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NO. 4.

COMMUNION WITH GOD. There is no communion so sweet, so safe, so desirable, so humble, so honor- of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Is- there is every probability that the Beni ly about the manufacture of that high might fall upon his own head rather than able, or so advantageous, as communion with God. There is that in it which in Helah and Habor by the river of Go- an peninsula had originally proceeded widely known as Black Yard Snuff; a that they were indeed blessed. No lonexactly suits, fully satisfies, infinitely san and in the city of the Medes;" and from Bucharia. It will, therefore, be term subsequently corrupted into the ger did the visions of the preceding delights the sublime and capacious powers of the immortal mind. Sensual de- the writings of the prophet, it is said, moral and religious character.—The Lundy Foot, making his customers pay bella. Though she had seen the savage lights are momentary, and rather sur- that "the Lord then put away Isarel out following particulars are collected from liberally through the nose raised the dashing out the brains of children, tomafeit than satisfy, often "leaving a sting of his sight and carried them away into Mr. Sargon's accounts: -- 1. in dress price of his production, took a large behind;" but in communion with God, the land of Assyria unto this day." In and manners they resemble the natives, house in Dublin, and ultimately made a the soul finds its centre and rest. Here the Apocrypha, Esdra, ii, 13, it is said so as not to be distinguished from them handsome fortune by having been ruinthe river runs into the ocean. Here that the Ten Tribes were carried be- except by attentive observation and in- ed. the spirit returns to God who gave it. youd the river Euphrates, and so they quiry. 2. They have Hebrew names Here all the scattered beauties in the wide creation are collected together. Not the most exquisite painting to the limner's eye, nor the softest strains to and go torth into a farther country, read Hebrew, and they have a faint the musician's ear, nor yet the sweetest where never mankind dwelt; that they tradition of the cause of their original fragrance to the smell, or most delicious entered in at the narrew passage of the exodus from Egypt. 4. Their common food to the epicure's palate, are worthy river Euphrates when the springs of the language is the Hindoo. 5. They keep to be compared to the blessedness of communion with God. What can be more honorable than to visit and be visited, and have a joint interest with the

evils, neither loss nor disgrace. We are safe in the wilderness, and shall not be less so in the shadow of death. The beginning of this fellowship is the beginning of heaven below and the perfection of heaven above. It is that communion, no place, however distant, can for a moment interrupt. Death itself, which breaks up so many connections and felis it to walk with God! By so doing we shall become like him, and ere long be with him for ever.

THE FAMILY BIBLE! How blessed the recollections which crowd into our mind at the mention of the name. It bore record of our first existence. We remember now the very form and type, the morning and evening hour when it was read. It is associated with scenes of domestic peace, of paternal affection. Forget it-as well might we forget the thousand expression of a mother's love-the father's voice which daily commended us to God in prayeras well forget all which made our childhood's home a blessing, and joy and protection-and what is this but to say, that we might tear in sunder all the delicate threads out of which that intricate web work-the heart of man, is woven; Forever hallowed be the word of God; Let every fireside witness its frequent perusal. Let paternal wisdom and youthful ardor, together study its immortal truth. If you can bestow nothng else upon your children, give them the Bible. Give it them with a parent's blessing, and a Christian's prayers. Tell them it is the word of God; beg them to read it when you are dead. Teach it to them, now in the house, and by the way; when thou liest down, and when thou risest up, so shall they call

you blessed on earth and in heaven. REV. W. ADAMS.

THE TEN JEWISH TRIBES. The following paragraph, which late-

ly appeared in a German paper, under the head of Leipsic, calculated to lead to some interesting inquiries. -

After having seen some years past, merchants from Tifles, Persia, and Ar- of Cashmere, on their way to Yarkland, surveying it, heave too, or by the menia, among the visitors at cur fair, in Little Bucharia, pass through Little price of my bran new tarpaulin, I'll we have had for the first time, two trad- Thibet. This country is scarcely known darken your skylights.' ers from Bucharia with shawls, which to European geographers." The imare there manufactured of the finest wool of the goats of Thibet and Cashmere in and almost inaccessible by mountain by the Jewish families, who form a third ranges of the greatest elevation, which the thing talks. Now board my breastsince the Babylonian captivity, and are ly be wondered at that the vast region bale of goods, and before it was arresthere as remarkable for their industry in question is so little known. Such is ted by the bystanders, had split his and manufactures, as they are in En- the country which these newly discov- pantaloons from the top to the bottom gland for their money transactions. It ered Jews are said to inhabit in such diplomatic mission far into Bucharia .- light on this interesting subject. The above traders exchanged their In the year 1822, a Mr. Sargon, who shawls for coarse and fine woolen cloths if we mistake not, was one of the agents ted to see the stuffing and by gum, I

"there they will remain until the latter children. 7. They observe the Kipper, King of kings? Herein, we need fear no time, when they will come forth again." or great expiation day of the Hebrew;

unknown to the ancients, and it is, we or fast days. 8. They call themselves believe, generally admitted that the river Gorah Jehudi, or white Jews; and they Gozan, mentioned in the book of Kings, term the black Jews Collah Jehudi. is the same as the Ganges, which has 9. They speak of the Arabian Jews as joyous eve in Deerfield—one of the hapits rise in those very countries in which their brethren, but do not acknowledge piest and brightest of February. The which no power, however great, which the Jews reside, of which the Leipsic the European Jews as such. 10. They dark forest of the Western hills, with account speaks. The distance which use on all occasions, and under the most its dingy shade, seemed to brighten and those two merchants must have travelled trival circumstances, the usual Jewish lower as the night wind swept over it, cannot therefore be less than three thou- prayer, "Hear, Oh Israel, the Lord our while the outspread meadows, the clearlowships, does not destroy, but rather brings this to perfection. How blessed doubt than the Jews whom they repre- cohen, priest, levite, or kasi among field reposed in calm serenity. The sent as a third part of the country, are descendants of the Ten Tribes of Israel a kasi, reader, who performs prayers, its snowy side the slanting rays of the settled by the river Gozan. The great and conducts their religious ceremon- moon, and added lustre to the forms in gay. plain of Central Asia, forming four ies, and they appear to have elders and principal sides, viz: little Bucharia, a chief in each community, who deter- ding eve of Theodore and Arabella, Thibet, Mongalin, and Matebous, contains a surface of 150,000 square miles, and a population of 28,000,000. This will one day return to Jersualem .-vast country is still very little known. They think the time of his appearance The great trait of gigantic formation will soon arrive, at which they will see compose, for the most part, all that we their God-worship him only, and be are certain of. It is an immense plain of despised no more. an extensive elevation, intersected with

neonle of the north are shenherds and ported according to the wants of pas- cease to turn. turage. The Bucharians enjoy the right of trading to all parts of Asia, and RATHER TOO TIGHT. An exquisite with ation, that Thibet alone contains 53,- his mouth. 000,000 of persons. The merchants part of the population. In Bucharia, surround it on all sides; and when the work if I don't ifind out what kind of formerly the capital of Sogdiana, the jealousy of the government of the Chi-truck them buckskins are stuffed with. Jews have been very numerous ever nese Empire is considered, it will scarcewas not till last year that the Russian numbers. The following facts may government succeeded in extending its perhaps serve to throw some additional

of such colors as are most exteemed in of the London Society, communicated the east. Much interest has been ex- to England some interesting accounts cited by the information which this par- of a number of persons at Bombay, Cingraph conveys, and which is equally- namore, and their vicinity who are evnovel and important. In none of the idently the descendants of the Jews, TUNE! Lundy Foot the celebrated of their retirement, she told him of her geographical works which we have con- calling themselves Beni Israel, and snuff manufacturer, originally kept a unhappy dream. Though the bravest sulted, do we find the least hints as to bearing almost uniformly Jewish names, small tobacconist's shop at Limerick. of the brave, he could not break down the existence, in Bucharia, of such a but with Persian terminations. This One night, his house, which was unthe influence of an omen or the forebody of Jews as that here mentioned gentleman feeling very desirous of ob- insured, was burnt to the ground. As amounting to one third of the whole taining all possible knowledge of their he contemplated the smoking ruins the like those around him, he was superstipopulation; but as the fact can no longer condition undertook a mission for this following morning in a state bordering tious. be doubted, the next point of inquiry purpose to Cinnamore; and the result on despair, some of the poor neighbors which presents itself is, whence have of his inquiries was a conviction that groping among the embers for what they proceeded, and how have they they were not Jews of the one tribe and they could find stumbled upon several come to establish themselves in a re- a half, being of a different race to the cisterns of unconsumed but half-baked gion so remote from their original coun- white and black Jews at Cochin, and snuff, which they tried, and found it so try? These questions, we think, can consequently that they were remnants grateful to their noses, that they loaded was seated. There is something that is only be answered by supposing that of the long lost ten tribes. This gentheir waistcoat pockets with the spoil. sad-there is something that will cause those persons are descendants of the tleman also concluded, from the infor- Lundy Foot, roused from his stupor, at the stontest heart to feel when the cere savage raise his tomahawk to strike the misfortunes of that one. If she loved long lost ten tribes, concerning the fate mation he obtained respecting the Beni length imitated their example, and took mony of matrimony is properly carried the affrighted woman to the earth, but of which theologians, historians, and Israel, that they existed in great num- a pinch of his own property, when he on. The feeling I shall not describe. ere the blow descended Theodore shot antiquarians, have alike been puzzled; bers in the countries between Cochin was instantly struck by the superior There is too much joy in the union of him through the heart. Arabella, by derness.

The country beyond Bucharia was but not the Sabbath, or any of the feast mine in their religious concerns. 12. They expect the Messiah, and that they ary, 1704, the memorable night of the

en to them as an "heritage for-

reckon, but this is evidently an exager- he did for the quid he rolled about in

'Avast there, shipmate,' cried Jack,

'Do you mean to insult me?' said the exquisite delicately.

'Ha! ha! ha! ha,' roared Jack, 'why So saying, he lifted the crittur upon a with his Spanish knife. One who had witnessed the whole transaction, accosted the sailor in a mild tone, and requested him not to hurt the young man. 'O,' said he walking off, 'I only wandon't believe now the thing's alive.

Baltimore Patriot.

A FORTUNE MADE FROM A MISFOR--and however wild this hypothesis may and Bombay, the north of Persia, among pungency and flavor it had acquired hearts to be expressed in smiles or in the assistance that came to her, was 'Afterward her son-in-law died, shot.

Moral and Religious Reading. | circumstances to render it far from be- the very countries in which according to exposed. Treasuring up this valuable make it sad, though sorrow will be far ing improbable. In the 17th chapter of the paragraph in the German paper they hint, he took another house in a place away. the second book of Kings it is said. exist in such numbers. So far, then, called Black Yard, and preparing a "In the ninth year of Hosea, the King the accounts confirm each other, and large oven for this purpose, set diligent- blessed them and prayed that sorrow rael away into Assyria, and placed them Israel, resident in the west of the Indi- dried commodity, which soon became upon two so young and happy, they felt in the subsequent verse, as well as in interesting to know something of their more familiar word-Blackguard.

> From the Boston Pearl. THE BRIDAL NIGHT,

Stream of my sleeping fathers! when the sound Of coming war echoed thy hills around, How did thy sons start forth from every glade, Snatching the musket wher they left the spade! How did their mothers urge them to the fight-Their Sisters urge them to defend the right! How bravely did they fight-how nobly fall--The earth their coffin, and the turf their pall !

The sun sank to rest beneath the smiles of a cloudless heaven; the moon arose to brighten the shade gathering under the sky, and the stars shone upon snow-clad hills and ice-bound streams. It was a the arena below. Such was the wedand such was the twenty-ninth of Februmassacre and burning of Deerfield.

The inhabitants of Deerfield had been apprehensive of an attack from the French and Indians, and had provided themselves with a guard. The first set-These particulars, we should pre- tlers of the forest had become too familbarren rocks and vast deserts of black sume, can scarcely fail to prove interes- iar with danger to let it obtrude upon and almost moving sand. It is suppor- ting, both in a moral and religious point the peace and comfort of their houseted on all sides by mountains of granite, of view. The number of the scattered holds, or to let fear enter their bosoms whose elevated summits determine the members of the tribes of Judah, and the to the expulsion of all their domestic endifferent climates of the great continent half tribe of Benjamin, rather exceed joyments. Consequently it was not of Asia, and from the division of its wa- than fall short of five millions. Now if thought advisable that the union of Theters from its exterior flow all the great this number be added to the many other odore and Arabella should be delayed, rivers of tha; part of the world. In the millions to be found in the different although it was believed that the bloodinterior are a quantity of rivers having lit- countries of the east, what an immense thirsty savage lurked in the adjoining tle declivity or no issue, which are lost in power would be brought into action, forests and watched an opportunity for sands, or perhaps feed stagnant waters. were the spirit of nationality once rous- their destruction. But the happy In the southern chains are countries, ed, or any extraordinary event to occur, friends of the joyous bride and groom populous, rich, and civilized; Little which should induce them to unite in did not once think the smiles of that Bucharia, Great and Little Thibet. The claming possession of that land which wedding eve were but smiles upon the wanderers. Their riches consist in ever," and to which, in every other not think that on the Western hill the their herds; their habitations are tents, clime of the earth, their fondest hopes red man had already drawn his scalpand towns, and camps, which are trans- and their dearest aspirations never ing knife-that every moan of the wind was a lament for many who must soon fall beneath the hatchet.

The father of the bride had already the Thibetians cultivate the earlh to corsets and a dickey, and his head drop- thrown open the doors of his house, and advantage. The ancients had only a ped by the ears upon a shirt collar, with the friends of the youthful pair were confused idea of Central Asia. "The a cane in his hand, was stepping it off fast assembling in the good old puritaninhabitants of the country," as we in most beautiful style down Baltimore ical style, to witness the joining togethlearn from a great authority, "are in street, when he was run foul of in the er of the hands of those whose hearts a high state of civilization, possessing midst of boxes, bales, barrels, and the had long been united. The bride was all the useful manufactures and lofty like, by a jovial tar, fresh from the seas surrounded by her merry companions, houses built with stone. The Chinese who cared far less for a landsman than who were adorning her in all the beauty of ancestorial simplicity. No Winter rose was used to deck her hair, nor artifical flowers were bound about her brow -but the curling of her own auburn locks, that lay in such luxuriance upon her temples, was sufficient to adorn far greater beauty than is found wedded to the brilliancy of the richest pearls .-The aged and the middle aged of the village were not excluded from participating in the festivities of the night .--But around the household fireside, with the happy parents of the bride, were seated all who chose, and all who shared the hale farmer's cider,' and his fair daughter's current wine .-- But among the happy faces of the many who had collected, their was one that could not conceal the sadness of her heart, though clothed in her bridal dress. And there was one who strove to drive away the gathering gloom from the countenance of her who was soon to be his wedded wife; -- but still he thought of the morn; he thought of the hour when, with his hand clasping hers, and in the seclusion warning of a supernatural power, for,

Soon the Rev. Mr. Williams was seen issuing from the adjoining house--the parsonage-on his errand to unite the two in the holy bands of matrimony .--The tumult subsided and the minister

They were wedded, and as the priest night cause a flutter in the heart of Arahawking and scalping the young and aged, burning mothers and their children | succeeded in defending themselves from at the stake-yet she no longer heeded it; she believed that all would be well with her and the one of her affection.

had long set before the happy party sought repose. It was after midnight.

Superstitious as were our ancestors, it can easily be supposed that the visions of the night before the bridal would have cast a shade of sadness over the feelings of the youthful couple -- being, as it were, in such a time when one, if ever, is prone to cling to dreams and omens for a solution of the events of his future life.

But when merry companions are clustered around -- when they behold those happy husbands and wives that have gone successfully before them-when their reverend pastor has counselled, pointed out their way and prayed for a blessing, then all disagreeable illusious will vanish, and nought but the joy of the moment will lay upon the hearts of the newly married pair. Thus the sadness

The inhabitants of the whole town pose, and all without

Was as peaceful and as still
As starlight slumbering on you hill.

But ere the gray of morning came, the frightful yell of savages broke open the ears of every sleeper. The doors and windows of the houses were broken by the Indians to gain admittance to the defenceless inhabitants. Many that sought repose in anticipated security, were folded in the sleep of death. Many were torn from their beds and forced into the open air .-- Mothers had their infants torn from their arms and dashed upon the frozen ground. Fathers beheld their children knocked down and scalped before their eyes. Husbands were torn from their wives and horibly butchered. Wives were shot down clinging to their husbannds for protection. The Rev. Mr. Williams, who but

married pair, and prayed that sorrow might come upon him rather than upon them, was forced from his bed and compelled to stand in the open Winter air, with nothing but his night-clothes upon him, where he saw the wife of his bosom dragged away, her infant at the breast taken from her arms and dashed upon the stepping stone; and another, vhile clinging to him for his paternal protection, shared a similar fate. He beheld those that remained of his little family group-small children-preparing with their mother, enfeebled by late sickness, to be taken into captivity worse then death itself, and forced to travel hundreds of miles in the interthe afflicted trusted in their Maker.

Theodore and Arabella were startsound of the savage war-hoop. In an instant their dwelling was beset by the infuriated demons. No escape was child that I most ardently love. deemed possible; and though bitter as is death, the inmates of the house, who choly foresight of the misfortunes which owing to the bridal, were many in num- awaited her; the unexampled fortune of ber, were resolved to die in their de- her family had not blinded her, and even fence rather than surrender themselves in her palace, with the title of empress, to a lingering death or a herrid captiv- surrounded by a court, and rich with imty. Having been joined by others of mense treasures, she wisely armed herthe unfortunate inhabitants, they suc- self against the tuture. She economised ceded in repelling every attempt made the wealth which her son lavished upon by the Indians upon them. They beheld her, and, when the courtiers, to whom breaking out from the neighboring buil- surprise at this, she dared to reply to dings around. They saw from their them, with the fortunes of Napoleon beplace of frail and hazardous security, fore hermany murdered; and the crack of the Indian's rifle was continually heard, necessary for me to give bread to all while the shrieks of women and chil- these kings? dren, and the groans of the dying completed the confusion and horror of the

tempted to escape with others of her sex whom she saw fleeing for their lives. Theodore, with more presence of mind, the allowance of air he was suffered to saw the peril she was in, and hurried breathe. to the rescue of his bride. He saw a

Theodore, delaying in immediately following, was seized by two powerful Indians that saw the death of their companion, and effectually bound so as to deprive him of all power of resis-

Thus were the happy prospects of the enraptured couple destroyed by the all-powerful sense of an adverse and horrid reality. Theodore with others captives was carried away. Arabella remained with a few others who had the savages in the only house that survived the conflagration. To this day may that same building be seen, with The ceremony over, the festivities the marks of the Indian's hatchet upon commenced; the old people retired and its door and the prints of rifle balls left the young to their sport. The moon upon its sides-an interesting memento of the past.

The state of Arabella's mind after the departure of the captives, cannot be easily described. Let the imagination picture the smoking ruins of a whole village that a few short hours before was the pride of the New England settlements. Let one imagine the mangled corses of many who were familiar companions, strowu upon the bloody ground, and an immense throng of those who proudly walked its streets, now sadly going into captivity. Let one imagine this, and strive to realize the feelings of the dejected Arabella.

The Indians with their captives succeded in reaching but a few miles on the first day of their journey. The wife of Mr. Williams was knocked on the head and scalped before the eyes that at first weighed down their spirits of her husband while unsuccessfully atdeparted, and through the festivities of tempting to cross Green River. Numthe evening they were the gayest of the berless were the scenes of cruelty and horror that Theodore beheld on that day of his unhappy bondage. At night were wrapt in slumber-the watch had the captives were effectually secured. been set but neglected their duty for re Theodore was bound by a cord and made to lie beside an Indian who claimed to be his master. Circumstanced as he was it could not otherwise than be expected that he would try all possible means for an escape. In the night he succeeded after much labor and hazard of discovery, in disengaging himself from his fastening, and proceded far on his way home before he was missed by his master. When it was discoverd that he had escaped, the rest of the captives were threatened with instant leath, should a like attempt be made. They were too much in fear of pursuit to return to find the lost captive, and Theodore was permitted to make his way home without further molestation.

The return of Theodore was as unexpected as was his meeting with Arabella joyous. Still fostering that feeling so common to the first settlers of his country, she thought much of her dream and its fulfilment, which she believed was only averted from her head by the petition of their minister at her bridal. And from that circumstance has she always accounted for her since happy life and, the prosperity of her numerous descendants.

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON. We are indebted for the subjoined very eloquent and interesting article, to the United States Gazette, for which it was traslated from a Paris journal;

"No other woman's destiny has been such as Madame Letitia Bonaparte's; no queen could have dared to hope for such a fate. Of her eight children seven have worn crowns, and the only minable forest, through the snow, one who was not a king, refused to be Can it be supposed that the heart of so. Lucien was only the friend of Naman could endure such a scene? But poleon in misfortune. His soul was in some degree like his mother's, who repelled to the great emperor on one occaled from their slumbers at the first sion, when he reproached her with 'prefering Luciento her other children .-'The one who suffers is always the

'She, too, like Lucien, had a melanthe fires enkindled by the savages, every virtue is a novelty, expressed their

'Who knows but it may one day be

'That day has arrived-but more fatal more terrible than she foresaw. There was one of those children to whom she "Arabella, almost distracted, broke could give no bread. He died far from from the back part of the house and atrowly measured out to the prisoner the meagre pittance of each repast, and even

> 'She may well have wept bitterly over her children in proportion to their misfortunes, none so much deserved her ten-

at first appear, there are not wanting the hordes of Tartary, and in Cashmere; from the great heat to which it had been tears—it will press upon the soul and conveyed back to the house, while like a robber on a desert shore; then the

daughter, then her son's wives, her chil- acres of ground, were destroyed, and the dren and her grand-children-and the rest of this family have been scatered owor the world begging an asylum from all the earth, as if the fragments of this great race would crush the soil on which they should be mbled. So which they should be mbled. So she has died alone, with E brother-inlaw at her pillow, with the only member of her family who escaped proscription, because he called himself a cardinal and was protected by the church.

She is then dead-the mother of so many kings and queens--old from age, old from infirmites, older still by misfor tunes. She is no more--she met death with the serenity of the just -for in her fortunes she had the only consolations for the poor, and in her reverse she never cursed her persecutors.

She is then dead, in that Rome, which after having dethroned so many kings, has become the asylum of the dethroned.

destiny of this woman and the destiny of this city. Each gave birth, in youth, to men made for the conquest of the earththat world, which they had ruled by remnant of their useless existence.

Since madame Letitia left France so many things have been accomplished, that her name, even before her death, already belonged to the past, After the lapse of twenty years, we are already so and that year.

Napoleon is so great, that he seems to belong to antiquity. Nobody seems to believe that he lived but yesterday; the mind joins him to Charlemagne, as the monarch to whom he succeded.

Death of the Halifax Hermit. A correspondent informs us that Reynolds Aylsworth, better known as Reynolds the Hermit, expired at his cabin in Halifax on the 22d ult. aged about 66 years .-This singular personage has lived seclud. ed from the world about eight years, in a hut of his own construction. He obtained his subsistence chiefly by fishing, although at times he would visit some of the neighboring farms to procure a little meal, perhaps a few pounds of meat. Unlike the celebrated hermit described by Douglass, he lived not 'beneath' but upon 'the mountain's brow,' remote, and almost last illness, inaccessible. During his which was a lung fever, he received every attention which his location and other circumstances would admit. Some of his neighbors having expressed a wish to he replied," If I live, I live here; and if I die here." He was decently in. terred on the 23d, with the usual rites .-[Vermont paper.

Visit to the State Prison .- His Excelleney Governor, Everett, accompanied by the Board of Inspectors, visited the State Prison on Thursday. After the men had finished work for the day, they were assembled in the Chapel as usual, for prayers. A portion of Scripture was read and prayers offered by the Chaplain, when His Excellency the Governor addressed the prisoners in a very appropriate manner, giving them good advice for their conduct in prison, and encouraging them to repentance and good behavior. He eavored to convince them that the government and society generally were not inimical to them- that the laws were made for the protection of all, even them. selves while in prison-and that it was for the benefit of society that all breaches of the law should be punished. They themselves claimed and had the protection of the laws before they were imprisoned there, and enjoyed the benefit of their merciful provisions on their trial. They were allowed an impartial jury, an able councellor and a faithful judge, and had no reason feel that society were inimical to them, and that they therefore had a right to but little more than 2 millions. make war upon society again whenever they may be released from confinement .-He urged them to attend to the instructions and advice of their chaplain, and conform to it by sincere repentance& good conduct. The prisoners all gave their undivided attention while the Governor he said. He spoke to them in the kindest terms, assuring them of the sympathy of the government of the State and of the Prison, and of their desire, so far as may be proper with a faithful administration of justice, to promote their present comfort and future welfare. The Prison was found to be in the most perfect orderclean, neat and comfortable. Great credit is due to the warden and other officers of the Prison for their judicious and skilful management of its concerns, so as to make it most effectual for the purposes intended to be accomplished with the least expense to the Commonwealth. [Bunker Hill

Affecting Incident .- A decently dressed woman was yesterday found dead, hang. ing by a rope from one of the rafters in a house in Chapel street. No person in the house knew who she was, or how she came there. An inquest was held on the body, but no further light could be thrown on the subject, and the body was ordered to be brought to the dead house in the Park. When it was being brought out of the house into the street, two little girls about nine and twelve years old, happened to pass by, and being attracted by the eight, they went close to the body, and immediately shrieked out that it was their mother. On further enquiry it turned out that what they had said was too true. It was their mother, Mrs. Scott, who was subject to fits of temporary insanity, and is supposed while in that state to have gone into the house and hanged herself .-[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

At the explosion of the Eagle powder mille near St. Louis, last month, seven hundred kegs of gun-powder were ignited

shock was sensibly felt throughout an area of twenty miles; but not a single life lost. A most extraordinary Providence.

EXETER NEWS LETTER May 24, 1836.

COTTON .- The Secretary of the Treasry, in his Tables and Notes on the cultivation, manufacture, and Foreignitrade of Corron, has given another instance of the industry and perserverance for which he has ever been honorably distinguished.

He considers that the whole cotton crop in the world has quite doubled in the last half century. In 1789 the crop in the U. States was estimated at 1 million pounds; in 1800 at \$5 millions; in 1820 at 160 millions; in 1830 at 350 millions; and in 1834 And if we might dare to say so, never at 460 millions. The whole crop of the were two destinies more alike, than the world for 1834 is set down at 900 million pounds; of which 30 are assigned to Brazil. 8 to the West Indies, 25 1-3 to Egypt, 34 each has seen their old age, mournful to the rest of Africa, 185 to India, 110 to and abandoned, prolong itself, without the rest of Asia, 35 to Mexico and South America, except Brazil, 13 to other parts their children, concerning itself with the of the world, and the remainder, 460 millions, to the United States. Of the U.S. Crop for 1835, he assigns 10 millions to Virginia,9 1-2 to North Carolina, 65 1-2 40 years. to S. Carolina, 75 to Georgia, 20 to Florida, 85 to Alabama, 45 to Tennessee, 85 far from 1814 that an age is between us to Mississippi, 62 to Louisiana, and 1-2 a million to Arkansas. The value of the cotton crop of the United States in 1834, is estimated at \$76,000,000, and of the cotton crops of the rest of the world at \$36.500,000.

> The exports of raw Cotton from the U. S. in 1834 amounted to nearly 385 millions of pounds of the value of 49 1-2 million of dollars. Of these exports, 164 millions were from Louisiana. The exports from this country to England were 266 1-2 millions; to France about 79 1-2 millions; to Holland, and Belgium more than 6 millions; to Hanse towns, nearly 7 millions; to Triesti, nearly 4 millions; and to Russia, 1 1-4 million

The quantity of Raw Cotton consumed and manufactured in 1833, is estimated at 879 million pounds, of which 284 millions were manufactured in England, 242 millions in China and India, 87 millions in France, between 80 and 85 millions in the United remove him to a more comfortable place, States, 42 millions in Turkey and Africa, 36 millions in Germany, 35 millions in S. America and Mexico, including Brazil, 20 millions in Prussia, 10 millions in Spain, and 40 millions elsewhere.

> The whole value of the manufactures of Cotton in the United States in 1835 is es. timated at from 45 to 50 millions of dollars;-the value of the manufactures of cotton in England in 1834 is estimated at 160 1-2 millions; and in France at 62 mil-

The Capital employed in manufacturing by machinery is in England about 185 millions of Dollars, in France about 115 millions and in the United States &

In England 11-2 millions of persons are employed chiefly in Factories; in France, 600,000; and in the United States more than 200,000.

In 1834, the imports into the United States of the Cotton manufactures of England exceeded 6 millions of Dollars in value while the value of our exports of Cotto n to complain of injustice done to them, forto | manufactures for the same year, amounted

The New College and Literary Fund. The Hopkinton proposition to establish a new Literary Institution in this State, and to appropriate to its support, in part, the income of the Literary Fund, does not was speaking to them, and seemed to feel meet with the perfect approbation of eiand appreciate the force and justice of what ther party. The Editors of the New Hampshire Gazette, " are sorry to perceivethat many of their cotemporaries in this State are seriouly agitating the expediency of a public University." They dou bt its practicability, and, especially, the propriety of attempting it at present. The establishment of an Asylum for the Insane they consider as of more importance, and more distinctly called for by humanity and the voice of the people. It is hardly pro- and adverted particularly to some transfers bable that the Legislature will be disposed of public printing made by that Secretary. to enter at the same time, upon both these undertakings, either of which will require a very considerable expenditure of money to be raised by taxation. We have no doubt before the country as a candidate for the of the readiness of our citizens to meet the Presidency there were many of the prinreasonable demands of the government; but it would be unwise to tax their liberality too far.

The Editor of the Nashua Gazette thinks the proposal to divert the Literary fund from its present channel, and lock it It was in the ease of an editor at Nashup in the State Treasury until it shall be ville; and when Gen. Jackson and his colsufficient to endow a College, will meet with little favor at the hands of the people. He says this fund "is now distributed with he did make the transfer; but it was with an even hand and a portion of it, as now out knowing either of the editors. The scattered, finds its way into every village and hamlet in the State, and is appropria. not mean to charge the present or any ted for the benefit of the poor as well as

We would not undertake to say that the present mode of distributing the Literary political considerations; he never 'did dis-

long to willingly relinquish the pleasure of the taste; and our representatives have so long carried home to their constituents, their portion of the fund, that they would not readily expose themselves to the awkwardness of going home empty handed.

If the Asylum is established or a College founded, it must probably be by other money, than that which is paid by the Banks, and distributed throughout the Stategiving to every school district its proper

THE GRAVE OF DR. SHEPARD. The Editor of the N. H. Baptist Register lately visited the Grave of Rev Samuel Shepard, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in Brentwood -- branches of which were scattered over a considerable part of the State.

On the tomb stone, which points the stranger to his grave, is the following inscription:

ELDER SAMUEL SHEPARD, died Nov. 4, 1815, aged 76. He was useful as a Physician, And was a preacher of the gospel

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.'

Dr. Shepard was married three times, and his last wife survived him several years-but now the three repose with the husband.

Dr. S. was born in Salisbury, Ms., was a practising physician in Stratham, and was ordained in 1775 by Messrs. Stillman, Smith & Manning. He was abundant and successful in his labors in the gospel and was instrumental in gathering churches in many of the towns in this state. In Meredith, he baptized forty four persons in one day.

In the history of the Baptist Churches in New Hampshire, the name of Dr Shepard will be honorably distinguished. In their number they have already had men more learned, more eloquent, and by the world more honored; In their literary and Theological Institutions they may raise up others still more eminent and more extensively known and useful; but it will be fortunate for the denomination, beyond the common fortune of religious sects, if they shall soon, or ever, possess an individual more ardently attached or more entirely devoted to their interest, or more wise to devise and persevering to execute measures for the advancement of that cause in which he early engaged; and labored late and long-faithfully, honorably, and successfully.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. churches, at the assembling of the congregation, for the express purpose of staring females out of countenance. No other qualification than a large share of impudence is requisite for the employment. If however, to this should be added a complete destitution of propriiety, or a talent for making polite remarks upon each lady as she passesor even a capability of exciting a laugh among his comrades at her expense, the applicants will be considered as most eminently qualified for their stations. Should the next sabbath be a fair day, persons desirous of engaging in this ousiness will please take their stand at the ringing of the second bell, for the purpose of giving a specimen of their powers. From a knowledge of the wants of the age, the subscriber does not hesitate to guarantee the patronage of an enlightened and refined public.

Mr. Adams. In a debate in the House of Representatives, upon the fortification appropriation bill, on the 11th inst Mr. Townes took occasion to say that the while Mr. Adams was Secretary of state;

Mr. Adams rose to explain. He said he had never, while he acted as Secretary of State, made a single change of a public the news rode on the horse of Santa Anprinter from political causes. While he was ters of the laws, who were as much opposed to him as any editor could be to any candidate; but he had never changed one of them from any political motive. He did make one change at General Jackson's personal suggestion; whether Gen. J. would recollect it or not, he could not tell. league in the Senate came and personally the editor wan favorable to Gen. Jackson, motive of the change was afterwards the is said to be inconsiderable. subject of much misconstruction. He did Secretary of State with political motives in relation to changes of this kind; but he did mean to say, that he did not remove one

sons of these sons, then her lovliest at one time, ten buildings, occupying three fund is the wisest and best that might miss any man from any office whatever, the large body, amounting to 1300 or 1400 der as prisoners of war—that they should have been devised; but we believe it would be difficult, if not impressible to show of they should be sent to New Orleans, and be difficult, if not impossible, to change This course was disapproved by many of Harrisburgh. Houston succeeded in over- released upon their parole of honor not it. The several towns have tasted his friends, and, in a historical work, this taking them about seven miles from the to serve again against the Mexicans durthese annual drops, from the Treasury too policy was mentioned as a principal cause why he was so unsuccessful as a candidate

TEXAS.

The Mexican Army has been defeated. Santa Anna has met a reverse, and the same measure has been meted to him, which he has inflicted upon oth. ers. Bloody minded, cruel and unfeeling he fought, not merely to conquer, but to exterminate. His progress was marked with blood, and desolation .-The brave men, that by the chance of war fell into his power were ordered to the slaughter. Regardless of the laws of war, of man, and of God he has been wading in blood, and his own blood is upon his nead. There is not upon record, a more savage and fiend-like act than that of the massacre at Goliad. Three hundred unarmed and defenceless prisoners of war, cruelly and deliberately murdered !-It was a deed that cried to Heaven-the cry was heard, and the avenger was at hand. In FANNING's band, as well as in that of TRAVIS at Bexar, there might be some desperate adventurers, unprincipled, and unworthy.-But there were also with both those chieftains, brave and chivalric and noble mindded soldiers-men who had firesides and friendsmen who loved the cause of Freedom, and in the nonesty of their hearts, believed themselves engaged in the defence of its banner. They fell-not with arms in their hands-not in the heat of the fightbut when the battle was over -when the excitement of the contest had subsided—when their thoughts had recurred to the scenes of their youth, to their home, and the loved ones there-

Nor sire, nor kindred more shall they behold,

Nor friends, nor sacred home." The cold-blooded and heartless Mexican ordered their execution, cut them down in the midst of their days, or in the morning of their lives, and consigned them without distinction, and without remorse, to the funeral pile. But the fires of that pile illuminated Texas, aroused its inhabitants to vengeance, and summoned to their aid the prayers of the civilized world, and the arms of many a freeman. Santa Anna, in his turn became a captive; and he could not complain if the system, on which he had acted, should be adopted by his enemy, There are those, perhaps, who would have spurned the system, and the bloodthirsty murderer that had adopted it. -But Houston was, not of the number; and the enraged Texians, insisted that the massacre of their comrades, should be expiated in the blood of their destroyers. The report is, that, Santa Anna, the Commander of the Mexican Army, with the officers under him, unarmed and captive, were marched into the open field, and coolly shot like beasts of prey, by the Texian Soldiery. They fell, like the followers of Travis and Fanning; but, mlike them-they fell unwept, unloved, and dis-

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser, Tuesday.

Santa Anna Captured.

GREAT NEWS FROM THE TEX. AN ARMY-A GENERAL BATTLE -SANTA ANNA AND COS TAKEN PRISONERS, WITH ALL THEIR OFFICERS-ONE HALF OF THE MEXICAN ARMY DESTROYED-TRIUMPH OF GENERAL HOUS! TON, WITH LOSS OF ONLY SIX thenticity. The steam boat Yellow Stone was left in the fort when they marched Forty or filty spruce young dandies MEN KILLED, AND TWENTY WOUNDED!!! We have this morning received through the New Orleans papers | quarters at Gross's, 20 miles above San the unexpected and astounding news of Felipe, on the 14th. Gen. Houston had the complete success of the Texan arms, an effective force of 1200 men, and was to under General HOUSTON, over the march that evening for the purpose of in-Mexican army commanded by General tercepting a Mexican army of I2 or 1500 SANTA ANNA; himself, his brother and second in command, General Cos, and officers, taken prisoners, with loss of 700 men killed, and 500 taken prisoners. This body formed the largest of the two livisions of the Mexicans, the two bodies being divided by the river Brassos, whose sudden rise prevented their junction. The accounts are from various and respectable sources, and there is little in them of a Capt Thornton supposed that Gen. Housconflicting character. It is a fair infer- ton might have had a fight with this divisence, therefore, that they are substantially

From the New Orleans Bulletin of

May 8. An express has arrived here via Natch. itoches, from Texas, and is confirmed by Gen. Gaines, that General Houston, Texas, has conquered Santa Anna and his army. Santa Anna himself, and his soldiers all prisoners. The forces of Santa Anna were estimated at 1100, and those of proscriptive policy was established and Houston at 600. The express farther acted upon by MrMonroe's administration, states that Houston's army destroyed half of the Mexicans, and the loss on his side was six, and 20 wounded .-

The saddle of Santa Anna was taken and brought in, and is of a costly order, being estimated as worth between 6 and 800 dollars, and the express who brought in

The following information came to hand

vesterday: -A gentleman of this city, who arrived this morning from Atakapas, in the steam. boat Velocipede, states that on the evening previous to his departure two persons near three times his number-infantry, arrived at St. Martinsville, direct from Texas-that these persons, who appear to be men of respectability, related as a positive fact, that an engagement had against the repeated charges and most vitaken place between the Texans forces gorous effort of the enemy until dark, under Gen. Houston, and the Mexican when they drew off their forces-having requested it as a favor, for it was supposed army, in which the latter was totally lost in killed and wounded 180 men. routed, having lost 700 men in killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners, among whom several wounded—among the latter was was Gen. Cos. The loss of the Texans Col. Fanning himself. During the night

had from some cause or other, been separjunction-that Houston marched against stipulated that the Texans should surren- dresses.

town, and made a sudden and vigorous ing the war.

attack on them, and after some severe The reasons which induced the surrenattack on them, and after some severe fighting, the Mexicans were defeated, with the loss above mentioned. The listance from Harrisburg and could distinctly hear the firing, and that the result all civilized nations. was well known before their departurethat Houston had marched in pursuit of the other body, which it was supposed could not possibly escape him.

The following official document was issued two days after the battle. A. Housgeneral officer, and brother of the com. mander-in-chief: -

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY, April 23,

To the People towards Nacodoches .-We met Santa Anna on the 21; we attacked him with 600 men; he had 1100 infantry, 2 howitzers-we entirely routed his whole force, killed half of his men, and took the rest prisoners. Santa Anna him-self and all his principal officers are our prisoners. The history of war does not furnish a parallel to the battle; we had 6 killed and 20 wounded. I have not time or I would send on a full report. I will do that in the course of to morrow. I again call on my fellow citizens to come to the field; let us fall on and conquer the remaining troops, and our country is free; turn out at once, there is no excuse now; let us do the work at once.

THOS. J. RUSH, Sec, at War. I certify the above to be a true copy of the express just received from the Secre. tary of War, who was himself in the bat-A. HOUSTON. To J. R. DUNN.

San Augustine, April 26.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 3d inst. says:-We have heard it stated, as if on good authority, that Gen. Houston held a council of war on the fate of his prisoners, and that Santa Anna and all his officers had been shot. The privates were sent to Matamoras. It was also stated that Gen. Gaines had written a private letter confirmatory of this account, but we did not see it. There can, however, be no doubt that Houston has conquered, and that the Mexican army is prostrated.

If these accounts are true, the overthrow of Santa Anna is one of the most brilliant achievements in the annals of war. Our doubts as to the extent of the victory arise chiefly from the unprecedented disparity in the numbers of the respective parties, reported as killed. If it be true that Santa Anna and his officers have been put to death, the event is one without example in modern days. That the chief of a great nation should be conquered in the field, captured, and put to death by the victors, an event with but few parallels since the discomfiture of Zeeb and Zalmunna by the Israelites in the days of the The, ocracy. Nevertheless, if Col. Fanning, as appears to be now generally conceded, his gallant band, were murdered by Santa Anna, in disregard of the articles of capitulation, the execution of he tyrant will be regarded as a just retribution.

The New Orleans papers give some recent intelligence from the seat of war in Texas, which has the appearance of auhad arrived from the Brazos river, Capt. Thornton having left Houston's head men which was advancing upon Harrisburgh and Calveston. These Mexicans were crossing the Brazos at Fort Bend. 30 miles below San Felipe, when the Yellow Stone passed on the 15th. They fired at the boat and endeavored to stop her, but she passed on without injury, her men being protected from the shot by the bales of cotton, of which her cargo consisted .ion of the enemy about the 17th or 18th. The whole number of Mexican troops in Texas was estimated at 3000 to 5000 .-

The following statements appear to establish the fact that Col. Fannin's men, and other prisoners to the number of about 400, about eight days after their surrender, were barbarously massacred by the Mexican troops.

HARRISBURGH, 7th April. Dear Sir-This place is not the seat of government of Texas. These are exciting times; every man now walks with a full heart-moistened eyes, and compressed lips-indicating his commingled feelings of grief and anger. Young Hadden is here; he alone escaped of all the forces which were with Col. Fanning.
On the 19th ult. Col. Fanning who had

weakened his force by sending parties on various expeditions, commenced his retreat from Goliad, having with him about 300 men. Two or three leagues on the road he was attacked by a Mexican army of cavalry and artillery. It was two hours before night, and the Texans defended themselves with undaunted resolution

The Texans had ten men killed and the Texans entrenched themselves in their The circumstances as related by these position on the prairie. The next morngentlemen, were that the Mexican army ing they found themselves surrounded by the Mexican army, who sent an officer ated into two bodies, divided by the river with a white flag, and he was met by Brazos; that the sudden rise of that river another from the Texans, and a capitula-

der without making farther desence were the want of water, and a belief that the gentlemen stated that they were a short | Mexicans would comply with the terms of capitulation, according to the custom of

The prisoners were all marched back to Goliad, and were joined by other parties of prisoners, amounting in all to 407 men. They were kept eight days in confinement—being allowed only a small piece of beef to each once a day, and no bread; on the 9th day atsunrise, they were marchton, who endorses it, is, we believe, a ed out under pretence of taking them to Copano to embark for New Orleans.

The prisoners rejoiced at the prospect of a speedy release—but when they found themselves divided into four parties each with a guard of overwhelming strength, and that these parties were marched by different routes—they began to have gloomy forebodings. When they had marched about a quarter of a mile, young Hadden's companions heard a firing in the

direction of Col. Fanning's party.
Young Hadden secreted himself until night. From his hiding place, the cries of "O Lord! O Lord have mercy!" and the most affecting ejaculations of distress were mingled with the noise of guns, which gradually subsided toward midday, when the horrid work was finished.

A murmer arose that they were killing the prisoners: at that moment the guard which were in 2 lines,1 on each side of the orisoners, passed all on one side and comnenced a fire by platoons at the prisoners; young Hadden and 3 others yet unhurt, started and fled. The cavalry armed with lances, pursed them; they plunged into the river and swam; one was killed in the water, one upon the bank, and the fate of the third is unknown.

The neighbors who have known young Hadden from his childhood, say, that his statement may be relied upon with implicit cofidence-no man can hear him tell his story and doubt its truth, and a blacker picture of perfidy and blood, is not on record in the annals of history.

Texas .- We have been politely furished with the following relative to the cold blood butchery of Fanning's division -it appears, however, that Fanning's fate s yet involved in mystery, as he, with several other gentlemen, were left in the fort to take care of the enemy's wounded. "We, the undersigned, Wilson Simp-

son, Dillard Cooper and Zachariah S Brooks, do declare that we were members of Capt. Shackford's company, in the division of the Texans army, commanded by Col. J. W. Fanning; that after the surrender of Col. Fanning and his men, they were marched back to Goliad, where they were kept eight days, ; that early in the morning of the eighth day, they were ordered out, unarmed, in four divisions, to hunt up heeves, as they were informed; that they had not proceeded more than three hundred yards from the fort, when they were ordered to halt, lay down their blankets, and face about: they did so, and were fired upon by the guards; that nearly every man in this division was killed by this fire-deponents, not being wounded made their escape by running-the other three divisions were fired on at the same time-deponents do not know their fatethey think, however, that very few of the whole number of prisoners, amounting in all to about 400 men, escaped-that Col Fanning having been wounded in the hip, out, with Dr. Shackford, Dr. Furguson, and Dr. Burnard, who were kept in fort to attend the wounded of the enemy -that they learned from the enemy during the time they were prisoners, that they had 190 men killed and wounded in the battle, and that their whole force consisted of about 2000 men. Deponents further state that the Georgia battalions were taken prisoners near Dimitte's landing, and brought into the Fort the day before the deponents division marched out, and were marched out at the same time with the others, and which added to the number taken with Col. Fanning, made upwards of 400 men; that Col. F. had about 25 men wounded, who were also left in

ZACHARIAH S. BROOKS, WILSON SIMPSON,

DILLARDM COOPER. mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, William Christy, at New Orleans, this WM. CHRISTY, Notary Public.

From the Western Frontier .- A New Orleans paper publishes the following letter, dated,

"In Camp, Sabine, April 23, 1835 "Dear Sir: In my last letter I told you here would probably be ' war in the West.' Gen Gaines has just learned that an emissary from Santa Anna has been in the camp of Indians, and what the result of this will be we shall see by and by. In the mean time he has despatched Capt. Hitchcock, of the U. S. Army and a file of 25 men, with a flag of truce, to the head quarters of the Mexican General, to warn him of the consequences, and to stay his hand, if possible, from the indiscriminate and inhuman slaughter he is committing upon our devoted countrymen."-

No man who loves his family fails to take a newspaper, says a cotemporary.-Very true; and no man who loves his character, fails to pay for it.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that by the falling in of a bank of earth, on the line of the Reading railroad, beneath which a number of men were engaged at work, sixteen lives were lost.

Mr Isaac Orr, of Washington City, says he has kept his parlor comfortably warm the whole of the past winter, with less than Five dollars worth of wood, by means of an air tight stove of his own invention.

The ladies steel busks at Paris are now encased in India rubber, which prevents printer while he was Secretary of State for prevented the two bodies from effecting a tion was entered into, by which it was the rust of the metal from staining their INDIAN WAR.

The Indians have commenced hostilities in Alabama, and continue them in Florida. It was reported at Jackson. ville, on the 9th that they had stormed the fertifications on the Withlacooche, and massacred the garrison of forty men and their gallant commander Maj. Wm. Flournoy has been murdered and scalp ed by the Creeks. A Mr. Hobbs was also murdered in his bed. Fifty families are reported to have been murdered, and 2000 people have fled to Columbus (Georgia) for protection. "The state of the frontier is most disastrous, and all Florida will be devastated if the Governors of South Carolina & Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee."

THE TEXIAN NEWS

is not entitled to full credit. The probability is that Houston has had an engagement with a detachment of the Mexican army, and obtained a victory. But that, with the loss of only six men, he killed seven hundred, unless they were massacred after their surrender, is not to be credited. That Santa Anna is either killed or a prisoner, is contradicted. He is said to have left the seat of War, and to be on his return to Mexico. It is not unlikely that the Texians by way of retaliation, shot the Mexican officers that fell into their hands. Such conduct is an outrage upon humanity, but it is fashionable in Texas.

Breach of Promise case. Fuller, vs. Silkes .- An action of some interest, more to the parties than the public, was tried before the Supreme Judicial Court in this town last week. The plaintiff, a young lady of Ludlow in this county, and the defendant a Minister formerly of the same place, but now a resident somewhere in Maine, Bangor we believe. There was nothing in particular to distinguish this case from others of the same class, except perhaps, that a Minister should be a party, for they, of all men, should redeem their promises, to the ladies at least.— The case was not so aggravated as some we have heard. The fair plantiff did not permit the disappointment to blanch the roses of her cheeks, or herself to pine away in grief. The parties are of highly respecta-ble families in Ludlow, and no attempt was made to impeach the character or conduct of either side. The jury retired to deliberate but could not agree on a verdict of damages. [Hamden Whig.

U. S. SHIP DELAWARE. - The building of this ship was commenced at the Navy Yard at this place in August, 1817. She was launched on the 21st of October, 1820. The cost of the hull was\$375,785. She has been twice to sea, having completed two cruises in the Mediterranean as the flag ship of the squadron in that sea, and will probably resume the same station again some time hence. She is one of the largest ships in the world, and is said to spread more canvass, and carry a greatter weight of metal, than any ship afloat .-The length of her spar deck in board is 203 feet 2 inches; breadth of the main deck, 40 feet 6 inches. The height of the main mast from the spar deck to the top of the skysail mast is 203 feet. The length of her foreyards is 96 feet, mainyard 107 feet cross-jack yard 80 feet.— Her maintopsail contains 1587 yards of canvass, and she spreads in all 15,093 yards. She carries, exclusive of the bow and stern ports, 100 guns, viz. thirty-four long 42 pounders, thirty two 32 pounders, and thirty-four carronade 42 poundersweight of one broadside of round shot 1940 pounds. Her draught of water, when completed for sea, is 28 feet 6 inches aft, and 24 4 inches forward. She carries bread and water for five months. [Portsmouth Times.

Extraordinary Suicide. One John Mc Kerral, possessed of a fortune of 40,000t, (about \$200,000) per annum, lately committed suicide in London. He wrote a letter to one of his neighbors on the day of his death expressing his determination. The jury, after a very protracted deliberation, returned a verdict of lunacy. Had they found for felo de se, which a mojoriity were at first in favor of, the princely fortune of the deceased (\$5,000,000 would have become forfeited to the government.

A letter from Rome states that Don Miguel, having offered rudeness to the beautiful princess Aldabrandini Borghese (formerly Miss Talhot) was challenged by the prince, but refused to fight on the 2d.—Res plea of superior rank, and that, but for the interference of the Pope himself, he would have been cudgelled by the indignant husband. The insult was offered in the chapel of the Vatican, during the performance of a solemn religious ceremony.

A memorial of a painful and touching character was presented to the Queen of Spain on the 23d of March. It was signed by Col. Don Fontineras, and stated that his young wife had been shot, with twenty-nine other females, by order of the Carlist chief, Cabrera, in revenge for the execution of his mother, shot as a spy.

A Fair Business Transaction. A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked his sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, she asked his betrothed what she would take to release himshe replied that about sixty-two dollars. she thoughtwas as much as he was worth; whereupon he ponied up the dust, took a quit claim, and married the sister.

SECRETARY'S REPORT ON FORTIFICA-TIONS. Agreeably to the call from the Senate, Gov. Gass, Secretary of War, has transmitted to that body a voluminous faithful friend, recently died at her Chateau and able report on the military defence of of Laleux, near Chateroux,

the country. He is utterly at variance with that class who would make the marintine coast impregnable by means of a continuous line of fortifications; whether of the 14th on the ocean or the lakes. The cities New York. bordering upon the sea coast he would protect by fortifications, but the attempt 11th. to defend our estuaries and roadsteads by ortifications, which might require an army of fifty thousand soldiers to man them he deems altogether futile. He considers the maximum amount, that could be usefully expended upon these works, at six millions of dollars annually, and two mil.

lions for ordinance.
The report of the Chief Engineer, which accompanied the report of the Secretary of War, gives some details, in connection with this matter highly interesting. The troops which he estimates will be required for the ten principal points of defence, viz: Portsmouth, Boston, Naragansett Roads, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Charleston and New Orleans, are 3,010 regulars while 32, 076 militia will be required. There is also to be reserved a corps of militia, which may be relied on in an emergency. of 64,914 men, making a total of 100,000, of which only 3,010 are to be regulars .-This calculation is predicated upon the idea, that the militia is to beithe right arm of our national defence.—Boston Travel-

COMMODORE HULL. This veteran commander, the pioneer of our glory, is on furlough, making a tour in the Mediterranean with his proud ship "Old Ironsides." At Gibraltar, he was treated by the British fficers in the fleet and garrison-among whom, by a singular coincidence, was Capt. Dacres, with a degree of courtesy and ceremony from the Admiral down-wards which a royal person might have envied. Dacres called on him almost every day, and showed him about as a lion. This was magnanimous and worthy of a British heart and gallant officer.

Two thousand laborers, according to the Philadelphian Price Current, will find constant employment upon the upper section of the Lehigh Canal and Rail Road. The country is healthy and the wages liberal.—The coal dealers on the Schuylkill advertise for 500 laborers, at \$1 per day, from 6 to 12 1-2 cents the hour

MOURNING APPAREL.

A Good Example. We take pleasure n recording the following preamble and esolutions, which were passed unanimous. y at the last quarterly meeting, held in this own, of the Associated Mechanics and Manufactures of the State of New Hampshire, and ordered to be published in the

Such a stand, from so extensive and respectable a body, will, we doubt not, have an influence in doing away one of the most zen at his post, and a sledge arrived drawn useless and unmeaning customs, that bears by four horses, but the driver of which, hardest upon many who are least able to with two travellers, had been frozen on sustain its expense. - [Portsmouth Jour- their journey.

RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING MOURNING DRESS. Adopted by the N. H. Mechanic

Association. most joylul as well as the most mournful sorrows of the mourners than garments Babbage. made of any of the other colors which are used by different nations on funeral occa-

Believing that the common custom on the death of a relative, of incur-ring considerable expense for *Mourning* Apparel, is not only useless, but also peculiarly burdensome to many at a time when they can ill afford to bear that expense which public usage, more than resect for the dead, demands.

By Kev. In Howe, it is all the large Mary W. Walker.

In Concord, Mr Perkins Kimball, printer, to Miss Lydia R. Wilde.

In Marblehead, C. Henry, Esq. of Lynn, to Miss Margaret Hyde, of Ossippee, N. H.

Believing also that in the season of affliction, when the quiet hour of reflection is peculiarly desirable, the minds of a large proportion of the mourners are doubly hard rassed, by the effort to appear in such clothes as will conform to the fashions of the day, only because the custom is established by general usage:

Believing also, that a large portion of the tom for no other reason than to avoid the imputation of being singular, are desirous that some measures, more effectually than mere individual example, may be taken by some association of individuals to introduce. some association of individuals to introduce and establish the custom of wearing on funeral occasions such apparel only as the mourner may chance to possess at the time of the death of a relative:

Therefore-We, the Associated Meehanics and manufacturers of the State of New Hampshire, hereby adopt the following Resolutions:-

1st-Resolved, That on the death of any relative or friend, none of the Members of the Association will provide for himself any Mourning Dress different from his usu-

2d.—Resolved, That we recommend to cle. our families the adoption of the principles 3000 Clapboards. of the above resolution, not doubting that the public good they will thus be instru-mental in accomplishing, will lead them to a cheerful co-operation with the Members of this Association.

3d .- Resolved, That we also recommend to the public generally, the adoption of the principles of the above resolution; and that the Associations of individuals in oth-er places be requested to co-operate with us in introducing and establishing a custom which will be a relief to the cummunity; often sparing, at the funeral of a departed husband and father, the sacrifice to fashion of the widow's mite, and the orphan's bread.

Shad are quite plenty this season in the Connecticut river. Years ago (says the Hampshire Gazette,) they were so abundant that our worthy mothers could go out and catch an apron full before break-

Of the eight theatres in London built in 1833, all except one have been burnt. Two have been burnt a second time.

Countess Bertrand, wife of Napoleon's

FOREIGN. London papers of the 13 and Liverpool

of the 14th April have been received at

The Parliament re-assembled on the

The statue of King William the Third. which stood in College Green, one of the most public places in Dublin, has been blown up, and totally destroyed by gun-powder. It was of lead. When lying on the ground, many of the persons assembled in the street passed various remarks on the circumstance. An old woman, in a happy state of inebriation, turned up her eyes to the statue, and clapping her hands together, cried out, "Ah then, Bill, my hearty! you'se unseated before Dan's unseated and if h'es unseated, there's just the place for him."-The statue was of enormous size, and from the skill with which its destruction was planned and executed, it is believed that an experienced military engineer must have been engaged in it.

On the 9th of April, the French Deputies were discussing a proposition for re-calling the exiled members of the Bonaparte family, and for transferring to France the remains of Napoleon. The speakers on the subject of Napoleon's remains expressed a conviction that the British government would make no difficulty in complying with any wish expressed by the gevernment of France, that they should be taken out of their grave at St Helena and trans-fered to France. It was the desire of the applicants that the remains of the man who had conferred so much "glory" on France, should be deposited at the Place Vendome, under the brass pillar which stands there as a general trophy of his military deeds. In addition to the arguments, of M. Thiers against the petitions, on the broad principle of policy and expediency, a Deputy (M. Dubois) in an excellent speech, resisted the petitions on another ground, namely: that Napoleon had perished in banishment for "wise purposes," in punishment of his ambition and despotism, and that it would be flying in the face of Providence to remove his remains from the rock in which they were mured, and thus render nugatory the salutary lesson to be deduced from his fate, and obliterate the recollection of the cowardice of the despots who had so ingloriously avenged themselves .-

Believing that garments of black, which which was made in the year 1660; and are used at this day indiscriminately on the most joyful as well as the most mournful the possession of the Clock Maker's: occasions, do no more tend to alleviate the Company, which are actually kept a going.

Marriages.

In Portsmouth, by Rev. Mr Bartlett, Mr Allen Treat to Miss Ann Elizabeth Ham.

By Rev. Mr Howe, Mr John M. Moran to Miss

meaths.

In Portsmouth, Mrs Abigail Bodge, aged 83, widow of Capt John Bodge.

Mrs Sarah Simes, widow of Mr Thomas Simes.
In Stratham, Ap. il 26th Capt Asa Jewell, aged 54. May 12th, Daniel Jewell, aged 60, brothers.
In Dover, of small pox, Mrs Naucy, wife of Mr

In Northwood, Mary, wife of James Atkins, aged

CORN.

NATHANIEL WEEKS. FFERS for Sale for Cash, SOO Bushels Prime yellow flat corn. 400 Bushels White do. 200 Bushels Round Northern.

50 Bushels Rye. 100 Bbls. Gennesee & Philadelphia

1 Cask New York Cheese, a fine arti-

50 M. Shingle.

10 Boxes Sweet Oranges. Exeter May 24, 1836. English & Domestic Piece

GOODS. Hard Ware & Cutlery.

W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES,

FLOUR, CORN, SALT, Paints, Oil, Glass, Iron, Steel, and Nails.

For Sale on the lowest terms by N. Gllman. May 24, 1836.

Grass Seed. NATH'L WEEKS has just received a prime

Clover & Herds Grass Seed which he will sell at a reduced price. Exeter, May 23, 1836.

AUCTION.

110 be sold at public auction, on Wednesday the 1st day of June next, at the dwelling house of the late John Moulton, all the household furniture of a family about leaving town, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Carpets, sideboards, Mahogany, Pembroke, Card,

Work & Dining Tables, BUREAUS.

Wash-stands, Looking Glasses, Brass Fire Setts, Flag bottom, Fancy, and common

CHAIRS. one handsome Eight Day CLOCK, Crockery & Glass Ware, Tea Trays, Knives & Forks, &c. All

KITCHEN FURNITURE, One New Cooking Stove, ONE COW, ONE GIG & HARNESS,

One Ladies' Saddle, One Gentleman's ditto,

Martingale, &c. and a variety of HOUSE PLANTS.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. N. B. Conditions of sale made known

at time and place. NATH'L RUNDLET, Auc'r. Exeter May 24, 1836.

To Let. HALF a house, on the plains, lately occupied by Mrs Smith, Inquire of May 24, 1836. JOSEPH BOARDMAN.

To the Judge of Probate for the County of Rockingham.

RESPECTFULLY represents HUM-PHREY C. COGSWELL Administrator of the estate of Jesse Gordon late of Hampstead in said County, deceased; that the Personal Estate of said decased is not sufficient to pay the just demands against his estate by the sum of five thousand dole lars; that the said deceased died siezed and

had so ingloriously avenged themselves.—
The subject was referred to the ministers,
It is said that M. Serurrier was about to
set out for Washington, to resume his
function as French Charge d'Affaires in
that capital.

The coronation of the Emperor of Germany was to take place at Prague, in
June. Preparations were making for the
ceremony, and the sum of 30,000 ducats
appropriated for the coronation of the
Emperor, and 25,000 for the Empress.

The said deceased died siezed and
possessed of the following described real
estate, subject to the incumbrance herein
after mentroned, to wit:

The homestead farm in said Hampstead, containing about fifty acres, with all the buildings, tan vats
and tannery thereon, and bounded easterly on land
lately owned by Joseph Welch, southerly by the
Island Pond, westerly by land lately owned by Joseph Welch; northerly by land lately owned by
Joseph Welch; northerly by land lately owned by
Joseph Welch; northerly by land lately owned by
Joseph Welch; northerly by land lately owned by
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Emperor, and 25,000 for the Empress.

The winter in the north of Europe, has been one of great rigor. On the 22d of January, at Moscow, a sentinel was frozen at his post, and a sledge arrived drawn by four horses, but the driver of which, with two travellers, had been frozen on their journey.

Watches. The durability of common watches, when well made, is very considerable. One was produced, in "going order," before a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the watch trade, which was made in the year 1660; and there are many of more and there are many of more and the provided and in the year 1660; and there are many of more and the provided and in the year 1660; and there are many of more and the provided and in the year 1660; and there are many of more are many of more and the provided and in the year 1660; and there are many of more are more are many of more are more are more are many of more are more more are many of more are more are more are more are many of more are more more are more more are more more are more

dar swamp, so called, being the same land described in the deed of John Hogg to John Gordon, dated Dec. 28, 1799, and on record Lib. 159, Fol. 314,

containing about eight acres.

Also a certain other piece of Woodland, in Cedar Swamp, in said Hampstead, containing about four acres, being the same land which said deceased, bought of Alice Chase, by her deed dated June 18, 1830, and on record, Lib. 262, Fol. 53.

Also a certain other piece of Woodland, in said Hampstead, containing about eight acres being the same land described in the deed of John Raymond to John Gordon, dated Feb'y 19, 1802, and on record Lib. 169, Fol. 12.

cord Lib. 169, Fol. 12.

Also a certain piece of land situated partly in said Hampstead and partly in Derry, in said County, containing about four acres, being the same land described in the deed of Joseph P. Shannon to said deceased, dated May 6, 1831, and recorded Lib. 263, Fol. 242, excepting thereout about one quarter of an acre weich said deceased sold to Susan Green.

Also a piece of Woodland in said Derry contain-Also a piece of Woodman in a berry containing about ten and a half acres, being the same land described in the deed of Thomas Mussey, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Mussey, deceased, to said deceased, dated August 23, 1809, and recorded Lib. 136, Fol. 370.

Also a certain other piece of land in said Derry containing about seven acres, being the same land which the deceased bought of Henry Johnson, by deed dated Jan'y 19. 1818, recorded Lib. 217, Fol.

101.
Also a certain other piece of land in said Derry, containing about ten acres being the same land which said deceased bought of Alexander Kelsey, by deed dated April 14, 1819, and recorded Lib. 223, Fol.

All of which real estate, is subject to the encumbrance of a mortgage deed from the deceased, to James Thom, and Thornton Betton, Esquires, dated 22 April 1835, and recorded Lib. 277 Fol, 82 to secure the payment unto the President, Directors, and Company, of the Derry Bank, of a Note dated April 22, 1835, for \$6000 payable on demand with interest, after sixty three days, signed by said Jesse Gordon as principal, and by said James Thom, and Thornton Betton as sureties; and to indemnify and save harmless the said Thom, and Betton, and their respective heirs, executors, and Betton, and their respective heirs, executors, and administrators, on demand, from all costs and damages of what name or nature soever, which may happen to them or either of them in consequence of their having signed said note as sureties as aforesaid —On said promissory note is endorsed \$1107,05 June 19,1835—and your petitioner hath not realized assets sufficient to redeem said real estate,

Wherefore he prays that he may be licensed and authorized to sell at public auction, the real estate aforesaid (subject to the incumbrance aforesaid and the equity of redemption therein—as the same may be mortgaged for less than its value, and it is necessary that the same should be sold for the payment of the just demands against the estate of said

A. C. COGSWELL Adm'r. The 18th day of May, A. D. 1836.

Rockingham, ss. Probate Office at Exeter May 18th, 1836

PON the foregoing Petition it is Ordered that a hearing be had thereon at the Probate Court to be holden at Exe. ter in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of June 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 successfully in the Exeter News Letter printed at Exeter the last publication whereof to be prior to said

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

THOMAS LOVERING, HAS just received, and offers for sale cheap, good assortment of

STRAW BONNETS: and Bonnet Ribbons, and LININGS

of the newest style, Colored Silks for dresses, and Fancy Hdkfs.

Kid and Silk Gloves, Ladies & Misses KID SHOES,

-ALSO-French, English, & American FRINTS. Exeter May 17, 1836.

DR. JOHNSON'S PILE ELECTUARY, for the cure of Piles, Costiver for sale by F May 17, 1836. F. DEARBORN.

To the Judge of Probate for the County of Rochingham

R ESPECTFULLY represents Amos Morrill administrator de bonis non of the estate of Israel Gale late of Newtown just received. in said County, deceased, testate, with his will annexed; that the Personal Estate of The 18th day of May, A. D. 1836.

Town, County, State, School and Highway taxes in said Town for the year 1835, that so much of the said deceased as may be sufficient for the payment of said demands.

AMOS MORRIL.

The 18th day of May, A. D. 1836.

Town, County, State, School and Highway taxes in said Town for the year 1835, that so much of the undermentioned kind as will pay the undermentioned kand as will pay the undermentioned kand as will pay the undermentioned kand as will pay the undermentioned kind as will pay the underme

Rockingham ss. Probate Office, May 18,

UPON the foregoing petition it is ordered that a hearing be had thereon at the ProbateCourt to be holden at Exeter in said county, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of June next, and the second Tuesday of June next, and that the petitioner notify all persons concerned or interested therein to appear at Samuel Richardson, said Court, to 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

LOHN KELLY Research part of Lee farm 50 15 750 370 359 42 60 84 227

Josiah S towell and David W. Dickey, for Crowell lot 59 6 300 150 146 17 25 32 92

Howard Wallace, bounded Wallace,

JOHN KELLY, Reg. Probate.

The Piscataqua Botanic IN FIRMARY. PORTSMOUTH N. H, DOCT. CHARLES HOLMAN, would re-

POCT. CHARLES HOLMAN, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has succeeded in obtaining the large and spacious Mansion House of the late EDWARD CUTTS; Esq. situated upon the main road leading from Portsmouth to Piscataqua Bridge, about one mile from the compact part of the former for a Botanic Infirmary. To those acquainted with this splendid Mansion, nothing need be said in favor of its many and commodious apartments, its healthy, and romantic situation, its extensive and beautiful grounds, its wide and enchanting prospects; but to and romantic situation, its extensive and beautitude grounds, its wide and enchanting prospects; but to those not having admired this pleasant establishment the would say, that, situated upon the Piscataqua, it commands a prospect of the many and admired natural beauties of that noble river, taking in, as it were, at one dioramic view, the town with its published and its various streets, the harhor until the property of the pr were, at one dioramic view, the town with its public buildings and its various streets, the harbor unsurpressed in the world, studded with shipping aid islands; the Navy-Yard, with its public works; the lights directing the entrance of the Harbor; Forts Washington, Sullivan and Constitution, defending the same; and "the deep blue sea," with many islands resting upon its bosom; while towards the interior, the prospect is bounded only by the far distant Kearsarge and Mount Washington. The situation of this Infirmary, offers to the invalid, all the advantages of the town and country—the bustle, excitement and sea-breezes of the one, and the green fields, retirement and pure air of the other. But while speaking of the external beauties and advantages of his Infirmary, he is not unmindful of what it should be internally, and he would observe, not in a spirit of boasting, that a successful practice of a spirit of boasting, that a successful practice of more than a quarter of a century, as a Botanic Physician, should give him such experience and confidence in the Botanical system of practice, as to promise to the afflicted with disease or lameness—all that comfort their circumstances will admit, and that prospect of speedy restoration to health and strength, which his well known vegetable medicines

almost invariably insure.

N. B.—Doct. Holman would have the public understand that unlike some Botanic Flysicians—he does not prescribe the "Steam Box" in every case and stage of disease, but that Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Lameness, &c. are cured] at his Linfirmary by Vegetable Medicines alone and not "by Steam." The charges for a "single course of medicine," will be \$2,50; by the course, for a number of "courses" \$2,00; and for a "single course" without steam \$1,50; board and attendance according to the habits and disposition of the patient.—Horse-keeping reasonable, and if at pasture, at the low price of 75 cts, per week.

For all particulars or for professional services call at Doct Holman's Druggist Store, corner of Daniel and Penhallow streets, Portsmouth, N. H, where may always be found a large and extensive assortment of VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

People in Portsmouth wishing to avail themselves nderstand that unlike some Botanic Physicians -he

People in Portsmouth wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the Infirmary, by leaving their names at the Druggist Store as above, can be accommodated with conveyances to and from the same.

Portsmouth April 30, 1836.

4 Dated at Exeter, May 19, A. D. 1836.

Dissolution of Copartner-

HE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of T. & J. Sullivan, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved.
THOMAS SULLIVAN,

JOHN SULLIVAN. T. Sullivan will continue business at the old stand, where he would respectfully solicit the public patronage, assuring them that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to sustain the reputation the estabishment has heretofore had.

T. Sullivan has received the latest fashions from New York & Boston. 2 or 3 ladies can have constant employment by calling at the above establishment. Coat makers would be prefered. T. SULLIVAN.

Exeter May 16, 1936. CHARLES CONNER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, OFFERS for sale a large quantity of New and desirable

Staple and Fancy Articles,

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just demands against his estate by the sum of one hundred dollars. Where fore he prays that he may be licensed to sell at public owners and proprietors of land and buildings in the town of Londonderry who have not paid their Town, County, State, School and Highway taxes in

Highway Tax.
Sche I Tax.
State Tax.
County Tax.
Town Tax.
Invoice.
Value in dollar
Price per acre
No. of acres.

100 80 49 6 8 11 31

West by Plumer, 6 10 60 30 29 3 5 7 19

BILLY R. GAGE, Gollector.

Londonderry, May 16, 1836. 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 Jacob Gale, late of East Kingston, in said county, deceased, testate, and all persons interested in said estate GREETING.

OU are hereby notified that the report of the Commissioner of Insolvency on the estate of said deceased will be taken into consideration for acceptance

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. ROCKINGHAM SS.

By the Honorable Judge of Probate for said County.

To the heirs expectant of Samuel Buzzell and Betsy Buzzell, both of Kingston, in said County, minors, and all persons

OU are hereby notified that Robert Ayer, the Guardian of said Minors,

interested

cessively, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court.

By order of the Judge.

4p JOHN KELLY, Reg'r Probat c. Agricultural Ware House!



CHARLES H. HUDSON. DEALER IN

HARD WARE GOODS. MARKET SQUARE, ... NEWBURYPORT. AS just received as Agent of the "Boston Agricultural Ware House and See

Store," a large assortment of Farming and Garden Tools, & Seeds, comprising Howard's Patent Ploughs and Cultivators, Cast Steel Shovels, Spades, Hoes, and Forks; Cheese Presses, Churns and Corn Shellers;

Scythes, Sneiths, Rifles, and Rakes; Pruning Knives and Shears; 50 kinds of GARDEN SEEDS:

F Herds Grass, Red Top, and Clover Seed! ALSO, Muskets, Fowling Pieces, Patent Balances, Oven Mouths, Boilers, Hollow Ware, Nails, Glass, Carpenter's Tools, and other Hard Ware Goods, constantly on hand.

Orders for any of the above articles promptly attended to.

Consignments of Tools from the Manufacturers or Patentees, will receive all necessary attention. Newburyport, May 6th, 1636.



POETRY.

" MY GOD DIRECTS THE STORM." The Spirit of the Tempest shook
His wing of raven hue,
Above the sea, and hollow winds
Howl'd o'er the waters blue.

Up rose the mountain billows high, And swept a stormy path; Darkness and terror mingled there Their ministry of wrath.

A lonely bank, by bounding coas
Toss'd wildly to and fro,
Dash'd o'er the billow's feaming brow
To fearful depths below.

Crash echoed crash!—the quivering spars Broke o'er the leaning side

And left the bark a shattered wreck, The stormy waves to ride

The sturdy scamen struggled hard
To hold the yielding helm,
And keep the ship's prow to the surge
That threatened to o'erwhelm.

And when the plunging ruin spurned Their impotent control,
They flew to drown their gloomy fears
In the accursed bowl.

Upon the raging ocean then,
Helpless was left the bark
To the wild mercy of the waves,
Amid the tempest dark.

Opon the deck, alone, there stood,
A man of courage high;
A hero, from whose bosom fear
Had never drawn a sigh. With folded arms, erect, he stood,

His countenance was mild,—
And, calmly gazing on the scene,
He bowed his head and smiled. A wild shrick from the cabin rose,--

Up rushed his beauteous bride; With locks dishevelled, and in tears, She trembled at his side.

"Oh why, my love, upon thy lip,"
She cried, 'doth play that smile,
When all is gloom and terror here,
And I must weep the while?"

No word the warrior spake—but he Drew from beneath his vest, A poinard bright, and placed its point Against her heaving beast. She started not, nor shricked in dread,

As she had shricked before ; But stood astonished, and surveyed His tranquil features o'er. "Now why," he asked, 'dost thou not start ?
May not thy blood be spilt ?'
With sweat composure she replied,
"'MY HUSBAND HOLDS THE HILT.'

DOST WONDER then, that I am calm, That fear shakes not my form?
I ne'er can tremble while I know MY GOD DIRECTS THE STORM

Origin of Fleas. Ewlen, in his book of Travels in Turkey, has recorded a singular tradition of the history of the flea and its confraternity, as preserved among a sect of Kurds, who dwelt in his time at the foot of Mount Sindshar. "When Noah's ark," says the legend, "sprung aleak by striking against a rock in the vicinity of Mount Sindshar, and Noah despaired altogether of safety, the ser pent promised to help him out of his mishap if he would engage to feed him upon human flesh after the deluge had upon human flesh after the deluge had subsided. Noah pledged himself to do to a stake and stones, thence running so; and the serpent coiling himself up Northerly two hundred and twenty rods drove his body into the fracture and to a stake and stones standing by said road, from thence Easterly by said road twenty rods and seventeen links to the bound became it. making their way out of the ark, the serpent insisted upon the fulfilment of the pledge he had received; but Noah, bounded as follows to wit, Easterly by making their way out of the ark, the by Gabriel's advice, committed the pledge to the flames, and scattering its ashes in the air, there arose out of them fleas, flies, lice, bugs, and all such vermin as prey upon human blood, and after this fashion was Noah's pledge redeemed."

A Scotch newspaper of the year 1777 gives the following extraordinary coincidences in the lives of a married pair, as on extract of a letter from Lanark: "Old Wm. Douglass and his wife are lately dead; you know that he and his wife were born on the same day, within the same hour, that they were companions till nature inspired them with love and friendship,& at the age of nineteen were married by the consent of their parents, at the church where they were christen-ed. These are not the whole of the circumstances attending this extraordinary pair. They never knew a day's sickness until the day before their deaths; and the day on which they died were exactly one hundred years old. They died in one bed, and were buried in one grave, close to the fount where they were christened."

FOR SALE. BOUT one acre of land with a barn thereon situated in Exeter, near the Methodist Meet g House, belonging to James S. Rowe Esq. Apply to John Sullivan, who is authorisedsel 40 Exeter May 10

Brown of said Kensington a minor under appear at said Court, to show cause, if the age of twenty one years, by the appointment of the Judge of Probate for said County of Rockingham. That her said ward is seized in fee of one undivided third part of the following described tracts the Exeter News-Letter printed at Exeor parcel of land, and one undivided third part of the buildings thereon and the apart of the bu

Southerly on the South road leading by the dwelling House of John Dow in said Kensington, Westerly by land of Ben-jamin Dow, Northerly on the brook leading to muddy pond and Easterly on land set off to Rebecca Brown during her widow-

One other tract containing thirty rods more or less with a small building thereon & bounded as follows, Southerly and Westerly by the road, Northerly byland of Benjamin Dow, and Easterly by land set off to Rebecca Brown, during her widowhood and the common privilege so called. One other tract of land containing six-

teen acres more or less with a barn thereon & bounded as follows; Northerly by the South road aforesaid leading by the dwellinghouse of John Dow in said Kensington Easterly by land in the possession of the widow Rebecca Brown. Southerly by land of Henry F. Brown and Westerly by land of Michael Gove-Part of the last described tract of land, and part of the barn thereon, to wit, the second & third joints in the barn reckoning from the South and a privilege to pass and repass in the floor of said harn and a privilege aroundsaid barn, & bounded as folto a stake & stones, thence Northerly six rods to a stake & stones, at the road, thence Westerly by the road twelve rods to the bounds began at, being subject to estate which Rebecca Brown of said Kensington

widow has therein during her widowhood. One other tract of land containing forty acres & half an acre & eighteen rods more or less, & bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at the Northeast corner of said tract of land at the road aforementioned leading by the dwelling house of John Dow, & by land formerly owned by Na. than Tuck, from thence running Southerly by land formerly owned by said Tuck two hundred & nine rods to a stake and stones, thence running Westerly by land of Henry F. Brown thirty one rods & an half to land set off to the widow Rebecca Brown to improve and now in her possession, thence running Northerly by said land in the possession of Rebecca Brown two hundred and sixteen rods and an half to said road, thence running Easterly by said road thirty rods seventeen links to the first mentioned bounds. One other tract of land containing seven acres more or less and is bounded as follows, to wit, Easterly by land of Daniel Palmer, Southerly on the aforesaid road leading by the dwelling house of John Dow there measuring eighteen rods twenty one links and an half, Westerly by land in the possession of Rebecca Brown, Northerly on the

brook running into muddy pond.

One other tract of land containing forty eight rods more or less with buildings thereon and bounded as follows, to wit, begining at the Southwest corner of land of Benjamin Dow by the aforementioned road leading by the dwelling house of John Dow, then running Northerly by land of Benjamin Dow eleven rods, then running Westerly by land of Benjamin Dow four rods, then running South twenty two degrees West to the road aforesaid,

then running Easterly by the aforesaid road to the bound began at.—
One other tract of land containing twenty eight acres and forty six rods more or less and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at the North west corner of land formerly in the possession of the widow Elizabeth Brown by the aforesaid road from thence running Southerly by land formerly in the possession of the widow Elizabeth Brown two hundred and sixteen rods and one half rod to a stake

land lately in the possession of the widow Elizabeth Brown-Southerly by the aforesaid road, there measuring eleven rods and nine inks, Westerly by land formerly owned by Stephen Brown deceased, Northerly by the brook running into muddy pond, there measuring eleven rods eight links and an half, it being part of the Graves

One other tract of land containing forty rods more or less, with a dwelling house thereon, and on the Northerly side of said road leading by the dwelling house of John Dow-& bounded Southerly by said road Easterly by a line extending from said road Northerly between the old and new part of the dwelling house to land of Benamin Dow at a stake and stones-thence running Westerly four rods by land of Benjamin Dow, to a stake and stones, from thence Southerly to the aforesaid road .-being subject to an estate which Rebecca Brown of said Kensington widow of Stephen Brown late of said Kensington, Esquire, deceased, has therein during her widowhood, the reversion of the said undivided one third part being in said ward; and that it is necessary for the support of her said ward and will be conducive to her interest to have the premises sold, wherefore she prays that she may be licenced and authorised to sell the same at public auction, according to the statute in such

case made and provided.

NANCY BROWN, Guardian.

May 11. 1836 ROCKINGHAM SS .- Probate Court at Exeter,in said County, May 11, A. D. 1836. PON the foregoing Petition it is Ordered, that a hearing be had thereon at To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Rocking ham in the State the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, of New Hampshire..

PEPRESENTS NANCY BROWN

of Kensington in said County widow, that she is Guardian of Polly Ann

Brown of said Kamington a miles of said County wides of said Kamington a miles of said County wides of said Kamington a miles of said County with the Petitioner notify all persons concerned or interested therein, to

acres more or less &bounded as follows, | To the Judge of Probate for the County

of Rockingham.

ESPECTFULLY representsSamuel
Eaton, of Salisbury, in the County, of
Essex, and State of Massachusetts, Administrator on the Estate in New Hampshire of Daniel Carr, late of said Salisbury deceased; that the Personal Estate of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just demands against the estate of said deceased by the sum of two hundred and thirty two dollars, that the said deceased left real estate situated in the town of Seabrook. Wherefore he prays that he may be licensed to sell at public auction so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as may be sufficient for the payment of said demands.

SAMUEL EATON. The 11th day of May A. D. 1836. ROCKINGHAM, ss. - Probate Court at Exe-

ter in said County, May 11, 1836. PON the foregoing petition it is ordered that a hearing be had thereon at the ProbateCourt to be holden atExeter in said county, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of June next, and that the petitioner notify all persons concerned or interested therein to appear at said Court, to show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not lows, beginning at the road the back side be granted by causing said petition and of where the old barn formerly stood & this order to be published three weeks sucrunning Southerly by Gove's land six rods to a stake & stones thence Easterly ten rods printed at Exeter, the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court.

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 JOSIAH BURNHAM late of Epping in said county, deceased, intestate, and all persons interested in said estate, GREETING.

OUare hereby notified that the Report of the Commissioner of Insolvency on the estate of said deceased, will be taken into consideration for acceptance, at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter in said County, on the Wednesday next following the 2nd Tuesday of June next, at ten 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 he prior to said Court.

Dated at Exeter, May 11, A. D. 1836.

By order of the Judge.

JOHN KELLY, Reg. Probate.

To the Judge of Probate for the County

of Rockingham.

ESPECTFULLY represents MARY
ROBINSON Administratrix of the
Estate of Zebulon Robinson, late of Exeter in said County, deceased; that the Personal Estate of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just demands against his estate by the sum of five hundred dollars; that the real estate of said deceased, consists of a small lot of land in said. Exeter in the corner of Court street and Centre Street containing about one eighth part of an acre more or less, where the said deceased lately lived-with the buildings thereon-that said real estate is so situated that a part thereof cannot be sold without injury to the persons interested therein. Where-fore she prays that she may be licensed to sell at public auction the whole of said Real Estate of said deceased together with the reversion of the widow's dower or right of dower therein, for the payment of said demands.

MARY ROBINSON. The 11th day of May, A. D. 1836.

Rockingham, ss. Probate Court at Exeter

in said County, May 11, 1836.

UPON the foregoing Petition it is Ordered that dered, 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 June 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 Excter, the last publication whereof to be prior to said

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 EZEKIEL THORN, of Hawke, in said County, who is under the Guardianship of Caleb Towle, and all persons interested in said estate

GREETING. YOU are hereby notified that the said Guardian of said deceased, will present his account of his Guardianship, at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter, in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for examination and allow-

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, May 11, A. D. 1836. By order of the Judge. JOHN KELLY, Reg'r Probate.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to come by the vey, of Portsmouth, are called on by the LL persons indebted to John S. Har-Subscriber, who is said Harvey's agent for settling all demands contracted with him as agent, within thirty days, or they will be left with an attorney for collection. HENRY Y. WIGGIN.

May 2d, 1836. NOTICE.

THE subscriber would infom the Inhabitants of Exeter that he can supply them with Ladders of any length at short Law provides in such cases.

BENJAMIN PARKER. notice.

JEREMIAH SAWYER.

FOR SALE. OR Sale a good Farm situate in Chester on the road leading from Lowell to Dover containing about ninety acres of land, suitably divided into Tillage, Mowing and Pasture, together with a thrifty young growth of Wood.

The House is almost new-two stories high-large and well finished with two barns on the same .- Said Farm is situated about half a mile from the village in Ches-

ALSO-two thirds of a good SAW--MILL, about half a mile distant from the above buildings-in good repair.

Enquire of Ephraim Orcutt, or Sam-

uel Aiken of Chester, or Cyrus Eaton of West-Newbury, Mass. Purchasers are respectfully invited to

call and examine the premises for them-selves. CYRUS EATON. Chester, May 3, 1836.

PROVISION STORE. No. 1 Water Street.

THE subscriber will keep on hand a general assortment of Meats of all kinds through the Season, which will be sold as low as can be afforded by any person in town. He has now on hand about 1000lbs superior Bacon

some of his own curing, which will be found a fine article.
2000lbs salt pork. 200lbs Jerk Beef.

500lbs Corned Beef .- Peas and Beans. 1 bbl Pork feet, or knuck, 200lbs Butter and Cheese,

2000 Cod and Pollock fish. -ALSO-

A General and complete assortment of Groceries, viz.

O. H. Tea — Gro. Cocoa — Raisins, Y. H. do. — Chocolate, — Figs, S. Souchong—Spices S. D. Coffee—Sugars - Currants - Ginger, O. I. Coffee— Rice — Candles,
Spanish Cigars — Starch—Shaving Soap,
1000lb Salæratis—Cayenne—wh.&br.Soap Crockery ware, Glass ware, window glass, Scythes, — Scythe sheths, — Rakes, Pitch forks — Dung forks — Shovels,

Axes — Axe helves — Goad Stick,
Rum — Brandy — Gin,
Sherry Wine — M. Wine — Cherry,
Shrub — Vinegar — Cider, English & Domestic Goods, With fancy Articles, &c. &c. N. RUNDLET.

Exeter, April 5, 1836. N. B. Any article purchased as above will be sent to any part of the town free of

NEW GOODS.

L. SHAW, & L. E. CLAKK, nav-ing united themselves in business, now offer for sale their stock of L. SHAW, & L. E. CLARK, hav-

NEW GOOD CONSISTING OF Prints, Ginghams, Cambrics.

Lawns, Muslin, Silks. Thibet and Merino Shawls.

Thread & Bobinet edgings & insertings STRAW BONNETS.

and a variety of Fancy articles. They will carry on the Milliner and Mantua Making business in the newest

and most fashionable style STRAW & LEGHORN BONNETS heaned and repaired at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Misses S. & C. hope, by strict attention and constant endeavors to please, to obtain a liberal share of public patronage. Exeter, May 10, 1836.

New Goods.

LUCINDA RAND. AS just received and offers for sale

nearly opposite the Exeter Bank, A new assortment of SUMMER GOODS.

Consisting of French Prints and Ginghams, white and dark CAMBRICSplain and figured SILKS,- a good assortment of

Fashionable Ribbons. Merino Shawls, Fancy Hdkfs. Lady's and Children's Shoes.

-ALSO-

A good assortment of plain and open work STRAW BONNETS.

Exeter, April 26, 1836

NOTICE.

A LL persons are hereby forbid harbor-ing or trusting Nathan Plumer, a town pauper, of the town of Hawke, on my account as I have contracted for his support until the 12th day of March next. and have made suitable provision for him in said town, and shall pay no debts of his contracting, and if any person employs him I shall demand his wages.
STEVENS BLAKE.

Hawke April 28, 1836.

Guardian Notice.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Rockingham, guardian over the person and estate of Moses Brickett of the Fire, Scald Head in children, and other town of Chester in said County, adjudged to be a lunatic, or distracted person, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond according to law. He will adjust all claims in favor of or against his said ward accordingly, STEPHEN DEARBORN, Guardian.

Chester April 27, 1836.

Run Away.

ROM the Subscriber, on the 1st. ult. an Apprentice Boy named Jacob M. Towle, whose parents live in Exeter, he is about 19 years of age. All persons are hereby forbid trusting him on my account also harbouring or employing said Run. away, as I shall deal with them as the

Bradford Ms May 5th. 1856.

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 THOMAS SHERWELL, late of Sandown, in said county, deceased, intestate, and all persons inter-

ested in said estate, GREETING.

OU are hereby notified that the Administrator 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 fol.

Sewing Cotton, Ladies' Hose, Silk and Cottons said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of June 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, May 11, A. D. 1836. By order of the Judge.

JOHN KELLY, Reg'r Probate.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the estate of ELIZABETH FOLSOM,

pate of Exeter, in the County of Rockingham, Widow, deceased, intestate, and taken that trust upon himself by giving bond as the law directs, all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement to Daniel Veasey Esq. of said Exeter my Attorney, and those indebted to make

payment.

JOHN M. TAYLOR, Adm'r.
2.p Exeter May 2, 1836.

Commissioner's Notice.

OTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Rockingham, Commissioner, on the es-

THOMAS PERKINS, Esq. cate of New Market, in said County, deeased, which is decreed to be administered s an insolvent Estate, and six calender months from the 26th day of April 1836, having been allowed to receive, examine, adjust, and allow, the claims of the creditors against the said Estate, I will attend to the discharge of said duties at my dwelling house in said New Market, on Tuesday the 14th day of June next, on Saturday the 6th day of August next, and on Monday the 24th day of October next, from nine of the clock A. M. to six P. M. on each of those days.

N. E. BURLEIGH, Com'r.

New Market May 7, 1836.

NOTICE.

HE Subscriber has been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Rockingham, Guardian, over the person and Estate of

DAVID GLASS,

of the town of Nottingham, in said County, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds according to law, and he forbids all persons trading with or trusting said ward.

EBEN. BUTLER, Guardian. Nottingham April 28, 1836.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the Coun-ty of Rockingnam, Commissioner, to receive, examine, adjust, and allow the claims of the creditors against the estate of

JEREMIAH ROWE, late of Brentwood, in said County, Esquire deceased, which is decreed to be administered as an insolvent estate, and six calender months from the 13th day of April 1836 being allowed by said Judge for that purpose, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the dwelling house of said deceased in said Brentwood, on the last Saturday in June third Monday in August, and the second Saturday in October next, from one to five of the clock, in the afternoon on each of said days. JOHN KIMBALL. Exeter May 10, 1836. 3.

TO INVALIDS.

R. RICHARDSON of South Reading, Mass. (in compliance with the solicitations of his numerous friends,) has consented to offer the public his celebra-

Vegetable Bitters & Pills. which he has used in his extensive practice in Boston and its vicinity, for more than thirty years.

The unexampled celebrity, which they

have obtained, will preclude the necessity of all eulogy with regard to their merit. No 1, are recommended to invalids of either sex, affected with any of the follow ing complaints: Dyspepsia, Sinking, Faintness, Sensation of weight, Fulness of Burning in the Stomach, Eructations, Irregular Appetite, Dizziness or Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Wander ing Pains, Flatulency and Bilious Com plaints. They operate by imparting strength and vigor to the whole system.

No. 2, is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofucutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore

mouth while nursing.

Plain and practical directions accompany the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without hindrance of business or amusement, with the common restraints of moderation and regularity in

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of N. RICHARD-SON & SON, on the outside printed

BITTERS 50 cts. PILLS 37 1-2 cts. For Sale by N. GILMAN. March 22, 1836.

R. SPOLIN'S celebrated cure for the Sick Headache. Just received F. DEARBORN.

NEW SPRING, GOODS. GEORGE WISWALL,

No. 14, WATER STREET,

SUCH AS French and Muslin PRINTS,

Gents. Stocks & Dickeys, COMBS, Stay Lacings, Tapes, Irish Linen, Bro.

W. I. GOODS.

Java Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Raisins, Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, Flour, Fish, Salt, Soap, Candles, Figs, Nuts, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Spices, Ginger, Salæratus, Peas, Beans, Crockery and Stone WARE.

Hoes and Shovels, GARDEN SEEDS, ALL KINDS OF

Confectionary,

Ladies and Children's Shoes, For sale Cheap for Cash or Credit. Country produce taken in exchange for oonds.

Exeter, May 17, 1836.

TRUSSES. HE Subscriber informs the public and individuals afflicted with HERNIA, OF Rupture, that he has removed his place of business to the house where he resides, No. 305, Washington street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up stairs, entrance in the rear. This arrangement will enable him to be in constant

attendance. Having for more than eighteen years past been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these Instruments, and has had an opportunity of seeing a great number of individuals afflicted with the most distressing cases of Rupture at the Hospital of the Charlestown Almshouse, of which his Father, Dea. Gideon Foster, has been the keeper for more than 22 years; -and he is now confident he can give every individual relief, who may be disposed to call on him. He has separate apartments for he accommodation of different individuals calling at the same time, and has every facility for fitting these important articles .- A variety of Instruments for decrepid persons .- Ladies wishing for any of these Instruments, will be attended to by MRS FOSTER, at any of their residences-or at the above place, where a room is provided for all who call.

The undersigned does all his work him. self, and every thing is done in a faithful manner. All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice. The undersigned's Trusses have been recommended to the public one year since, by Dr J. C. WARREN, of this city, and is permitted to refer to DRS. WALKER and

THOMPSON, of Charlestown.

J. FREDERIC FOSTER.

Boston, May 3, 1835. A GENERAL assortment of NEW GOODS, Just received and for sale by J. GARDNER & SON.

May 10, 1836.

NOTICE S hereby given that I, the subscriber, give to my son William Keyes, his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself, and shall pay none of his debts nor claim any of his earnings from and

after this date. JOSIAH KEYES. Exeter April 20, 1836.

Improved Hygeian Pills. UST received and for sale by
F. DEARBORN.

Exeter April 12, 1836. Hygeian Medicines. GRANT has just received a free supply of

Morrison's Genuine Hygeian PILLS, inpackages of one, two, and three dollars each.
Exeter, March 16, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership lately existing between WISWALL & FLAGG, is desolved, by the death of the senior partner. The subscribers hereby informs the public, that they have entered into partnersnip under the firm of

Flagg & Wiswall, at the old stand in Exeter, N. H. where they will carry on Paper making as usual, and will be happy to supply their customers and others as usual.

ISAAC FLAGG, OTIS WISWALL, Exeter May 17, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Wiswall, late of Exeter, Paper Maker, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having demands against said Thomas Wiswall, to present them to Mr Isaac Flagg, for settlement, who will adjust the same, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

OTIS WISWALL, Executor. Exeter May 17, 1836.

NOTICE.

HEREBY certify that I have this day given to my Son, Levi Blaisdell his time, to act and trade for himself, and that I shall not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN BLAISDELL.

Attest LYMAN PILLSBURY, SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Hawke May 9, 1836.

Good Pasturing. THE Subscriber can pasture 30 or 40 head of cattle, in his parture at South Deerfield this season if applica-

tion be made immediately. JOHN GILMAN. Exeter May 17, 1836.