

COMMUNICATIONS.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: My communication of the 18th instant, which has drawn forth two different communications, one from "A SUBSCRIBER," the other signed "J." contains in substance the following principles and reasoning: viz. that "since when the bottom of a steam boiler is denuded, the explosion always immediately following, is generally considered as proceeding from the decomposition of steam by its sudden contact with the red hot bottom of the boiler, then (following the received theory, I maintained) that if there is danger by such decomposition under the above circumstances, the same danger would also exist when the requisite supply of water is in the boiler; because then, also, a decomposition of the very same nature is carried on, though not, of course, with the same rapidity."

Here is the whole of my proposition; from it I drew as a corollary, the following: viz. "If a steam boiler is denuded, iron steam boilers are unsafe for the purposes of steam navigation." Now let me ask how would a correct reasoner meet the above, if disposed to call it in question? Would he not begin by maintaining the contrary position, viz. that iron cannot be oxidized on the superior part of a steam boiler? And as all I urge is, that it is not, that it is, he would of course attempt to prove that it cannot be, and that it is not. Instead of this, would he favor us with a true repetition of the well-known properties of hydrogen or any other gas? Would he enter into a tirade against the folly and ignorance of the men of one idea ever harping upon one ill-scientific foundation upon their solitary idea? Or would he take up some totally different proposition evidently erroneous, and then say no chemist admitted this proposition? And after wandering in this manner, would he refer all he had said to the first and original proposition which he had not even noticed, and then triumphantly proclaim that he had proved it to be true? This, however, is precisely the course your correspondent "J." has pursued; instead of meeting the above proposition fairly, he throws himself out of the track and sets up other propositions for assault; then, leaving it to be supposed they are mine and not his, he manfully proceeds to open battery upon them, and having done so, retires from the field, pronouncing me to be a Doctor, it is not proper the public should hear any more of such subjects, therefore leave me quietly to the credit and enjoyment of my victory! What claims your correspondent "J." may have to the exclusive knowledge he credits to his own account, I know not, nor can I discuss his communication; but it is plain enough that on the score of logical and correct reasoning, he is, in the present instance at least, somewhat deficient. I am inclined to suspect, however, that "J." is more of a humorist than a philosopher, and better able to "crack a joke" than compound a syllogism; as I think will appear.

The following statements are distinctly asserted by your correspondent, without even an attempt at proof or illustration; and on these he bases his triumphant deduction: stripped of all ambiguous involutions they stand as follows: 1st. Scientific questions are forever to be put to rest when two or three individuals, differing in opinion, shall have been allowed to give their opinions, right or wrong, upon the matter. 2d. Iron cannot be oxidized (that is rusted) under the iron (cleaned of oxide) be heated to a bright red! (1st sentence, 1st paragraph.) I should say this is a discovery indeed, very interesting to commerce and the arts; it would have been pleasing, however, to have heard it proved. 3d. To render iron (by hydrochloric gas) explosive, about two-thirds of it must be removed from the boiler, and atmospheric air admitted in the same proportion." This proposition, unintelligible as it is, I suppose means, that hydrogen gas can never be generated in quantity sufficiently small, but if generated at all, will always be in such large volume, as to require to remove two-thirds, &c. "J." may well call this extravagant imagination an absurdity, but it is of his own spontaneous creation, and the ecstasy with which he compares it to swimming up the Falls of Niagara is like a solitary laugh at one's own joke. 4th. Explosions by mixtures of hydrogen gas and atmospheric air would only take place when the boiler became cool! Here, again, is mere assertion, and no reason given; the very contrary is the fact; powerful compression will produce combination as strong friction will produce combustion without applying flame, &c.; and in order that compression within the boiler be intense enough, the temperature would only take place when much for your correspondent's witty idea of blowing up cold boilers; it would not appear he has blown up himself.

5th. "Atmospheric air cannot enter except when condensation takes place, and then flame must be applied to produce combination." The proposition convicts itself. 6th. If explosions were common in heated boilers they would be very common in cold ones! The above propositions, if words mean any thing, are such as are conveyed in an irregular and irregularly in the language of your correspondent; they do not require the *reductio ad absurdum*, for most of them are *per se* absolute absurdities, and require only to be shorn of surrounding verbiage, and exhibited *nude* and clean, to expose and reduce themselves. Having laid down these preliminaries, (which have already been done in the preceding communication, and the single proposition contained in it,) your correspondent sums up by saying, "Should this reasoning appear to be something *reductio ad absurdum*, it cannot be helped." This is indeed a touch of the humorous—"this reasoning?" as if a string of mere assertions, not referable to the proposition in view, were to be taken as a whole, and all these incoherent propositions are considered very like a *reductio ad absurdum*, and for what? Why, of the simple, and, I think, undeniable proposition, that "the decomposition of water is not only effected when the bottom of the boiler is denuded, but that this same decomposition also takes place, though more abundantly, when the water is in the boiler, when there is no deficiency of water." This plain proposition "J." imagines is proved to be an absurdity by a confused mass of assertions and suppositions which have no manner of reference whatever to the proposition! Your correspondent most compassionately says "he cannot help it," as if he stumbled quite by accident upon this conclusion, at which he chuckles with so much glee, like the school-boy in similar circumstances, who, quite astonished at a strange accident, professed that "he did not go to do it."

My proposition, as originally given, remains untouched. I wish "J." had noticed it. I shall conclude by proposing a few questions, tending further to confute the positions assumed by your correspondent, and which may perhaps assist to convince him that the subject is of a wider range than he imagines, requiring experiments rather than assertions; also requiring *sound reasoning* quite as much as mere experiments, and which will be of great value to any authority of dogmatism. 1st. Does he imagine that all the possible combinations of gaseous products within a boiler are so familiarly and fully known as to warrant the crushing of all inquiry? 2d. Does he really imagine that the action, power, and expansion of gaseous products, in the highly compressed atmosphere of a boiler, is precisely the same as that of the same agents in the open, and yielding medium of our atmosphere? 3d. Does he undertake to say that the smallest possible measure, may not, when checked in its escape, and subjected to a high temperature within a strong compressing medium, add suddenly to the pressure on the boiler, beyond any calculated power of the steam alone? 4th. In an explosion which followed, though it would be proximately produced by the mechanical force of the steam directly acting, would a wise man venture to deny the existence and possibility of the remote cause, or of any remote cause, and assert, with ornate flourish, the absolute truth of the received theory? 5th. The writer knows of many who consider the thing as altogether impossible? 6th. Does he imagine that there exist no causes adequate to effect the due combination of two gases, except such as he supposes? 7th. Does he imagine it to be a fixed and inflexible law that no possible combination ever can take place without his confining me, his condensed steam, and his cold boiler? 7th. Does he imagine that water can be introduced in the boiler of any kind of engine absolutely free from atmospheric air? 8th. Will he affirm that precisely the same reasoning is to be applied in cases where there is question of totally different matter? I might say infinitely more, but I will confine me to this.

As to the conclusion "J." arrives at, here says, "I beg to differ from him 'toto cœlo.'" I think it no compliment paid either to the editors or readers of newspapers to suppose that the one ought not to supply, or the others receive, any solid information on subjects of science in general; it is certain that the editors of newspapers are generally the best informed of the community; they prefer, they employ, and they employ as men, and not as children; and those who are not properly acquainted with such subjects are often led to serious and useful study by the appearance of such articles in the columns of a newspaper. I had intended to have added some remarks on the communication of "A SUBSCRIBER," when I deemed it more than consideration, his communication evinced that a profound acquaintance

with his subject, and, at the same time, a modest and courteous inclination to hear and inquire into the opinions of others, but must defer to another opportunity. To conclude, I am obliged to "J." for his views, and have answered them fairly, and with perfect good feeling. I could have handled him more severely, and given him some terrible "reductions," but enough. My original proposition stands unaffected by the remarks of your correspondent, inasmuch as they have only added to the facts and results springing out of that proposition, without directing any inquiry as to its validity; but into the wide field they have taken I had not even entered. When I do so, then it will be time to meet me; and then (as now) I shall take care not to advance what I shall not be well prepared to assert and defend. Respectfully yours, J. WHITEHEAD.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the Intelligencer of Saturday I read with concern an account of a religious, or, rather, fanatic, feud in a Dutch church in New York, in which books, benches, and canvasses, were used for weapons of offence and defence, and which ended in tattered gowns, bruises, and black eyes. Such fanatic dissensions are very common, although I have never heard of any carried to that degree of exasperation; and the cause of them will always be found to lie in the efforts made by some ambitious young preacher to distinguish himself, by starting some new doctrine of faith, by which he procures himself followers, and, strengthened by a party, secures a step from the old trodden path.

Two clergymen at Manchester, England, of different religious persuasions, did, some time ago, throw the gauntlet to each other, and well-filled newspapers with their sophistical disputations, one contending for the everlasting punishment hereafter of the souls who have erred in this lower world, and the other, with as much warmth and subtlety, endeavoring to prove that the Creator could never have made his imperfect children the subjects of never-ending punishment.

No benefit can accrue to religion from such and the like public disputations about different creeds. The deeply-hidden mysteries of an existence which lies beyond the bounds of our sensible understanding constitute articles of faith which cannot be forced upon the belief of any reflecting mortal. In general these polemical exhibitions are the offspring of vanity, encouraged by the state of the multitude, and die a natural death, as soon as the novelty of the subject that gave them birth ceases to please. Religion has its own and better advocate in the heart of man, where truth pleads upon facts, and problems are left for reflection and future revelation. Let every one be left at liberty to investigate and judge for himself, and should the result of his unaided researches end in error, he may nevertheless enjoy happiness under this error, for the correction of it belongs to a higher and safer tribunal.

S. VANU.S.

[Our country friend will excuse us for omitting the two concluding paragraphs of his communication, as they embrace points which belong to the controversial arena, and would lead to the very sort of discussion which he himself deprecates.—EDITORS.]

ASSIZE OF BREAD.—The average cash price of superfine flour in Washington county is ascertained to be from \$9 to \$9.50.

Single loaf, 16 oz. Double loaf, 32 oz. WM. HEWITT, Register.

EXCHANGE AND AGENCY OFFICE.—The subscriber has opened an Exchange and Agency Office, at the corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH JOCKEY CLUB COURSE.—The following purses will be run for over the Upper Marlborough Jockey Club Course, to commence on the 21st inst. First Day.—A sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies three years old—two miles and repeat. Entrance \$100, half forfeit.

Second Race, same day.—A match between Col. D. Crawford, b. c. Bartlett, 3 years old, by Ajax, and John B. Brooke's b. c. Eagon, 3 years old, by Astynax, for \$100 a side—half forfeit.

Third Day.—A Jockey Club Purse for \$100. Three mile heats. Entrance \$20.

Fourth Day.—A Colts' Purse for \$250. Two mile heats, for Colts and Fillies, 3 years old. Entrance \$10, conditions as usual.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY—Medical Department.—The Trustees having re-organized this department of the institution, by the reappointment of three members of the former faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MICHENER, and JAMES M. DAVIS, M. D., Adjunct Professors, and the creation of an adjunct professorship of Anatomy and Surgery; the lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, with the following faculty:

Anatomy and Surgery, by D. W. DENNEY, M. D., Professor, and JAMES M. DAVIS, M. D., Adjunct Professor. Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Theory and Practice, by JOHN EBERLE, M. D. Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by CHARLES W. SHORT, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy, by THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.

Each of the teachers will lecture daily, Saturdays excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matriculation and the use of the Library, will be \$110; the graduation fee \$20. By order of the faculty, JAMES C. CROSS, Dean, Lexington, July 28—6010.

FOR RENT OR LEASE, the complete establishment on the estate called BRENTWOOD, the former residence of the Hon. JOHN PEARSON, situated on the highest border of the city of Washington. The dwelling is elegant, large, and roomy, remarkable for its style and convenience of its arrangement, and will be rented with or without furniture. It has every convenience attached, such as an excellent carriage-house, which will contain two carriages, stable for seven horses, smoke-house, &c. Also, a large garden, which is supplied with a variety of choice fruits and vegetables. The adjoining grounds are of wood land, containing a rich growth of forest trees. The situation is elevated, remarkably healthy, and all respects to the commanding fine prospects through vistas cut through the trees, among others, a handsome view of the Capitol, which is within but twenty minutes ride.

For further information, apply to J. C. WALSH, the present occupant, July 31.

NAUQUIN WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—This watering-place, 50 miles from Alexandria and 27 from Fredericksburg, is now ready for the reception of visitors. It has been much improved since the last season, and for extent and elegance of accommodation is certainly not surpassed by any in our country.

The water resembles, in nearly every respect, that of the celebrated White Sulphur in Greenbrier. Its unquestionable medicinal virtues, its fortunate location, in a remarkably healthy country, within fifteen miles of the Blue Ridge of mountains, (in full view), and yet within seven or eight hours' drive of tide-water, the facility, ease, and expedition in the conveyance from the Atlantic States, are advantages which are highly appreciated by large crowds since the improvements were commenced.

Visitors from the North to the other Virginia Springs may take this route in the public or their own private conveyances, without losing a day.

No expense has been spared in procuring every thing conducive to the comfort and accommodation of the guests. A first-class band of music and various other sources of rational amusement have been provided.

The subscriber, who has taken the entire control and management, pledges himself that his table, attendance, &c. shall correspond with the rest of the establishment; and though fully aware of the magnitude of the pledge, he trusts, from his experience, and the satisfaction heretofore given, he will be able to redeem it. July 1—31st Wm. BARBER.

FOR SALE.—Land Scrip. Part of the land of the Bank of Washington Stock. WANTED. Corporation 5 per cent. Stock. Do 5 per cent. Do. JOHN P. WEBB, Broker. July 27—31.

WASHINGTON. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1837.

In the Congressional District in MARYLAND composed of Washington, Allegany, and part of Frederick counties, Mr. THOMAS received, at the Election held on Wednesday last, 3,819 votes, and Mr. MERRICK 3,523, giving to the former a majority of 296 votes. In the year 1831, Mr. T. was elected by a majority of 600 votes; in 1833, by a majority of 559; in 1835, by a majority of 444, now reduced to 296.

Not to withhold from our readers any thing that comes with any authority from TEXAS, we have copied, to-day, from a Western journal, the Letter of a gentleman lately returned from that country. The writer of that letter is known to us; and upon whatever he states as fact, of his own knowledge, we place implicit reliance. His opinions, some of which are directly opposed to those expressed to us from other well-informed sources, will be received with respect, but not, of course, with all the deference which we cheerfully yield to his statements of fact.

The fertility and beauty of the country we have never doubted; nor have we ever blamed those who, in pursuit of the happiness they have a right to seek, have emigrated with the peaceful purpose of settling in Texas, and improving their condition by the profits of honest industry exerted upon a grateful soil. We have desired, to be sure, and ever should desire, any friends of ours to be contented to remain inhabitants of some portion of our own beautiful country, comprising, as it does, every variety of soil and climate, under an established Government, competent both to maintain its public authority, and to protect individual rights. But it will always give us pleasure to hear that the emigrants to Texas are in the enjoyment of prosperity, and above all, of peace and quietness, as great as they undoubtedly might have enjoyed had they contentedly remained in the United States.

The subjoined proposition is made by the Editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal. We second the motion. Readers! You who are in favor of the motion, say AYE! Those who are in favor of the contrary opinion, say NO! If the question were put in this form to the body of the People, we believe it would be carried without a division, and almost unanimously.

The ship PENNSYLVANIA is launched—and we hope she will not be suffered to remain inactive, rotting at our dock yards. This ship, if she is so fine a specimen of naval architecture as has been represented, and we have no occasion to doubt it, should be sent abroad. She should visit many ports in countries where our merchants are in the habit of trading—and her tremendous battery would be more effectual in causing the "stars and stripes" to be respected, and to secure to our American citizens honorable and advantageous trade.

We hope that a year will not elapse before this noble ship, completely equipped and manned, will leave the American shores under the command of a gallant officer, and wend her way through the world of waters to Britain's fast-anchored isle. Let her visit Portsmouth—and anchor a day or two in the Downs. Let her show herself in the North Sea and Cattegat—and stop at Gotenburgh, to exchange salutes with the Swedes, and afterward at Elsinore reciprocate civilities with the Danish Cronberg Castle. We should also be much pleased to have her visit Copenhagen, the famous sea port of the Czar Nicholas—and we doubt not that the Russian despot would give her a hearty welcome to the waters that wash the shores of his empire—but her draught of water is so great that she would not be able to pass "the grounds" at Copenhagen without a vast deal of trouble.

On her return, she might touch at Cherbourg in France, and passing through the channel, make her compliment to the Monarchs at Brest; and on her way to the Mediterranean, show the Portuguese at Lisbon, and the Spaniards of Cadiz, that Brother Jonathan, as well as John Bull, has no contemptible notion of ship-building. She might afterwards touch at Gibraltar, Barcelona, Port Mahon, Malta, Sicily, Naples, Alexandria—and returning, call at some of the ports of the Barbary Powers. The let her proceed to the East Indies, not forgetting to tarry a day or two at the Cape of Good Hope. Let her astonish the civilized inhabitants, and uncivilized natives, of the islands in these regions—and keep in motion until she reaches the greatempor of the Celestial Empire—and enable the Chinese to contrast the beauty, strength, and magnitude of the American "barbarians" with the ill-constructed, uncouth-looking, inefficient war junks, which constitute the marine force of this remarkable nation. Let her visit Manila, and afterward proceed to the western coast of the American continent—stop at Callao—appear off Valparaiso—and double Cape Horn on her return to America. Let her show herself off Montevideo—rest a few hours in the harbor of Rio Janeiro—leave to for a few hours in the outer roads of Pernambuco—and then, hey! for Boston!

Who will deny that a cruise similar in its general outline to the above would be of great service to our navy, and the commerce of our country, than to supply a specimen of ship-building of which we have great reason to be proud, to lie a useless hulk at the quay? District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit:

THE COALE LOTTERY.—The Lottery generally authorized by the Legislature of Maryland for the benefit of the family of the late estimable EDWARD J. COALE, commences drawing to-day at Baltimore, and will be completed on Thursday next. In addition to the interested considerations which recommend ordinary Lotteries, this scheme appeals to public favor on the ground of its benevolent purpose. While those who buy tickets possess the chance of a valuable prize, they have at the same time the satisfaction of knowing that they contribute to a laudable object. Tickets bought to-day or tomorrow will still be in time.

As an evidence of the high value of land in the vicinity of Frederick, (Md.) it may be stated that 37½ acres (the farm of Mr. Edward B. McPherson) was sold on Thursday last at \$89 per acre, including improvements.

SHARK CAUGHT.—Capt. Ralph Peacock, of the steamboat Comet, while standing on the dock at the foot of Fulton street, New York, on Saturday morning, discovered a shark in pursuit of a dead fish floating upon the top of the water. The captain immediately jumped into his boat, with harpoon in hand, and with one thrust secured the fish. The shark measures nine feet in length, and six feet four inches in circumference.

We have been informed (says a Boston paper) by a legal man, that Mr. LENOX, the Scotchman, who lately committed suicide in that city, gave the value of \$30,000 to the Divinity School of Harvard University, for the support of Liberal Christianity, \$10,000 to the Howard Benevolent Society, and a like sum to some other institution whose name we have forgotten.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.

The election "came off" in the Fifth Congressional District between Messrs. JOHNSON and KIMMEL without the slightest excitement. The impression prevailed that Johnson's majority would be very large; under that belief there was but a small turn out; in some districts one-third, some one-half of the votes were polled, as it rained hard all the day, and the effect of the confident impression prevailing, kept one-half of the voters, at least, at home. The consequence was, to the surprise of all, that Mr. Johnson's majority was only about 90 votes, instead of 900, as many supposed.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—We said a few days since, that the Florida war had cost a million of dollars. This statement met the eye of a gentleman who is well informed on the subject, and who writes us that instead of one million, this miserable, disastrous war has already cost twelve millions of dollars! This is a startling and almost incredible amount. But our information comes from a source in the highest degree respectable.

And has this Government expended twelve millions of dollars in this ignominious war against an impoverished, oppressed remnant of an Indian nation? Have we spent so much treasure, with streams of blood, in an unavailing effort to drive the wretched Seminoles from their soil? And are we to go on with our Indian robberies at the terrible sacrifice of money and lives?

We appeal to the Argus and Globe for light upon this subject. What has the Florida war cost? When is it to terminate? And what is to be accomplished by it? The subject is deeply interesting to the character of the Republic. Two years have nearly elapsed since the war commenced, and the Indians are still in possession of their own. If it has already cost \$12,000,000, without having gained a point in the controversy, when will the war end, and what will be its whole cost? Will the Argus and Globe, or either of them, answer?

HOW TO PROTECT ORCHARDS.—The old minister had an orchard of most particular good fruit; for he was a great hand at budding, grafting, and what not, and the orchard stretched right up to the road. Well, there were some trees hung over the fence; I never seed such bearers, the apples hung in ropes, for all the world like strings of onions, and the fruit was beautiful. Nobody touched the minister's apples, and when other folks took their boys, his always hung there like bait to a hook, but there never was so much as a nibble at em. So I said to him one day, Minister, I, how on airth do you manage to keep your fruit that so exposed, when no one else can do it now? Why, says he, they are a fearful pretty fruit, and they are well cared for. Well, the boys think the whole minister's grafting has succeeded as well as that row, and they sarch no farther. They snicker at my grafting, and I laugh in my sleeve, I guess, at their penetration.—The Clockmaker.

"THE PICKWICK PAPERS" AND "BOZ."—The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star thus writes: "As a proof of the uncertainty of literary remuneration, I would instance the example of 'Boz.' When he commenced the Pickwick papers, he was almost unknown, and was writing on a guinea a week, as reported in the Morning Chronicle. Chapman & Hale having with some difficulty been persuaded to become the Pickwick publishers, the whole work was arranged for each number to pay for so immense as to induce the publishers to give him 70l. a month; and, since No. X. he has had one-half of the profits, including those of the first numbers. By the Pickwick papers alone, he will net between 2,000, and 3,000. He is now writing 'Boz' for a guinea a column for Ward, Tottle and other 'Sketches by Boz,' which appeared in the Morning Chronicle. For a column of such sketches now, he would have ten guineas for any magazine."

He has of course cut reporting, and instead of some 300l. a year, which he made 18 months ago, is in the receipt of less than 700l. He is now paid exclusively for himself, Mr. Richard Bentley, the publisher, allows him the sum of 1,000l. a year as editor of Bentley's Miscellany, and twenty guineas per sheet also for whatever he writes in it. It is not turning a very popular name to good account, I know not what is.

It is not now popular the Pickwick papers may be in America, but in England they are all the rage. The quaint similes of Samuel Veller are in every one's mouth, and half a dozen dramas have already been founded on the work. A new one, by the way, is coming out at the New Strand Theatre, in which W. J. Hammond will appear as Sam Weller. He is pronounced by "Boz" to be the only man for the character.

You lose one half the fun by not having the laughable illustrations which accompany the letter press in the original edition. The first numbers were illustrated by Seymour, a man who was fast rivaling the fame of Cruikshank. Some fine or other about a protested he annoyed him so much that he cut his throat. Since then, the illustrations have been furnished by R. W. Buss, a clever artist.

There are some two score of Pickwick Clubs in London—all founded, of course, since these admirable papers commenced. In Liverpool there are five, one of which is on a very extended plan. Each member bears the name of one of the characters in the Pickwick Papers, and is habited exactly according to the description therein contained. Fines are leviable if a member call another by his real instead of his Pickwickian name. Of any breach of Pickwickian etiquette, Mr. Pickwick's double as judge, of any offence, contra bonos mores the substitute for the Rev. Mr. Stiggins is the referee. The gentleman to whom, by acclamation, the character of Samivel was assigned, is said to have much of the wit of the real Sam. As the meetings are very exclusive, membership being the only qualification for admission, and your correspondent is not a member, he can say nothing of the details of the Club. At the Liverpool Theatre last night, a farce called "The Pickwickians" was acted, and went off with great success. It had been produced at the Adelphi. Reeve's presentation of Samivel was superb.

A late London periodical says: "BALLOONS now start almost every evening from various parts of the town—and men, women, and monkeys are to be seen ascending and descending. We have less commercial and other distress, probably, in consequence of the world's looking up."

DEATH.—On the 27th instant, in Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia, after a lingering illness, MR. SAMUEL H. DEEBLE, formerly of Alexandria, D. C., in the 48th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.—PORT OF ALEXANDRIA. ARRIVED, JULY 29. Packet brig Wankinco, Ryder, Boston; to William Fowle & Son, and Grindstones, New York; to J. B. Fowle & Son, Sch. Mary Elizabeth, Scott, Snowhill, lumber to Benjamin

CLASSICAL MALE SEMINARY.—MR. STACK'S magnificent premises, late "the Bank of Columbia," in Georgetown, D. C. are repaired, and will be furnished to accommodate twenty-five or thirty boarder pupils by the middle of September next. Day scholars will also be received. As many branches will be taught here, and as well, it is hoped, as at any school whatever, when it shall be fully organized. aug 1—31

WILLIAM DAVEY has applied to the Hon. William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia, on the first Monday in August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend. WM. BRENT, Clerk. aug 1—31

CLIMATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

VICKSBURG, JULY 12, 1837. I send you the following thermometrical table, which shows what has been the temperature of the weather during the last three months, commencing 20th March, in the great cotton region of the United States; my location is said to be near the centre. You are at liberty to place it in your columns, or as much of it as you think proper.

Yours, E. H. BRYAN. P. S. Fractions are omitted.

Table with columns for Sun rise, Meridian, Sun set, and Sun fall for months MARCH, APRIL, MAY, and JUNE. Includes data for various locations like Vicksburg, Natchez, and Memphis.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK is every day becoming more and more like London, a kind of Lion for young girls from the country and the quiet old folks to visit occasionally—that is, if the crops sell, and the girls behave well, the promise is, "You shall go to New York, and a month's preparation is necessary for the trip. You see them early in the morning, in Broadway, the old lady ahead, in an old fashioned riding-habit, with an antique gold watch and chain by her side; the old gentleman, with a pepper-and-salt coat, broad brimmed hat, spectacles, and a gold-headed cane; the girls behind, in silk dresses made up to the last year's fashion, with a liberal allowance of respect, and airs that are not large enough to gaze at the curiosities they meet with. Their mother has a few gold pieces of her own, which she had hoarded in the days of the "Experiment," and slyly gives the girls to run into the fashionable stores and purchase a worked cape, an embroidered belt, or a pair of French gloves; any thing to show that she is not behindhand in the matter of the new New York. Who we have among the young folks, and the old folks, are the curiosities of New York make upon strangers; and the cabinet councils before going—the admonitions and preparations for the visit—the parental cautions not to be dazzled or led away by the fashion and folly of the town, and, above all, to beware of the young fellows, particularly those who wear mustachios and sport a dapper coat, and a sword at their sides; the riches of the country is happy to get down to the village, and the village is delighted at the prospect of visiting the city; the city dame is anxious to escape into the quiet of the country, and, vice versa, the lowland maid considers it an epoch in her life when she can for a time exchange the woods and wilds for the glare and dash of the metropolis. The liberal reverence to be seen to be the essence of life.—N. Y. Even. Star.

CITY OCCURRENCES.

REPORTED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MILITARY VISIT.—The Washington Cavalry, commanded by Capt. BRADLEY, and the Potomac Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. LEVITT, (in the absence of Capt. M. C.) paid a visit on Friday last to Alexandria. The day being very fine, the two troops made a very handsome display. The citizens of Alexandria assembled in great numbers to view the parade, and both companies were hospitably entertained by Dr. CARSON and Captain ROCHS in the course of the visit. The parade was a very liberal review for the glare and dash of the metropolis. The richness of the country is happy to get down to the village, and the village is delighted at the prospect of visiting the city; the city dame is anxious to escape into the quiet of the country, and, vice versa, the lowland maid considers it an epoch in her life when she can for a time exchange the woods and wilds for the glare and dash of the metropolis. The liberal reverence to be seen to be the essence of life.—N. Y. Even. Star.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—A few days ago, we adverted to the appropriations which had been made by the City Council for the purpose of removing nuisances from its streets and alleys, and for otherwise preserving the health of the city. We understand that the appropriation of \$400 for the use of the Third Ward has been already expended, and a further appropriation has now become quite necessary to remove other nuisances which have been brought to the notice of the Board of Health. There is a large pond of stagnant water south of Maryland Avenue, in the Third Ward, which is dangerous to the public health, and which the Board of Health have ordered to be filled up. As it is all-important that this stagnant pool should be filled up, we hope that a further appropriation will be speedily made for the purpose. It is of the utmost importance to all its inhabitants and sojourners.

PLEASURE EXCURSION TO Piney Point, Old Point, Norfolk, and Cape Henry. The steamer COLUMBIA will leave Frank's wharf on Monday, 17th instant, on a pleasure excursion for the above-named places, touching at Piney Point on her way down, and then proceeding direct to Norfolk; leaving Norfolk on Tuesday forenoon for Old Point and Cape Henry. The vessel will return to Norfolk in the course of the evening, where she will remain until Wednesday, 1st clock; which will give passengers an opportunity to visit the dock-yard and the shipping. Passage and fare on this occasion to Piney Point and return, 25 cents. The vessel will also be engaged on this occasion. Passage and fare for the whole trip \$3. There will be no gambling permitted on board. aug 1—eod (Alex. Gaz.) JAS. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at public sale, if not disposed of before the 4th of August instant, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, which is very good, with the Bar, and all the fixtures of the tavern known by the name of the Washington Coffee House, formerly kept by J. Pettibone, corner of Ninth street, and south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, adjoining the Market space.

Any person wishing to follow the above business will not meet with a better opportunity, as a more desirable stand for a tavern cannot be found in this city.

Persons wishing to purchase will bear in mind that this is about the commencement of the Inauguration of the President of the United States. EDWARD DYER, Auctioneer. aug 1—ds

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from the Washington commons, a sorrel Mare, about fifteen hands high, with her left eye out, a little white down her face, gray about the head, her mane very much worn from use, a scar on one eye, high with white, and a white blaze on the other eye, she has a white star on her forehead, and a suitable compensation to any one who will give me any information where I can get her. R. MOCKBEE. aug 1—31

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 31.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday last, as Monsieur CHARRON, a native of Bordeaux, was attempting to get into a railroad car, near the Willow street depot, while the train was moving, he lost his hold, fell, and the wheels went over his right foot. He was immediately conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he was informed "that it would be necessary to amputate his foot or leg, otherwise it would be impossible to save his life." He replied, however, that "he would rather die than submit to the operation." It was found impossible to persuade him to consent, until too late; and, mortification having taken place, he died on Friday. Every attention was paid to his unfortunate condition, and we learn that he was much respected by his fellow-countrymen who reside in the city.

Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.—The cars on this new and excellent railroad commenced running yesterday. The line will now run daily, leaving the Drawbridge wharf, in this city, at the very convenient hour of seven in the morning.

THE MADISONIAN.

In consequence of unexpected delay in the transportation of materials, by vessels already due at this port, the publication of this journal is unavoidably deferred for a few days.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 1, 1837.

Sales This Day.

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES.—The great sale of city property for taxes will take place on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at the City Hall, in the Aldermen's room. Persons interested, and those desirous of investing their money in valuable property, are requested to examine the list in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday; as they may make some other chance, it may be well for them to make up the present list. The list contains many whole squares as well as lots. The attention of the Public is requested. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. GEO. ADAMS, Collector 5th and 6th Wards.

NOTICE.—The Lots and Squares named in the advertisement that remained unsold on Tuesday last, will be resumed on Tuesday next, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, in the Aldermen's room. Purchasers are requested to attend, as great bargains yet may be had. GEO. ADAMS, Collector 5th and 6th Wards.

The above sale is further postponed to Tuesday next, the 21st instant, and will then take place at 12 o'clock, in the Aldermen's room, City Hall. There are yet many whole squares and lots to be sold. Purchasers are requested to attend. GEO. ADAMS, Collector 5th and 6th Wards.

The above sale is further postponed to Tuesday, the 11th day of April next, at same place and hour. GEO. ADAMS

