain did she look for consolation from religion, for the support of friends, or the pity of the public. The churches were all shut, the priests all banished or murdered. All who esteemed her, or only knew her parents and relatives had shared their fate; and the calamities which oppressed every class of society hardened the hearts of even the most tender. Selfishness, fear or apathy, excluded all other feelings. Those who were encompassed with gibbets and executions, with robbers and assassins, with famine, death and desolation, cared but little for any other individuals than themselves, or rather, were indifferent to every thing, even to their own existence. They all numbered their days like respite criminals, over whose head the sword of the law was suspended by a hair, and whom it threatened to strike every moment.

Thus situated, poor Marianne presented herself before those sanguinary Judges by whose ferocity she had become a solitary, hopeless, destitute, almost starving outcast of society. These barbarians had, after a sitting of three hours, just sentenced thirty individuals to be guillotined and 132 to be shot. They were going to dine in peace, with their accomplices, tools, and prostitutes, when Marianne called out to them "Citizens, for charity's sake accept of one more victim! You have already despatched my grand-parents, my parents, my brothers, my sisters, and relatives. Of three generations, of my family, I am the only survivor! I detest myself and the universe. Put a period to my wretchedness. For humanity's sake condemn me to death!" It was on her knees, and bathed with her tears, that she thus addressed them. Courchard, one of the Judges, and the most humane of these monsters, observed that she was too young for their tribunal. "O," said she, "you have executed many much younger, why should you spare me; only tell me by what act I can merit death, I shall perpetrate it instantly!" "Well," answered the President, Parein, ironically, "if you call out *Vive le Roi*, your business shall be done at once, and you shall soon be despatched." The Hall immediately resounded with her voice, crying out—*Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi.* "Carry her to the guillotine with the other rebels and fanatics," said Parein to the gens d'armes. "O, how happy you make me," retorted Marianne. "God be praised! I shall no longer see or suffer from all these enemies." She flew towards the scaffold, embraced the executioner, and asked him eagerly to let her die first. "I am," said she, "the most miserable being on earth, and shall be the most happy in heaven!" In half a minute her head was separated from her body, and she was a corpse.

Before she went to the tribunal, she had distributed among other distressed orphans every thing she had, even part of her wearing apparel, preserving only enough to cover herself decently. According to a whole length portrait of her, exhibited at Lyons in 1796, she was rather tall and grown for her age, with blue eyes, a Roman nose, fair hair, and an elegant shape. Her face, if not flattered by the artist, was one of the most handsome of her sex, expressive of melancholy, but also of resignation.

Intemperance, Gambling, Fire and Death.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night the town was alarmed by the cry of fire, proceeding from two dwelling houses in Quarry st., occupied by several Irish families. So far as we have been able to learn, the fire probably originated in carelessness, resulting from gross intemperance and rioting among the inhabitants. The fire originated in the garret, where it was probably communicated to cloths hanging to dry, by a drunken woman who had been up several times during the evening and night with a light. The boys asleep in the garret were waked by the smoke, and communicated the fact to the miserable inmates below, some of whom were still over their cups. One of the number, we hear, was so beastly drunk, that it was necessary to drag him out in order to save his life. Two young women, we were told, were found in very little better condition.

Another female—wife of Patrick Doyle, a tenant—it appears, met the just retribution of the loathsome habits of the house. Instead of running out when the alarm was communicated, she went up stairs, and probably becoming bewildered in the smoke, perished in the flames! Such are some of the fruits of an Irish wake in Newark. [Newark Ddv.

KOSCIUSZKO.
The following (says the Boston Mercantile Journal) is an interesting extract from Falkenstein's Biography of this exalted Patriot.

"Upon his return from Poland, Kosciuszko entered the army, and, as a proof of the king's approbation, of his abilities and application, almost immediately obtained a company. But this, the natural career of a poor nobleman possessing military talents, was speedily interrupted, at least in his native land, by the influence of that most universal of passions, against the arbitrary power of which not even the wisest can shield themselves. Kosciuszko fell in love with a maiden, raised by birth and fortune, far above his pretensions, inasmuch as she was the daughter of one of the grand dignitaries of the kingdom, Joseph Sornowski, marshal of Lithuania and vice general of the crown. Towards the end of the year 1777, circumstances, which he then esteemed most fortunate, quartered Kosciuszko's regiment in Lithuania, and the enamored officer himself in the marshal's castle. He made good use of the opportunities thus afforded him to gain the affections of the Lady Louisa Sornowski. But, once secure of her heart, Kosciuszko adopted a frank and honorable course.

"The young lady first confided her attachment to her mother; and then Kosciuszko, with tears, and kneeling at her father's feet, confessed his pure and unconquerable passion. The parents, blinded by hereditary pride of ancestry, and exasperated at the idea that the splendor of their ancient house should be dimmed by their daughter's marriage with an officer of rank so inferior, prohibited all intercourse between the impassioned lovers, and to insure the observance of their prohibition, placed spies upon all their steps. But love found means to deceive the argus eyes placed over them, and knit two young hearts closer and closer to each other.

"Kosciuszko now driven to despair, proposes an elopement. The lady agrees; all is arranged, and the happiest result promises to crown their hopes. Under the shade of a dark night they effect their escape from the castle, attain, seemingly unpursued, to some distance and a warm embrace speaks their mutual congratulations, and the bright hopes of union that are dawning upon their hearts. But a sudden noise startles the lovers from their dream of bliss: the marshal's people surround and attempt to seize them. Kosciuszko draws his sword and desperately strives to defend his beloved. A sanguinary conflict ensues, but the issue could not be doubtful. Kosciuszko, wounded, exhausted, senseless, sank to the ground, and the lady Louisa was dragged back to her paternal home.

"When, after a three hour's swoon, Kosciuszko regained his consciousness, he crawled, feebly and despairingly, to the nearest village, where one of his friends was quartered, carrying with him no relic of his vision of happiness, but its recollection, and a white handkerchief, which his idol had dropped in her agony. This treasure never afterwards quitted his bosom, not even in the hottest battle, and death only could part him from it.

"Kosciuszko formed no second attachment; and although in after years, several advantageous matches were proposed to him, both in Poland and in France, he never could be prevailed upon to marry.—Even to an advanced age he remained faithful to the love of his youth, and spoke of the object of his only passion with all the fire of early life."
But the object of his devoted attachment did not remain unmarried. She wedded Prince Lubomirski—and the last year of his existence was cheered by the sight of the being whom he had loved through life. The Princess, while travelling through Switzerland, stopped at Solothurn, and passed some weeks with Kosciuszko. And when she at length bade him farewell, and promised to see him again the following spring, he had a presentiment that they would never meet again—tears swelled his eyes, and he asked her for a token of remembrance. The Princess accordingly sent him from Lausanne a ring, with the motto, "Friendship to virtue." But when the ring reached Solothurn, Kosciuszko was no more!

Inflammation of the throat cured by Alum.—Powdered alum applied by the finger to the part affected, very seldom fails to cure inflammation of the throat in a few days. The efficacy of this remedy, says the author, is as marvellous as it is rapid.—Employed the first, second, third or fourth day, while there is yet no abscess in the tonsils, it arrests all symptoms as it were by enchantment; the fever abates, the swelling diminishes, the appetite returns and the convalescence is quickly decided and complete. Alum had already been in use for certain disorders of the throat in malignant inflammation, for example, then in chronic; but as the greater number of practitioners remained fixed in opinion that it must be dangerous in common inflammations, its use was not so extensive as it deserved to be. By showing that this remedy is as powerful in simple inflammation as in inflammation of the tonsils, M. Valpeu hopes that practitioners will no longer hesitate to make proof of its efficacy, and rescue thereby hundreds of human beings from the grave.

Venerable Sabbath School Superintendents.—Rev. Samuel Le Barron, of Rochester, Mass. now in the 88th year of his age, and the 63d of his ministry, is an active, useful superintendent of a Sabbath School.

Nahum Fay, Esq., the superintendent of the Sabbath school in Northborough, is now 79 years of age. He has been connected with the school three years, and, although he has been an habitual reader of the Bible from his youth, he says he has obtained more knowledge of the Scriptures during these last three years than during all his life before.

Noble Example of True Religion.—At a recent fire in the town of Auch, France, a woman and a child were seen at a window in the second story of a burning house, imploring aid from the multitude assembled without. The lower part of the house was all in flames, and not even the thrilling shrieks of these wretch-

ed victims could induce any one to venture to their succor. At this moment arrived on the spot the venerable Archbishop of the Diocese, who after offering immense rewards to tempt some fitter person to the enterprise, undertook it himself. Enveloping himself in a wet sheet, he rushed through the fire and succeeded in rescuing both, at the expense of but slight injury.

The Anti Slavery Meeting at Utica.—The City Council of Utica, on an application for the use of the Supreme Court Room, or the Academy, for the meeting of the Anti Slavery convention, notified to meet there on the 21st inst., in opposition to the wishes of a great portion of the citizens, granted permission, for the use of the room for this purpose. In consequence, a meeting was convened at the same room on Saturday evening last, which was very fully attended. It is represented to have been one of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever held in Utica.—Strong resolutions were passed, declaring that the Academy and Supreme Court Room should not be prostituted to such purposes. The meeting adjourned to meet again in their full strength at the Academy, on the morning of the 21st, (the morning of the proposed convention,) for the purpose of carrying their resolutions into effect.

The following article, from the New Bedford Mercury, furnishes another mournful illustration of the evil effects of intemperance:—

Riot.—A serious riot took place on Saturday night, two or three miles west of this village, at a house occupied by a Mr Tripp, on the road leading to Smith's Mills. The particulars as far as we have been able to ascertain them are as follows. A gang of sailors, and others who have recently arrived here from New York for the purpose of obtaining whaling voyages, to the number of about fifteen or twenty, went to the house of Tripp at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, at which a number of persons were already assembled, and demanded admittance, which was refused to them. They however succeeded in effecting their object, by violence, and commenced demolishing the moveables and fixtures in the house, and a scene of personal violence and outrage immediately followed. Tripp and his comrades secured one of the men, bound and afterwards beat him in a cruel and shocking manner. The invaders left the house at about 12 o'clock. They were followed to the street, where a double-barrelled gun, loaded with a bullet and buck shot, was discharged at them, when at the distance of about ten rods from the house, and a man named Henry Mariner, was wounded. He was immediately conveyed in a wagon to his boarding house in this town, and on examination it was found that the ball had entered his body at the right side immediately below the ribs and passed through and lodged near the surface of the skin on the left side. The wound is pronounced to be mortal. The sufferer was alive last evening, but in great agony. Mariner is a native of New Jersey, about 26 years of age, and by trade a carpenter. He came here for the purpose of procuring a voyage, and it is said had not taken an active part in the affray.

Tripp has been secured and is now confined in jail, to undergo an examination. Six or seven females, of abandoned character, were in the house of Tripp at the time of the affray. We understand that measures have been taken to suppress any further attempt at outrage by those concerned in this affair. The origin of the disturbance is undoubtedly to be attributed to the intemperate use of liquor, and the facilities which are now furnished in the suburbs of our village for obtaining ardent spirits.

AN INCIDENT.
Our perusal of the Trial Scene in "Norman Leslie," the new novel, calls to mind a fact which we witnessed some few years ago in New Hampshire. It exemplifies the little trust which in many cases, can be reposed in the discrimination of a jury. The incident to which we refer, took place in the Court House in Exeter, N. H. on a Saturday afternoon. The two great guns of the New Hampshire bar, Messrs. J—M— and I—B— had been battling all the week, and the most important cases had been disposed of. The Judge was half asleep, the Jury in scarcely a better condition, and causes were decided before those interested hardly knew which way to turn. At about four o'clock an old man was placed at the bar, accused of passing counterfeit money. There were but few persons in the Court House—the lawyers who had finished their business, had gone home, and the old fellow seemed in a fair way to be rapidly consigned to the State Prison. Mr B. the younger gun, sat with his arms folded and his feet upon the edge of the table, apparently asleep, while the Attorney General examined two or three witnesses. Never was justice hurried through in a more summary manner. The evidence was direct and conclusive—and as witness after witness left the stand, the old prisoner's face grew paler and paler, and he trembled at the certainty of his fate. By and by, Mr B. opened his eyes, cast a glance at the grey hairs of the culprit, yawned gently, and turning to the Attorney General said audibly—"I'll defend this man." He asked no questions of the witnesses, and took no notes—but when the evidence was through, he rose and delivered one of the most beautiful arguments we ever heard. The testimony which appeared clear as noonday, he pulled all to pieces—he made discord of harmony—nonsense of sense—discrepancy of the most exact agreement—and when he touched upon the old man's unjust sufferings, he even drew tears.—Without leaving their seats the Jury declared the prisoner "Not Guilty!" The weeping man with clasped hands leaned forward, seeming to invoke a blessing on the head of his defender. "Let him out, Constable," said Mr B. "and now, you old rascal, go about your business, and never let me catch you passing counterfeit money again." The Jury stared in wonder—and we left the Court House laughing yet sorrowful. [N. E. Galaxy.

"Tell your mistress that I have torn the curtain" said a gentleman to a punning domestic of his lodging house. "Very well, sir; mistress will put it down as rent."

ATROCIOUS PUNISHMENT OF A LITTLE BOY.—About five minutes after three Wednesday afternoon, we took our accustomed seat, at the bar desk of the Court, for the purpose of attending to the examination of a case of assault, assigned for that hour. On our right, in a settee in the rear sat the prisoner, *Ambrose W. Cole*, a copper plate printer. As he was whispering to a person near him, and at the same moment looking at myself, we guessed ourselves to be the subject of his inaudible remarks, and that peradventure he was putting some queries touching our profession; and we had scarcely concluded our conjecture, ere he beckoned us towards him, with a significant shrug of his head, and out of courtesy we stretched back on the chair, and turned our expecting ear towards him. He bent over, and, meeting us half way, spoke a little above a whisper, and said—"I'd a little rather you would not publish anything about my little case—it's only for chastising my boy?" Let our report reveal our reply to his request, as well as his assurance in making it.

Parents, whose lives have thus far been preserved by a beneficent Providence, to watch over the children of your love:—Children, who are yet happy and blessed with the protecting power of parental tenderness and love, listen to the tale of the little orphan boy, whose father sleeps beneath the ocean wave, and whose mother supports her fatherless infants, by continual toil in a factory, many miles from Boston.

We will not trust ourself to write an article—we will only throw our rough notes together as they lie on our minutes, like materials prepared for the hands of the builder. Here they are:—

John Franklin Davis—[in reply to a series of questions proposed to him by Judge Merrill]—I am 9 years old—my father was a sailor—he was drowned—my mother has five children—three smaller than me—they are with her at Lowell—she works in a factory—Mr Cole is my master—I have been with him four months—he has beaten me often—he beat me last night—in reaching for a piece of bread, I tipped over a tea cup, and he said he would beat me;—in the afternoon, I ran against a man in Washington street, and spilt some oil that he makes—at dark, I was in the shop—no one else was there—he called me—he locked the door, and put an apron up to the window—he commenced beating me—I don't know how long—he would not let me halloo—it was with a rattan.

Constable Pierce—I stripped the boy in presence of six or seven witnesses—I have seen men lashed at a whipping post—but of all sights, never saw any thing to equal this boy's back—I have here a memorandum of the wounds and marks—there are

- 34 distinct black or blue spots on the left arm
- 12 do on the right arm.
- 56 equally distinct on the back and loins, and two black blotches over the kidneys, and the skin broken in four places.
- 28 from the left hip to the heel.
- 21 on the right do.

151 distinct and clearly defined bruises. The boy was then stripped in Court, and the tears that coursed down the cheeks of five veteran officers, told with what effect. Cole acknowledged the disgraceful spectacle to be his own act and deed, fully and unreservedly. He pleaded for mercy—said that two years ago he was knocked down, stabbed, and robbed, and had only got his office fairly together. He admitted that the spilling of the oil was the cause of his beating the boy.

Judge—This is the most inexcusable and savage case that ever existed—I don't know that you are aware what a brute you have been—I wish to apprise you of it, for your own sake. You appeal for mercy! Look at that poor boy—where was your mercy?—and for spilling a little oil, too! I have sat in this office two years and a half, and if all the cases I have witnessed were put together, the sum total would not equal this awful flagellation. When you spoke of being knocked down and robbed, I did hope that you were going to add, that your head was turned by it. But I am disappointed. The bonds must be high, and the bail substantial—Mr Clerk say \$500.

In default of sufficient sureties Cole was committed. The complaint against Cole was made by Constable Boardman, at the solicitation of John N. Davis, whose attention was called to the subject by Alexander McKenzie, one of Cole's workmen, who heard him call the boy back, and first discovered his bruises on his body in the evening. The little boy was taken to Dr. Flint's, to have his wounds dressed, and then sent out to his grandmother, in Cambridgeport, in an hourly, by Mr Sherry, who became responsible for his appearance at the next term of the Municipal Court. [Statesman.

Test of Ill Breeding.—The swaggerer is invariably an impostor; the man who calls the loudest for the water, who treats him worse, and who finds more fault than any body else in the room, when the company is mixed, will always turn out to be the man of all others the least entitled, either by rank or intelligence, to give himself airs. The people who are conscious of what is due to them, never display irritability or impetuosity;—their manner ensures civility, their civility ensures respect; but the blockhead or the coxcomb, fully aware that something more than ordinary is necessary to produce effect, is sure, whether in clubs or coffee rooms, to be of the most restless and irritable amongst his equals, the most cringing and subservient of his superiors. [Gilbert Gerney.

It is computed that the population of the United States increases at the rate of one thousand per day. The annual amount of the products of the United States is estimated at fifteen hundred million of dollars; about one hundred dollars to each man, woman, and child in the Union; including slaves and all.

Great stage speed.—Passengers were brought from Whitehall, (72 miles) to this city, yesterday, in Mr. Baker's line of Stages, in seven hours, making over ten miles an hour. These passengers left Whitehall, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and were delivered here, "at the right side up," in season to take the North America for New York, at 6 P. M. [Albany Eve. Jour.

Nov 3, 1835

The New York Abolition Convention met at Utica on the 20th ult. The city Government had given them the use of the Academy, but the citizens had resolved they should not enjoy it, and the Convention was organized in the 2nd Presbyterian Church. Their proceedings were soon interrupted by what Governor Gerry would have called a "multitudinous assemblage," headed by Mr Beardsley, a member of Congress, and Mr Hayden, first Judge of the County Court, who announced to them the determination of the people that their meeting should not be held in that place. Mr Lewis Tappan manifested some disposition to dispute their authority, or discuss the question, but it was settled by numbers and physical force, and the convention adjourned, in great haste, to meet at Peterborough, 20 or 30 miles from Utica. Some damage was done to the Church in the hurry of dislodging its occupants, and one of the Aldermen of the city lost his upper and nether garments in the tumult. The convention met at Peterborough, and organized a State Society.

In Salem, Mass. on Monday evening of last week, there were strong indications of a riot. A Prayer meeting was held at the Vestry of the Howard Street Church, to pray for slaves. It was suspected that the English missionary was present, and a crowd collected around the house, calling for "Thompson," throwing stones against the vestry, and making other disturbances. The Sheriff attempted to disperse the mob, but they paid no attention to his authority—hooted and hissed him, and broke his lantern. He succeeded in arresting one or two of the ringleaders, and was hurrying them off to jail, but the mob was summoned to the "rescue," and effected it.—The next evening a mob collected round a house in North Salem, Thompson-hunting; but on being assured that Thompson was not there, they were persuaded to disperse.

In Vergennes, Vt. the house of Mrs Grandy has been demolished by a mob, and a Mr Dolton killed. Mrs Grandy was a widow, and was charged with keeping a house of ill fame. She had been repeatedly warned to decamp, but, instead of obeying, she prepared to defend her castle. On the 12th of October, twenty or thirty individuals assembled about the house, and forced open the doors. One Jonathan Hall, who was employed by the widow to protect her, fired upon the crowd, as they entered, and killed Dolton. The house was levelled to the ground—and Hall and the widow were committed to jail.

Don Carlos has appointed "the most holy Virgin de los Dolores," Generalissimo of his troops. We don't believe she will accept the appointment. No lady of decent character would serve under the Don, or take the command of his ragamuffins. The rascals would cut her throat for six-pence.

The King of Great Britain has appointed Henry Stephen Fox, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Mr Fox has lately been the British Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil. Davy Crockett's successor in Congress will have an eye upon him.

Judge WHITE has been unanimously re-elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Tennessee. A resolution has been introduced into that body recommending him to the Presidency. We have no doubt that the patriotic State of Tennessee would be willing to furnish us with a President as long as we shall be willing to receive one at her hands.

Ohio has gone strong for Van Buren.—According to the latest accounts, 7 Senators friendly to him, and 2 Whigs, are elected in Districts which, last year, elected 6 Whigs and 4 Jackson men. In the House the returns received shew the election of 31 Van Buren men and 12 Whigs, from counties represented, last year, by 22 Whigs and 21 Jackson men. This "glorious news" balances the "glorious news" of last week from Pennsylvania, and both parties are shouting "Glory" with the voice of Stentors.

PROMOTION. The Hon. Jacob Sutherland, Chief Justice of the State of New York, has resigned his office, because his salary was "entirely inadequate to his support," and has accepted the office of Clerk of the Court for the County of Geneva.—The salary of the Chief Justice is \$2000 a year.

Mistress Ann Royal most indignantly denies that she has been Popt into matrimony with Orator Pop; and Orator Pop as stoutly denies that he ever Popt the question to her.

PENNSYLVANIA. Returns from all the Counties give Muhlenberg 40,266 Wolfe 65,595 Ritner 105,861 93,366

Wolfe and Muhlenberg, united, have 12,495 more than Ritner; but as a plu-

rality makes an election in Pennsylvania, Mr Ritner is elected—having 27,771 votes more than Wolfe, and 53,100 more than Muhlenberg.

The Territory of MICHIGAN is determined to become a State "whether or no." A constitution has been formed, and without waiting for the sanction of Congress, a ceremony which has heretofore been considered indispensable, a Governor has been elected, a member of Congress chosen, and a couple of Senators will probably be in readiness to walk into the Senate chamber at Washington, upon the first Monday in December, and make their bows to Mr Van Buren. The Wolverines do things in a hurry.

MR GERRISH: In your list of eminent men at an early age you might have inserted BLAISE PASCAL. Before he was 11 yrs. of age he composed a Treatise on the nature of Sounds. He was forbidden the study of Mathematics by his father—but he secretly pursued his favourite employment. At 12 yrs. of age, by his own efforts, without Books, or instruction, he arrived at the proof of the fact that all the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles—the 32 Prop. of Euclid. 1st Book. It was considered useless to prohibit a lad studying Mathematics, who could thus think them out. At 16, he wrote a Treatise on Conic Sections. At 24 he gave the first full & satisfactory solution of the phenomenon that water would rise but 32 ft. by the action of the pump, by verifying, and confirming the experiments of Torricelli. At 33, he published his celebrated "Provincial Letters." From that time he suffered from continued and excruciating illness until his death at 59, leaving his "Thoughts on Religion," a work containing as much power of mind, and originality of thought, in the same space as any work extant. The new efforts to revive the order of Jesuits should attract attention to Pascal's work. His life and writings, are a model for the Student.

MR GERRISH: The answer to the Mathematical Question in your paper of the 13th Oct. is—The liberty pole broke at the distance of 49, 5 or 49 5-10 feet from the ground.

I send you another:—Where was the Halley Comet in Feb. 1826? Allowing its periodic time to be 76 1-2 years its perihelion 55 millions of miles from the sun—aphelion distance 9,355,000,000, from the sun—and its mean distance from the sun 1700,000,000. Supposing no calculation to be made for the disturbing forces of the Planets.

A GRADUATE OF EXETER ACADEMY, 1824.

A young man by the name of Cilley from Epping, was at work upon the steeple of the new Methodist Meeting house in Newfields, on Monday of last week, and fell from the staging about 70 feet from the ground. He struck upon the roof of the house and, bounding from it, fell upon the ground. He was much bruised and his hip dislocated;—the thigh bone being thrown six inches above its socket. It is very remarkable that none of his bones were broken. The dislocated bone was reduced to its place by Dr. Perry of this town, and the unfortunate man is in a fair way of recovering.

WEST FLOOD AT THE WEST.—The Western part of the State of New York has been visited by a flood, almost unprecedented for its destructiveness. The Pittsburg and Wheeling papers also speak of it. It will be seen by the following article from the Albany Journal that the great canal aqueduct at Rochester was considered in danger at the last advices from that place. If that should be carried away there will be an end to the uninterrupted canal navigation for a long period. We are anxious for further advices.

The Albany Journal says:—We learn from gentlemen who arrived in the Telegraph this morning, that the entire West is literally inundated. The Genesee river and other streams, already much swollen by previous and continued rains, overflowed on Wednesday, and continued to rise on Thursday, when our informant left. Great damage had already been done, and vastly more was apprehended. The bridge over the Genesee river, two miles below Rochester, had been swept away; and although the Rochester Democrat of Wednesday says otherwise, a gentleman who left there on Thursday morning, says the aqueduct was considered in danger.

The Telegraph mails that arrived at 10 o'clock to day, were 48 hours behind. The Telegraph way bill of the 22d says:—This stage was detained 24 hours, by high water at Genesee river.

The Rochester papers mention that great loss was sustained in that quarter.—And we learn from the Buffalo papers that the rains have been severe at that place and also to the west, and that property and lives have been destroyed. We copy the following from the Buffalo Whig:—

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A boat containing fourteen men, while crossing Buffalo Creek, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, drifted under the bows of the schooner Florida, filled, and immediately upset, and the following persons were drowned: John Higgins, John Webster, John Lihcart, William Wright, Henry

Paddle, Barret Cleveland, Stephen Penn, and John Wilson—the last three were men of families. They were joiners, in the employ of Mr B. Rathbun. The bodies were probably carried out by the force of the current into the lake, and have not yet been found.

A letter has been received by a commercial house in that city, from the Upper Lakes, giving an account of the probable loss of the schooners, Globe, United States and Commodore, they having been driven on shore in a gale. The mate and four men were drowned from off the Commodore.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. By the annual catalogue, received from a young friend, it appears that there are, in the three classes of the Divinity School, 22 students, of whom 4 are from N. Hampshire, 2 from Maine, 1 from R. I. and the remaining 15 from Mass.

In the three classes of the Law School, are 52 Students, of whom 22 are of Mass. 10 of Me. 3 of N. H. 3 of S. C. 3 of Ct. 2 of Va., 2 of Ohio, 2 of R. I., and 1 from each of the States of Geo. Ten. Vt. Ala. and Ind.

In the Medical School are 103 Students, of whom 80 are of Mass. 7 from Me. 5 from N. H. 5 from R. I., 2 from Ct. 1 from Louisiana, 1 from Nova Scotia, 1 from Cuba, and 1 from England.

The number of under Graduates is 208, (besides 2 who are not candidates for a degree) of whom 158 are of Mass. 13 of N. H., 6 of Me. 6 of S. C. 5 of N. Y. 4 of Pen. 3 of Ken. 3 of Md. 2 of R. I. 2 of Ohio, 2 of La. 1 of Vt. 1 of Geo. 1 of Dis. Col. and 1 of Rio Janeiro.

Highly important from Texas. The New Orleans papers contain advices from Metamorais, supported by official documents, which show that the quarrel between the Mexican Government and the residents of Texas has at length reached its climax, and that hostilities are about to take place. One of Santa Anna's Generals, General Cos, had concentrated his forces in San Antonio, and it was expected intended to attempt to invade and overrun the province immediately. It was believed that he would be reinforced by a large body of troops commanded by Santa Anna in person.—The Texonians exasperated at this movement, which they consider a breach of faith on the part of the Mexicans—are making great preparations for resistance—and on the 23d ult. marched a body of men from Brazoria, to attempt the capture of San Antonio. Great excitement exists throughout the province, and it is the determination to make the present Viceroy of Texas, Don Remon Mayguia, Gov. of the state.

The following is from the New Orleans Bee of the 13th of October.—The intelligence is from the Red River Herald:—

War in Texas, Gen. Cos. landed near the mouth of the Brasos with 400 men.

Isaac Parker has just arrived from Texas, bringing the intelligence that General Cos has landed near the mouth of the Brasos with 400 men, with the intention of joining the 700 Federal troops stationed at San Antonio de Bexranp, and marching upon the people of Texas. He has issued his proclamation "declaring that he will collect the revenue, disarm the citizens, establish a military government and confiscate the property of the rebellious." Messrs Johnson and Baker bore the express from San Felipe to Naacogdoches, that a resort to arms is inevitable.

They have hoisted a flag with "The Constitution of 1834," inscribed on it, and two hundred freemen gathered around it, determined to stand or fall with it.

We sbjoin the following letter from General Houston to the gentlemen who brought the intelligence. San Augustine, Texas, } Oct 5th, 1835. } Dear Sir—At your request I had you a memorandum, that you may be informed of our situation: War in defence of our rights, our oaths, and our constitutions is inevitable in Texas!!

If volunteers from the United States will join their brethren in this section, they will receive liberal bounties of land. We have millions of acres of our best land unchosen and appropriated. Let each man come with a good rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition, and come soon.

Our War-cry is "Liberty or Death!!" Our principles are to support the constitution, and down with the usurper!

Your friend SAMUEL HOUSTON. To Isaac Parker Esq. Present. We have no time to make any comments. The people of the United States will respond to the call of their brethren in Texas!—[Red River Herald, Extra.

Law Anecdote. Some time before the abolition of the Jesuits, a gentleman in Paris died, and left all his estate from an only son then abroad, to that body of religious men, on condition that, on his return, the worthy fathers should give him—whatever they should choose.—When the son came home, he went to the convent, and received a very small share indeed; the wise sons of Loyala choosing to keep the greatest part to themselves. The young gentleman consulted his friends, who agreed he was without remedy. At last a barrister, to whom he happened to mention his case

advised him to sue the convent, and promised to gain him his cause. The gentleman followed his advice; and the suit terminated in his favor through the management of the advocate, who grounded his plea on this reasoning: "The testator" says he, "has left his son that share of the estate which the fathers should choose. Now 'tis plain what part they have chosen, by what they keep themselves. My client then stands on the words of the will. Let me have says he, the part they have chosen, and I am satisfied." It was accordingly awarded to him without hesitation.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the arrival of the Independence, Capt. Nye, at New York, London and Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. inclusive have been received.

Accounts from Spain state that a severe skirmish had taken place on the 11th of Sept. near Bilbao, between a portion of the Queen's troops and the army of Don Carlos—in which the former were defeated, with about the loss of 400 killed and wounded—General Espartero being among the latter. Only one English battalion was engaged in the battle, and sustained a loss of two killed and ten wounded.

A new Ministry has been formed in Spain, with Mr Mendizbal at its head, which promises to secure the approbation of many of the Liberals.

Don Carlos still adheres to his determination of putting to death all foreigners who fall into his hands. Seven men of an Irish regiment were, the other day, decoyed into the enemy's line, and shot.

Don Carlos has appointed the most holy Virgin delos Dolores, generalissimo of his troops, and has ordered that the royal standard bearing her image shall receive the same honors and salutes as are rendered to the holy sacrament.

The papers contain nothing important from England or France. O'Connell was on a visit to Scotland, and, as they say of theatricals, was starting at, at Glasgow. He was escorted, feasted, and shouted at by the people, and, in return, he made speeches, denounced the House of Lords, and calling upon the people, "to help him put the Lords out of the way."

The cholera in Italy appears to be subsiding. The aggregate number of deaths at Genoa is stated to between 3000 and 4000, of which 1000 occurred in a single week.

GREECE.—Advices from Greece are to the 15th of August. There was much ferment among the people on account of taxation. Formerly, under the Turks, their practice was to refuse to pay, and allow their masters to take their own course. They wish to follow the same course now. The people are adopting European habits in their domestic arrangements—copying the dress of the French.

Col. Gordon, at the head of a moveable column, had succeeded in destroying, near Corinth, the band of robbers who murdered Capt. Kraus and 50 Germans.

A letter from Rome of the first Sept. mentions the arrival of the United States ship Delaware in the Bay of Naples, last from Tripoli.

The London papers of the 25th contain an official announcement that American vessels have a right to trade directly with Singapore.

Shipwreck and loss of one hundred and thirty lives.—The convict ship George III, bound to Hobart Town, was lost on the 12th of April, and out of two hundred and ninety-two who were on board, 132 perished.

ASSAULT ON A FATHER BY HIS SON. Great indignation was excited on 'Change to-day, by a report that one of our oldest and most respectable merchants and ship-owners, had been assaulted and beat by his own son and partner. Had he appeared on the street he would have been hissed off. We learn that it is not the first offence of the same kind he has committed against his parent, whose name he wears and disgraces.—[Boston Trans.

The assaulter's name is Lot Wheelright Jr.—he was unceremoniously walking out of an Insurance Office yesterday afternoon, and the merchants have resolved that he shall not be permitted to show himself in the Reading room. His father is a very honest and estimable man—and the outrage, as might be expected, has created much astonishment and indignation. We understand the assault was made in a carriage, with the butt end of a loaded whip, and that the blows were applied to the old gentleman's head with great severity.—[Boston Post.

The following anecdote, told by Mr. Mason, of Missouri, we think will not be amiss to some of our friends who we know are in the habit of, living on medicine. "I had been taking medicine for eight months, and getting worse, when my friends advise a sea voyage. On my way to consult Doctor E. B. Smith, of New Orleans, the doctor visited me and left this prescription: 'Take no more physic and go home.' I did so, and in a few weeks recovered."

A "LITTLE MONSTER." One of the State Banks, in Vermont, having been suspected of a violation of its charter, a committee was appointed, by the Legislature, to overhaul its affairs and report thereon to that body. In their report, the committee, among other developments of the mysteries of banking, state, that "the banking room of this institution is in a wooden building occupied as a store—that the place of deposit for the notes, bills, papers, and specie of the bank, is a wooden desk—and that the books of the bank consisted of one or two sheets of paper pinned or stitched together!"

The mail is now transported between Philadelphia and Boston in 36 hours. Eighty years ago, it is said it required 21 days. So much for internal improvements.

A correspondent has furnished us with an answer to the Mathematical question in our last, with the *modus operandi* in Algebra. "My sister's age is 14 and mine is 26.

Twelve years between us two you see, And 40 twelves between our squares there be."

Professor Joslin, of Union College, has ascertained that the Comet has two tails. The Schenectady Reflector says, "though there are on record some instances of comets having two or three tails, this is the first time in which any such phenomenon has ever been observed in connexion with the comet of Halley."

Mice. A farmer of Bame, who kept his corn on an unboarded floor, found it constantly devoured by mice. To remedy this he plunged a number of earthen pots into the earth, all round the heap of corn; he filled them half full of water, and, being varnished within, when the mice came to drink they slipped in and were drowned. In the space of two months he thus destroyed 14,000.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot BRIGHTON MARKET. Monday, Oct. 26.

At Market, 2660 Beef Cattle, 1375 Stores, 3100 Sheep, and 300 Swine.—Several lots Beef Cattle and Stores were reported last week.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—No particular variation from last week, except no small cattle; a few extra were taken at 33s. We quote prime at 80s; good 27s a 28s 6d; two and three year old 18s a 21s 6d.

Barrelling Cattle—Dull, probably occasioned by the warm weather. We quote Mess at 23s a 23s 6d; No 1, 19s 6d a 20s; No 2, 16s.

Stores—Dull. Yearlings \$4 50 a \$5; two year old, \$7 50 a \$13; three year \$13 a \$21.

Sheep—Sales quick. Ordinary 8s a 9s; middling 10s; 10s 6d, and 11s 3d; better qualities 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s, and 15s.

Swine.—In demand. About half at market were peddled at 6 for Sows and 7 for Barrows, and a few at 5 1-2 and 6 1-2; a few old Barrows were taken at 6, and a few to close at five & half; no lots were sold. Several large lots are expected next week, all of which are wanted to supply the present demand.

Marriages.

In Newmarket, Mr William Robinson, of this town, to Miss Sarah Walton, of Newmarket. In Lovell, by Rev. Mr Blanchard, Mr Henry G. Norton, to Miss Parthenia S. True.

Deaths.

In Epping on Friday last, Mr Daniel Rindlet, aged 85 years, 2 months, and 24 days. In our last paper, was recorded the death of his wife. They had lived together 66 years, in the married state. In Boston, Mr Leonard W. Kimball, Printer, formerly of this town, aged 32.

NEW GOODS.

ELIHU T. STEVENS, IS now opening the best assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES he has ever offered in this market, consisting of BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Merinoes, Circassians, FLANNELS, Black Silks, Bombazetts, Camlets, Cambrics, Mullins, Tickings, Shirtings & Sheetings, Battings, &c. &c. November 3, 1835.

Sole Leather. 50 SIDES New York Sole Leather—for sale by J. GARDNER & SON. Nov. 3, 1835.

New Goods. J. GARDNER & SON, HAVE just received a general assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

CUTLERY AND HARD WARE GOODS.

FRESH GROCERIES. Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Ground Spices, Raisins, Rice, SUPERFINE FLOUR, Salt, &c. &c.

Winter & Fall Sperm Oil. November 3, 1835.

FOR SALE. ONE of the best tavern stands in Exeter. The House is conveniently situated to accommodate travellers, is near the middle of the town, has a good stable, an extensive yard, and garden, good water, &c. and has long been known as a public house. A good opportunity is here presented to any one who may be disposed to open a first rate public house. Terms will be reasonable. For further information inquire of the printer. Exeter Nov. 3, 1835.

STOVES. JAMES' improved Patent Cooking Stoves for sale by ELIHU T. STEVENS. Exeter Oct. 13, 1835.

GASH and the highest price given for Flax Seed. by J. GARDNER & SON. Sept. 1835.

NEW Box and Cask Raisins and Fresh Figs.—For sale by ELIHU T. STEVENS. November 3, 1835.

Thomas Ford's Estate. A FURTHER time of two months from this day, having been allowed, the creditors to the estate of THOMAS FORD,

late of Nottingham in the county of Rockingham, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the Commissioner appointed, to adjust the same, I will attend to receive, examine, adjust, and allow, such, at the dwelling house of said deceased, in said Nottingham, on Saturday, the 12th day of December next, from 9 o'clock P. M. of said day. DAVID TUTTLE, Commissioner. Nottingham Oct. 14, 1835.

NOTICE. THE Annual meeting of the ROCKINGHAM FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSUR. COMP. for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may then properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Inn of Daniel T. Norris, in Exeter, the first Monday in December, at one o'clock P. M. N. P. CRAM, Secretary. Hampton Falls Oct. 27, 1835. 6w.36.

A BOY wanted as a Clerk in a Grocery Store—one who can write a good hand. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at this office. Exeter Oct. 27, 1835.

Wanted Immediately. JOURNEYMEN Shoe-makers, first rate Workmen. One on Men's Thigh Boots, one on Men's Thin Boots, one on Women's Walking Shoes and Pumps. None but good Workmen need apply. J. WEEKS. Exeter, Oct. 20, 1835.

New Crockery. GEO. WISWALL, HAS just received a splendid assortment of CROCKERY, including some fine proof Pudding Dishes & Bowls, a very durable article. —ALSO— an assortment of STONE WARE. The highest price paid for all kinds of Country Produce. Exeter Oct. 27, 1835.

JEFFERSON GALE, HAIR-DRESSER. RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the citizens of Exeter that he has removed to the Shop opposite the Exeter Hotel, in the building owned by Mrs Robinson—where he will be happy to wait on all who will favor him with their patronage—and he assures them that notwithstanding he follows a Barber-s profession, he will endeavor not to treat them in a barbarous manner.

JAMES P. CLEVELAND, Counsellor at Law, Newmarket.

Dr. A. D. DEARBORN may be found at his office, over the store of Mr. Freese Dearborn. Sept. 21, 1835.

FOR SALE. 100,000 OF BRICK, a few hundred feet of STONE, for underpinning window caps, &c. JAMES ROBINSON, 3d. Brentwood Nov. 3, 1835. p.

Prospectus of the European. THE EUROPEAN has been commended with the most flattering prospect of success, upwards of a thousand names having been recorded on the subscription list before the issuing of the first number.

The objects of the paper are to keep up a more strict term of intimacy between this country and Europe than at present exists; not merely by publishing foreign intelligence, but by defending foreigners from insults, to which we have been occasionally subjected through the illiberality of a portion of the press, and by fairly advocating our claims to the native American, who, if he discards all prejudice in the examination, cannot fail to acknowledge them.

As Ireland has been the most slandered nation, so shall our columns be more devoted to its support than to any other. In the European, Irishmen will, at all events have one uncompromising friend, whose voice shall never be suppressed while the tongue of slander, or the hand of oppression, is raised against them or their glory.

It shall be one of our constant endeavors to conciliate the friendship of the native American; and if we do this in a straight forward and independent manner, we know he will like us the better.

The European will be a literary, as well as a political and general foreign and domestic newspaper; so that, when the reader grows tired of a parliamentary debate, or a discussion on the merits of the different candidates at election times, he can turn to another page, and refresh himself with a romance, a sonnet, a theatrical critique, or a literary notice.

We publish the paper at the almost nominal price of TWO DOLLARS a year, in order to give it a more general circulation than it might otherwise command; but we can assure subscribers that, if a devotion to their interests can be of any avail, we will be found behind our contemporaries in nothing but the price alone.

Orders for the paper, addressed to the editor through the Post Office, will be punctually attended to.

All interesting communications connected with foreign affairs will be thankfully received.

No subscriber taken, living out of the city, that does not pay in advance. JOHN M. MORE. No. 12, Ann Street. New York, Oct. 27, 1835. 28.

"THEY SAY."—They say tells that which is not true at least three quarters of the time. He is about the worst authority you can produce to support the credulity of your statement.

A SURRENDER AT DISCRETION. At the storming of the heights of Bern on the 9th of October, 1813, Colonel, now Sir John Colborne, who commanded our second brigade, addressed his men before leading them up to the enemy's redoubt with, "Now, my lads, we'll just charge up to the edge of the ditch, and if we can't get in we'll stand there and fire in their faces."

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT. On Monday afternoon some thousand of persons were collected in Finsbury place, in consequence of a wager for 500 guineas being betted by some high sporting parties, as to the possibility of a mail coach and four being able to enter the shop door of the late Mr Lackington's premises, wheel round the shop, and then come out.

I hope it will be written on the tablets of your heart, in characters not to be effaced by ambition, avarice or pleasure that the only sure and certain happiness to be found on this side of the grave, is a consciousness of your own rectitude.

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.—The water that flows from a spring does not congeal in winter; and those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen by adversity.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star, says that an attempt will be made ere long in the English Parliament, "either wholly to abolish the House of Lords, or to assimilate its constitution to that of the Senate of the American Congress."

It has been decided in the Supreme Court of Maine, that masters are liable for damages, if they employ or harbor Apprentices (whether bound or not) who have left their employers without good and sufficient cause.

We have heard that Miss Chappel, the daughter of the late respectable bookseller of that name, is reduced to the necessity of going to the parish work-house, in consequence of the non-payment of a debt due to her father from the Duke of York.

Public Libraries of Russia. There are fifteen public libraries in Russia, in all of which together there were in 1834 773,301 volumes. Of this number 412, 130 were contained in the Imperial Library of St Petersburg alone.

The number of fires in and about London is said to have been much greater during the past summer, than in any previous season. Within the twenty days succeeding the 31st of July, there were no fewer than 108 fires, excluding those of chimneys and other minor accidents.

A man having a dispute with Mrs Royal, concluded with her by saying, "Madam, I have heard of tartar and brimstone; but you are the cream of the one, and the flour of the other!"

Mrs Elizabeth Saunders, of Appomattox, V. died a few days since of a wound received from a needle whilst sewing.—Lockjaw ensued, and the unfortunate lady died.

The Richmond Compiler states that the horse Gohannah, belonging to Mr John M. Botts, was sold at auction, at the Tree Hill Course, on Thursday last for the sum of \$14,000.

The velocity with which the light of the sun travels to the earth, may be estimated from the fact, that it passes in the eighth part of a second through a space which the swiftest bird could not travel in three weeks.

It is rumored that Governor Cass is to be appointed early in the next session, as Minister to England.

The increase of the population in the U. States is one thousand souls every day.

The first house built in Philadelphia after the arrival of William Penn's colony, is still standing, and it should be permitted to stand as long as one brick would lie upon another.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Whig, says, the Mansion House, in this city, was purchased from B. D. Coe, Esq. last week, by Samuel Johnson, Esq. for \$75,000.

The Four great Sources of Health. The preservation of health, mainly depends on early rising, temperance in eating and drinking, exercise, and cleanliness. These important advantages are distributed between the rich and the poor in tolerably fair proportion.

STOVES. JAMES' improved Patent Cooking Stoves for sale by ELIHU T. STEVENS. Exeter Oct. 13, 1835.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having been appointed administrator on the estate of RUTH FOGG, late of Epping deceased—requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them—and all persons indebted to make immediate payment. NATH'L P. FOGG, Adm'r. Epping Oct. 20, 1835.

A GOOD Seamstress wishes for a place in a family, to sew for her board. Inquire at this office.

To the Judge of Probate for the County of Rockingham.

RESPECTFULLY represents Mary Poor, widow, executrix of the last will & testament of DENNIS POOR, late of Exeter in said County, deceased, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the demands against the same by the sum of one hundred & sixty four dollars and thirty four cents; that the said deceased left real estate situate partly in said Exeter and partly in Brentwood in said County, bounded Southerly by the road leading from said Exeter to Kingston, Westerly by land formerly owned by Robert Smith, Northerly on Exeter river, & Easterly on land of John Lovering wherefore she prays that she may be licensed to sell at public Auction so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will raise the aforesaid sum and incidental charges. MARY POOR, Ex'x. by her Atty. JOSEPH TILTON, Jr. Exeter Oct. 14, 1835.

Rockingham ss.—Probate Court at Exeter, in said County, October 14, 1835.

UPON the foregoing Petition it is Ordered, that a hearing be had thereon at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the 2nd Tuesday of December, next; and that the Petitioner notify all persons concerned or interested therein, to appear at said Court, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by causing said petition and this order, to be published three weeks successively in the Exeter News-Letter printed at Exeter the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court. By order of the Judge. JOHN KELLY, Reg'r Probate.

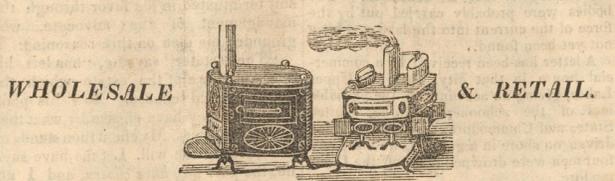
LOOK AT THIS. THE ORIGINAL, GENUINE AND CELEBRATED **DOUGLASS' COUGH CANDY.** A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR COUGH & INFLUENZA

N. B. Persons wishing for the Genuine, will call for "Douglass' Cough Candy," that Sovereign Remedy, which has been so universally known and admired for the last three years. The Proprietors, R. & R. Douglass, have found it necessary, (to prevent counterfeits,) to put on the Candy the initials, (R. & R. D.) and no other is genuine. The above can be had at the principal stores in Exeter, and the adjacent towns, and Wholesale of CHARLES E. HALL, Travelling GEO. H. GRANGER, Agents.

Also may be obtained, at the Manufactory, in Cambridgeport, an extensive assortment of **CONFECTIONARY.** October 19, 1835.

Steam Boilers. THE PORTSMOUTH IRON FOUNDRY COMPANY, Manufacture and repair Steam Boilers of every description. L. V. BADGER, Ag't. Portsmouth, N. H. 16 3m.

Exeter Stove Factory



WHOLESALE & RETAIL. **JOSHUA GETCHELL,** at his Shop No. 15, Water Street, Has just received a good assortment of **CAST IRON STOVES,** — AMONG WHICH ARE — James' Latest Improved Patent **COOKING STOVES;**

BRADBURY'S ORNAMENTAL DO. a superior article. FRANKLIN STOVES, latest patterns, of all sizes.

Church and Shop Stoves. SHEET IRON STOVES & STOVE FUNNEL.

HOWARD'S COOKING STOVES, a cheap article. Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron STOVE APPARATUS, of all kinds, made in the best manner.—Also—A large assortment of Tin and Britannia Ware, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, and Iron Wire, constantly for sale.

N. B. OLD STOVES repaired or taken in exchange for new. J. GETCHELL flatters himself that he can supply his customers with as good Stoves as can be found in Portsmouth or elsewhere, and at as cheap a rate.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Exeter, September 21, 1835. 21



HATS AND CAPS. THE Subscriber has just received a fine assortment of **FUR CAPS. HAIR SEAL CAPS, AND Fur Collars.** all which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in Boston or any other place.

-HATS- of all kinds are kept constantly on hand for sale Wholesale or Retail—and very cheap.

The subscriber acknowledges that he has hitherto too much neglected the LADIES in his branch of business; but he has just received and has now the pleasure of offering them, a fine lot of **Boas, Fur Capes, Opera Ties, &c.**

which he is determined to sell a little lower than they can be bought any where else. In addition to the above he has recently received a prime lot of **Buffalo Robes** which purchasers are invited to examine. Cash and the highest price paid for Shipping Furs. **JAMES G. PAGE.** Exeter, October 13, 1835.

EXETER CIRCULATING LIBRARY. NEW BOOKS ADDED.

THE Student, Monikins, My Life, Bedford Regis, Indian Sketches, Anne Grey, The Brothers, Gipsy, Life of Edmund Kean, Crockett's Life of Van Buren, Francesca Carrara, Colton's four years in Great Britain, Daere, a novel, The Wife and Woman's Reward, Black Watch, Maggie Castle & other Tales, Cruize of the Midge 2d series, Madden's Residence in the West Indies, Visit to the American Churches, Tales of the Peasantry and Peasantry, Ship & Shore, Mephistophiles in England, Beauties of Irving, Moore's History of Ireland, Social Tales by Miss Sherwood, Matthias and his impostures, The Hawks of Hawk-Hollow, The Linwoods, A trip to the West and Texas, Will Watch, the Fudges in England, &c.

Just Received, The Token and Atlantic Souvenir for 1836, Memoir of William Cowper Esq., written by himself, Supplement to "Six Months in a Convent" Parley's, Leavitt's, & Co's comic Almanac's for 1836. F. GRANT. Exeter Oct. 13, 1835. 24.

F. DEARBORN HAS Just received a prime assortment of **LADIES' SHOES** Exeter Oct. 6, 1835.

Looking Glasses & Paper HANGINGS. AN additional supply just received by **CHARLES CONNER.** Oct. 6, 1835.

STOVES. STANLEY'S Patent Rotary Cooking Stoves for Sale by ELIHU T. STEVENS. Exeter Oct. 13, 1835.

Wanted. A BOY 15 or 16 years of age, as apprentice at the Tin Trade. None need apply except they have a recommendation for their good moral character. **JOSHUA GETCHELL.**

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

A GENERAL assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, just received and for sale by **J. GARDNER & SON.** ALSO.

50,000 Eastern Shingle. CASH and the highest price given for **Flax Seed.** by **J. GARDNER & SON.** Sept. 1835.

TO LET. THE Store now occupied by E. O Lovering. Possession given in a few days. Three Chambers in the House adjoining with other privileges. Also a small convenient house on the upper road to Kensington.—Enquire of **D. H. & H. GILMAN.** Exeter, Sept. 22, 1835.

CASH AND the highest price paid for **WOOL SKINS,** by **ELIHU T. STEVENS.** Exeter Aug. 4, 1835.

Crockery, Glass and China Ware. **NATHANIEL WEEKS,** HAS just received a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, and China Ware, which he will sell cheap for Cash. ALSO—A large assortment of **Gilt Frame Looking Glasses** Very Cheap. Exeter, October 6, 1835.

SAMUEL BECK, Carriage, Sign & Ornamental **PAINTER.** FRANKLIN STREET. Exeter Sept. 29, 1835.

A Farm for Sale. WILL be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) a farm, situated near the centre of the town, within about thirty rods of the main road, containing twenty eight acres of excellent land, well divided into mowing, tillage, pasture, and woodland, there being an abundant supply of wood for home consumption. Said farm contains a two story dwelling house in decent repair, and a good barn, capable of holding thirty tons of hay. There is a beautiful stream of water running through said farm, on which would be a good situation to erect a tannery. Also will be sold at the aforesaid time and place of sale a part of the stock and utensils belonging to said farm, together with various articles of household furniture. Terms liberal. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. **IRA W. WIGGIN.** Stratham, Sept 28, 1835.

Wanted. **5000** WOOL SKINS, for which CASH and the very highest price will be paid by **JAMES G. PAGE.** Exeter, Sept. 22, 1835.

FOUND. IN this Town, a Gold Finger Ring—the owner may learn where he can obtain it, by applying at this office. Exeter Sept. 22, 1835.

More New Flour. **50** BLS. New Genessee Flour, just received. —ALSO— **1000** LBS. good packed and will sell a little cheaper for Cash than any one else. **NATH'L WEEKS.** Exeter, October 6, 1835.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. ROCKINGHAM SS.

By the Honorable Judge of Probate for said County. To the heirs at law to the estate of **MIRIAM E. BROWN;** late of Kensington in said County, deceased, intestate, and all persons interested in said estate, GREETING.

YOU are hereby notified that **REBECCA BROWN,** Guardian of said deceased in her lifetime, will present her account of her Guardianship at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for examination and allowance.

You are therefore hereby cited to appear at said court to be heard thereon, and to make such objections as you may then have. And notice is hereby required to be given by causing this citation to be published in the Exeter News-Letter three weeks successively, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court. Dated at Exeter, October 14, A.D. 1835.

By order of the Judge. **JOHN KELLY** Reg'r Probate.

To the Hon. John Harvey, Judge of Probate of Wills &c. within and for the County of Rockingham.

THE undersigned, Guardians of Mose Bursiel of Candia, in said County, (Intemperate, &c.) respectfully represent that the personal estate of their said ward is not sufficient to pay his just debts by about three hundred and seventy-five dollars—that their said ward is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, to wit: about forty acres of land situate in said Candia, being part of the eighty acre lot that is numbered 55 in the third division, with the buildings thereon; also one undivided half of about thirty acres of land in said lot numbered 55, adjoining the above; and also one undivided half of about 40 acres of wood and meadow land situate partly in said Candia and partly in Hookset, in the County of Merrimack being part of the forty acre lot that is numbered 108 in the fifth division; that it is necessary for the payment of the debts and would be conducive to the interest of their said ward that the said real estate should be sold; Wherefore they pray the Honorable Court to grant them licence to sell the whole of the real estate of their said ward agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

DANIEL FITTS, } Guardians. **JOHN LANE,** } Candia, Oct. 13, 1835.

ROCKINGHAM, SS.—Probate Court at Exeter, in said County, October 14th, 1835.

UPON the foregoing Petition it is ordered, that a hearing be had thereon at the Probate Court to be holden at Deerfield in said County, on the Thursday next following the last Tuesday of December next; and that the Petitioners, notify all persons concerned or interested therein, to appear at said Court and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by causing said petition and this order to be published three weeks successively in the Exeter News-Letter, printed at Exeter, the last publication whereof to be at least thirty days prior to said Court.

By order of the Judge. **JOHN KELLY, Reg. Probate.**

NOTICE. THE subscriber, hereby gives notice that on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1835, he took possession for condition broken of the mortgage to him from Jonathan Holmes, of certain premises with the buildings thereon, in Derry, County of Rockingham, which said mortgage is dated the Eighth day of October, A. D. 1832, and embraces one hundred and twelve rods of land with the buildings whereon said Holmes now resides. Also another tract of land of six acres more or less, situated on the Easterly side of the highway leading from William Cheney's to Thomas Carleton's, bounded by land now or formerly owned by David W. Dickey and land of Samuel Remick, and on the highway.

PERKINS A. HODGE. Derry, October 8, 1835.

To the Judge of Probate of Wills &c for the County of Rockingham, in the State of New Hampshire.

RESPECTFULLY shews John A. Lovering of New Rowley in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that he is Guardian of John Poor, Alfred Poor, Catharine Poor and Oliver Dennis Poor, all of Exeter in said County of Rockingham minors under the age of fourteen years, & children of Dennis Poor deceased; that his said wards are seized of the following described tract of land situate partly in said Exeter and partly in Brentwood in said County, with the buildings thereon—containing thirty six acres more or less—bounded Southerly on the road leading from said Exeter to Kingston, westerly on land formerly owned by Robert Smith—Northerly on Exeter river, and Easterly on land of John A. Lovering, subject to the estate and interest which Mary Poor has of, in, and to the same for and during the term of her widowhood; and that it is necessary for the support of his said wards and will be conducive to their interest, to have the premises sold; wherefore he prays that he may be licensed and authorized to sell the same at public auction according to the statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN A. LOVERING, Guardian, by his Atty. **JOSEPH TILTON, Jr.** Oct. 14, 1835.

ROCKINGHAM SS.—Probate Court at Exeter in said County, October 14, 1835.

UPON the foregoing Petition it is Ordered, that a hearing be had thereon at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for examination and allowance.

You are therefore hereby cited to appear at said court to be heard thereon, and to make such objections as you may then have. And notice is hereby required to be given by causing this citation to be published in the Exeter News-Letter three weeks successively, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court. Dated at Exeter, October 14, A.D. 1835.

By order of the Judge. **JOHN KELLY, Reg. Probate.**

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Rockingham ss.

By the Honorable Judge of Probate for said County. To the heirs at law and creditors to the estate of **CHASE GILMAN** late of Epping in said County, deceased, intestate, and all persons interested in said estate, GREETING.

YOU are hereby notified that the Administratrix on the estate of said deceased, will present her account of administering said estate, at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for examination and allowance.

You are therefore hereby cited to appear at said Court to be heard thereon, and to make such objections as you may then have. And notice is hereby required to be published in the Exeter News-Letter three weeks successively, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court. Dated at Exeter, October 14, A.D. 1835.

By order of the Judge. **JOHN KELLY, Reg. Probate.**

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Rockingham ss.

By the Honorable Judge of Probate for said County. To the heirs at law and creditors to the estate of **HULDAH LOCKE,** late of Kensington, in said County, deceased, intestate, and all persons interested in said estate, GREETING.

YOU are hereby notified that the Administratrix of the said estate of said deceased will present her account of administering said estate at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for examination and allowance.

You are therefore hereby cited to appear at said court to be heard thereon, and to make such objections as you may then have. And notice is hereby required to be published in the Exeter News-Letter three weeks successively, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court. Dated at Exeter, October 14, A. D. 1835.

By order of the Judge. **JOHN KELLY, Reg'r Probate.**

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. ROCKINGHAM SS.

By the Honorable Judge of Probate for said County. To the heirs at law and creditors to the estate of **JONATHAN C. SANBORN** late of Nottingham in said County, deceased, intestate, and all persons interested in said estate, GREETING.

YOU are hereby notified that the Administrator de bonis non of the estate of said deceased will present his account of administering said estate, at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for examination and allowance.

At the same time the Report of the Commissioner of Insolvency on said estate will be taken into consideration for acceptance.

You are therefore hereby cited to appear at said court to be heard thereon, & to make such objections as you may then have. And notice is hereby required to be given by causing this citation to be published in the Exeter News-Letter three weeks successively, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court.

Dated at Exeter, October 14, A.D. 1835. By order of the Judge. **JOHN KELLY, Reg'r Probate.**

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. Rockingham ss.

By the Honorable Judge of Probate for said County. To the heirs at law and creditors to the estate of **STEPHEN LEAVITT,** late of Brentwood, in said County, deceased, intestate, and all persons interested in said estate, GREETING.

YOU are hereby notified that the Administratrix on the estate of said deceased will present her further account of administering said estate at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for examination and allowance.

You are therefore hereby cited to appear at said court to be heard thereon, and to make such objections as you may then have. And notice is hereby required to be given by causing this citation to be published in the Exeter News-Letter three weeks successively, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court. Dated at Exeter October 14, A.D. 1835.

By order of the Judge. **JOHN KELLY, Reg'r Probate.**

State of New-Hampshire. Rockingham ss.

By the Honorable Judge of Probate for said County. To the heirs at law and Creditors to the estate of **ROBERT MILLER,** late of Raymond, in said County, deceased, testate, and all persons interested in said estate, Greeting.

YOU are hereby notified that the Administrator of the estate of said deceased with his Will annexed, will present his account of administering said estate at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock, A.M. for examination and allowance.

At the same private claim of the said Administrator, (Daniel N. Lane) against said estate founded on an account, and amounting to \$26.33, will be presented for allowance.

You are therefore hereby cited to appear at said court to be heard thereon, and to make such objections as you may then have. And notice is hereby required to be given by causing this citation to be published in the Exeter News-Letter three weeks successively, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court. Dated at Exeter, October 14, A.D. 1835.

By order of the Judge. **JOHN KELLY, Reg. Probate.**

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. Rockingham ss.

By the Hon. Judge of Probate for said County. To the heirs at law and creditors to the estate of **CHASE GILMAN** late of Epping in said County, deceased, intestate, and all persons interested in said estate, GREETING.

YOU are hereby notified that the Administratrix on the estate of said deceased, will present her account of administering said estate, at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for examination and allowance.

You are therefore hereby cited to appear at said Court to be heard thereon, and to make such objections as you may then have. And notice is hereby required to be published in the Exeter News-Letter three weeks successively, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court. Dated at Exeter, October 14, A.D. 1835.

By order of the Judge. **JOHN KELLY, Reg. Probate.**

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Rockingham ss.

By the Honorable Judge of Probate for said County. To the heirs at law and creditors to the estate of **HULDAH LOCKE,** late of Kensington, in said County, deceased, intestate, and all persons interested in said estate, GREETING.

YOU are hereby notified that the Administratrix of the said estate of said deceased will present her account of administering said estate at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for examination and allowance.

You are therefore hereby cited to appear at said court to be heard thereon, and to make such objections as you may then have. And notice is hereby required to be published in the Exeter News-Letter three weeks successively, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court. Dated at Exeter, October 14, A. D. 1835.

By order of the Judge. **JOHN KELLY, Reg'r Probate.**