

THE FLOATING ISLAND IN DERWENT LAKE, NEAR KESWICK.

This extraordinary phenomenon—which has given rise to a multiplicity of opinions as to its cause and properties, among geologists and others, including Professor Sedgwick—having again made its appearance, it is apprehended that a short account of it will not only prove amusing to the readers of this paper, but also be interesting to the scientific world also.

It is situated not far from Lowdons, at the southeast extremity of the lake, and a little more than one hundred and fifty yards from the land, where the depth of the water does not exceed six feet, in a mean state of the lake.

During the last forty years, it has made its appearance thirteen times. In the year 1793, from July 20 to the beginning of October, in the same year; in 1813, from the 7th of September to the end of October following; in 1815, from August 5 to the end of the month; in 1819, from August 14 to the end of the same month; in 1824, from June 21 to the end of September; in 1825, it was above the water from the 9th to the 23d of September; and from the 11th July to the end of September, 1828. "The circumstances of its appearing in three successive years," says Mr. Otley, "may be attributed to the extraordinary warmth of the season." It made its appearance again on the 10th of June, 1831, and remained uncovered until the 25th of September. In 1831 and 1835, it was visible for a few weeks in August and September. In 1837, it appeared in July and August. It appeared again on the 19th July, 1841, and remained till the end of August. And it made its appearance in the latter end of last or the beginning of the present month, (September) but it is not yet quite so large as on some of the former occasions of its appearance.

We will not undertake to investigate the great number of hypotheses which have been advanced relative to the cause of this singular phenomenon, nor examine into any of the arguments which have been adduced; but will merely give the opinion of Mr. Otley, who is well versed in the geological and meteorological properties of the lake district, and who for the last thirty years has watched with much attention the operations of it. Mr. Otley says:

"That it generally rises after an interval of a few days, and after a continuance of fine weather. Its figure and dimensions are variable; it has sometimes contained about half an acre of ground, at other times only a few perches; but, extending in a gradual slope under water, a much greater portion is raised from the bottom than reaches the surface of the lake. Several large rents or cracks may be seen in the earth about the place, which appear to be occasioned by its stretching to reach the surface.

"It never rises far above the level of the lake; but, having once attained the surface, it for a time fluctuates with the rise and fall of the water; after which, it sinks gradually. When at rest in the bottom of the lake, it has the same appearance as the neighboring parts, being covered with the same vegetation—consisting principally of *littorella lacustris* and *lobelia dortmanna*, interspersed with *isotetes lacustris* and other plants common in this and all the other neighboring lakes; after remaining some time above water, its verdure is much improved. For a few inches in depth, it is composed of a clayey or earthy matter, apparently deposited by the water, in which the growing plants have fixed their roots; the rest is a congeries of decayed vegetable matter, forming a stratum of loose peat earth, about six feet in thickness, which rises from a bed of very fine soft clay. A considerable quantity of air is contained in the body of this island, and may be dislodged by probing the earth with a pole. This air was found by Dr. Dalton to consist of equal parts of carbureted hydrogen and azotic gases, with a little carbonic acid."

Mr. Otley further adds: "That one material circumstance has, however, generally escaped observation—namely, that the air, to which the rising of this island has been attributed, is not collected in a body underneath it, but interspersed through the whole mass. And the most probable conclusion seems to be, that air or gas is generated in the body of the island, by decomposition of the vegetable matter of which it is formed; and this gas being produced most copiously, as well as being more rarefied in hot weather, the earth at length becomes so much extended therewith as to render the mass of less weight than an equal bulk of water. The water then insinuating itself between the substratum of clay, and the peat earth forming the island, bears it to the surface, where it continues for a time, till, partly by escape of the gas, partly by its absorption, and partly by its condensation consequent on a decrease of heat, the volume is reduced, and the earth gradually sinks to its former level, where it remains till a sufficient accumulation of gas again renders it buoyant. But as the vegetable matter of which the island is principally composed appears to have been amassed at a remote period, when the lake was of less depth than at present, receiving very little addition from the decay of plants recently grown upon the spot, it is reasonable to suppose that the process of furnishing the gas cannot from the same materials be continued *ad infinitum*, but there must be a time when it shall have arrived at its maximum; after which, the eruptions will become less extensive or less frequent."—*English Paper.*

AGRICULTURE.—The Agricultural Society, at its recent meeting held several sessions upon the important subject of agricultural education. It resolved to appoint a committee of eight, whose duty it should be to memorialize the Legislature for the establishment of agricultural schools in such parts of the State as may seem desirable. This is a measure of great importance. The best kind of protection for the agricultural interest, is to give the means of acquiring the best kind of information respecting their business. It being the greatest in the country, it should have a corresponding degree of attention bestowed upon it, whereas, it has always been to much neglected.—*Phila. Ledger.*

THE DAYTON CONVENTION.—We find in the Dayton paper of the 6th inst., the following statements respecting the Whig convention that was held there on the 29th ult. It is not usual, in the course of human affairs, for those men to obtain any permanent success who resort to such measures to carry out their purposes with an intelligent and virtuous community:

"John Tyler was abused, denounced and cursed without stint or measure. O! Cor. Metcalf said that he 'would to God that John Tyler would do the Whig party the kindness to do as another notorious traitor is said to have done—'repent, and go and hang himself!' I mean—said the speaker, 'John Tyler!'"

"Banners of every device and color and shape were floating in every direction. And

fair specimen of these we give the following description of one only, which was carried by Gov. Corwin's Warren county delegate on his banner Tyler, Wise, and the Devil and his Imps were represented under a Gallows. The Devil is in the act of approaching Tyler saying, 'how do you do Captain?' Tyler extends his hand to the Devil containing a note subscribed 'My conscience'—Tyler also holds a bag of money marked '\$30,000.' At the foot of the Devil a serpent was represented half raised towards Tyler and hissing at him. The Imps in a waiting attitude ready to seize Tyler at the bidding of the master Devil. Wise was holding on to the skirt of Tyler; a rope, in the form of a noose and attached to the gallows was just above Tyler's head, and on the top of the gallows was this inscription—'Two miles to the White House—One mile to Hell!'"

From the New York Sun. TAXATION.

The subject of taxation can never lose interest by frequent reference and reflection of its object and uses. Taxes are laid for the purpose legitimately of defraying the necessary public expenses, and if imposed for any other object, it is a fraud and a crime. When any other pretence is put forth it is hypocritical and mere cant, intended to promote some narrow and sordid selfishness, through the agency of shuffling and fallacy.

Taxation was deemed of vast importance by the fathers of the Revolution; so much so, that almost all other considerations succumbed and were merged in it; because they were taxed by a foreign power, without being allowed to be heard, for the monstrous reason that that power was the supreme master of the American by divine right of the crown. Accordingly they imposed the tax to pay themselves for the privilege of being our masters. This insult to reason, common sense and the rights of man was successfully resisted.

Now we enjoy the privilege of self-taxation by representation in Congress; but it is done by a despotic and selfish system that keeps one year a hundred lbs of the tax-payers' goods of the time when, and the manner how they pay it. It is levied and collected of every consumer in the land, except papers and taxes. To say that tax-payers here do not know when and how much they do actually pay, annually or daily, if you please, and that they do in fact pay, would seem to involve a discrepancy in statements, and a solecism in words; but the assertion is true in fact, and the explanation can be found only in the absurdity of the exotic system of tariffs, grafted upon our republican institutions—a relic of the chicaneries of King-geant. Every man knows, of course, when he pays for an article, but he does not know how much tax he pays on it; neither does he know when he is done paying taxes.—This comes of indirection, which perpetrates a fraud upon his mind, and all indirections and frauds are twin brothers in injustice. There should be little respect for a system that is dark with its intricacies, and which bears directly and heavily upon the necessities of life. There is a moral maxim relating to all the affairs of men, that what cannot be done directly and openly should not be done indirectly and clandestinely, because all dodging of openness is hypocritical and collusive.

But some affected moralists say, it is paid with less complaining, when taken from a man without his knowledge. Well, it is, that is the very objection which should make the system odious. If a man is robbed, without knowing it, he knows nothing to complain of, but still he is robbed, and the robber is a felon. There is nothing very wonderful in a man's not dissenting to a proposition never presented to his mind. But the sin and immorality is no less because the man is ignorant of having been wronged, than if he knew all about it; and it is more mean to cheat a flat than extort from a fault finding sharp.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. JOBBING MERCHANTS.

We have often wondered that the mode in which the jobbing merchants of the city, especially the dealers in dry goods, do their business, is so steadily upheld with its many evils. Under the present system they stand between the manufacturer and the retailer. They buy of a few houses, and sell to a great many small dealers, while, therefore, it is necessary for them to meet their purchases fully and promptly, they must suffer from the hazards that may befall more or less of a large number of small dealers. As a general thing, the jobbing merchant does not get rich in the present mode of doing his business. Indeed a generation of them soon pass away. At the end of a year, when reviewing the business done, he often finds he has bought and sold a great amount, he has had a great deal of money to the producer, he has received more from the retailer, he has on his books a large amount of poor debts, much protested paper of others, some law suits, several compromises, he has been harassed by several complainants, and the real profits that he has actually in his hands, after taking up all his expenses that are soon to become due, are small. The case of the producer, whether manufacturer or importer, is not generally the same. But very seldom. Thus the jobber is the first distributor of the merchandise, and upon him comes the great burden of the risks, the cares, and the losses. It is for this reason that we have hoped to see some of the more enterprising, bold and resolute dealers break over the present mode of doing their business, release themselves from their present hazards, and set out to themselves what they fairly earn, by buying and selling rigidly, and only for cash. By such a course, they would have no bad debts, no distant journeys to make in order to look after their property, no protested paper of others, no vexatious law suits, no law fees, no discount to the banks, nor per centage for making collections, no advances to their clerks, keepers, and in the end, if the year their profits would be in all parts of the country. There is nothing but the true course to pursue in the mode that would grow surely rich, and if some of the most enterprising and resolute should lead the way, and thereby show its successful results, the doubtful, timid, and hesitating would then at once follow. It is a fact, that at this moment, goods can be bought and sold for cash with a handsome profit, at a lower price than that for which the jobbers do now purchase them. And every one knows, that the prudent retailer—and such an one has cash, will always buy his goods where he can get them the cheapest.

This course of doing a cash business is, in fact, the only safe one. The capital of a concern is thus never in the hands of others, and beyond the reach of the owner, as is always the case where goods are delivered on a credit. No complaints are presented to the small dealers—no such compromises, confused judgments, or to make collusive sales. On the contrary, their business will be equally healthy and sound, and

the influence on the consumers will be exceedingly favorable. We know it will be said at once, by very many, that only a small business will be done by the man who adopts this course. That is not the first point to consider. Which course will put into the pockets of the merchants the most profit? Whether it is better to do a business of fifty thousand dollars, with a cash profit of five thousand dollars, or a business of five or ten hundred thousand dollars, with a profit of fifty thousand dollars, most of which is in suspended paper, uncertain debts, and dependent of many contingencies!

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Store goods are rising. Produce is falling. What makes store goods rise? The tariff lately passed by Congress. What makes produce fall? Chiefly abundant crops, but in part the same tariff.

Because our farmers raise more than our country consumes, and none being imported, the price cannot be raised by heavy duties on imports. How does the tariff reduce the price of produce? "By injuring or destroying the foreign market. Our farmers feed all the mouths in our own country, tariff or no tariff, and still have a surplus to sell to foreign nations, which pay for it in manufactured articles. A tariff which prevents the importation of those articles in whole or in part, lessens their means to buy, and in the same degree diminishes the chances of our farmers to sell. Thus excluded from foreign markets by our own law, the produce of our farmer's remains at home to overstock the domestic market, and the price falls.

"Good times returning," says the advocate of the tariff, as one factory and forge after another is put in operation. Good times for whom? Not for the farmer nor planter, nor mechanic, nor merchant, nor professional man; but only for the owners of factories and forges, and other favored classes.

Well, and how are the times made good for them? By sending every farmer, planter, mechanic, merchant, professional man, and every body else, pay higher prices for the products of the factories and forges.

"But it cannot," says Congress, "that to enable the owners of factories and forges, salt works and sugar plantations, to make money by the business, every farmer, planter, mechanic, &c. shall pay twenty, thirty, fifty, or one hundred per cent, as the case may be, more than the market price for their salt, sugar, cloth, &c. and every sort of iron produced for the consumption of themselves and families, or for the prosecution of their business."

This is the exact effect of our protective tariff. It is particularly the farmer's great wrong, because the rusty machinery of the protectionist factory and forge, and set at motion. It is his labor which swells the income of the salt monopolist, and gives a princely income to the sugar planter. And this evil falls upon him, not from the operation of the laws of nature or trade, but his earnings are transferred to others by human laws—laws passed by his own representatives, acting in presumed obedience to his will! Charleston Mercury.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.—The result of the Town Elections in Connecticut, is strongly for Democracy. The New Haven Register of Saturday says:

"The returns that have come in indicate to a certainty that the good people of Connecticut are resolved to keep the hard cider barrel of Whiggery bung down. Last year, when the Democrats gained fifty or sixty votes, the coons attributed it to the 'speshy weather,' in which French boots dare not venture out; but now, there is no excuse. We have whipped them in the sunshine, as well as the storm, notwithstanding their secret movements. We can now assure our friends abroad, that Connecticut is democratic to the core—and will open the dance next spring by another thorough rout of the Federal forces. What is peculiarly gratifying at this time, we have carried several of the largest manufacturing towns in the State. Below are 89 towns—about two-thirds of the State—of which the democrats have 49, the whigs 33, and 7 divided. The same proportion gives us an overwhelming majority in the Legislature.

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The quantity of manufactured goods sent from Liverpool to the United States, by all the shipping houses together, in a given period this year does not equal the quantity sent by a single first-rate shipping-house in a similar period, but one of prosperity. In this state of things, what are called transient ships get no freight; while even the packet ships get little or none. The large and splendid packet ship *Rosetta*, which sailed on Thursday for New York, had considerably under £100 of freight; the smallest sum, indeed, with one exception, since the liners were established in the year 1818—Up to this time, the passage money received from the emigrants enabled the ships to pay the expenses of the voyagers; but, the season for emigrating being long over, even that source of revenue is fast failing. The uncertainty which has long prevailed on the subject of the tariff, may have had the effect of diminishing shipments to the United States; but the removal of that uncertainty, by the actual passing of a tariff unfavorable to English manufactures, as compared with the last will not, it is feared, increase shipments thither. On the contrary, while the increase of duties on English goods must discourage their export, the necessity of paying the duties in cash on imports will, it is believed by the best informed merchants, deter parties from consigning goods to the American market. Goods will however, if they are wanted, find their way, directly or indirectly, into the United States.

MAMMA STEAM BOAT.—The heat now building for the *Mamma*, by Mr. W. Brown, for the City and New York Steam Boat Association, is a magnificent specimen of the art of shipbuilding which has prevailed in the known world. They are to be sure, a very great deal, but the following brief description of her dimensions will prove that we are correct in regard to size, and the spirit and age of the company which has heretofore been displayed, is a sufficient guarantee that neither money nor pains will be spared in the ultimate finish. Extreme length 335 feet; breadth over the beam 31 feet; extreme breadth 52 feet; length of masting 310 feet, without interruption. There are to be two rows of side rooms upon decks with a free passage way of 13 feet wide and 100 feet long in each between the two rows. She is to be propelled by two or three horizontal horizontal steam engines, which will be built by Messrs. T. F. Fowler & Co., and contracted to build, by other works of the machinery, and which is already underway and rapidly progressing at their extensive Foundry at the

foot of 9th street E. R. The cylinders are to be 48 inches in diameter with 12 feet stroke. Four boilers, two smoke pipes; diameter of wheel 32 1/2 feet and 12 feet face, with wrought iron shafts and cranks. The frame is already up, and will be planked in the course of a few days. She is to be completed and ready for running by the 1st of May next, and form a day and night line with the *Troy*, on the Hudson River. The estimated cost is 120,000, though it is thought by some she will exceed even that sum. We no longer hear the force and strength of Steam Engines rated by horse power, and if improvements continue for a few years to come at the same degree that they have for a few years past, nothing short of the mighty throes of an earthquake and the flight of comets will bear a comparison with the power of steam engines, and the velocity of steam boats. New York Express.

DANGERS OF ELECTIONEERING.

The *Picayune* rejoices in the possession of a live Yankee, as a correspondent, who having wandered as far south as Louisiana, peddling notions, has settled down some where in the Caddo country, or some other undiscovered region of that State, and there concluded to run for Congress. The following extract from a letter to the Editor of the *Picayune*, describing one of his electioneering tours, is a specimen of the luck he had in the delightful business.

"Well, I put up with a first-rate good natured old fellow, that I met with at a billiard room, and when we got to his house 'twas just at dusk. We went in, and I was introduced to his wife, a fine fat woman, that looked as if she had got fat on lard, her face was so full of fat. After a while, arter we'd talked 'bout my little gal, and 'bout the garden, and so on' in come three or four children, lardin and skipped along as merry as crickets. There warn't no candle lit, but I could see they was fine looking fellers, and I started, for the saddle bags, in which I had put a lot of sugar candy for the babies as I went along. 'Come along here,' says I, 'you little rogue—come along here and tell me what your name is,' the oldest come up to me, and says he; 'my name is Peter Smith, Sir.'"

"And what's your name?" says I to the next. "Bob Smith, Sir."

"The next said his name was Bill Smith," and the fourth said his name was "Tommy Smith." "Well, I got 'em on my knees, and kissed 'em over and over a man, and gin 'em a lot of sugar candy, and old Miss Smith was so tickled that she said 'I'll be a mother.' Mister Smith looked on, but didn't say much. 'Why,' says I, 'Miss Smith, I would 'a' take a good deal for them four boys if I had 'em—they're so beautiful and sprightly.' "No," says the lardin, "I set a good deal by 'em, but we spite 'em to much." "O no," says I, "they're r'al well behaved children, and I'm 'spects," says I, peering to be started by a sudden idea, "what a striking resemblance 'twixt them boys and their father!" and I looked at Mr. Smith "I never did see nothing equal in it," says I—"your eyes mouth, forehead—a perfect picture on you sir," says I, tapping the oldest on the pate. I tho't Miss Smith would die lardin, at that; her arms fell down by her side, and her head fell back and she shook the hull house lardin.

"Do you think so, Cornal Jones?" says she, and she looked towards Mister Smith, and I tho't she'd gone off in a fit. "Yes," says I, "I do, r'al ly now." "Ha, ha, haw—w—w!" says Mister Smith, kinder half lardin, "you're to hard on me, Cornel, with your jokes."

"I aint a jokin at all, says I, 'they're handsome children, and I they do look wonderfully like you.'"

Just then a gal brought in a light, and I'll be darn'd if she little brats didn't run out to be mulattoes every one on 'em, and their heads as curly as the blackest niggers!! Mister and Miss Smith never had no children, and they sort o' petted them little niggers for playthings! I never felt so atreaked in my life as I did when I seed how things stood. If I had'n't a kissed the little nary things, I could a got over it, but kissen on 'em showed that I was in earnest, (though I was soft soopin on 'em as I thought, all the time) and how to get out of the scrape I didn't know. Miss Smith laddo so when she seed how confused I looked, that she most suffocated. A little while arterwards there was a hull famerly of relations arrived from the city, and turned the matter off, but the next mornin I could see't Mister Smith didn't like the remembrance can't at all, and I don't believe he'll vote for me when the election comes on. I spects Miss Smith will keep the old feller under with that joke a good while.

A PERFECT TURK.—The Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Times gives the following report of a bigamy case just tried in St. Lawrence county.—The fellow would make a first rate Turk:—

William D. Carr, alias Alfred Colburn, was arraigned on an indictment for Bigamy, it seems that he was married some 23 years since in Vermont, but soon came to this State and was married again in Massena in this County, about 19 years since to a respectable woman, but soon left her and roamed to parts unknown. About 13 or 14 years since he was married to Miss Rebecca Clark, of Utica, with whom he lived for some years, and removed to Deerfield, Oneida County. He continued to reside at Deerfield till about the 14th of December last, when he removed to West Turin, Lewis county, furnished his family with a few provisions, and in a few days left a wife and five or six children to turn and shift for themselves, to brave the rigors of the fierce wintry winds—to suffer with hunger, or live on the charities of neighbors—under the false pretence of visiting his father in Connecticut, but taking the opposite direction he soon found himself in Her Majesty's Province, and, forgetting his first, second, and third love, so succeeded in winning the affections and winning the hand of another fair one; but he tarried scarcely long enough to form an acquaintance—only a day or two of absence, and was next at work in Canton under the assumed name of Alfred Colburn. Some time in the Spring he removed to Madrid, and soon turned his attentions to the daughter of a widow woman, succeeded in his object, and was again married, under his assumed cognomen. It was soon suspected that all was not right, and he was arrested at the instance of a few friends of humanity, and committed to our jail in Canton—pleaded guilty to an indictment found against him at the last term of the Court, and was sentenced to five years at Auburn State Prison—the longest term the law allows. It is believed his wives are all living.

SMUGGLING.—Apprehensions are great that there will soon be much smuggling all along the Canada frontier. It is stated in some of the papers that the secret agent whom our government sent out to the frontiers, for the purpose of detecting any infraction of the laws in relation to smuggling, has returned, after ferreting out quite a number of fraudulent combinations. He is to go back prepared to seize the smugglers and their cargoes.—*Baltimore Sun.*

JACK FROST paid us his first visit on Thursday morning last.

We understand that the steamer *KERSHAW* commenced loading on Monday last, and will leave Charleston to-day for Camden. The river is very low at present, and if she succeeds in making this trip, (of which we have heard many fears expressed,) there is no doubt she will be able to run throughout the year.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Marlborough.—SENATOR: *J. E. David, 329. C. W. Dudley, 271. REPS. *J. W. Cook, 478. *E. P. Ervin, 342. P. W. Plieger, 335.

*Elected. Chesterfield.—SENATOR: W. J. Hanna. REPS. J. W. Blakeney, A. M. Lowry. Chester.—REPS. N. R. Eaves, Thos. McLure, F. W. Davie.

York.—REPS. W. C. Black, R. T. Allison, B. Hardin, J. S. Sitgreaves. Spartanburg.—SEN. H. H. Thompson. REPS. Corvin, Cannon, Littlejohn, Miller, Henry.

Union.—REPS. Dawkins, Gist, Long, Booker. Laurens.—REPS. J. S. Rogers, Wm. Irby, C. Williams, J. Smith. Orangeburg.—REPS. D. F. Jamison, J. Guinard.

St. Bartholomew's: SENATOR: Daniel Walker. REPS. M. E. Carr, B. J. O'Bryan.

St. Peter's: REPS. I. Lartigue—a tie between Dr. E. Riley and W. W. Hardee. St. Luke's: REPS. Thos. H. Gregorie, Albert Rhett.

St. Andrew's: REP. Wm. I. Bull. Christ Church: REP. A. Hibben.

St. Mathew's: SENATOR: Charles Thompson. REP. Dr. A. J. Darby. St. Helena: SEN. Richard De Treville. REP. Edmund Rhett.

Prince William's: SEN. John E. Frampton, Jr. REP. W. E. Colcock. St. Paul's: REP. Wm. Washington.

St. George, Dorchester: SEN. John S. Murray. REP. D. Gavin. Prince George, Winyan: SEN. R. F. W. Allston. REPS. Jas. R. Sparkman, J. I. Middleton, A. H. Bolin.

St. James, Goose Creek: REP. W. W. Annum. St. Thomas, and St. Dennis: SEN. R. Elfe. REP. J. B. Poyas.

All Saint's: SEN. John A. Alston. St. John's Berkeley: SEN. Wm. Cain. REPS. A. J. Harvey, P. P. Palmer.

Barnwell: SEN. Angus Patterson. REPS. Dunbar, Kilson, Hay, Brown. Lexington: REPS. Paul Quattlebaum, Henry Arthur.

Newberry: REPS. C. B. Griffin, J. H. King, Jas. Graham.

The recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio have resulted in favor of the Democrats, and New Jersey in favor of the whigs.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.—We have been shown some interesting relics at the armory of the DeKalb Rifle Guards, that were found at the battle ground above Camden. Among them are an English musket, found in Gum Swamp, and two canister shot, which, with eight or ten grape shot and musket balls, which were at from a pine tree in the yard of the Hon. W. McWillie, at Hobkirk.

Whatever interest such relics may want, as mementoes of antiquity, they are yet viewed by Americans with a sacred regard, and serve to recall to their minds, the principles for which our fathers fought, and the nature and character of the government which was the result of their struggle. As long, therefore, as our battle grounds and national anniversaries hold a high place in the estimation of our citizens, it may be taken as the strongest guarantee for the permanency and stability of our political institutions.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The steam ship *Britannia* has arrived at Boston bringing advices to the 4th inst. The most important news is the account of a destructive fire at Liverpool, by which 41,950 bags of cotton were destroyed. The annexed extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Oct. 3, and published in the Charleston Courier, gives the latest account of the prospect of the cotton market.

"We continue to receive the most favorable accounts of the prospects for the coming crop of Cotton in the U. States, and we feel still further confirmed in the opinion that prices will be far lower than is generally estimated. The sales of cotton in September were only 60,000 bales; notwithstanding the destruction of so large a quantity by fire it has had no effect on prices, and we are as dull as ever. The turn-outs are all at work again. The harvest is all secured, and the produce is beyond any that has ever favored this country. The Bank of England has ten millions of bullion—money is plentiful and discounts low."

SICKNESS.—We are happy to learn that the sickness which has prevailed to such an alarming extent in Fairfield, Chester, Lancaster and York Districts is subsiding. We annex a letter from Dr. Carlisle, of this town, by which the reader can form some idea of its fatality in the latter District:

BRATTONSVILLE, York Dist. Oct. 19, 1842. Friend Piques: No doubt you and many of the readers of the *Jurnal* will be anxious to know something of the state of health in this District. Very few cases have occurred during the last week—but many have not recovered so as to be up yet. In this neighborhood, sixty grown persons have been buried in one grave yard, and thirty-seven in another, but a few miles distant,