

Miscellaneous

A gentleman of our acquaintance yesterday, who was very hard drove for a dinner, rushed into the counting house of a friend, exclaiming, "Tom, you wouldn't like to lend me two dollars for two days, would you?" Tom, who probably had not seen a dollar for six weeks, very ostentatiously thrust his hand into the pocket of his inexpressible, and after grouping there for a good while, replied with pain prefigured in his face, "Dick, my dear fellow, I would like to be able to do it most d—nably!

A gentleman wishing to know the price of coal, and observing an Irishman standing near a load, of which he took him to be the owner, inquired "How is coal?" "Black as ever, your honor," was the ready reply.

Mr. Thames Travis, a mechanic employed in the factory of Mr. Gregg, Stylall, near Wilmslow, has in his possession a cat which has been trained to execute all the duties of the pointer. She will set, bark and follow game with all the keenness of an inveterate sportsman, and never seems more happy than when out with her master's son. Grimalkin is now five years old.

An abolition lecturer named Marcus R. Robinson, while lately delivering lectures at Berlin, Ohio, was seized by the populace, tarred and feathered, and carted out of town.

The Empress of Germany asked a French officer if the Princess Royal of France was, as the world reported her, the most beautiful woman in Europe—"I thought so yesterday," replied the polite Frenchman.

ANOTHER INGENIOUS INVENTION.—A curious invention has been made by a watchmaker, named Drielsma. It is a hollow pillar of mahogany, with a slit down the middle, by which a connexion is maintained between the dial of a time-piece and its internal works. The time-piece would take two days to pass from the top to the bottom of this slit, and is wound up simply by being pushed up to the top of the pillar. It keeps time while being thus wound up. The invention is a curious one, and worthy of general use, as it prevents all over-winding, and is applicable to chronometers, &c.

SLAVERS TAKEN.—The British brig of war Dolphin, recently captured, on her passage to the Cape of Good Hope, two Brazilian slave traders, one a schooner with 254 slaves on board, and the other a corvette of 560 tons with a cargo of 700 slaves. The scene on board the latter is described to have been heart-rending. There were about 100 slaves lying almost lifeless on the deck, with the remaining 600 in the most abject misery, being in a state of nudity, and so closely packed together that they lay as one lifeless mass in consequence of the heat they experienced in rounding the Cape. It was with great exertion that they were ultimately brought round, and after having been properly attended to, were placed in a situation to exercise themselves.

BEAUTIES OF THE LAW.—Among the causes in the court of common pleas at Salem, Massachusetts, the present term, is one for the value of about 3 dollars, in which 70 witnesses are summoned.

SULLY has finished a most beautiful half-length portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, intended for the Court House at Staunton, Virginia.

STEAM CARRIAGES PROPELLED WITHOUT RAIL ROADS.—The Chester Courant says, that "our highly talented neighbor, Mr. Boydeil, of Dee Cottage, on Tuesday last exhibited a carriage he has invented, for which he has taken out a patent, the object of which is, by means of a curiously constructed machine, to propel wagons along ordinary roads with the aid of steam, and to obviate any necessity for constructing rail roads. On this occasion the machine was affixed to a common four-wheeled wagon, and was put into motion by four men turning the fly and cog-wheel opposite. It is capable of going both up and down hill, a very important feature. Upon its arrival at the Sluice House near the city, a number of scientific gentlemen had assembled to watch its powers and action, and they seemed to be generally impressed with its utility. Not less than forty persons were upon the machine.

We transcribe the following from the Louisville (Ky.) Journal of the 10th inst: "We find in the Natchez Courier of the 26th ult. a communication from Capt. Dougherty, of the Steamboat Alton, vindicating his conduct in relation to the affair of the Ben Sherrod. His own statement, and the affidavits of his crew and passengers, completely exonerate him from all blame. There is no doubt that he is a highly honorable man, and that he has been most cruelly calumniated.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—We have had the curiosity to examine a descriptive list of a detachment of 200 recruits lately sent from New York to Fort Gibson, and subjoin a statement of their various trades and occupations. Probably in no other detachment of a similar size, has there been found so great a variety, and it is all classes of society. Men, who have hitherto looked upon the army as a denier resort, now gladly embrace the profession of arms as a refuge from want.

Blacksmiths, 5; bricklayers, 2; carpenters, 10; cabinet and chairmakers, 2;

chandlers, 2; clerks, 4; coopers, 2; copper-smiths, 2; cordwinders, 10; cotton spinners, 2; farmers, 11; hatters, 4; laborers, 66; machinists, 3; porters, 2; saddler and harness maker, 1; sailors 5; soldiers, 4; stonemasons, 6; tailors, 11; waiters, 1; weavers, 9; wheelwrights, 2.

Bookbinder, baker, boot-tree maker, butcher, comb-maker, calico printer, carver, druggist, engineer, gilder, gardner, gate maker, iron moulder, jeweller, letter cutter, mason, miller, millwright, miner, pedlar, plasterer, printer, sawyer, silver-plater, spinner, shoe-cutter, stone-cutter, teacher, tinner, teamster, whitesmith, whipmaker, (one each.)—[Army and Navy Chronicle.

Gov. Clarke, of Kentucky, has written a letter in answer to resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Louisville; urging upon him the immediate convention of the Kentucky Legislature, for the purpose of taking into consideration the embarrassments under which the country now labors, &c. The Governor has decided against convening the Legislature. One reason assigned by him is, that to convene the Legislature at this time, would have a tendency to shake public confidence, not only in the Banks, but in the State Government itself.—[Cincinnati Republican.

A WHALE FIGHT.—From the description given us of the sanguinary battles, which not infrequently occur between Sperm Whales, we should think that no animals fight with such dreadful ferocity. The females always go in droves of about twenty, with one very large male in company. A majority of the male wonder over the ocean alone. Whenever a lone whale meets with a drove, he forthwith turns upon the male of the group and gives him battle. Our informant says he attacked one of these whales while engaged in a fight, and succeeded in taking him. Their manner of fighting is bold and destructive. They run backward from each other several rods and then rapidly advance headforemost, their great square heads meeting with a dreadful suddenness. The scene was one of awful display. The two monsters, being almost the largest of their species, advanced upon each other, with their jaws, which measured sixteen feet in length, widely extended, exhibiting huge rows of teeth, and presenting the most ferocious appearance. They cleaved much of the flesh from each other's head, and left deep marks of their immense teeth in other parts. In the affray one of them had his jaw slewed around and many of his teeth stove out, while the jaw of the other was broken off, so that it hung to the head only by the flesh. It is said that these battles are not uncommon—and the conquerer always joins the drove of females and resumes the cruise.—[New Bedford Gazette.

BEAUTY.—The following is an extract from Howe's address before the Boston Phrenological Society, and contains a beautiful idea, on a beautiful subject, beautifully expressed.

"Most heartily do I agree with the sage who said, with a sigh—'Well' philosophers may argue, and plain men may fret; but beauty will find its way to the human heart.' And it should be so, for so hath the Creator wisely and kindly ordained it. He hath vouchsafed to man the faculty of perceiving beauty. He had made the perception a source of delight to him, and he hath filled the earth, the sea, and the skies, with bright and beautiful objects, which he may contemplate and admire. Else, why is the earth, and every thing upon it, so varied in form, so full of beauty of outline? Why are not the hills, the rocks, the trees, all square? Why runneth not the river-canal like to the ocean? Why is not the grass black? Why cometh the green bug, the white blossom, the golden fruit, and the yellow leaf? Why is not the firmament of a leaden changeless hue? Why hang not the clouds like sponges in the sky? Why the bright tints of morning, the splendor of noon, the gorgeous hues of sunset? Why, in a word, does the great firmament, like an over-turning kaleidoscope, at every revolving hour present to man a new and beautiful picture in the skies? I care not that I shall be answered that these and all other beauties, whether of sight, and sound, are the results of arrangement for other ends. I care not, for it is enough for me that the benevolent God hath so constituted us, as to enable us to derive pleasure and benefit from them; and by so doing, hath made it incumbent upon us to draw from so abundant a source."

The Rev. Mr. Fisk.—A rumor having been put in circulation that this individual had, while on his way to the meeting on Saturday night, declared that there would be blood shed if Gen. Hayne attempted to take the chair, we made it our business to trace the rumor to its source, and ascertained the facts to be substantially as follows.—Mr. Fisk having been informed, in conversation, by a gentleman, at or near the corner of King and Wentworth streets, that Gen. Hayne would be called to the chair, observed in reply that "blood would be spilt, if that took place." A friend of Mr. F's subsequently called on him to ascertain the truth of the report, when he admitted that he had used the expression imputed to him, and was rash in so doing, but that he did not mean to utter a threat, but merely to express an apprehension, founded on language he had heard used by others. We give the expression and its explanation, and leave our readers to form their own judgment on the matter.—[Charleston Courier.



The following is copied from the Express slip of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

MEXICO, 10th June, 1837.

MY DEAR SIR—The long parliament, I was about to say, but even that infamous body, wont be defamed by a comparison with the late Chamber of Deputies, with Sir, the sainted conclave, their secret sessions, make them neither more nor less, adjourned on the 24th, with their famous decree relative to the affairs with the U. S. I sent you per Tampico, on the 27th ult. The congress elected under the new constitution, or rather appointed by Pedres, met on the 1st inst, composing about three fourths of the old deputies.

The firing of the big guns at the Palacio and the thundering noise of the ten thousand balls would induce a Yankee to think that some truly great event had occurred—no sir, nothing more, with a few exceptions, than the meeting of a gang of fanatical knaves, under the title of congress-men, who are twisted about like a nose of wax, by D. Lucas Alaman and a few other choice spirits of the church.

I sent you his Excellency, the president's message, delivered by Mr. Cuman, minister of Foreign Affairs, to the enlightened body of patriots. (His excellency is sick.) Ere long they may hatch some important decree in secret session, which you shall have duly forwarded:

A battle was fought on the 26th ult., between the government troops and the revolutionary party at San Louis; the latter were defeated, and their chief, Gen. Moctezuma killed. He was however taken by surprise, while foraging his cavalry. Attacked with a large body of cavalry and infantry, before he had time to parade and form his troops—the troops from Metamoros had not arrived. I hear that the Government have sent orders to have all the prisoners shot—this was the most alarming insurrection that has occurred for some time, and threatened the overthrow of the government. It is supposed by some persons, that the master spirit of these popular excitements, is the hero of Tampico, San Jacinto, &c., who appears quiet at Mana de Guava. It seems to me sir, of but little consequence, which party is in power in this country. It is but a system of legal robbing by all in the authorities while they can keep in power—as to patriotism in this country; it is a thing unknown—the revolution you hear of as speaks of liberty, which are occasionally blown into a flame by some daring spirit, are schemes of robbery and pillage. Ask Gen. Santa Anna how he amassed his millions. He must tell you but the history of his life, by public pillage—a more inhuman demon the world hardly ever produced. Ask the merchants here of the character of the Cora administration, who borrowed money of them for more than two millions, for which they gave orders on the Custom-house, and by the time the deluded merchants got his scrip in the hands of his agent at the port, an order would arrive at the Custom-house, suspending it, and when no more money could be raised by this swindling system, the merchants were convened at the palace, and told by his excellency the president, that the government had no money to pay the troops, and if they did not furnish it, the government could not be accountable for the consequences, &c.

On one occasion the president said there had been no money in the treasury for some weeks. One of the gentlemen rose and said, that he had paid into the treasury twelve thousand dollars, and several others more or less, making more than twenty thousand dollars. The minister of Hacienda who was by, was called on. He said he had not seen it. Such bareface robbery as this is practiced with impunity—there is no accountability—while the country is getting poorer, the men in office get rich—tell the advocates for Mexican chivalry and honor, to learn more of Mexican character, for in these people there is neither virtue nor intelligence in the republic for civil and religious liberty, nor any hopes of it, with out some providential interposition. A curse certainly rests on the country now. Such a population does not disgrace any other part of the earth. A damnable army of Monks, Friars, Padres and Robbers, own or control nearly this whole republic, while millions of miserable leprosy and poor Indians, slaves, barely exist; in grass and mud huts, from their birth to the grave, and the streets of the capital swar with the most loathsome beggars, lame, maimed, blind and revolting to the passengers who are crowded off the walks by them, and on all this misery these holy fathers, with their millions of gold and silver hoarded up, minister not.

It is rumored that Gen. Bustamante is to head the next campaign against Texas, with a formidable army—recover it, and sell it to Mother England—this is the calculation of this vain people, with a few exceptions, and they calculate on foreign aid, and have some assurance of it, and you may rest assured that Mr. Pokenham's

visit to England has some bearing to the question, as well as with your country, and as regards your citizen's claims, they will be paid when the screw is applied, and strongly turned, and not before, Sir.

Table listing exports of various goods from Mexico, including Zacatecas, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Guadaluajara, Mexico, Durango, &c., with values in dollars and cents.

Exports last year, and two or three millions of other articles.

The imports about the same amount, half of which is smuggled in by bribes to the authorities.

All is quiet as far as heard from. Santa Anna's influence is lost. It is said that if Gen. Bustamante should attempt to adopt any liberal measures, by which the church is in any way to be affected by such policy, that the padres and abbes will make overtures to the Prince of Devils, Santa Anna, to establish a despotic government. They have some apprehensions of Gen. Bustamante, and indeed, unless the government take the church property, they cannot long hold together.

Bustamante is too honest to live by robbery, like the last administration. I learn that he contemplates abolishing the internal customs, a most disgraceful and iniquitous impost. Not an article, from a coyo down to the putus prosait of the poor Indian can pass the garisa without paying an onerous tax. If this old Spanish law is abolished, it will be one step to reform in the present system of robbing, and let us at least hope that it will commence and progress until this fine country is rescued from Clerical Depotism and Robbers. It has within itself more natural advantages and climates, than any part of the globe. yours, &c.

Mr. Kidd, of the Merchants Exchange, has handed us the following for publication. TAMPICO, 21st June, 1837.

The following has been handed me by the Governor of this place, a few printed copies of which I send you by the schooner Water Witch.

Col. Louis Guanzaga Vieyra, governor of the department of Mexico.

From the department of state for exterior relations, the following decree has been communicated to me.

Excclency.—His Excellency, the President of the Mexican Republic, has been pleased to direct me the following decree.

The President of the Mexican Republic, to its inhabitants. Know ye, that the General Congress has decreed as follows:

Act 1. The Government is hereby authorized to compromise the claims, which the Government of the United States has instituted, or may hereafter institute, and those in which they cannot agree, may be submitted to the decision of a friendly power, the United States of America agreeing thereto.

Act 2d. The Government is further hereby authorised, that in case the United States of America should refuse to give the satisfaction, which on our part we have a right to demand, according to the treaty, or in case the open aggression should continue, which have been commenced, to close our ports to the commerce of said nation, to prohibit the introduction and the use of its manufactures, to point out a period to consume or export those already in the country, and to adopt all the necessary means to effect said measures and the safety of the Republic.

MICHEAL VALENTIN, President. TIRSO VICERO, Rept. and Sec'y. RAFAEL MONFALVO, Rep. and Sec'y.

Therefore I command the same to be printed, published, promulgated, and duly complied with.

Government Palace at Mexico, 20th May. ANASTASIO BUSTAMANTE.

To DON LOUIS G. NZAGA CUEVAS. Which I communicate to your excellency for information and corresponding effects.

GOD AND LIBERTY Mexico, 20th May, 1837. CUEVAS.

To His Ecczelency, the Governor of the Department of Mexico.

And for the information of all, I command that the same be published as a law in this metropolis, and in all the cities, towns, and villages of this Department, and to be circulated to whom its observance may concern, and putting it up in public places.

Given in Mexico, 26th May, 1837. LOUIS GONZAGA VIEYRA. LICTE, GABRIEL SAGASETA, Sec'y.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Savannah Georgian says, "We learn from a gentleman who came as a passenger in the steam packet Florida, Capt. Hebbard, from the St. Johns, that Gen. Jesup and staff arrived at Black Creek on the 3d inst. on a tour of inspection, and it was supposed that two posts would be established on the Suwannee, and one on Lake George at Silver Spring.

The Indians were still peaceable and exhibit no evident disposition to renew hostilities.

About ten days since a party consisting of Capt. Hanson's mounted Florida volunteers and a company of U. S. dragoons under Lieut. May, were on a scout from St. Augustine to Palatka.

Near Palatka they came across a party of three Indians and a negro in a small camp. The Indians were captured. The negro escaped. The Indians stated that the party consisted of 11 Indians and 2 negroes. The

other indians were out cutting down a bee tree, and the negro who escaped gave the alarm and prevented their capture.

The three indians captured were taken to St. Augustine.

About the same date a party of U. S. soldiers under command of Capt. Allen, were on a scout from Tampa Bay. They took Fort Foster (for some time abandoned in consequence of its unhealthy position,) twenty miles from Tampa, in their route where they came across Old Bow Legs a descendant of a celebrated Seminole Chief of the same name, quietly seated in the deserted Fort. The old fellow in finding his former enemies approaching, thought it better to depend on his heels for security. A regular race took place, and he was run down like a tired racer. On being captured, he solicited very strongly not to be taken to Tampa Bay, but the command being from that Post, he was conducted there without further parley. He, the Chief, (as well as the indians found near Palatka,) was detained as he was north of the line specified in their late Treaty.

General Jesup is on his way to St. Augustine. The statement made that Micanopy had been executed, is, we are informed, totally without foundation.

Not the least provoking feature of this Florida war to an Editor is that we are compelled in the exercise of our vocation to give currency to every rumor that reaches the public ear, or be charged with withholding the latest intelligence from our readers.

We would not however be surprised to hear ere long, that Micanopy has fallen beneath the knife of his ambitious Chiefs.

Indians, although characterized for ferocity, cherish the same ambition which often prompts the white man, sooner to "reign in Hell than serve in Heaven."

But "sufficient for the day," &c. Since the above was in type we have received from a correspondent the following contradictory of reports heretofore published.

While in the anxiety of our readers to be advised of passing events, we are compelled to publish current rumors, we are always happy to be able to contradict them on the faith of such authority as that of our correspondent.

We would also be gratified to be able to entertain no fears of a renewal of hostilities.

With such spirits as Sam Jones, Powell, and Philip, it will be difficult, we think, for any Commander to prevent (at least partial) hostilities, especially when the indians are of that roving disposition, which will not bid them to prescribed limits, and while their Punic faith derides all solemn promises.

"BLACK CREEK, July 3, 1837.

"Sir—The information published in your paper of 29th ult. is incorrect. I regret to find that you entertain fears with regard to a renewal of hostilities.

Micanopy has not been put to death, as reported.

Cloud, Alligator, &c. retain their rank, and no indians have been seen near the plantation of Messrs Clark & Rollins.

Is it asking too much to request you to abstain from publishing the many contradictory accounts that are current?

I will endeavor to keep you apprised of every thing which may occur, worth communicating.

General Jesup reached here this morning from Tampa Bay, on a tour of reconnaissance. His object is to inspect the posts, to ascertain the resources of the country, &c. and to attend to the comfort of the Troops, whose health he considers paramount to every other consideration, at present; and he is determined with all the means in his power, to protect and guard them from disease."

KEY WEST, July 1st.

To the Editor of the Charleston Courier. GENTLEMEN—It is with much regret I have to announce another instance of the brutality of those desperate and inhuman Indians.

"On the morning of the 26th ult., Captain John Whalton, with his crew of four men, left the ship, for the purpose of procuring wood, on Key Largo, a distance of about six miles, at which place he had cultivated a garden for some years past. The Indians, six in number, seeing them unarmed, secreted themselves behind some bushes and barrels on the shore, waited deliberately until they landed, at which time they fired, and killed Captain Whalton. The man next him gave the alarm, and the four men ran for the boat, three of them succeeded in getting on board; the other was shot down in the water. Two of the men in the boat were slightly wounded, and had not the Indians pursued them so far in the water: as to wet their rifles, there is no doubt they would have accomplished their object of murdering the whole party.

"The circumstance of this inhuman murder is peculiarly distressing. Capt. Whalton was the keeper of the light ship, in which capacity he has given satisfaction, for years, not only to the government, but to the commercial world. He has been inhumanly murdered, and left a disconsolate widow and large family to lament his loss, at a time, too, when we had every reason to believe hostilities had ceased with this inhuman race.

"We are now situated without troops, not even a cutter or vessel of war to protect us, and should those wretches know of our situation, they would, in all probability, make an attack on us here. They were not satisfied with murdering, butchering, scalping, and stripping them of their clothes, but