effect, and after the voice has failed to pro- | become accustomed to confinement. cure obedience. This may be practiced two or three times weekly. When the colt begins to understand what is wanted of him, then put a blanket on him with a girth during his exercise, then a light weight, in. which can scarcely be ground, may, it is tion in former years, have highly and most one half, or to less, by this glutting of a becreasing in proportion to time and strongth said, be rendered perfectly sweet and sound impressively recommended early planting as fore dull market, then it may be relied on or as he will he wanted as a beast of burden. by immersing it in boiling water, and letting When two and a half years, old, a boy may it remain until the water becomes cold .mount the col, while he is walking the ring, The quantity of water must be double to but not as yet at large. When he has acquired a good trotting gait, take a longer quality rarely penetrates through the husk being circulated from publication, to pu line, and two persons are needed to learn or bran of the wheat. In the hot water, all tion, throughout the country, seem to have selling at 24 per cent. discount, and the him to gallop and loap over a loose pole, the decayed or rotten grains swim upon the had a powerful offect, and to have induced best public securities and stocks at prices low at first and raised higher by degrees. Surface, so that the remaining wheat is eftime for planting Indian corn at Portsmouth, lower as investments; and when tice leaping, instead of which, he must be the latthe harness and to pull light burdens, be dried, stirring occasionally on the kiln. informed, is generally about the 10th of is openly recommended by a commercial with small wheels, so as to accustom the colt to draw and to the noise; this last to be increased by degrees, so as not to scare him, and moreover to use him not to be frightened at any noise in future. All this practising may last until the horse is at least three years old, at which age the back bone is strong enough not to be curved inward by the rider or weakened by overstraining

Pulling.
Town horses in Europe are always kept in the stable, fresh litter being spread every night for his bed and taken away in the morning .-- He is fed with hav, straw and oals ; the hay and straw are in bundles, the hay of 20 or 25 lbs., the straw about 10 lbs. Rye straw is preferred. Both are put in the rack. Wet bran is sometimes mixed with oats. Perfect cleanlinesss is kept in the stable, the horse is curried, brushed and combed every day and taken to the river at least twice a week if possible to wash and bathe. In the country, horses are often f.d with chopped ryo straw, and barley meal. In France, the hay is made of different kinds of grasses unknown here, some of which contains more saccharine and nutritive matter than most of ours. Lately the potatoe has been tried and builed for horses perhaps in time of scarcity of grain. In Eugland, carrots, Windsor beans, cakes of beets and other vegetables have been given to them; the potatoe seems to have succeeded well. There is, however, a difference try; we can scarcely prevail upon them to ments of Agricultu:e, embellished with more cuttings, sufficient to finish the whole field; piece, (about 19 cents.) though that kind has eat any of those articles of food so much than 100 engravings. praised in Europe, such as turnips, ru'a baga, pea pods, which are eaten greedily any where else. A good work horse kept generally on dry hay, will be stronger and firter for hard labor, than a horse fed on green grass; and it is only when his system wan's and will be paged separately, and serve as cooling, that he ought to be sent to passure, and it would be more advantageous to farmers if their work horses were never put to pasture but kept in a large stable yard and ge in and out of the stable and eat.

It is an error to suppose that the horses ought to brave the rigors of all the seasons, as they do in their savage state, in this, mun or beast follows the dictate of nature and are not obliged to work. Civilization has changed or altered their constitution.

The mare at least must be taken from pasture some time before fouling, for assistance is often necessary to the colt in the first days after birth, being subject to a sort of dysentery besides that wich is particularly called the colt distemper. The symp. toms of it are a dulness of motion; a cough after some days; the swelling of the kernel under the jaws, and lastly a running at the nose. The first remedy is bleeding. When there is a considerable discharge at the nose, fumigation is proper; make a bag of about 21 feet long and large enough to admit half the head, with a string over the ears. Boil mullein and bran together, put them into the bag tolerably hot, so that the steam should penetrate into the mouth and nose of the animal and disengage all the matter. The water of this may be given him to drak with a little salt. Hay and bran must be his food. An abcess is sometimes firmed in the kernel, for which an ointment of two yolks of eggs, mixed with turpentine, may be used to rub the part and even fastened there as a plaster. I shall add one more observation, ground-

ed on my own experience: I had a very good and handsome horse whose stable was near a hog's pen. He began to cough so as to make me think that he might have swallowed some feathers of the hens that perched in the hay loft. Not suspecting any other cause, I was at a loss to find it out, when one day going into the stable, I was struck with a bad sa ell of the hog's pen, and conjecturing that to be the cause, I removed the hog pen, and saw with great pleasure that my horse recovered from a cough that threatened his lfe.

When a horse is sick in winter, he must be covered. Every humane and reflecting person must rejoice at leaving off the fashion of cutting off the horses tail. It is clear that nature produces nothing in vain. The tail may be trinined; but never forget that a horse, harrassed by flies, has no other means than his tail, to brush them off and that it may prevent accidents, in keeping him to sland quiet. A purge for a horse after distamper-the

8th part of one ounce to the 10th of Aloe Barbadoes dissolved in warm water. W. MENTELLE

FEEDING AND FATTENING FOWLS.

ticularly fat, and are thence styled barn- it had been also in some former years both

working a horse being a most pernicious highly flavored of all others, both from great failures bad arisen from too early practice and couse of degeneracy. To their full allowance of the first grain, and planting. break a horse, is too often an excuso for the constant health in which they are kept breaking his bones, but means nothing more by living in a natural state, and having the than using the most proper means to ren. full enjoyment of air and exercise. It is a der him useful. At two years old he may common practice with some housewives to be made to walk the ring by means of a coop their barn door fowls for a week or long leathern line in a circle. After having two, under the notion of improving them lost their vitality on the passage. In many been thus practiced in walking, give a for the table, and increasing their fat; a cases the trees which were sold had been length of line and use him to trot, taking practice which, however, seldom succeeds, care that his hind feet do not touch and cut since the fowls generally pine for the loss his fore feet. All this may be done gently of their liberty, and slighting their food, lose and if a blow seems to be necessary, let it instead of gaining, additional flesh. Such be done with a whip, more in terror than a period, in fact, is too short for them to drying, or the alternate freezing and thaw. short paymen s. This most impolitic

Franklin Farmer.

TO CORRECT DAMAGED GRAIN. Musty grain, totally unfit for use, and N: E. Farmer.

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## SILK CULTURE,

From the American Silk-Grower. SUCCESSPUL MODES OF REARING THE MORUS MULTICAULIS CAUSE OF THE GREAT FAILU-RES IN 1839.

The time which I consider as most suitable for planting the cuttings of the Morus Multicaulis is the time which is usually deemed best for sowing the seeds of the Mulberry, and also of most small seeds of gar ten vegetables, and of Indian corn ; that ime is in Massachusetts and near Boston, about the 1st of May, or a little later, according to the season, and after the earth has become in a measure warmed by the sun, and the danger of sudden changes from heat to cold is past. If planted earlier they are liable to vegetate prematurely. and to be suddenly arrested in the bud, and o perish during long cold storms.

The chief cause of the very extraordinary failure in cuttings during the present year in the States of the East and throughout Long Islaud, in Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and many other places, was caused by too early lie dormant, but they only sleep, and under Fowls will become fat on the common planting, followed as it was by long cold more favorable circumstances, will start run of the farm yard, where they thrive storms of extraordinary duration. And this from the root one or two years after. About spon the offuls of the stable, and other re. is not the only year in which great failures half the buds or eyes of the trees, thus laid, fuse, with perhaps some small regular dai- have originated from this same cause. It ly foods; but at threshing time they become was the same last year at Long Island, as

Many failures, without doubt, occured in other places, and from far different causes. This was perticularly the case with many who bought French imported trees, as a very considerable portion of these trees had hither and thither, and long continued exlate, succeeded admirably, as did all the pected future rates. 100ts, whether planted early or late.

and Manufactures, Landscape Gardening March. These were planted in drills, on wooden hand roller; this loft the compact market. But asudden depression now, wou my first rlanting, a very great proportion of the chttings finally perished in the earth,

About the 10th of April I returned north, and sent on from thence a large quantity of these were set out between the 20th of been cultivated there for sale and for feed. April, and the 1st of May, in a soil rather be devoted to condensed miscellaneous in- less consistent and rather more saudy than the first part of the fi ld, which was planted. They were covered with earth about an inch above the eye, the earth compressed lightly but not rolled hard; showers followed, and this late illinting, for that climate, succeeded admirably; not one perhaps, in twenty cuttings fa.led.

At a still later period, I sent on a few thousand trees from the north, to replant a part of my ground which had failed of my first planting. A part of these trees were cut up into cuttings, and a part were laid horizontally, the banks being covered an inch deep; all these were planted in June, This last mode is an admirable and safe one. All of this very late planting sureeded weil. Cuttings which were planted very early in this part of Virginia seem to have fared worst of all in soils rather clayey and retentive of moisture. At Portsmouth, Dr. Butt planted a considerable field of cutings in the latter part of March, in a very rich coal-black soil, composed almost exclusively of a large p oportion of vegetable mould, mixed with a small proportion of sand; these succeeded well. On another mulberry plantation of the Rev. Mr. Jones, at the same place, the cuttings were planted at the same season, in a soil composed al. most exclusively of a large proportion of sand, and but a small proportion of vegetable mould. In this poorer soil the cuttings appear to have suffered least of all from the cold storms, as they succeeded admirably.

The most suitabl soil for the cuttings is a soil composed of a mixture of part sand and part vegetable mould. The cuttings stould b cut an garter of an inch above the eye, and after inserting it vertically in the earth, it should be tradden hard, and covered with about an inch of loose mould. If the season is wet and there is a prospect of more rain, let the cuttings be planted in a adge a little elevated above the surface; if on the contrary the earth should be dry at the time of planting with no immediate prospect of rain, let the cutting be planted on a level with the surface, and covered rather deep.

The cuttings should be immersed in wa. er at the moment of planning out, but by no means should they be steeped in water during twenty-four hours, as some have direc-: such a practice is utterly destructive to the vitality of the cutting.

But the most sure and certain mode of propagating the Morus Multicaulis is to bury the body of the tree horizontally, fixing the roots at a proper depth. In Northern States the bodies should be covered but half States an inch and a half, or rather deeper. in a dry sandy soil. Thus planted, and at the suitable time, I have never, in any season, known this system fail, as the root will thus preserve the vitality of the top, and insure its growth. The buds on the underside of the tree thus horizontally faid, will will grow and form fine trees, with fine roots, by Autumn. Of all the modes of raising the Bank there with a capital of one million

til he is full three; the too early riding or door fowls, probably the most del cate and at Long Island and in other places where the many legal disqualifications of the been the cause which produced and continu stance known it to fail of producing an ab Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM KENRICK. Newton, Mass, August 26, 1839.

From the Farmers's Register, for September. The high prices obtained at Mr. Physick's sale are likely to have an injurious effect on the market. These prices, added ruined by oft changing hands, and removals to the previous panic, and consequent anxlety of many persons to sell, have caused an posure during winter or spring. In other immense number of trees to be advertised cases, from imperfect and bad packing and for sale, and at auction, and for cash, or very of their roots, and by careless management. course, of forcing sales six or seven months I am aware that several estimable men, before they can possibly be wanted for writers and cultivators of considerable ex. planting, (their only use, so early,) will at perience, in North Carolina and Virginia least test the vital powers of the commodity; judging from their own successful cultiva- and if prices are not for a time reduced to indispensable to the most perfect success, that there is an intrinsic value in the article, and for the climate of Virginia even Feb. surpassing the speculative demand, and that ruary was deemed by them as preferable nothing can destroy its market. And this that of the grain to be purified. The musty to March. Their writings on this subject forcing of sales is to be done at a time out any material loss. It is afterwards to near Norfolk, in Virginia, as I was there stoppage of specie payments by the banks April. At that place, and in the spring of paper in New York, to alleviate the intolerthe present year, I planted largely of the able existing pecuniary pressure. If, under Morus Multicaulis. A part I planted with such circumstances, the producers of whea cuttings, all of which I cut with but a single were to insist upon selling the next surplus eye, and a part with roots. All cuttings crop of the country six months before it which I planted very early succeeded ladly; could be put to any use, it would certainly but all those cuttings which I planted very put down the price to less than half the ex-The result which this most impolitic pro-

That part of the land where I commenced | cedure may produce, of a temporary prosplanting was in a highly cultivated and good | tration of prices, would be as injurious to public as to private interests. The founda-Plants and Forest Trees, Household Ar's I began planting my cuttings the 15 h of tion of silk culture is now laid so firmly and broadly, that nothing will prevent the struca ridge a little elevated above the surface; ture being finally erected; and this would ences most intimately connected with Rural they were covered about an inch and a half secure good prices for trees, not only f pursuits .- Practical subjects, particularly above the eye, and as soon as the ground tais year, but also for the next, even if there was sufficiently dry it was rolled with a were not a single individual speculator in the earth about an inch above the eye. My cause the erroneous impression to be made reasons for covering at this depth and for on the public mind that the advocates of silk rolling were to guard against the drouth, culture had lost confidence in its value and should drouth come, for such extraordinary profits, and would thus serve at least to retard its general or extensive establishment. We believe that every tree raised in the country next year will be wanted to supply that climate. My early planting was fin- the actual demand for feeding silk-worms, ished about the 12th of April. From the or to make provision for the future feeding. 15th of March to the last date there were And if so, the lowest price that can well be conceived, even five cents the tree, will give a very good profit to the planters of southern stock at 50 cents, or at the bighest prires yet obtained or asked, this season in Virginia. The general price of the young white mulberry trees in France is a franc a ted for use at all, should not the morus mul. ticaulis, which is intrinsically worth so much more, and as early as 1840, sell for one. third at least, and more probably two-thirds, or more of the regular price of the morus alba in France? The occurence of this result will not depend on the action of specula. tors, nor be prevented by a present depression of price, if caused by the means above mentioned; but will be founded on the actual operations of, and the certain and undoubted profits to be derived from sik culture. With the success of this culture. that every present holder of trees may safe ly withdraw from the market keep his trees until next spring, (and standing in the fields if in Virginia or more south,) if no purchaser offer sooner and then, it not sold, convert the whole stock to plantings, and he may count on greater profits from the crop han from pursuing the opposite course. On the other hand, it is not necessary to repeat, what we have often said already, that without the establishment of siik culture, or its success being in certain prospect, the whole mulberry cultivation and trade

> would indeed be nothing but a bubble. Silk Oulture in Missouri .- The operations of the Missouri Silk Company at St. Louis, are already somewhat extensive. They have fed three crops of leaves he past summer, and the St. Louis Republican of Sept. 21st says, their multicaulis trees are as richly covered with foliage as if none had been taken from them.

> LUXURIANCE OF THE YAZOO SOIL. The ordinary height of cotton on the Yazoo prairies is six feet. It is common to see thirty pods on a stalk. An average crop is from one bale and a half to two bales an acre. As many as three bales have been raised on a single acre. Other plants grow with a like luxuriance. Corn grows to a prodigous height, yielding a double abundence. The Yazoo Union boasts of a sweet potato, raised in the neihborhood, which measured 18 inches in circumference, and 12 inches in length. All of the vegetable productions are on the mam-N. O. Bulletin. moth order.

CASE OF POISONING BY DISEASED FLEEH. -On Saturday last a white woman named Deems died at Baltimore under the follow ing circumstances :- A cow belong to one of the neighbors had died, apparently from the effects of poison, and was thrown ou upon the commons. The deceased, with two other women resolved to skin the dead animul, which they did, on Friday, and the an inch, or an inch, but in the Southern deceased also took a portion of the meat. and cooking it, she, with several of her children, ate a portion. They were all taken sick, and on Saturday the mother die l. The other two women had not eaten any of the meat, but one of them is now suffer ing in torines from her arm being inflamed and painful in such a manner as to threaten the lock-jaw N. Y. Whig.

The Jews in Palestine .- Sir Moses Montefiere is at Alexandria.—He had made proposals to Mehemit Ali to establish a Morus Multicaulis, I consider this as one of sterling, provided he would do away with her present condition. Whatever may have same time precipitated down between two

in the land of their forefathers : as one prin- girl is Nancy Simpson. (Philad. Ledger. cipal object of his banking institution will be rendering the necessary assistance for the prosecution of agricultural pursuits the real riches of these countries.

From the Salein Free Press. TOBACCO CHEWERS. Considering all men's follies, There's none can e'er be greater, Than chewing of tobacco plants Contrary to their nature.

The filthiest brutes in all the land Refuse to eat tobacco-Except some poor old hungry horse Should chance to snap a sucker.

And yet will men, both well and sound, Quite hearty and athletic, Merely for a passion, use This corrosive emetic.

Just like a squirrel or a mouse,

Their jaws are often going ; While through their beards and down their chin, The ambier is a flowing. You see them motioning their jaws, Like cows in meadows mowing;

While working of their tongues to keep

Their ambier mills a going. And no church floor, however clean, Is from the filth exempted; And without regard to decency, On carpets too, 'tis emptied.

And yet, for all this indecency, They have no plea to mention; The reason why they use this plant Is past their whole invention.

If any wishes to retreat, After due reflection, How the practice to leave off, I'll give him one direction.

If ever you should happen where Some chewer hath been sitting. If you the practice would leave off, Just look where he's been spitting. A CITIZEN.

NEW YORK, PUBLIC CEMETRY .- A public emetry is about to be laid out on Long York and Brooklyn. It is to be called the to make them comprehend it.—The real Greenwood Cometry. The area is 200 plaintiffs are the abolitionists, and the foreacres, and includes the highest point of the island, whence you look down upon Brok. lyn; it is beautifully wooded, of an undula. ring surface, and has numerous poels of water, one of which is a lake of pure water, 40 feet deep, and surrounded by a dense forest, making together one of the most beautiful scenes to be found any where.

The Philadelphia Herald of the 15th inst., says :- A Miss Novel, by Professor Nort. (one of the wrecked in the ! Home') which found its way ashore, the only portion of the Professors effects which were saved—has been placed in the hands of Mr. ING RAHAM, by which it is forthwith to be published, with the memoir of the lamented au-

Singular, - A British Captain, at the bat tle of the Nile, was giving au order from the quarter deck of his vessel, when a shot struck him in the head, depriving him instaneously of sense and speech. Living. however, he was taken home, and remain ed in the Greenwich hospital fifteen months. At the end of that period, during which he had exhibited no si\_ns of intelligence, an operation was preformed on him by a skil ful surgeon, that in a moment, restored him to his faculities. He immediately rose in his bed, and completed the order !

A TRANCE OF A WEEK'S DURATION.

A young girl residing in a house back of

German street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Southwark, a member of the Methodist Church known as the Academy. in Fourth street near Arch on the evening of Wednesday, the 25th ultimo, arose from her bed under religious excitement, and began to pray. The religious exercises, with the workings of her own imagination, produced such a state of excitement in her mind as to throw her into a trance, in which condition she has remaised since yesterday week, insensible to every object and event around her. During that period she has partaken of no food, except such aliment as mother's distress, the three who were bitten thin gruel, which her friends and attendants by the snake died in two hours after. force into her mouth between her clenched teeth. Such a long period of unconsciousness and abstinence has had no apparent offict upon her health; she breathes regularly, her raspiration is similar to that of a person in a deep sleep, and her cheeks and Hearing a scream she turned and saw a ips have the glow and hue of health, the hog running across the street dragging the ruddy color of which, added to a face pos. child by its foot. By the assistance of some sessing regularity of feature, gives her an ex remely interesting and beautiful appear. ance. The only motion that has been observed during this length of time by those around her is a movement of the head, The child was about eight months old and which is turned occasionally from one side entirely within the door when seized by the to the other, as she lies upon her back, and hog. a rapid rolling of the eyeballs, under the closed lids. She has now been eight days in this singular state, and seems no nearer a restoration to a state of conciousness than at the time of the first attack, though yesterday one of her attendants heard her whisper indistinctly something about her brother, which made them believe that the fit of unconsciousness was near its termination. She has been visited by five or six physicians, though it is not known to what they ascribe the under part of it; and he was at the

Jews. Sir. M. M. has already rented a ues this singular effect, there is one thing arge tract of land in Pales ine on a lease certain, that the facts detailed by her friends, for fifty years, and holds out every induce- in regard to her present condition, are stricment to his people to become agriculturalists | tly to be depended on. The name of the

The latest advices from Bombay, (East Indies.) state that the cholera is making dreadful ravages in that quarter. Death often supervenes in one hour after the attack; and to crown the distress, the inhabitants are suffering under a great scarcity of water most of the wells being dry.

## A SINGULAR CASE.

A man named Alanson Theodore Herrick. has confessed before a magistrate of Easton that he is the murderer of Zellerbach, the pedlar, for whose death Kotler has been convicted and sentenced to be hung. He related particularly the manner in which he committed the deed, the mode in which he disposed of the goods, &c. and the places he has visited since, and said the awful convictions of his conscience had induced him to confess the deed .--When told that Kobler had confessed the deed, Herrick said, "that if Kobler was willing to die for him he would not confess, as there was no use of both dying."

Alexander's (Pha.) M'ssenger.

The public will we think learn with surprize, that Messrs Ruiz and Montez, of the Island of Cuba, who were overpowered by their slaves on board the Spanish schooner Amistad, and from whom they were rescued by a U. S. ship of war, after enduring the most horrid tortures-are now suffering incarceration in the common jail in this

And for what ? it will be asked ? Have these gentlemen been guilty of any crime among us? Have they committed any wrong here? None, whatever .- They held slaves in Cuba, but this the laws of Cuba sanctioned. They purchased slaves in Cuba and transported them from one part of the island to another. This too the laws of Cuba sanctioned. When fortunately res. scued from impending death, by a gallant officer of our Navy, they claimed the slaves as their property-and this question of property, is now in a course of adjudication before our courts of law.

Yet, is it a fact that they were yesterday both arrested in a civil suit by a process is. suing, one, from the Court of Common Pleas and, another, from the Superior Court, on the assumed complaint of "Fulah, an African of the Mendi Tribe, and Singweh, an African of the Mendi Tribe," for "imprisoning, beating and wounding them," and the joint damages laid at \$3000. On which process Messrs. Ruiz and Montez are now confined in jail.

The Savages, in whose name these suits are instituted, are of course ignorant of the Island, for the use of the cities of New- whole matter. A lifetime would not suffice most as usual amongst them is Mr. Lewis Tappan! who actually accompanied the Sheriff's officer who served the writ to point out to him the persons of the Spanish gentlemen. He of course would not lose this opportunity of adding to the enviable notoriety he already enjoys!

N. Y. Courier &. Enq.

FRANCE AND TEXAS. We are happy to learn, by the intelligence received by the Liverpool, that previous to the departure of General Hamilton (who is a passenger on board of this ship) from Paris, on the 10th September last, a treaty of amity and commerce was agreed upon between France and Texas, which contained a recognition of the ind pendence of the latter. Copies in both languages had been exchanged, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Marshal Soult, merely waited the return of the King to Paris, that it might be laid before him, when the treaty would be formally executed.

We understand that the recognition of the new Republic by Great Britain will cer. t inly soon follow, and that the loan of five millions of dollars which General Hamilton and Mr. Bursley went out to effect, is in a train which promises a prompt and success. ful negotiation. General Hamilton, we un. derstand, goes on immediately to Texas to obtain the confirmation of the Government of that Rebublic of the arrangements which Mr. Bursley and himself have made in Eng. land, whilst the former gentleman remains in London to close the negotiation.

(N. Y. Evening Star.

A woman in Gibson county, Indiana, recently sent three of her children to look for eggs in a hen's nest, a short distance from the house. They ran eagerly and thrust their hands into the nest, when a large copperheaded snake lying in it, attacked and bit the whole three. The mother hearing heir screams ran to their assistance, and while absent the youngest fell into a tub of water and was drowned. To add to the

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE .- On Thurs. day the 29th, a Mrs. Stone in Louisville, left her child lying upon the floor, while she went a few steps for a bucket of water. men who were passing by, the child was rescued without very material injury, but not without some difficulty, as the animal seemed little disposed to give up its prize-

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT:--On Monday last, as the accommodation train of cars was going up from Stonington to Providence, Mr. George Reynolds, of Wickford, one of the assistants, imprudently passed, on the top of the cars, back to the baggage car, as the train was approaching a bridge. As the train passed under the bridge, as it would seem, his head came in contact with