casion to examine his money missed that
ed dollar bill. From the borrower's un-
r, and from his having taken the dollar bill
ther too familiarly, he was suspected—and
e lender finally became satisfied that the
100 bill had been taken feloniously at the
me time that the one dollar bill was taken
the borrower asserting his innocence, a bill
indictment was preferred against him—
e jury returned a true bill—he was cited
d from the jury; and so strong was public
eling against him that he had to go to jail
r the want of bail. He was deserted by
very body. There was then no doubt that
would be convicted.

In the mean time, another man, who was
tending court, heard of the circumstances,
nd recollected having received what purported
l to be thirty-five dollars, on the same day,
om the lender, above mentioned. He went
ome, and examined the money. Neither
himself or his wife being able to read, all
hat they could determine was that there were
hree notes, which he had taken as ten dol-
rs each, and one as five—and that one of
he tens was unlike the others. He brought
he money to the court house the next day—
anded it to the solicitor, and explained the
ircumstance of his having received it the day
efore. On examination one of the bills was
osed to have been paid for ten, turned out
be a hundred bill. This explained the
oss. The borrower was bru't out of jail, re-
ieved from all suspicion of crime, and re-
tored to his rights and privileges as a mem-
er of the Grand Jury—and to his stand-
n society. *Journal.*

CHARLOTTE, (N. C.) April 14th.

GOLD—EXTRAORDINARY.

We have substantial foundation for the re-
mors of the last eight or ten days of the
great original deposit of Gold discovered in
this country. The account almost exceeds
belief, and surpasses any thing of the kind in
the history of mining. The land on which
the gold was found, about 18 or 20 miles north
of this place, was purchased two or three
years ago by a Mr Carlton, from Virginia,
for the purpose of mining, who, after spending
his time and money for a year or two, re-
linquished the undertaking as unsuccessful.
Lately, however, the work was pursued by
others, which has eventuated in the discove-
ry of this extraordinary rich deposit, on the
2d inst. The whole amount of gold obtain-
ed is variously stated to be from 75 to 120
pounds, but from the statement of a gentleman
who was called upon to make a probable es-
timate of the weight and value, it is supposed
there is at least one hundred pounds of gold
all obtained in one day. The gold was found
in a small space, two or three feet below the
surface, in grains and masses; weighing from
ounces and pounds, to pieces of five, seven
and eight pounds! There was no vein dis-
covered, or any sight of any, but the labour-
ers came suddenly upon the whole mass of
gold deposited as it were in a nest, and em-
bedded in a very red clay.

On pursuing the labour of digging during
the past week, we understood that no new
discoveries have been made—the rich deposit
being entirely isolated, promising no continu-
ance of the extraordinary developement.

The value of the gold, it is estimated, will
not come under $20,000, after being separa-
ted from all extraneous substances.

The United States vs *Mortimer Cunningham.*

The Grand Jury at the present session of
the Circuit Court U. S. found bills against
the above party, late Post Master at Abing-
don, in Harford county, Md. for *felony*, and
for a *misdemeanor*. The felony charged con-
sisted in secreting and embezzling letters
containing bank notes and stealing the notes.
The misdemeanor consisted in embezzling,
detaining and opening letters.

The indictment for felony was first called
for trial, and a jury was empannelled on Mon-
day; the 18th inst. the accused party having
and exercising the right to challenge not ex-
ceeding twenty. The argument terminated on
Tuesday, the 26th inst. and the jury, not be-
ing able to agree, came twice into court. On
the third time, after being confined about thir-
ty hours, they returned a verdict of not guilty.

The prosecution gave evidence that the
notes which had been put into two decoy let-
ters, were stolen by the accused. This proof
was attempted to be repelled. But it was
necessary for the prosecution, in order to ob-
tain a verdict of guilty, to satisfy the jury
that these notes, or some of them, were pe-
nuine. Four of them were admitted to be for-
geries; one them it was contended, as being
of the Government, was genuine, although
the bank had failed. But this particular note
was not produced, being alleged to be in the
possession of the accused. The evidence of
its genuine character was not deemed by the
conclusion enough to warrant a verdict of
guilty on an indictment of *felony*.

The trial for the misdemeanor is fixed for
the court for the 12th of next month. The
Counsel engaged were N. William, District
Attorney for the United States; U. S. Ba-
and R. Johnson, for the accused. *Amer.*

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The anniversary of this institution was
held on the 17th of March, at which Lord
Apthorp presided. It was announced that
during the past year the legacies to the soci-
ety amounted to £3779 ($16,772.) The col-
lection at the anniversary was £1800.

WIDOW HEBER.

The London correspondent of the Journal
of Commerce, under date of Feb. 3d, writes
the editors, "Your religious friends will be
concerned to hear that the new bishopess
Sicilian County) of the widow of the late Re-
pellent Bishop Heber, is supposed to be
said a wife living at the time of the ma-
with Mrs. H. She has always been blamed
for the precipitant and incautious manner
which she pledged herself to this unfortu-
connection.

CITY BANK ROBBERY.

Our Correspondent of the New York *Mercantile Advertiser*, informs us that a man named William Murray, was arrested in Philadelphia about two weeks ago; the proper authority being obtained to take him to New-York, Hays and Homan proceeded to Philadelphia, under whose charge Murray was conveyed, and safely arrived on Friday evening.

On Saturday, Murray was brought before the Police Magistrates for examination, but he declined answering any questions of the least importance; all that could be drawn from him was, that his name is William Murray, 36 years of age, a native of England, in which country he kept a public house. Mrs. Bangs, and a young girl of the household, recognized the prisoner to be the same person who frequently visited Smith, when a boarder in their house, under the name of Jones.

From information which Hays received, he wrote to Mr. McLean, a police officer of Philadelphia to arrest Murray—there he passed by the name of John Ellis—when taken, he threw away a roll of Bills all of N. York Banks, amounting to about $40—and showed much trepidation—as a tassé le guerre, he was told that he was arrested on suspicion of robbing a Watch-maker's shop—then he appeared bold and claimed the money.—The true cause of his arrest was not communicated to him for some days.

Murray's wife was arrested some weeks ago, and both are fully committed to await their trial.

More than one hundred lives lost!—The Halifax Journal of April 8th contains the following:

Distressing Shipwreck.—The brig Billow, Captain Dennis, from Bermuda for this place, with discharged soldiers under charge of Lt. Diston, 81st Regiment, and their wives and children, was lost on the Ragged Islands, in the gale of Saturday the 9th inst. and all on board perished! It appears by her papers which drifted ashore, that there were 68 women and children, and 30 men besides the crew on board.

The London Court Journal, of March 5, states that ACHILLE MURAT has recently arrived in London, with the intention of permanently residing there, and adds, "He is the author of a book extremely popular in America, entitled, 'Correspondence between a new citizen of the United States and his friend in Europe.'

A recent letter from Vienna states, that young Napoleon has recently been introduced at the Court of the Emperor for the first time. He is a tall and very elegant looking youth, with a countenance full of intelligence. I afterwards met him at a party at the English Ambassador's where he delighted the circle in which he moved by the ease and familiarity of his conversation, and his general knowledge. Marshal Marmont, with a white cockade, and Marshal Maison, with the tri colour cockade, were present upon this occasion, Young Napoleon talked freely with both these persons. The stories that prevail relating to his monkish habits are quite untrue.'

METEOROLOGY.

It appears from observations made at the Royal Observatory in Paris, that, in the year 1830, the number of fine days was 164; of cloudy, 181; of rainy, 149; of foggy, 228; of frosty, 23; of snowy, 24; of sleety, 8; of thundry, 13.—The wind was northerly 44 times; north-easterly, 23 times; easterly, 17 times; south-easterly, 23 times; southerly, 74 times; south-westerly, 69 times; westerly, 71 times; and north-westerly, 47 times.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

March	Winds.
1. Clear, pleasant, light breeze, white frost,	E
2. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	S E—S
3. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	N W
4. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	S E—S
5. Clear, P. M. cloudy, mild, a quantity of ice afloat in the river, light breeze,	S E—E
6. Cloudy, light rain, cool, light breeze,	N N E
7. Cloudy, P. M. rain, cold, fresh breeze,	N N W
8. Clear, pleasant, smart frost, light breeze,	S E—S
9. Clear, cool, fresh breeze, geese and swans going off	S—S E
10. Clear, cool, moderate breeze	N W W—S E
11. Clear, cool, fresh breeze, smart frost,	S E—S S E
12. Cloudy, mild, light breeze,	W—N E
13. Foggy, mild, white frost, heavy blow in evening,	W—N W
14. Clear, cold, smart frost, heavy blow	N W
15. Smoaky, warm, light breeze,	S E
16. Cloudy, little rain, light breeze	N—N E
17. Cloudy part of the day with snow squalls, tremendous blow, cold,	N W
18. Clear, cold, hard frost, fresh breeze,	S E—S
19. Clear, cold, heavy blow,	N W
20. Clear, cold, hard frost, heavy blow,	N W
21. Clear, cool, moderate breeze,	N W—S E—S
22. Clear, cool, fresh breeze,	S E—S
23. Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	W—S E
24. Rain part of the day, light breeze,	S E—S W
25. Clear warm, fresh breeze,	S W—N W
26. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, thunder gust at night with rain,	S W—S
27. Clear, pleasant, heavy blow,	N W—N W
28. Cloudy, P. M. rain, cool, moderate breeze,	S E—E—W
29. Rain, cool, light breeze,	S—S E
30. Rain, clear at times, hail squalls, heavy blow,	S E—N W
31. Clear, moderate, high wind with heavy flaws,	S—S W—W

Extract of a letter from an officer in the U. S. Navy to his friends in this city, dated U. S. ship Hudson, Monteviedo, 5th February, 1831.

A very unfortunate accident happened with us the day we anchored in this place, which resulted in the death of one of our most esteemed messmates,—Midshipman EDWARD HOPKINSON, son of Judge Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, fell from the mizen top, and was picked up lifeless. His body was interred in the English burial ground at this place. His death is universally regretted on board; it was really very affecting to witness these old veterans shed tears, whose faces perhaps had never been wet before with them. One, in particular, who was very much attached to him, has not closed his eyes since his death, but has been crying night and day and almost without intermission. We have drawn up a subscription paper with a view to the erection of a monument over the grave, in testimony of our esteem and regard for him. Each of the officers has subscribed $5, and it will be handed to the men to-day and to-morrow to sign. I expect that the subscription will amount to 2 or $3000. As we cannot procure such an urn as we wish in this country, we have determined to send to the U. S. for a splendid one—and our Consul at this place has been kind enough to say that he would attend to the erection of it. This will be very distressing intelligence to his friends at home. This is the second son the Judge has lost in the navy.

HIRELINGS WANTED.

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LICHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.

May 5.

JUST RECEIVED

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press,

Porteus' on the Evidences of Christianity,	6 cents
Leslie's Short and Easy Method with a Deist,	6 cents
Subjects of Divine Revelation, by Leslie,	3 cents
Plain Man's Defence of the Church Service,	2 cents
Christian Unity, by Bishop Seabury,	1 cent

For one hundred pages of any of the above twelve and a half cents. For Sale by

J. THOMPSON.

May 5.

Just Received

MAXWELL; A Novel, 2 vols.
DE L'ORME; A Novel, 2 vols.
WALTER COLTON; A Novel, 2 vols.
ROMANCE OF HISTORY,
SIAMESE TWINS,
FAMILY DYER AND SCOURER,
HOUSE PAINTER'S GUIDE,
HINDS' GROOM'S ORACLE,
SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY; or a Companion to the Bible; being a Geographical and Historical account of the places mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. For Sale by

J. THOMPSON.

May 5.

IN CHANCERY,

March term, 1831.

Charles Salmon

vs.

Elizabeth Clagett, Edmund Clagett, Richard Clagett, Samuel A. Clagett, John W. Clagett, Thomas Clagett, Mary Clagett and William Clagett, and Charles Roe, executor of Henry Roe Junior.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain land, negroes, and other personal estate mortgaged by the defendants Elizabeth, Edmund, Richard, Samuel, John and Thomas Clagett, to the complainant, to compel the execution of a commission heretofore ordered, on the application of the defendants Mary and William, by their guardian Edmund, for the partition of the real estate of William Clagett deceased, and to obtain an injunction restraining the defendant Charles Roe, executor of Henry Roe Junior, from levying a fieri facias on certain property in the bill mentioned, and if levied prohibiting the sale thereof until the further order of this court. The bill among other things states, that the defendant Thomas Clagett, having a short time previous to the twenty second day of September eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, engaged in business in the city of Baltimore as a merchant, the complainant undertook to give credit to and to become surety and endorser on notes drawn by the said Thomas, in the prosecution of his said business, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and that with a view and for the purpose of indemnifying the complainant against all loss which the complainant might incur by reason of such credit and engagements, the said Thomas and his mother Elizabeth, and his brothers Edmund, Richard, John and Samuel, executed in due form of law a deed of mortgage bearing date the twenty second day of September eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, whereby they conveyed to the complainant all their estate, right, title and interest, of in and out of all that tract or parcel of land lying in Anne Arundel county, called Poplar Bottom, being the real estate of which William Clagett, and also all the right, title and interest, of the said Elizabeth, Edmund, Samuel, John, and Thomas Clagett, in and to the personal estate of which the said William Clagett died possessed, consisting of Negroes, Horses and Cattle, which said land and personal estate, at the time of the said conveyance and now, is in the possession and occupation of the said Elizabeth and Edmund Clagett. The bill further states, that the complainant, in pursuance of the said agreement with the said Thomas Clagett, at various times between the date of the said mortgage, and the twelfth day of May eighteen hundred twenty eight, did give credit to the said Thomas Clagett for goods sold and money loaned, and did, endorse divers notes drawn by the said Thomas Clagett, and did become drawer of divers other notes which were afterwards negotiated for the accommodation and benefit of the said Thomas Clagett, and that upon a statement of accounts between the complainant and the said Thomas Clagett, he was indebted to the complainant, for goods sold, in the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and six dollars and seventy cents, for money loaned in the sum of three thousand two hundred and seventy dollars, and on account of endorsements and other liabilities contracted by the complainant for and on account of the said Thomas Clagett, in the sum of twenty four hundred and eleven dollars and sixty four cents, the whole amount being on the day last mentioned sixteen thousand four hundred and eleven dollars and sixty four cents. The bill further states, that certain goods, wares and merchandises, and debts, were heretofore to wit, on or about the twenty sixth day of May in the year last mentioned, transferred by the said Thomas Clagett, and certain persons acting as his trustees, to the complainant, the proceeds of which the complainant was to apply to the payment of the debts due by the said Thomas Clagett to divers individuals, and the complainants claim so far as the said property would extend; that the proceeds of said property have been applied in the manner required by said agreement, and have been found insufficient for that purpose, and the complainant charges, that there is now due to him the sum of nine thousand two hundred and nine dollars and fifty four cents, with interest. The bill further states, that the complainant, being ignorant of the description of the personal property, and of the number, ages and sex, of the negroes, and the amount of the other personal property intended to be conveyed to him by the said mortgage under the general words used therein, and apprehending that the mortgagors would remove the same beyond the reach of the complainant and of this court, filed his bill in this court on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, praying a discovery of the number, ages and sex, of the several negroes, and the number and description of the horses and cattle intended to be conveyed by said mortgage, and for an injunction prohibiting and restraining the said mortgagors from selling, disposing, removing and concealing, the whole or any part of the personal property intended to be conveyed by the said mortgage; on which such proceedings were had, that on the thirtieth day of December eighteen hundred and thirty, a decree was passed prohibiting, enjoining and restraining, the said mortgagors, from selling, concealing or removing, beyond the jurisdiction of this court, the negro men slaves, Kitt, Adam, Daniel, Stephen and Tom, and the negro woman slaves, Sally, Milley, Jinny and Polly, and from fifteen negro children slaves, four Horses, four Oxen, and four Cows, or any other of the mortgaged property in their or any of their possession, until the further order of this court, or any bill which may be filed by the said complainant to foreclose the said mortgage, or on any bill by the defendants to redeem the said property, which said proceedings are prayed to be taken as part of this bill. The bill further states, that heretofore to wit, on the twenty fourth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty eight, the defendants Mary Clagett and William Clagett, by Edmund Clagett their guardian, and a certain Henry Roe Junior, filed their bill of complaint against this complainant, and the said Elizabeth Clagett, John W. Clagett, Richard H. Clagett, Samuel A. Clagett, and Thomas Clagett, alleging that they the said William Clagett and Mary Clagett were two of the children of the said William Clagett, deceased, and as such entitled to shares of the real and personal estate of the said deceased. That the said William and Mary had, for a considerable space of time, attended the school of the said Henry Roe, Junior, and they or their estates had become indebted to the said Henry Roe, the said Mary in the sum of twenty nine dollars and fifty cents, and the said William in the sum of seventy seven dollars and seventy five cents, which had been allowed by the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, and ordered to be paid out of their principal estates, and praying for payment of the several sums of money due to the complainant out of the personal estate of the said William Clagett, deceased, and for a partition of the real estate of the said William Clagett, deceased, among his heirs; upon which such proceedings were had, that on the twenty fourth day of September eighteen hundred and twenty nine, a decree was passed by this court directing the said Elizabeth Clagett to pay, or to bring into this court to be paid to the said Henry Roe, the sum of one hundred and seven dollars and twenty five cents, with interest thereon from the twenty fourth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and also directing the said Elizabeth Clagett to pay, or to bring into this court to be paid to the said Mary Clagett, the sum of two hundred and thirty two dollars and seventy two cents for her distributive share of her deceased father William Clagett's personal estate, in the hands of the said Elizabeth Clagett, and also directing the said Elizabeth Clagett to pay, or bring into this court to be paid to the said William Clagett, the sum of one hundred and eighty four dollars and seventy five cents, for his distributive share of his deceased father William Clagett's personal estate, in the hands of the said Elizabeth Clagett as administratrix, and also directing a commission to be issued to John W. Duvall—and authorising them, or any four or three of them, to enter upon, walk over and survey, the said real estate, and value the same, and divide the same into seven equal parts, if, in their opinion the same be susceptible of such division, and if in their opinion the same would not admit of such division, to divide the same into as many parts as they should deem most advantageous to the parties concerned, having regard to quantity and quality. The bill further states, that although more than a year has passed since the date of the last mentioned decree, yet that the said William Clagett and Mary Clagett, have done nothing therein, and the complainant is advised that he can compel them to execute the said decree for partition. The bill further states, the said Henry Roe, junior, is dead and that the defendant Charles Roe, as his executor, filed a petition in the said cause on the ninth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty, praying that the said decree may be revised, on which decree passed on the eighteenth day of January eighteen hundred and thirty one, reviving the said decree, and requiring the defendants in the said cause, and every of them, to pay to the said Charles Roe as executor of the said Henry Roe deceased, the sums of money which by the said decree they were respectively required to pay to him. The bill further states, that the said Charles Roe has lately taken out a writ of fieri facias for the amount directed to be paid to him as executor of the said Henry Roe, which he is about to levy on the personal property in the hands of the said Elizabeth Clagett, administratrix of William Clagett, to the manifest injury of the complainant. The bill further states, that the time limited by the said mortgage for the indemnification of the complainant has passed, that no part of the sum of money which became due to the complainant by reason of his advances and other engagements for the said Thomas Clagett, on the faith of said mortgage, has been refunded to him, but that the sum of nine thousand two hundred and nine dollars and fifty four cents with interest, remains due. The bill further states that the property will be inadequate to the payment of the mortgage, and without a division thereof, his loss will be proportionably greater. The bill further states, that the said Mary Clagett and William Clagett, are infants, under the age of twenty one years; and that the said Charles Roe resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon this 28th day of April 1831 on motion, of the complainants solicitor, by Theodorick Bland Chancellor, adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth day of June next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, in order that the said defendant may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the fourth day of October next, to answer the premises, and shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test, RAMSAY WATERS.

Reg, Cur. Can.

May 5. 1831

IN CHANCERY.

April 30th, 1831.

Nicholas Brice, surviving trustee of James Brice,

vs

Fredus Price and others.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a resale of part of the real estate of James Brice, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. The bill states, that by authority of an act of the legislature of Maryland passed at December session 1802, chapter 67, and an order of the chancellor founded thereon, dated the 24 day of June in the following year, Nicholas Carroll of the city of Annapolis, who is since deceased, and the complainant Nicholas Brice, were appointed trustees to sell the real estate of the said James Brice, situate in Cecil county of this state; that the said trustees, in pursuance of their trust, and preparatory to the sale, caused the said real estate to be surveyed and divided into five several parcels, and a plot thereof to be made, on which said parcels were delineated, and their respective contents in acres put down, and on or about the 8th day of October 1804, agreeably to their advertisement, exposed all of said lands to sale; at which said sale a certain Benjamin Price became the purchaser of the Parcel designated on said plot by No. 5, and Gassaway Watkins of that which was designated by No. 2 that said Watkins departed this life intestate, sometime in the year 1808 or 1809, without having paid the purchase money for the said land, and on application to this court by Richard Bassett, one of said Watkin's securities and others, the chancellor at December term 1809, decreed the sale of all the said Watkin's equitable interest in said lands to satisfy the balance of the purchase money due thereon to said trustees, and appointed George Smith, who had married the widow of said Watkins, trustee to make said sale—that said Smith, on or about the 9th day of April 1810, offered the said lands for sale, and sold the same to a certain Peregrine Ward, who gave his bond with Benjamin Price before named as his security, to the said trustee, for payment of the purchase money—that the said George Smith, trustee of said Watkins, shortly after said sale settled with complainant the claim of said James Brice's trustee against Watkins' estate, and for payment assigned the bond he had taken from the said Ward and Price; that said Ward purchased said land at the last mentioned sale for and at the request of said Price, the latter of whom went on to pay for the same, but departed this life, some time in the year 1815, before he had completed its intestate, leaving a widow Elizabeth, and to whom letters were granted, and the following children his heirs at law, namely John C. Price, Fredus Price, Benjamin Price, and Assenath Price—that the said John C. Price shortly after also died intestate, leaving two female children Rebecca and Sarah Price his heiresses at law—that the said Fredus Price, and his nieces the said Rebecca and Sarah, are now the only heirs of the said Benjamin Price, and of his deceased children before named.

It is thereupon, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1831. Ordered, That a copy of this order be inserted, at least once in each of three successive weeks in some one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, before the 30th day of May next; to the end that the said Rebecca and Sarah, who are declared to be non residents of the state of Maryland, may have notice of the complainants application to this court and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a Solicitor, on or before the 5th day of September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy

Test, RAMSAY WATERS.

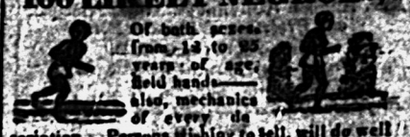
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 5.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,



Of both sexes, from 18 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

March 31, 1831.

INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE

AMERICAN REPERTORY.

Of Arts, Sciences, and useful Literature.

THE object of this work is, to furnish in numbers to the rising generation, a Miniature Encyclopædia or General Cabinet, embracing an epitome of the most interesting topics of the age.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful or ornamental.

Second.—To condense matter and language as far as practical utility will admit.

Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such a manner, that each and every portion may be turned to at pleasure, without the usual alphabetic order of the several articles, or the trouble of a common index.

The scanty limits here allowed forbid even the enumeration of topics upon which it is believed, the future pages of this work will be usefully occupied—a simple hint at its origin and present design, must therefore suffice.

The example of the bee, in drawing from an almost infinite variety of substances, that only which is adapted to its particular wants and mode of life, to the exclusion of all superfluous or extraneous matter, and the ingenious method pursued in arranging its small, but precious stores, for future use, suggested the idea of a small periodical, of which this is a specimen.

Though the primary aim of the work will be to extract, abstract, and concentrate, within convenient limits, that which is evidently useful—still, whatever is ornamental in literature, science, and the arts, will not be overlooked. Nor will any pains be spared, while endeavouring to draw within these narrow limits the wisdom of the present and the experience of the past, to excite in the minds of our readers a thirst for all that is intrinsically valuable, even beyond the scope of this periodical—particularly by favourable reference to more voluminous publications, to which this will serve as an index.

Another prominent object will be, to furnish the best practical system for accumulating, independently of this work, appropriate mental stores, for the varied purpose of life, in whatever department it may fall. The first few numbers will communicate a practical knowledge of that labour and time saving art, SHORTHAND; after which they will exhibit in their progress, a model place book, to be copied, or imitated, as circumstances shall justify, by all who approve the plan.

As a matter of very great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by prominent words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index may be framed upon the principle of Lock's Common Place Book, which is fully explained in its own proper place.—This will furnish to each reader an infallible key to every part which he may wish to re-examine—and, at the same time, suggest to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by the ultimate saving of time, labour and space; for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who first acquires a facility in short hand writing, and then proceeds to write daily, upon the plan about to be suggested, can acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other method that has ever been devised.

For illustration—two individuals, in every respect equal, take up a volume of 500 pages—the one hurries through it, in the usual way, and lays it down to be neglected and forgotten; the other takes time while he reads, to deliberate upon each chapter, section, or topics; and while it is fresh in the mind, enters in his place book, agreeably to the plan about to be communicated, the substance, or, at least, the names of important subjects, and the pages where they are found. Upon the completion of the volume, the latter will have drawn out perhaps upon the five pages, a summary of the 500. For most purposes, a perusal of this summary will be as beneficial and satisfactory, as a re perusal of the whole volume, though requiring but 100th part as much time. Having these five pages then, as a general index, or index to the volume, the contents may be referred to, when occasion requires, without loss of time, and all the important facts familiarised, without the drudgery of an entire re-perusal. Need the question then be asked, which of the two will make the greatest improvement, the one practising this plan, or the one neglecting it? The result is too obvious to demand a question, or to merit a reply.

The following pages may be looked upon as the brief notes of one practising upon this plan—they present a variety of prominent facts and dates, that cannot fail to call up much other valuable matter not expressed, which, but for these notes could never be recalled by human memory.

It is only necessary, then, to go one step farther, and prepare a key to the place book thus constructed; and all the reading of a long life may be referred to, as easily as a merchant refers to items of debt and credit in his ledger, by the aid of his alphabet, journal, day book, &c. MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

No. 8 North eight Street, Philadelphia; and No. 420 Pearl Street, New York.