## Domestic News.

From the Tallahassee Floridian, May 5. We learn that the remnant of the Creek Indians who, for some months past, have been collected at Walker's Town on the Apalachicola, preparatory to their removal to the west, have again taken to the woods. They left in a body on Sunday night last, about one hundred in all, and proceeded down the river in a flat a few miles, and landed on the eastern bank of a river from which a large beaten trail leads into the forest. Considerable apprehension prevails among the settlers in the neighborhood of the depredations of these fugitives, who have no other means of obtaining sustenance than by plundering the white settlements.

The following facts were communicated to us by Capt W. L. Lyon, as having, occurred on his voyage from Liverpool to St. Marks. They evince a reckless disregard of life and property; scarcely exceeded by the attack of the lawless bucancer which it very much resembles. What excuse Capt. Bushby could alledge for cannonading a vessel evidently within his power, and after coming up with her, discharging volley affor volley of musketry upon her deck, we are at a loss to determine, Had he deemed it his duty to hoard the Oconee, why was it not done the day previous, during the greater-part of which she was in the immediate vicinity of the cruiser's retreat among the Keys. Such outrages by those professing to be the protectors of commerce, merit the severest reprehension and punishment, and the officer who committed it, should no longer be permitted thus to disgrace the flag of his country. Extract from the log book of the ship Oconee, Wm. L. Lyon, master, bound from

Liverpool to St. Marks, Florida April 25 1828. At 7 o'clock, P. M. passed the Double Headed Short Keys, distant about three miles, heard firing in the direction of the Keys; supposed to proceed from a vessel in distress. The firing continued at intervals of about five minutes, and at 10 P. M. discovered it to proceed from a vessel astern, the shot then dropping alongside; supposed the vessol to be a piratical schooner, from the fact of her coming out of the Keys at that hour of the night; the ship having been in sight of the Keys for several hours previous. At 12, hauled to the northward, with the view of outsailing the vessel in chase, but finding she still gained, and continued firing shot, at 1 o'clock, A M. rounded to, when we received two shots across our deck, followed by two volleys of musketry in quick succession .-We were then boarded by the Lieutenant of the vessel, which proved to be her B. M. brig Wanderer, Captain Bushby, after vavious and minute inquiries as to our owners cargo, consiguee, the port of departure and destination, &c. the Lieutenant left us with orders to lie under his stern matil we received a signal to make sail, as he wished no further communication with us; made sail immediately, and resumed our course.

SAVANNAH, May 12. Late from Florida .- From an officer of the army who arrived yesterday from St. Augustine, in the Revenue Cutter Campbell, Capt. Cost, we bear that Col. Harney had a charp skirmish with Sam Jones of Biscayne. Sam Jones fled with his followers, a large proportion of whom were wo-men and-children, into the everglades, before Col. II. could come up with him .-One squaw was captured, from whom Col. II. learned that Sam Jones had made a junction with the Spanish Indians on the Keys, and that his party consisted of 36 Mickasukies, and 27 Seminoles; that Haleck Hadjo, of Tuskegeo's tribe, who had been sent out to bring in the Seminoles attached to Sam Jone's party, had been shot by Sam Jones, which occasioned a serious difference between the Mickasukies and the Seminoles. Col. 11. again started on the Soth with ten days provisions in pursuit of Sam Jones, and had under his command one company of dragoons, and five companies of artillery.

FROM FLORIDA.-By the schr. Empire, Capt. Southwick, in 12 hours from St. Augustine, we have received the Florida He ald of Saturday last.

We understand, says the Herald, that a few days since, a large body of Indians visited Drayton's Island, and captured a number of negroes belonging to Z. Kingsley, Esq. and carried them to the west side of the St. Johns River. The negroes effected their escape while the Indians were engaged in killing cattle, and came to Picolata. A negro woman was left on the Island and a steamboat passing by took her off."

Fort Melon it is said is to be abandoned, and also Fort Pierce.

Troops were arriving at St. Augusting daily from the south, on their way to the Cherokee nation .- Char. Mer.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 5. We learn that three soldiers were recently Lilled near Micanopy last week by Indians. Letters from Newnansville inform us that Corn is between three and four dollars per bushel, and bacon 25 cents per pound .-The plantations and crops are all abandoned, and the ladians have complete possession of the country .- Herald.

We regret to learn that violence has been already committed by the Cherokees, within our limits. Dr. John Bruster, late Surveyor General of the State, has fallen a victim to their hostility. His Ferryman was killed, it is stated a few hours previous, at the Ferry, from whence they proceeded to his house. His body was pierced by four balls .- Milled geville Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9. Sufferers by the Fire in Charleston -A the session of the Council last evening, Mr. Peters introduced a preamble and resolution appropriating the sum of \$2000 to the aid of the destitute sufferers by the late calamitous fire in the city of Charleston; requesting the Mayor to transmit the same to the Mayor and Council of the city of Charleston, to be applied and distributed as they may deem expedient. We hope this noble example, so creditable to our city, will be followed by other Councils. Ever ready as our citizens always are, to open their hands and hearts, never have they been called upon under more aggravated circum stances than the present. Whatever may be done by the City, we trust that individual aid and exertions will not be lessened .-

From the Correspondent of Char. Mercury.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1838. In the House, to-day, a message was reeived from the President of the United States, on the subject of the condition of the Treasury. The President represent That a large sum nominally due to the treasury, is unavailable, being on deposite with the States, or due by deposite banks, and that there is but about half a million in the treasury subject at its disposal. He urges Congress to supply the treasury with means for meeting the current expenditures of the government, and recommends the passage of the bill to authorize the issue of treasury notes, in the place of those issued under the act of October last, and paid back into the treasury and cancelled. The message was referred to the committee of the whole on state of the union.

Mr. Cambreleng made an attempt to pass over the report on the duel and take up he public business but it was ineffectual.

The report was again taken up, and the debate was continued for some time by Messrs. Underwood and Thomas, when, on motion of Mr. Thomas, the report was laid on the table by a vote of 202 to 79; and the testimony and the journal was then or-dered to be printed-189 to 4. So that is the end of an affair which has consumed three weeks of the public time; and which, take it altogether, will form a foul and ineffaceable blot on the history of the House of Representatives.

Before Gen. Scott left Washington, he ad an interview with John Ross, and urged him to accompany him to the Cherokee country and unite with him there in effecting a peaceable removal, on terms mutually satisfactory. He assured Ross of his protection in any event, and pledged himself to suffer him at any time to leave, even for the purpose, if he chose of leading his warriors to battle; but Ross declined the overture, on the ground that Gen. Scott acted under the orders of a superior to whom he was accountable, who had not to his than two-thirds. The Whigs have become (Ross') knowledge, authorized the overture and who would not be bound by it. He also declared that he would not do any thing which would recognize the treaty; but that neither he nor his friends had any idea of resisting its forcible execution. It appears that the Indians are generally so hostile to the treaty, that they would withdraw their confidence from Ross, and perhaps sacrifice him, if he should in any way countenance or recognise it. All negotiation between Ross and the President on the subject has censed; and on the 23d inst., the removal will be commenced under the direction of that, at half-past one o'clock on Sunday Gen. Scott.

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambre leng, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, in the place of those which have been or may he issued, under the Act of October last. Mr. Cambreleng made a statement of the condition of the Treasury, and advocated the passage of the Bill as a proper means for supplying it. He stated that the measure was only in anti-ipation of resources which the Government had, though they were not now available. The Government had twenty-eight millions on deposite with the States, and fifteen millions in the hands of Banks and individuals of Matering prosperity, and of a restoration of a sound currency; and both he looked up in as signal proofs of the wisdom of the Administration in persisting in its policy in relation to the finances. The situation of the Treasury would soon be relieved by the general revival of business.

Mr. Cushing opposed the bill, and, in reply to Mr. Cambreleng, remarked that the returning prosperity of the country was he attributed to the course of the Government, than the rise of the tides was to the influence of the sun. He objected to Treasury Notes as a currency, on

Mr. Thompson of S. C., followed in a carnest speech in opposition to the Bill. He said if the great conservative principle of English liberty, that supshall not be granted ull the abuses of plie the Administration are reformed, were vigorously adhered to here, no measure of relief for the Treasury could now be passed. But, however and by whomsoever this Government should be administered, he would not withhold any necessary supplies. He would not, however, agree to this measure, because he deemed it a violation of the Constitution and pernicious in its tendency He argued that the notes proposed to be issued were bills of credit strictly, and therefore unconstitutional. It was not a loan, and there was no other power in virtue of which the Government could issue the notes, except the power to borrow money. He suggested, as a better mode for relieving the Treasury, and one for which he would vote, a direct loan, to be obtained in England, or, if in this country, in bills of specie paying banks. This measure would ie argued, be a great relief to the whole country. It would have the effect to revive confidence and business throughout the country. The Banks, he said, were never so sound as they are now, and the disease was one of confilence, not of currency.

May 12. The Senate was chiefly engaged to-day, n the dispatch of bu-iness, with closed doors The Bill to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting Treasury Notes, was passed. In the House Mr. Hopkins attempted but in vain, to introduce a Resolution providing for the issue of two millions of Treasury Notes, instead of the Bill before the

House. Mr. Bell asked leave to offer the following: Resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report to this House, forthwith, a Bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to raise by loan the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, to supply any immediate demands upon the Treasury to meet which, there are no available means on hand.

Mr. Cambreleng objected, and Mr. Beli moved the suspension of the rules, upon which Mr. C. asked the Yeas and Nays, which were, Yeas 82, Nays 92. This would seem to be strongly indicative of aersion to the substitute of a loan for the Treasury Note Bill.

The Bill for the issue of Treasury Notes was again taken up in Committee of the whole, and Mr. Thompson, of S. C. concluded his argument against it.

Mr. Rheit followed in a very correct, and truly eloquent and effective speech, in supobjections made against it A more bold and energetic speech has not been delivered at this session Its discrimination financial speech; for, while it supported the state right doctrines, it enforced with great power and effect, the obligations of the States to the Government of the Union. I had inlended, if time was afforded, to give you a glance at some of the topics which Mr. R. pursued, but the mail is about to close,-The discussion is still going on, and a resolute determination is exhibited on the part of the friends of the bill, to carry it through the committee to-night. fear, the attempt will fail. it is difficult at this season of the year, and especially on Saturday night, to keep members in their places. May 14.

In the House to-day, to the surprise of some, Mr. Roon of Indiana, a very thorough Administration member, moved the suspension of the rules in order to enable him to offer a resolution to reseind the Specie Circular, after the first of June next, and to prohibit any discrimination hereafter be tween the different kinds of funds taken in payment of Government dues The question was taken, by year and Nays, and there appeared, yeas 95, mays 53; not the requisite two-thirds. There are no doubt two thirds of both Houses in favor of the proposition, and Congress will not adjourn without adopting it. It is before the House however, in another form, as a part of the sub treasury bill sent from the Senate.

Mr. Cambreleng moved the suspension of the rules, in order to enable the House to take up the Bill to issue Treasury Notes. And it was agreed to by a vote of more alarmed at the position in which they were made to appear by Mr. Rhett in his speech, and now earnestly disclaim the intention or wis to cripple or embarrass the Government, by delaying orre using the necessary supplies. They say now, therefore, that after a discussion of a day or two more, they will agree to suffer the question to be taken. On Saturday night, the Adminis tration members attempted to sit out the question, but the opposition wearied them out, by meessant motions for the Committee to rise, and by speeches against time; so morning, the House was obliged to adjourn

Mr. Harper, of Ohio, spoke to-day against the Bill, and Mr. Hawes followed on he same side. Mr. Hawes, after speaking for ten or filtren minutes, fainted, fell into the arms of a member, and was carried out. This produced some little confusion and delay, after which, Mr. Donn, of Indiana, ade a speech of some hours against the Bill. He had but few auditors, for most of the time, only seventy or eighty. There s no prospect that the question will be taken to-night, and indeed there will be no effort to press it.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Webster preented some remonstances against the expressed the hope that these who had the control of the subject, would give it their deliberate attention.

Mr. Williams of Mc., introduced, agreeably to previous notice, a bill to authorize the survey of the North-eastern Boundary, according to the treaty of 1783. He proposes that the line should be ascertained according to that treaty, and then if Great Britain did not coincide with us in fixing that fine as the boundary, to take such steps as may seem necessary and proper. The debate occupied the whole day.

There are only sixty five applicants as yet, for the vacant office of Charge of Afmany accounts, and denied the right of the fairs in Peru, and not more than half of Government; under the Constitution, to is- them are present and past members of Congress.

> Beath of the Honocubic James B. Thorn ton, U. S. Charge D ASairs to Peru. - The Washington Globe of Saturday last conains the following letter, received at the Jepartment of State:

CONSULATE OF THE U. STAES. ? Lima, January 26, 1838. Sir:-The painful duty devolvs upon me communicating to you the death of Jas. B. Phoraton, United States Charge D, Mr. faires to Peru. He arrived at Callao, from Valparaiso, in the United States Ship Falmouth, Capt. McKeemer, on the 22d inst., and expired on the 25th. His remains were interred on the 26h instant, in the Brit ish cemetry at Beha Vista, with all the honors due to his rank, being accompanied to the grave by a detachment of United States, British, and French marines and sailors, by the officers of all the foreign vessels of war in Calleo; by the members of the Diplomatic Corps; by officers deleg ded by the Supreme Government to which he was accredited, and by a numerous concourse of his fellow citizens and foreigners resident in this capital and Callao.

Death of A Venerable Editor .- We learn from the Baltimore Suo, that Mr. Thomas Bradford died in Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at the advadced age of ninely-four years. Mr. Bradford entered upon the profession of an editor in 1763, the year signalized by the peace of Paris, which terminated that bloody war called . The Old French War" in this country, and "The Seven years' War" in Europe. During our Revolution, he was Commissary General of the Pennsylvania Division, and printer to the Continental Congress. The first was a very important public trust, and proves the high estimation in which he was held for integrity and knowledge of business. The second shows that he was favorably know to one of the worthiest bodies of men that ever assembled for the good of mankind-We presume that just before his death, he he oldest member of the editorial corps in this country, and perhaps the only person then living, in any manner directly connected with the body of men that signed the Declaration of independence.

A Baltimore papersays, a Human Skeleton has been brought to that city from the Rocky Mountains, near the head waters of the Missouri, in height eight feet nine inch cs. and weighing one hundred and eighty

From the Charleston Mercury. The owners of the Georgia Steam Packt have greatly mistaken their own interest n ordering that boat to start, as advertised. on "the same day and hour with the Pulas-i." It is a contempt of public opinion, which the public will resent, for there is no ability and patriotic tone, will also com which the public will resent, for there is no mend uself to the public. Our northern ad blinking the matter; it is well known that mend used to the phone. Our normern and the object is monopoly. The effort is to Buren men were highly pleased with the crive the Pulaski out of the trade with Baltimore, and the lives of passengers, there is every reason to presume, are to be endan-gered for this selfish end.

Such a course cannot fail to impair the vell earned popularity which the Georgia and South Carolina have thus far commanled. We know of two families who have, on account of this advertisement, adandontheir intention of going in the G. on the prerent trip; and we dare say there are others who have very prudently determined not to jucur the risk of a steam race, or if apprehend ing no danger, are yet resolved not to counchance so barefaced an attempt at monopoy, and outrageous insult to public opinion. If the owners of the Georgia are tolerated in this matter the lessons of the past have been thrown away, and Steam Boat Disasters ought not bereafter to cause excitement The people will only be paying the penalty of their own folly.

The contest between the two boats has not been, and is not sought, by the owners of the Pulaski. As appears by their publicaion in the Courier, were they to change the day for the departure of their boat, the orders are for the Georgia to alter her day accordingly, TO ENSURE THE RACE.

If, therefore, no more steam than is usual and safe should be raised, the passengers would be indebted to the self-control, prudence and humanity of the respective Captains, and not to the exercise of those vir tues by the owners of the Georgia. It must be evident, that there is less danger to be apprehended from the boat which endeavors to avoid the race, than from the boat which is ordered to seek it. From what we have heard of Capt. Rollins, of the Georgia, we are sure that he would not endanger the lives of his passengers in subserviency to his employers; but in avoiding a race, after the boats had started, he would not against the spirit, and very probably the letter of his instructions. The spirit in which those orders originated, ought to be rebuked and punished. Let those who are compelled to go this trip in one or the other of the boats give the preference to the Pulaski: and let he public come to the fixed determination not to patronize the other line, until it is gov erned by a different policy. This is the counsel of public daty, and is indicated by no prejudice or partiality.

Several persons who were to have gone in the Gorgia, have, in consequence of the race advertisement, taken passage in the Neptune, & much of the travelling, will, no doubt be transferred to the New York line. Perhaps the Captain of the Neptune may he induced to touch at the Chesapeake.-If so, will they order another boat to race him out of it?

Labors of Love .- "Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good. In one sense of the phrase, we trust that our fellow citizens of Charleston will find the truth of its applica tion-namely, in the feelings of generous which will be tested by Northern communities, in view of their recent sufferings by confligration. A committee of gentlemen informed us this morning, that their success in collecting fands of contribution, in a very limited walk, had already been very inspir it g. & promised the most liberal results. We may lament the deplorable contingency that requires or solicits this aid; but it is cheering to see the fruits of benevolent action and honorable sympathy in an expression and aggregate of good.—Philadelphia Guzette.

The Charleston Hotel .- The advertisement for contracts for the reconstruction of this noble edifice is worthy the attention of master builders. We are now at liberty to hope that it will soon rise again, the ornanent and pride of the city. the enterprising proprietors will thus confer a substannal benefit on Charleston far greater than the mere employment of so much capitalhope begets hope-the activity, energy, resolution and promptitude in one man seatter their seeds through a community, and are a mine of prosperity, in whose rich products all partake.—Char. Mer.

NE. OLLEANS, May 12. Fire.-Last night at eight o clock, a fire breae out in a two story brick building on Notre Dame-street, a few doors from the corner of Magazine. The wind was blowing cresh, at the time from the North East which caused the flames to spread rapidly to the adjacent ouldings. The fire engines and hose companies hurried to the spot with all possible celerity, but so swift was the progress of the devouring element that the most strenuous exertions of our firemen were for a while ineffectual. The entire row of two story brick buildings on the corner of Notre Dame and Magazine streets, comprising 5 or 6 dwelling houses, were consumed before the fire was subdued. The buildings it is said were the property of Mr. Wm. L. Hodge. Whether any insurance was upon them we have not learned. The loss of the furniture and other valuable goods must have been considerable, as all the buildings were inhabited by families, and the ground floors and back yards were occupied as "a -- anuses.

Destructive Fire .- A fire broke out in New York on the Hilbinst. in the centre of a block bounded by Pitt, Willet, Revington and Stanton streets, which before it was arrested destroyed over twenty buildings, and in the course of two hours turned out of house and home upwards of fifty families.

A Monster .- On Saturday, of the 31st of March last, a male child was born unto Mr. John Salisbury, of Weymouth in this State, who had jour ears, four eyes, four arms, and four legs! It died the day after its birth. The duplicate eyes appeared aove the natural eyes, in the forchead-the luplicate ears just behind the true ears—the luplicate arms grew from below and imme diately under the true arms—and the duplicate legs sprung from the hips and extended short distance below the knees of the true legs .- Boston Trans.

Professor Twiss, of the S. C. College, has tendered his resignation, which the Trustees have accepted, to take place in December next -Telescope.

## The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1838.

We have received Capt. Parker's communication. It shall appear in a future

STEAM BOATS. Is it not astonishing that the many awful

by the Courier and Mercury, and we call duty. If we have discharged our duty in any thing, since we have been connected which we have taken upon this subject. A deep, a fatal delusion seem to have seized the public mind, and for years past men have cared but little about violent and sudden death, if that death was brought on by the great and mighty power of steam. The disease is in the public mind, and we caunot look for a better state of things until we get into our senses. As long as editors and passengers will continue their system of puffing, and regard mere swiftness of trarelling, as the only recommendation of a boat, we shall have people killed by the thousand. To those who set some value vice, which we have drawn from a general consideration of the terribly fatal disasters, with which of late we have been so often visited. Avoid boats which are distinguished as rapid traveliers. These are the boats of, what the world calls, character, and if It is a fact that this is the class of boats which is most to be dreaded, and strange to tell, of, did not occur with boats of character and reputation. Flee them as you would "war. there is not one half the danger. A few his passage in the freight boats of the West, and that from extensive observations, he could say, they fornished as safe a mode of conveyance as the traveller could obtain in any other way. The Cincinnati Post says, that our coun-

rry is rapidly acquiring a bloodshed reputation throughout the world. It is with sorow and shame we confess the fact, that here is too much reason for it. Almost every newspaper in our land has a large portion of its columns devoted to the details of our current, murderous history. Let every man read the following, and blush of meteors called "sho for his country.

LOOK ON THAT PICTURE, THEN OF Tms .- The London bills of mortality for 1837, give the number of deaths at "twenty sis thousand." There is nothing remarkable in this, but the fact that only one of that number was murdered! and that in a population exceeding a million and a -and greater by hundreds of thousands than any State in the Union, except New York and Pennsylvania: the latter of which, but little more than equals it, and she has a less number of murders than any other

part of the Union.

There are States in this great valley, with not a sirth part of the population of London, whose murders will average one a week the gear round; add to this the compactness of he population of London is such, and the mass of extreme poverty so great, that thousands are driven to the perpetration of crime o obtain bread, while in the States of this calley it may be obtained almost without an effort. But in London "Bowie knives," and 'Arkansas tooth picks" are not known, if a ma : "takes the responsibility," he has to nake it good, even with his life.

Murderers are not bailed out there, and hese account for it. Have we not an everlasting clatter about the "march of mind" "the schoolmaster being abroad" in our land, and an everlasting excitement kept up on some theme, or rather preventing those who would mind their own business, from doing it ? Surely we have; and have we not proclaimed to the world, thousands and millions of times, that we are the most enlightened people upon earth, until some among us begin to think so? No doubt of it. Y the ignorant and starving among a million and a half in London, commit but one murder in a year; while here, among the most enlightened people upon earth, a population of two or three hundred thousand will commit fifty in the same period! !!

"If ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise.'

Mr. Webster has presented to the Senite, the memorial of certain officers of the Army, praying Congress to repeal a part of the law which allows whiskey to soldiers on fatigue duty. The testimony of these petitioners to the value of temperance, is of the strongest character, and let it sink deep into the heart of the reader. It is no new discovery, that soldiers can discharge their

for we know the fact that the Roman soldier walked under a weight of about 60 lbs. and drunk but vinegar and water, and the historian of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, declares that the temperates lone were enabled to meet the fatigues and sufferings of that most destructive campaigu. But we give the memorial.

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled : The undersigned, officers of the United States Army, beg leave respectfully disasters which are crowding upon us, will to represent, that in their opinion, the subnot open the eyes of the public! So kindly stitution of sugar and coffee for the whiskey does the people take those things, that steam part of the ration allowed to soldiers has boat captains and proprietors show but lit- and also the means of preserving the health been productive of great good to the service. tle concern. How else can we account for efficiency, and happiness, and frequently the fact, that the owners of some of the effecting the moral reformation of that part boats running from Charleston, are attempt-lng to introduce the system of racing, which lng to introduce the system of racing, which has caused such widespread destruction.—

The gill of whiskey such and of Congress passed March 2, 1819, not only fails to answer the March 2, 1819, not only fails to answer the end for which it was granted, but contributes to a great degree to form and keep alive again and again upon the press to do its habits of intemperance, the legitimate results of which are insubordination, disease and crime, we therefore respectfully and arany thing, since we have been connected dently petition your honorable body to re-with the press, it has been in the course peal so much of said act as relates to the subject.

Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
A. G. BLANCHARD,
1st Lieut, 3d Regiment U. S. Infantry. I. H. EATON,
2d Lieut. 3d Infantry U. S. A.
Camp on Sabine Lake La, Feb. 28 1838 The petition was refered to the commitec on military affairs, and printed.

[FOR THE ADVERTISER.] Mr. Editor-There appeared in your paner of May the 3d, a scientific communication, signed Phantasmagoria, which I was at first rather inclined to regard as a hoax, but the neat, elegant and sober language upon their lives, we will give a word of ad- in which the communication was conched, as well as the effect it has had upon the community, both go to teach me that I was mistaken, and that the author intended the opinions there advanced as legitimate deductions from sound scientific principles, and that they have been so received by many of his readers. I hope he will therefore excuse me for attempting to show they had a hundred boilers, they would that his opinions will not bear a strict analyburst them all, and sacrifice a thousand lives, rather than fall short of public expectation. sis, and that they are utterly at variance with the generally received principles of science. He says that on the night of the 22d of April, he saw a splendid phenomenon, resembling a shooting star, in the conthese are the very boats that the mad crowd stellation Hercules. It commenced a few is pressing to get into. Look over the mel. degress west of Vega-Lyra, shooting in a ancholy chapter, read for yourselves, and in the remarkable nebula, between Mu and see if in almost every instance, (we know Zeta Hercules. The circumstance of the no exception,) these frightful calamities, meteor having swept through the heavens which make one's hair stand on end to think in a perfectly straight line, and being suddealy arrested by the nebula in Hercules, he regards as sufficient ground to justify postilence or famine," and if you take a dinary meteor, but probably a comet, whose few hours or a few days more, to make centre of revolution was some one or all of your journey in others, rest assured that the stars constituting that remarkable nebula; and he happened to se 't at the modays ago, an intelligent gentleman from suffered the great; catastrophe of being drawn to its centre of revolution, and absorbed. In order to prove that this was not an ordinary meteor, he says, it is a general law of meteoric phenomena, that in their flight, they describe curved lines with a downward tendency towards the earth, but the motion of the body in question was in a straight line, diverging upwards from a line parallel to the plain of the horizon, and forming with it an angle of some 8 or 10 degrees. Now in this opinion the writer is cer ainly mistaken, as this law holds among no other class of me eors excepting that class called meteorites or falling stones, which always descend in an oblique direction, or in curved lines with a downward tendency towards the earth; but that class if ever descend in curved lines, but traverse the heavens in all possible directions, in apparently straight lines. They descend, to be sure, towards the earth, but then their descent is always in straight lines. celebrated meteor observed by Cavallo at Windsor, August the 18th, 1783, was perhaps the most remarkable witnessed in modern times. It commenced in the north west, and terminated in the south east, traversing a vast section of the heavens in a direction nearly parallel to the horizon.-This celebrated philosopher computed the distance of the meteor at its nearest point to Windsor at 130 miles, the length of the path it described in the heavens at 550 niles, the diameter of the luminous body at 1070 yards, its height above the surface of the earth at 564 miles; and almost all the great meteors appear to have bad about the same elevation, but in all the records of meteoric showers, I find no mention made of their descending in curved lines Showers of meteors have fallen in April and November in all ages of the world. Theo-phanes said that in the year 472, in November, near Constantinople, the sky appeared to be on five with the coruscations of the flying meteors. Mr. Ellicott, on the 13th of November, 1799, witnessed, between Cape Florida and the West Indies, a splendid display of meteors, and the same was also witnessed by the celebrated Humbolt and M. Bompland, in South America .-They sometimes appear in great numbers in the sky over the months of volcanos. I witnessed myself the celebrated display of meteors which took place the 13th of November, 1833, and I saw nothing of the curved lines of which the writer speaks, and hence I conclude there was nothing in th · meteor observed by the writer to distinguish it from ordinary meteors of that class, excepting it was perhaps a little more brilliant than usual.

Now let us examine what are the probabilities of its having been a comet, the centre of whose revolution was the nebula of Hercules; and first let us consider the probable distance of that nebula from this earth, Sirius, which is thought by Philosophers

to be the nearest fixed star, is, according to a mean of the calculations of Dr. Herschel, Biot and Dr. Brewster, at least twenty million of millions of miles from this earth; a distance so great, that if it were to fall towards us at the rate of a million of miles per day, it would take it 43 300 years to reach us. A ray of light, travelling at the rate of 200,000 miles a second, would not laborious duties without the help of alcohol; reach us from the nearest fixed atar in three