

Miscellaneous.

INDIAN JUGGLERS.—A man who in 1828 seated himself in the air, without any apparent support, excited as much interest and curiosity as the automaton chess player, who astonished all Europe a few years ago; drawings were exhibited in all the Indian papers, and various conjectures formed, respecting the secret of his art, but no very satisfactory discovery was made of the means by which he effected an apparent impossibility. The bodies of the Madras jugglers are so blith and supple as to resemble those of serpents rather than men. An artist of this kind will place a ladder upright on the ground, and wind himself in and out through the rungs until he reaches the top, descend in the same manner, keeping the ladder, which has no support whatever, in a perpendicular position. Some of the most accomplished tumblers will spring over an enormous elephant, or five camels placed abreast; and in rope dancing they are not to be outdone by any of the wonders of Sadder's Wells. Swallowing the sword is a common operation, even by those who are not considered to be the most expert; and they have various other exploits with naked weapons of a most frightful nature. A woman (for females are quite equal to men in these kind of feats) will dip the point of a sword in some black pigment; the hilt is then fixed firmly in the ground, and after a few whirrs in the air, the artist takes off a portion of pigment with her eye lid. A sword and four daggers are placed in the ground with their edges and points upward, at such distance from each other as to admit of a man's head between them; the operator then plants a scimeter firmly in the ground, sits down behind it, and at a bound throws himself over the scimeter, pitching his head exactly between the daggers, and turning over, clears them and the sword. Walking over the naked edges of sabers seems to be perfectly easy; and some of these people will stick a sword in the ground, and step upon the point in crossing over it. A more agreeable display of the lightness and activity, which would enable the performers to tread over flowers without bending them, is shown upon a piece of thin linen cloth stretched out slightly in the hands of four persons, which is traversed without ruffling it, or forcing it from the hands of the holders. The lifting of heavy weights with the eye lids is another very disgusting exhibition. Some of the optical deceptions are exceedingly curious, and enquirers are till this day puzzled to guess how plants and flowers can be instantaneously produced from seeds.—[Miss Roberts Hindostan.

FORGERY.—EFFECTS OF GAMBLING.—On Saturday it was discovered two forged checks had been paid, one with the forged name of Pilot Barbere, for \$1000 on the Bank of America, the other with the signature of Robert Kermit, at the seventh Ward Bank for \$350. Both gentlemen receiving notices that their accounts were overdrawn, went to the banks and immediately detected the forgeries. The Express, from which we take this account, says that in looking for the forged checks they discovered two others that were genuine, one for \$6394, and another for \$1462, which had not been presented until several days after they had been drawn, the date on which they were paid being marked upon them, and which led to a suspicion that they had been kept back for the purpose of imitating the signatures. The genuine checks had been given in payment to Messrs. Bright & Merrill's bill, to their clerk, a young Englishman by the name of George Blythe, about 18 or 20 years of age. These facts justified the Magistrate to issue a warrant for the apprehension of Blythe, who was accordingly arrested and brought before Justice Lowndes, by Sparks and Waldron. The unfortunate youth made affidavit, that on the 29th of April, at the house of a notorious gambler, named Samuel De Mott, in Nassau street, two doors from Cedar, he lost three hundred dollars of the money at a Roulette Table, within 24 hours, and that he had lost at various times at the same table, the sum of \$1000, which he had been cheated and defrauded out of by the said De Mott.—Through the activity of the officers above named \$775 of the money has been recovered, and disclosures made that will lead, perhaps, to the recovery of more. Upon this affidavit Justice Lowndes issued a warrant for the arrest of De Mott, the keeper of the tables, and held him to bail in the sum of \$2000, which, it is much to be regretted, he had the good luck of finding in a responsible individual who became bound in that amount for his appearance at the Court of Sessions to answer the charge.—N. Y. Star.

THE YELLOW-HAMMER AND NIGHTINGALE.—A FABLE.—A Yellow-Hammer and Nightingale were suspended in their cages at the outside of Damon's window. The Nightingale began to warble, and Damon's child was suit with admiration of his melody, "which of the birds," said he, "sing so delightfully?" "I will show you them," answered the father, "and you may guess." The boy fixed his eye on the Yellow-Hammer, "this must be the songster. How beautifully painted are his feathers! The other, you may see by his plumage, is quite unmusical, and good for nothing!" "The vulgar," said Damon, "judge precisely after the same manner, and form their opinion of merit, merely by external appearance."

PROMISES.—How many disappointments and what a prolific source of uneasiness would be avoided, were we more cautious in regard to making promises. We should act as wisely in this matter as in all others, and always look far ahead as possible, that we make good our word at all times. It has been said the best way is to make no promises, and there will be no trouble at all. But so I think not. Let us make as few as possible, and be very careful to fulfil them.

It is necessary in order to be helpers of each other, to promise assistance and support, if needed to our fellow men. Let the evil be cured by our becoming determined at all events, to verify all the promises we make. Let no one say—"I will," without counting the cost, and then his word will seldom, if ever be falsified. By so doing we shall render our own condition, and that of others more pleasant and useful. Reader judge ye.

GALVANISM derived its name from the philosopher, who published it to the world. In Galvani's study there was a table, upon which lay some frogs, that were prepared for a broth for his wife, who was unwell. Near these was an electrical machine. A student casually touched, with a silver probe, the cranial nerve of one of them, which occasioned convulsions on the part of the animal. Galvani was absent at the time; but the prying curiosity of his wife, who was present, did not allow it to escape her observation. When the philosopher returned, she informed him of the strange occurrence, and attributed it to the influence of the machine. From these hints, he proceeded to investigate the causes, and soon detected the erroneous supposition of his wife, but, established the science of Galvanic electricity. This instance of the utility of female inquisitiveness, and of the immense importance of a simple discovery to a cultivated mind, occurred in the year 1780, at Bologna in Italy.—Essex Banner.

We find the following excellent sentiment in an old author. It is too good to be lost. "An obstinate temper is very disagreeable, particularly in a wife; a passionate one very shocking in a child; but for one's own particular comfort, Heaven help the possessor of an irascible one! His day of hesitation—his night of repentance—the mischief it does—the miseries it feels! its proprietor may well exclaim, 'Nobody can tell what I suffer but myself!'"

We learn that the Presidency of the Board of Navy Commissioners has been tendered to Commodore Warrington, but we have not heard his determination to accept or decline. While we submit with deference to any course which his patriotism and sense to public responsibilities may lead him to pursue, we sincerely hope that he will not retire from his present important station, for which his knowledge, personal and professional, enables him to fill with so much credit to himself, and satisfaction to all within the sphere of his duties.

LEGISLATIVE CANDOR.—A member from Salem, in the late discussion in the Massachusetts Legislature to raise the pay, said, "I rise to say I am in favor of raising my own wages, and always have been; and he who will not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel." [Laughter]

CONSIDERABLE BATTLES.—There are more than twenty-five hundred saw mills in the State of Maine. Imagine so many saws being filed at one time, and a nervous man is bearing.

A most discreditable occurrence has taken place at the Albion University at Concord, N.H.—which grew out of the dislike which the students entertained to some of the rules of the institution. Some alarming commotions had taken place—and a number of pistol shots had been exchanged between the professors and the students.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY POISONING.—A western merchant named James Thompson, about 35 years of age, who was on the eve of his departure from Philadelphia for home, met his death on Tuesday by the carelessness of a druggist, who administered to him a dose of Arsenic instead of Cream of Tartar. The nature of the dose was not discovered until he was past all relief. On a post mortem examination, it was found that the unfortunate victim had swallowed near half an ounce of the poison. The name of the apothecary was not known.

MARKET MONEY.—The U. States Gazette says that the City Council of Philadelphia were about taking measures for issuing notes of denominations under five dollars, to prevent any inconvenience that might arise from the suspension of specie payments. Things are said to look brighter and happier there than they have for a month.

No less than 50,000 men are to be assembled at the autumn reviews in Prussia. The Emperors of Austria and Russia are expected to be present.

The Marquis of Londondary narrowly escaped assassination by a pistol shot, at a recent review at Warsaw, in celebration of the capture of that place by the Russians.

The Christians of the Greek religion, subject to the Porte, have obtained permission from the Sultan to erect a church over the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

MAGNIFICENT GLASS.—Each of the four glass windows in front of the new carpet store of Messrs. J. Daggett & Co., Tremont street, consists of eight panes of plate glass between ten and eleven feet in height, and upwards of three feet in breadth. The four windows cost about one thousand dollars. The glass is from the Royal Plate Glass Manufactory of Paris.—Boston Herald.

The prices of provisions in the West are falling to a low point. We learn from the Cincinnati Post that on the 20th April, sales were made there of well cured country Hams at 6 1/4 cents; Whiskey at 18 cents, and flour at \$5 50.

HIGH LIVING.—The Goshen Express, issued in Elkhart County, Ind., states that Corn there sells at one dollar per bushel, and oats very scarce; that farmers have to take their horses to taverns to let them eat a few shillings of oats, at the rate of "fifty cents for two necks," to save them from starvation. The same paper also states, that Bacon sells from 15 to 16 cents per lb, and Beef at 10 cents per lb, and then passes the lips only once a month.

Thomas Greenough of old Bedford, near Nottingham, recently strangled his four children. It is said he was driven to desperation by the horrors of a poor house.

Communications.

For the Courier.

THE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Annual examination of this school, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, reflected great honor upon the pupils and their excellent teachers. All the classes appeared minutely acquainted with the studies of their various departments. In Algebra, History, Astronomy, Chemistry and Botany, the young ladies displayed accurate attainments; and gathered a large assemblage of visitors. Several original compositions, one of them in French, were then read. The style and sentiment of these Essays, it is but just to remark, were honorable to the young Authors; and would have been creditable to minds of riper age. In the elementary studies, the lower classes showed great proficiency and thorough instruction. Nor should the universal satisfaction at the whole examination, expressed by the audience, be overlooked. The deep interest felt by members of the community for the prosperity of their public schools, is a favorable omen of respect for Christian character and literary taste. Camden is highly favored with the means of education. Combining the advantages of that moral culture to be found at home, with the best system of public instruction, the improvement thus afforded the young, must have its wholesome influence in the general diffusion of knowledge, and of correct moral sentiment. For this reason, independent of every selfish motive, our citizens must hail with unqualified satisfaction the continued prosperity of the Camden Female Academy. OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR.—I am sorry to see in this community, that agreeable to the advertisement of the Camden Independent, Five Dollars Reward? LANGUAGE WERE remains for them to decide whether or not their honorable endeavor to supply the town with another and a better Engine, shall or shall not succeed.—To ask that the 15th day of June be not permitted to pass without a due reformation by every property owner, of the consequent danger to which this community will stand subjected after the disbandment of a company that has done so much for its safety at a time when the dead element of Fire has, apparently, aged beyond the count of human power to arrest.

There is another consideration that should weigh with more importance than the mere disbandment. Since the formation of this company was an avowed fact that the means, energy has been required to keep its numbers within the words of the Charter. Young men have not only been unwilling, but many have been found totally unable to conform to the duties required, and therefore withdrawn their names. If, then, the present undertaking fails, no possibility will exist of renewing the Company, even admitting that the Legislature grant a renewal of Charter.

I have been told that the company have made up \$194—to which add \$125, donated to them by the Insurance Company's at Charleston, leaves a deficit only of \$275, to effect the object. Should we then be setting up to our interest to stand by in silence and see this well organized and effective company abandon the Charter for the want of the meagre sum of \$275—when on the 1st day of January next, the Town Treasurer will have an available fund of near \$900 from which this pittance might be appropriated. I have heard it intimated that the com-

pany has no idea of disbanding, that their resolution was only intended as a scare-crow, to inveigle the weak-minded out of their money—that there was no necessity for another Engine, and the company well knew it. Let the credulous be weary, for be assured, the young men who compose this company are not capable of so base a subterfuge, what they have said, they will stand by, and just so sure as the resolution to disband was passed, just so sure will it be carried into effect.

I speak not at random, for having felt a great interest in seeing this company sustained, I have conversed with a majority of its members and heard their views. A DONOR.

MR. EDITOR.—It is the duty of every friend of our free institutions, to sustain the public mind to the utmost of his power under the present apparent pressure in our money market, and to show that there are other causes for the present distress than the removal of the Deposits, or the Treasury order, that nothing be received in payment for our public land but the constitutional currency, namely, specie. The right of the states to a deposit in each their quota of the duties paid by them respectively, cannot rationally be doubted, and contracts were entered into with the different Banks where the deposits were made, to disburse the money under the directions of the government, without charge or expense to the Treasury of the United States; and if there has been any breach of contract on the part of those Deposit Banks, I have it yet to learn.

Not a dollar was consequently taken out of the country, and the money could be drawn with as much facility, as when it was deposited in the Bank of the United States; and all the inconvenience experienced in consequence of the removal of the deposits, is to be attributed to the measures of that mammoth, unconstitutional, and anti-republican monopoly, the Bank of the United States, and the money jobbers, who are usual times ready to sacrifice their government, and their interest of the people, to gratify their unbridled thirst for gain. All monopolies created by the General Government, are unconstitutional, and contrary to the genius of our free institutions; and any temporary evils resulting from an effort to suppress them, are only attributable to our design to sustain and not to the measures to suppress them.

At the present the Treasury order, that nothing be received in payment for our public lands, is equally unexceptionable. It should be benefits will result from that measure if strictly adhered to. Not a dollar is taken from the country by that measure; the land speculators cannot now fill their pockets with paper bills, and monopolize great bodies of our public lands, to sell to our honest Farmers at enormous profits. The poor man that can raise two hundred dollars in Bank bills, can go to the Banks that issued them, demand the specie, take it to his saddle-bags, go and buy 100 acres of our public lands, and settle down comfortably for life, instead of being obliged to pay a wealthy speculator, from one hundred to a thousand, or two thousand per cent, for lands monopolized with the paper trash. This specie goes in the public Treasury, and is paid out to the public officers, our army, and in support our navy, so indispensable to our commerce, pays the Indians for lands, &c. &c., and is again distributed all over our beloved country.

Again, the specie order, has a powerful tendency to prevent a re-issued Treasury, the surplus of which, may have again to be unconstitutionally distributed among the States. Our relations with Mexico are not on the most friendly footing, and we, like other nations, may be involved in a war with that or some other power; in that case, how is our government to carry on a war without money? Paper trash will not do then. I well recollect, that during our last war with England, that there were money speculators traversing the country, picking up all the specie, and selling it to our government, at seventy-five dollars in specie, for one hundred in Treasury notes bearing interest, until that war cost the country upwards of one hundred and thirty millions. The Treasury order is well calculated to prevent these contingencies. If the Government had continued to take the paper money in payment for the public lands, the Treasury would have

been inundated with the trash, which would not have subserved its purposes, the speculators enriched, the banks induced to emit more bills than they could redeem, and the whole nation reduced to a state of bankruptcy and ruin. These inevitable results the late administration foresaw, and let us join with all our powers in sustaining the present administration in carrying out the plans of General Jackson.

It seems that the merchants of our country have over-traded to the amount of fifty millions, and wish the government to recind the specie order, and take paper money for the duties and public lands, that they may send the specie out of the country to pay their debts abroad; but our sympathies for their imprudent speculations, should not induce us to hazard the ruin of our dear country.

For my part, I cannot see how the present depressed state of our money market, can be attributed to the administration of the general government, because it has hitherto been strongly opposed to Banking, and the media for Banking has had no small share in producing the distressed condition of our country. All Banks are speculating institutions, and for the sake of making money, sometimes over-trade. The great facilities afforded by the Banks induces other speculations, the articles speculated in, meets a depressed market, and borrowers and banks are at once involved in difficulties or ruin; down goes bank stock, perhaps 50 per cent, and down goes the Sheriff's hammer on the remnants of the poor speculators; last year's prosperous fortune, and both turn round and abuse the government for their own imprudences!

The Planters and Farmers who have acted prudently, are now in as prosperous a condition as they were when cotton was worth \$18 per hundred.—They can sell their cotton for eight, or perhaps ten dollars per hundred, and they can buy lands or slaves for one half or one third of the money that such property cost when cotton was at its highest price; and such men cannot and will not attribute the ruined condition of the speculators and over-traders, to the measures of the government, but will support our humbly free institutions to the utmost of their power and abilities. AN OLD FARMER.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, Baltimore, Sunday, May 21, 1837.

FIRE.—A grand old school—about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in Cedar Alley, between Howard and Lutz streets, in a stable, the interior of which was destroyed, as was also the adjoining stable. The horses and mules were taken out safe. Damage slight.

Before the firemen had returned home, (about 1 o'clock) another fire broke out in North Charles street, near Market, in the store of S. J. Patterson & Co., druggists and others, which destroyed all the goods and the main part of the building. The rear of the store was occupied as a public manufactory, in which the fire is supposed to have originated. The building was insured, but we regret to learn the tenants were not.

Soon after this was got under, another alarm was sounded which proceeded from the blacksmith-shop of Messrs. Gillingham, in Gillingham Alley, back of Lombard and Howard streets, which was got under without much damage.

All three of the above fires, we are informed, were the work of incendiaries; therefore, it behooves our citizens to be on a look out.

At the fire in Cedar Alley, a disturbance commenced because some of the members of the Navy Yard and the United Engine Companies, among which brick bats, &c. were thrown, and one man considerably injured, having been struck on the head with one of these missiles. At the second fire, in Gillingham Alley, fragments of stones were thrown, pistols and horse knives were brought into action, and one man was severely wounded with a musket, but not mortally.

Of the merits of their quarrels we of course know nothing. We know not, and care not, how they originated, but it becomes us to say that they are disgraceful to the fire department and to the city.

New Orleans, May 27.

FRESH INSURTS.

We have obtained some particulars of the affair that took place at Brassos est, Jaço, between Lieut. Moore of the sloop of war Boston, and some Mexican soldiers. That officer being about to land at the Brassos, several Mexican soldiers directed the seamen in the boat not to come ashore. The lieutenant observed, that if it was a positive order he would return to his ship; if it was only a request, he would command the men to remain in the boat. The commander of the fort at the Brassos having requested that the men should stay in the boat, that his officers had sent the guard through mistake, and that it was not his intention to offer an insult. The next day the boat having again come ashore to get the despatches of the American Consul, and being inside the bar, three