

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rafferty, of this city, John Stevens Sellman, Esq. to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Richard Dorsey, both of the county.

The Election takes place in North-Carolina this day. The friends of Mr. Crawford in that state are truly sanguine, and from what we have learned, there is every reason to believe that she will choose fit electors favourable to him.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, in the Second Electoral District, including the City of Baltimore, the City of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, and part of Montgomery county.

ANNAPOLIS.—The whole number of votes taken was about 266, some few of them scattering. This is forty votes short of the number taken at the October election. This is accounted for by the fact, that a number of the friends of Mr. Crawford declined taking any part in the election after the withdrawal of the Crawford candidates.

The following are the majorities received by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams in the city of Annapolis, Anne-Arundel county and the city of Baltimore: Jackson's majority in Annapolis, 48 Adams' majority in Anne-Arundel county, 122 Jackson's majority in the city of Baltimore, 900 The Montgomery part of the district remains to be heard from; however, there is no doubt of the election of Jackson in this district.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. VIRGINIA.—This state has elected Crawford electors by a large majority. PENNSYLVANIA, as was expected, has chosen Jackson electors. CONNECTICUT & MASSACHUSETTS.—These states have both chosen Adams Electors.

NEW YORK. Up to Friday evening inclusive, the Legislature of New York had not taken up the subject of choosing electors of President and Vice President. Local affairs only had engaged their attention.

From Monday's National Intelligencer. The mail of Sunday brought us several letters from New York, communicating information or opinions as to the political prospects in that great State, all concurring in the fact that New York will give its vote to Mr. Crawford.

The following is an extract of one of those letters, from a source that may be implicitly relied on. New York, Nov. 5. Evening. "The Crawford cause in this State is safe! You will see in the evening opposition papers of to-day a great huzzra for his defeat. The enclosed letter from Albany discloses the fact, which the adversaries of Mr. Crawford in this city will not learn until to-morrow. Cambreleng has a great triumph here, and the election of Verplanck and Johnson, stout friends of Crawford, confirms it."

MARYLAND.—From the Balt. Chron. The result of the election in Kelly's district, in Baltimore county, gave Jackson, 224 Adams, 102 The returns from Govan's town are as follows: Jackson, 185 Adams, 84 We learn that the Elkton district has given Jackson a majority of 193. We understand that some of the friends of Mr. Adams from Kent, abandon all hopes of gaining their electoral district, in favour of Adams.

Last evening's stage brought us the following cheering account from the Western District, which enables us to say that Dr. Tyler, and Thomas Post, Esq. the two Jackson Electors, are elected by a large majority. Frederick County. Majorities for Adams, Buckey's 44 Woodsberry, 160 Liberty, 56 Westminster, 169 —453 Majorities for Jackson, Middletown, 185 Fredericktown, 88 Present majority for Adams, 180 Four districts not heard from in this county. Washington County. The Jackson ticket in Washington County, Md. we are informed, has prevailed by a majority of 500 votes. The following is the state of the Polls at Hagerstown and Clear Springs. Hagerstown. Clear Springs. Jackson, 483 Jackson, 107 Adams, 238 Adams, 101 Crawford, 47 Crawford, 38

NEW JERSEY. HOW IS THE MIGHTY FALLEN! The patriot says: "From all we can learn, we consider New Jersey as having given the electoral vote for General Jackson." "In other words, throw her vote away! A chance of the pleasure of voting the same of Ohio will occur a day or two."

SPAIN. From a late London paper. Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated Sept. 13. "Every day fresh measures of severity are put in force against all those who are not employed, civil or military, under the Constitutional system. The Comandantes of Police of Madrid have to day sent in to the Superintendent General of the department detailed lists of all those who, either as militiamen or civil employes, accompanied the King to Seville and Cadiz and who are now residing in the capital in order that they should be compelled to leave Madrid, and remove to a distance of about fifteen leagues. Informations have been taken relative to numbers of persons suspected of not being warmly attached to the present Government, or of carrying on a secret correspondence with the Liberals who have taken refuge in England or Gibraltar. Some of these persons have been arrested. Such is the state of fermentation in which some of the provinces are, that the Government will have no little difficulty in reducing things to order. The people, determined to take vengeance for the late revolutionary movements at Tarifa and Almeria, set every consideration of defence, and outrage and assassination to the winds, and persons designated as negroes necessarily meet them. Hence not a day passes but deputies from the provincial municipalities arrive at Madrid to demand from the Government the aid of a regular armed force to put an end to the excesses which are taking place. At Cordova the frenzy of the populace was such that they forced the gates of the prison, where they committed every species of cruelty and outrage to the city. "Long live the absolute King and religion!"

The result has been that twenty defenceless prisoners were murdered, besides a great number wounded. Within the last few days two deputies from Cordova have arrived here, and have proceeded to San Ildefonso to beseech his Majesty to deparish an armed force to that city, to restore tranquillity. At Alcala, Guadalajara, Cuena, and several other parts of the province, Ploxa, scenes of the most serious nature have taken place, and which, if not promptly put a stop to, will spread, and at length end in a general anarchy, unless measures where there happens to be a French garrison.—The day before yesterday he gave away several decorations, and amongst others the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. to the Duke de Villahermosa. The same day his Majesty gave orders that two frigates, lately fitted out at Coruna, should take on board a regiment recently raised in that town and called the regiment of Unida, and set sail for South America. The Infant Don Carlos is making every effort to cause M. Erro to resume the direction of the Finance, and also to bring into the Ministry those who formed a part of it under the Regency.

Madrid, Sept. 13. By the last mail from An. alusia, we learn that symptoms of disaffection had shown themselves at Cordova, which led to tumult, and the loss of nearly a hundred lives of the Liberal party, and the pillage of a number of their houses by the Royalists. The Constitutionalists have been mistreated, or have miscalculated upon the support to be derived from their friends in the Peninsula. It is evident that dissatisfaction is very general, and that this dissatisfaction is repressed by the presence of the French troops. Submission for the present seemed to prevail with every body, consequently none were prepared to co-operate, and the attempts lately made of raising the country partly for this reason and partly by the activity of the French, have every where failed of success. We hear of fresh disturbances. Numerous arrests were made in Madrid, but in so silent and unobtrusive a manner, that many days elapsed before the public had any knowledge of them, and then they appear not as a novelty, but matters of course.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. "Paris Sept. 6. "The coffin, containing the body of the late King, is now laid out in state in the Throne room of the Thuilleries. After patiently waiting some hours, and a suspension of a few minutes to one of the domestics, I got admission to see it yesterday, it not being a public day, his presence being not being to come and sprinkle Holy Water upon the coffin of his royal brother. The walls of the palace, close to and on the grand entrance, are hung to a considerable extent with black cloth, which is thinly covered with gilded fleurs-de-lis and silver tapers. The hall of the Marshals and the long suite of apartments intervening between it and the Throne room, are hung with black and very dimly lighted (the window shutters being all closed) with a few melancholy tapers; but on entering the room where the body lies, the eyes are dazzled with the splendor and magnificence of the scene—all is gold and brilliancy. Amidst numberless burning tapers of the Royal coffin, covered with a gorgeous pall of cloth of gold, upon which are the crown, sceptre, and sword. In front of two superbly clad Mace bearers, and at each corner a Herald at Arms, in their splendid and chivalrous costumes. On the left of the coffin sat the Grand Officers of the crown in their rich uniforms and sparkling orders, and on the left the Royal Monarchs and Ecclesiastical Attendants, who from time to time chanted the service for the dead, and whose low and mournful tones formed a strange contrast with the pomp and glare and splendor of what met the eyes.

"Next to the coffin sat Prince Talleyrand. He looked extremely downcast, and very much exhausted, being obliged to remain in the same position for several hours, and amidst the hot and unwholesome air engendered by a great number of persons and an immense number of lamps in a confined space. The royal remains are to be transferred to-morrow or the day after to St. Denis; where they are to be kept above ground in a chapel ardente for 30 days, when the interment will take place. The preparations for the funeral ceremonies at St. Denis; are of the most costly and magnificent nature. Of those silver stars, and of which are from three to four inches long, 15,000 have been ordered. As they cost three livres and a half each, they alone amount to 32,000 francs, or 2,500 dollars. Unless with the exception of these funeral ceremonies, and the closing of the theatres, Paris is just as it was before. Every thing is perfectly tranquil, and the people seem to feel as if no change had taken place, and that all will proceed in the same way as hitherto."

FEMALE DRESS. The following remarks, made by a writer in a neighbouring city, would seem to apply with equal force to the fashions of our own.—The female dress of the present time, has attained the same degree of simplicity, that the ancients gave to their buildings, so many centuries ago—it will undergo in process of time, many changes, but to the eye of true taste, simplicity in dress, will always be admired.

To the French, we are indebted for these improvements—no nation can furnish better Artists in the various branches of female dress. The entire adoption of the present fashions, has led the American Ladies into one great error—the light stuffs of which French shoes are made, are only suitable for a warm, dry climate, like that of France—but in the northern part of the United States, where the extremes of heat and cold, wet and dry, subject all classes of people to great inconvenience—a delicate woman should always be guarded against the serious injuries, which but too frequently and fatally result from cold or damp feet. No material of which Shoes are made, combines so much lightness, beauty and strength, and at the same time, security to the wearer as morocco—the manufacture of which has, in this country, arrived at a great degree of perfection—when well made it is soft, pliant, durable, and of a brilliant glossy black. The great increase of consumptive female patients, may safely be attributed, to the extreme thinness of their shoes—the prevention is certain and easy—keep the feet warm and well guarded by substantial walking Shoes.—The season is now approaching, when such precautions are most requisite.

A negro was lately shot at Halifax, (N. C.) by the proprietor of a dwelling which was attacked by the deceased and a gang of coloured persons, with stones, brick bats, &c. Verdict justifiable homicide.

FARMER'S CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER. Barn-yard.—As this year is the most favourable place on the farm, to make manure, the outparts of it should be so much higher than the middle, that no manure shall be washed out of it by the greatest rains. As many of the barns and out houses as is practicable, should stand on this yard, that the manure and rubbish which they afford, may be easily conveyed into it. The yard should be considerably large, to afford sufficient room for making manure, and should have several apartments into which sheep, calves, &c. may be put, as occasion requires. It should be supplied with water, for cattle cannot be driven any distance to water, without much inconvenience, a loss of manure, and often very serious injury to themselves. As soon as the yard is cleared in the spring, the good farmer will store it with materials for making manure.

If the barn stands on land some what descending, let the stable floor be raised so high from the ground that a cart may be driven under it; and trap doors be made in the floor, into which the manure of the stable may be thrown; and vastly more will be made, than if the urine were lost, and the dung thrown out to be exposed to the sun and rain. Secure your cellars from frost. Fasten loose clapboards, shingles, &c. Secure a good school master, a man of learning and good moral principles. Better give twenty dollars for a good man, than have a poor one for no thing. Supply your children with books; and let them know that you respect their teacher, and place a high estimate on the privileges they enjoy under his instructions, and that they will find on steadfast in maintaining good government at school, as well as in your own family. Be grateful to the God who is crowning the year with his goodness.

PICKLED BEETS.—The following method of preparing pickled beets has been so highly recommended to us that we think it our duty to offer it to the ladies.—Parboil some of the finest red beet root in water; then cut them into a sauce pan with some sliced horse radish, onions, shallots, leaves, pounded ginger, beaten mace, white pepper, cloves, allspice, and salt; and boil the whole in sufficient vinegar to cover it for at least a quarter of an hour. Strain the liquor from the ingredients, put the slices in the jar, pour the strained liquor over them, and if higher colour be wanting, add a little powdered cochineal when the pickle is quite cold, and keep it close ly covered with bladder or leather. A little oil may be poured on the top of this pickle, which will assist the better to preserve it without prejudice to the beet root, which is commonly served up in oil, its own liquor, and a small quantity of powdered loaf-sugar poured over it. Some also add mustard; but this is by no means necessary, and certainly does not improve the colour of this fine pickle. Lit. Cab.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. Praised, at all times agreeable, is doubly so when justice graduates the scale in which it is weighed; and its effect is naturally heightened when it proceeds from a quarter to which we have been used to look for another and a very opposite species of treatment. With these feelings impressed on us by the perusal of an article on America in the last Edinburgh Review, we extract a portion thereof that such of our readers as have not had access to the Review itself, may be informed of the liberal manner in which our country and its institutions are now spoken of by those who not long since evinced any thing but satisfaction at the rising greatness of our nation. The text of the Review is furnished by Duncan, Hodgson and 'an English gentleman,' all of whom have travelled in this country within the last five years. The parallels drawn between the interior policy of the United States and the British government are very striking.

N. Y. Patriot.] The economy of America is a great and important object for our imitation. The salary of Mr. Bagot, our late ambassador, was we believe, rather higher than that of the President of the United States. The Vice-President receives rather less than the second chief of the House of Commons; and all salaries, civil and military, are upon the same scale; and yet no country is better served than America! Mr. Hume has at last persuaded the English people to look a little into their accounts, and to see how sadly they are plundered. But we ought to suspend our contempt for America, and consider whether we have not a very momentous lesson to learn from this wise and cautious people on the subject of economy.

A lesson upon the importance of religious toleration, we are determined it would seem not to learn. Either from America, or from any other quarter of the globe. The High Sheriff of New York, last year, was a Jew. It was with the utmost difficulty that a bill was carried this year to allow the first Duke of England to carry a gold stick before the King, because he was a Catholic! and yet we think ourselves entitled to indulge in impertinent sneers at America, as if civilization did not depend more upon making wise laws for the promotion of human happiness, than in having good inns, and post horses, and civil waters. The circumstances of the dissenters' marriage bill are such as would excite the contempt of a Choc law or Cherokee if he could be brought to understand them. A certain class of Dissenters beg they may not be compelled to say that they marry in the name of the Trinity, because they do not believe in the Trinity. Never mind, say the corruptionists, you must go on saying you marry in the name of the Trinity, whether you believe in it or not. We know that such a protestation from you will be false; but unless you make it, your wives shall be concubines, and your children illegitimate. Is it possible to conceive a greater or more useless tyranny than this?

In this particular, (religious toleration) the Americans are at the head of all the nations of the world; and at the same time they are, especially in the Eastern and midland states, so far from being indifferent on subjects of religion, that they may be most justly characterized as a very religious people; but they are devout without being unjust (the great problem in religion); an higher proof of civilization than painted tea cups, water proof leather, or broad cloth at two guineas per yard.

From the Clarksburg (Va) Intelligencer, Oct. 7. Within two hundred yards from the road leading from Clarksburg up Elk Creek to Booth's Ferry, & within 1/2 mile from the latter place, on the premises of David Hall, a company has been for some time engaged at intervals, in boring for salt; they commenced in the bed of the Creek upon a solid rock; at the distance of about 24 feet, they struck a large vein of beautiful water, exceedingly cold, and a little brackish to the taste, which discharges itself at the top of a small gun inserted into the rock, about 18 inches high. At the distance of about 110 feet, they passed through a rich vein, or bed of copper, about 4 feet in thickness; and at a depth of about 180 feet, they opened a strong vein of wind, which instantly burst out at the top of the well in a tremendous roaring and spouting of water, throwing up perpendicular columns of that element to the distance of 30 feet!! Although the diameter of the well is not more than 2 1/4 inches, it is supposed there is not less than 160 gallons of water discharged in one minute of time!! For some distance round this perpendicular spout of water, plays an imperceptible gas of vapour so very inflammable, as instantly to take fire whenever that element comes in contact with it. The verge of the circumference of this gas is not perceptible, therefore those who are unacquainted with its ignitable qualities, in the act of putting fire to this curious lamp of nature, have found themselves enveloped in flame, and pretty well singed before they had any idea of being within reach of its touch! It has been tried in vain to extinguish the flame with water. The only effectual method is to smother it with a large cloth, which can only be applied when the spouting and flaming has somewhat abated. The intervals between the times of spouting are uncertain; it has been known to spout two or three times in a week, and may be seen to spout at any time, by putting down the pole, after the well has been for ten days unopened.

MR CLAY FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY. The more that we have reflected upon the subject, the more have we become convinced that Mr. Clay ought to be voted for by the Electors, friendly to Mr. Crawford, for the Vice Presidency. Independently of the excellence of Mr. Clay's political character, there are peculiar reasons why a strong man from the West, and one who will act in strict union with the chief magistrate, ought to be associated with him in the government. The western part of the Union, as to territorial extent and growing population, is becoming a very important section of the United States. As it regards the confederacy, every proper means should be adopted to cement the affections of the People in that quarter to their eastern and southern brethren. Not that we doubt the patriotism of our fellow-citizens beyond the mountains. They have given too many proofs of interested devotion to their country to leave that matter questionable. But they are the newest part of our population, and are apt to be jealous and think themselves a little neglected. With a man like Mr. Clay in the Presidency of the Senate, with the rational influence he would have with Mr. Crawford, an entire confidence would be established in their breasts that their interests would not be overlooked. With Mr. Clay for Vice President and Mr. Crawford for President, it is believed that all the sentiments of the People would be fairly represented in the administration—the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests; and although the whole of these would be safe with Mr. Crawford alone, yet, as a large portion of our citizens are more particularly in Mr. Clay, as a pledged guardian of manufactory establishments, they would be better situated with his being placed in a prominent position, where he might be practically useful to them. Under these impressions, we most strenuously recommend to our friends every where to promote Mr. Clay's election to the Vice Presidency.—Wash. Gaz.

AMERICAN SILK PLAIT. A fine silk cloak, of American manufacture, coloured and woven in imitation of a Scotch Tartan, has been deposited at the store of Mr. Vandervoort, 114 Broadway. The fabric we are told is quite original, and such as will doubtless meet a ready and extensive sale, provided it can be manufactured at a fair price. The silk was made and dyed and woven by a family Glassbury in Connecticut, and certainly does great credit to their ingenuity. The cloak, we understand, is to be sent to Washington as a present to Mr. Monroe. N. Y. Advertiser.

PRESENT KING OF FRANCE. From the Portsmouth Journal Charles Phillip Count D'Artois, who has just ascended the throne of France, is the youngest brother of Louis XVI and was born October 9 1757—consequently 67 years old. He was married in 1773, when only 16 years of age to a daughter of the King of Sardinia, who died in England in 1805 leaving him only two children, the Duke of Angouleme, and the late Duke of Berri. The Duke of A. who is now the heir apparent to the throne, was born in 1775, and was married in 1799 to his cousin, Maria Theresa, the only daughter of Louis XVI but has no children. The Duke of Berri was born in 1774, married a daughter of the King of Naples, and was assassinated in Paris, by Louvel, in February, 1820, and left, at his death, only an infant daughter. The Duke of Bordeaux, a posthumous son, was born in September, 1820, and next to his uncle, the Duke of Angouleme, is heir to the throne. After these, we believe the King of Spain is next in succession.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY. The Huntsville bank was robbed of notes to the amount of between 25,000 and 29,000 dollars on the night of the 30th inst. A reward of \$2,000 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the villain who committed the theft. The robbery was committed by knocking the Cashier down as he was passing the banking room to that of the directors, with the bundle of notes. The door of the passage had been left unlocked and as the cashier was going, as above stated, from one room to the other, with a candle in his hand, the passage door was forced open by the robber, who gave the cashier a severe blow, seized the money, and escaped.—Knoxville Register.

The town council of Providence, R. I. is preparing to send away all the idle and dissolute coloured people, that are found in that place.

A REMEDY FOR CORNS.—Roast a clove of Garlic on a live coal, or in hot ashes; apply it to the corn, and fasten it on with a piece of cloth, the moment before going to bed. It softens the corn to such a degree, that it loosens and wholly removes the corn in two or three days, however inveterate; afterwards wash the foot in warm water; in a little time the indurated skin, that forms the horny tunic of the corn, will disappear, and leave the part as clean and smooth as if it had never been attacked by any disorder. It is right to renew the application two or three times in twenty-four hours.

INFLEXIBLE JUSTICE.—Whilst Moore was Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, a person who had a suit in Chancery, sent him two silver flaggons, not doubting of the agreeableness of the present. On receiving them, the inflexible Magistrate called one of his serents, and told him to fill the vessels with the best wine in the cellar; and turning round to the person who had presented them, said, "Tell your master that if he approves of my wine, I beg he will not spare it," and thus returned the cups.

Nicholson would have killed their king—the avidity with which they swallow accounts of American literature, composed by a "Drumming agent, and dissertations on the victories of our gallant tars, drawn up by an English farmer—were we to speak of Old England, with these specimens of her before our eyes, we might be tempted to exclaim, in the language of Triculus, "there would this monster make a man. When they will not give a dot to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian."

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BLUE LAWS AND WITCHES IN OLD ENGLAND. Our ancestor, sturdy, honest John Bull, as he is pleased to style himself, has a wonderful propensity to be pleased at whatever may appear ridiculous or absurd among his neighbours, and most perversely blind at his own defects. Several learned and erudite travellers, such as Parkinson, Ashe, Weld, &c. who have come to this country to spy out our nakedness, did not think that in the time of James the First laws were enacted in England to burn, and in Scotland to drown, all the witches on which hands could be laid by the justice officers of the country, when they were at the Witch hanging and Blue Laws of that section of our country denominated the Land of Steady Habits—and this motto to himself wrote "a great WHITE BOOK" to prove the truth of the stories concerning witches who were said to inhabit his dominions.—These laws were repealed in the ninth year of the reign of George II. We would not, however, pretend to defend our fathers of New England for fining a fond or uxorious husband because he kissed his wife on Sunday.

But ridiculous as this and fifty other acts of the New-Englanders were, they can be fully matched by the numberless absurdities in the annals of the mother country.—"Sir Henry Spelman informs us, that at a great council held at Berkburstead, in the county of Hereford, in Great Britain, the following decrees, among others of the same nature were made: "If a servant, by his master's command, does any work on Saturday, after sun set, the master shall forfeit eight shillings. "If a freeman travels on Sunday, he shall pay six shillings; and a servant for the same offence shall stand in the pillory. "If a husband or a wife offer any thing to the devil they shall forfeit their estate. "If a servant does so he shall forfeit six shillings or be whipped."

Does any one, says the magazine from which we copy the following, as that these decrees were enforced a long time ago? We defend our brethren, on this side of the water, with the same plea; and can further say, that the follies they exhibited were the follies of the time, more than the place, in which they lived; and were all brought with them from "the last anchored isle" of which they were the legitimate offspring, as well as France and Barbones, Kitt in Pimple, and all that host of horrid names, which are too abundant to be enumerated, and too uncouth to be pronounced. "As for the scenes of the witches, they lasted but for a short time here. The diffusion of education among the poorer classes, which is so common in New England, soon put a stop to them. But can the same be said in Old England? Among a thousand instances there, which might be quoted, we shall mention but one, which barbarous as it is, occurred within these last seventy years, at Tring in Herefordshire, and within thirty miles of London.

"On the 18th of April, 1751, the crier of Hemel Hempstead received a paper, which he was to read in the public market, which paper contained the following words: 'This is to give notice, that on Monday next a man and woman are to be publicly executed in Tring, in this county, for their wicked crimes.' Mr. Barton, the overseer of the poor at Tring, having heard the paper cried aloud at different places, and finding them to be John Osborne and Ruth his wife, both poor aged people, he sent them to the workhouse, in order to screen them from any danger that might happen. But notwithstanding the prudent conduct of the overseer, a great mob of upwards of five thousand persons assembled at Tring, on the 2d, headed by one Thomas Colley, declaring revenge on Osborne and his wife, calling them witch and wizard, and pulled down a large wall belonging to the workhouse, after which they broke both the windows and frames, demanding the two poor people in order to duck them. But Mr. Tomkins, the master of the workhouse, in order to preserve them from the fury of the mob, had on the evening before, prudently removed them to the vestry of the church, thinking that should it be known where they were concealed, the sanctity of the place would protect them from violence: but he was mistaken; for as soon as the mob entered the workhouse, although he told them they were not in it, yet they would not believe it, but searched every closet and box in the house, even to the salt box. From these extremities they proceeded to greater, and Colley cried out let us search the ceiling. The ceiling was accordingly searched, but neither of them being found, Colley swore, that unless Tomkins would deliver up the two old people, he would immediately set fire to the house, and likewise reduce the whole town of Tring to ashes.

Tomkins seeing them ready to execute their diabolical purpose, told them where the unhappy persons were, on which the mob marched in a body, led by Colley, to the vestry-room, broke open the door, seized Osborne and his wife, whom they laid across their shoulders like calves, and carried them about two miles; but not finding water in that place, they carried them in the same inhuman manner to a place called Marlston Green, where they stripped them both naked, without regard to decency. They next proceeded to tie their thumbs and great toes together, and in that manner carried them to a deep pond, into which they threw them three different times. The poor woman, who was nearly seventy years of age, died in the water.

Having thus satiated their diabolical malice, they took Osborne to a neighboring house, where they laid him in bed, and he body of his murdered wife beside him, after which they dispersed to their own homes." We have stated the circumstance in the words in which it was narrated at the time. It is little compensation to outraged humanity to add, that the ringleader of the infatuated multitude was executed on a gibbet.—What a terrible state must the populace be in, who could assemble to the number of five thousand, to assist in and enjoy such scenes of barbarity and superstition!

No country can boast of more splendid qualifications than Great Britain; and no one can entertain a higher opinion than we do, of the talents of her statesmen, and the prowess of her warriors. Her philosophy has enlightened, and her arts have improved, the state of mankind. But this eulogium, unfortunately, must be confined to the favoured few. As for her multitude—were we to speak of the countless numbers of impostors—of their quacks, pretenses, prophets, and prophetesses—of their horrid credulity, from the bottle conjurers, down to the exhibition of the fork, which belonged to the knife, with which Margaret