

MISCELLANEOUS.

From "Poems, by E. F. Gould." MARY DOW.

"Come in, little stranger," I said As the tapped of my half open door...

THE PRESIDENT. HIS RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.

From the New York Mirror. [The following letter, from the pen of an accomplished foreigner, was intended solely for the perusal of a London friend; but has been politely handed us for publication.]

I wish you were in this country, my dear B., you would have much to learn, and to unlearn. You would be surprised and delighted, although you would miss some of your accustomed luxuries.

White rival villas, on each side, Peep from their bowers to war hostile, And like a Turk between two rows Of harem beauties, on he goes, A lover, leved for 'em the grace With which he slides from their embrace."

but here are scenes, although strangely different, yet of wonderful magnificence, and a people who have been much misrepresented by foreign book makers. I am now in New-York, staying at the Mansion-house, kept by a Mr. Bunker. It is in the lower part of Broadway, a large building not unlike where, you remember, we put up together.

mettle some, that we fancy the youthful Alexander would have been as ready to back him, as he was to mount Bucephalus.

I do not mean to say that the President has been universally popular—no, but that would be a sad deviation from the custom of republics. There has been against him, as against all others, a party, whose opposition has, probably, rendered the acclamations of his adherents more loud and apparent.

The Battery—a large area—was a living mass of human beings—troops, horse and foot, and thousands and thousands of citizens—the bay covered with steam-boats and other vessels—flags floating—cannon roaring—music swelling on the wind—bursts from the trumpet that made the pulses wild, and, over the whole, the cheers and loud acclamations of the crowd.

The President was also on the ground at the hour for the ascension of the balloon. He was, as before, ever greeted with acclamations, and continues to be the victim of reports. One paper says, "a story has become very current, that President Jackson intends uniting himself to a very amiable and accomplished lady in Connecticut, and that the nuptials are to be celebrated during his present visit."

When the President appeared on the balcony of the city-hall, and witnessed the countless multitudes of well-dressed, orderly citizens, who had assembled to do honour to the first magistrate of the republic, and to testify the reverence and affection so well due to the public services and the individual character of the incumbent—when he heard the long rolling thunders of their enthusiastic cheering—he felt that it was their noble and happy institutions, that this people were doing honour, and were thus giving the most sincere of all pledges of their enduring attachment to him, and worthiness of such high advantages.

As for myself I have witnessed the entrance into cities of victorious generals, and the coronations of kings, but I never saw a sight presenting such a striking example of the moral sublime, as the entrance to New York of that tall old man, in simple attire, with his gray, uncovered head, bending to the salutations of his countrymen.—Yours sincerely, F. A. K.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal. HISTORY OF THE SEA SERPENT.

The earliest account of an animal of this general description is furnished by Pantopeco, Bishop of Bergen in Norway, and author of an old Natural History, in the first edition of which is a picture of the serpent. This gives him a name—an appearance doubtless caused by his rapid motion through the water.

The Bishop also cites a letter, dated 1731, from a Captain in the Swedish Navy, De Ferry, relating to a snake seen by him near Molde, on a calm hot day in August, 1745. He fired at it, on which it immediately sank. Observing the water to be red, he supposed he had wounded it. The head, he relates, was like that of a horse—and of a grayish colour—the mouth was quite black and very large. He also mentions the bright mane. The eyes were black, and there were seven or eight thick folds, about six feet distance from one another. This letter was sworn to before the Bergen magistrates.

In 1804, Alden Bradford, Esq., then of Maine, addressed a letter to J. Q. Adams, then Secretary of the American Academy, transmitting documents to show that a large sea serpent had been seen in and about Penobscot Bay. The Academy laid them aside, and they first appeared in Silliman's Journal, in 1820. One was a letter from the Rev. Mr. Cummings of Sullivan, Me., dated Aug. 1803; and another was dated Aug. 1804. The animal was seen by Mr. Cummings, his wife, daughter, and another lady, as they were on their passage to Belfast, between Cape Rosier and Long Island. It was in the month of July; the sea was calm; there was very little wind; and the first appearance of the serpent was near Long Island. Mr. C. supposed it to be a large shoal of fish, with a seal at one end of it; but he wondered the seal should rise out of the water so much higher than usual as he drew near, they discovered the whole appearance to be one animal in the form of a serpent. He had not the horizontal, but an ascending and descending serpentine motion. This account also refers to the description given by other persons of similar animals.

A letter of March, 1751, from Capt. Little of our Navy, to Mr. Bradford, states that in May, 1750, as he was lying in Broad Bay, (Penobscot,) in a public armed ship, he discovered a large serpent, coming down the bay on the surface of the water. The cutter was manned and armed; he went himself in the boat; and when within 100 feet of the serpent, the marines were ordered to fire on him, but before they could make ready, he plunged into the water. He was not less than 45 to 50 feet long; the largest diameter of his body was supposed to be 15 inches; and his head, nearly the size of that of a man, he carried four or five feet out of water. He wore every appearance of a Black Snake. He was afterwards pursued, but they never came nearer to him than a quarter of a mile. A Mr. Joseph Kent, of Marshfield, says Capt. Little, saw a like animal at the same place in the year 1751, which was longer and larger than the main boom of his sloop, of 85 tons. He observed him within ten or twelve yards of the vessel.

The declaration of Eleazer Crabtree is then given, who lived at Fox Island, in the Bay of Penobscot, in the year 1777 and 1778. He had frequently heard of a sea-monster frequenting the waters near the shore; and doubting the fact, he went down one day upon receiving information from a neighbour, that he was then in the sea near his house. He saw a large animal in the form of a Snake, lying almost motionless in the water, about 500 feet from the bank where he stood. His head was about four feet above the surface; he appeared 100 feet long; and he supposed him to be 3 feet in diameter. Many other inhabitants, upon whose veracity he could depend, had declared to him that at other times they had seen such an animal.

A letter from "Captain Crabtree" (probably the same person as above) was published in the papers of 1793, relating to a snake about 60 feet long, which he saw near Mt. Desert, in June of that year. In a letter of 1817, from the Rev. Mr. Jenks of this city, to the Hon. Judge Davis, he states, on the authority of Mr. Cummings, that the British saw the animal in their expedition to Bagaduce (New Castine), and that various other persons at different times have beheld him. In June, 1813, the serpent was seen off Plymouth, Mr. Finney, a respectable old whaleman, deposed, on oath, that at first it showed a length of about thirty feet; but in turning, about half a mile off, it displayed at least one hundred feet. It afterwards came nearer, when it stopped and lay entirely motionless on the surface for five minutes, or more. The appearance was like a string of boys, thirty or forty of which, of about the size of a barrel, were exhibited. He was seen by Finney and others again soon after. In August, 1817, he frequently visited Gloucester. Those persons, who saw 60, 70 or 80 feet of his length all mention his joints, rings, bunches or swellings; and one gentleman in particular, who saw him lying still, observed these bunches very distinctly; about one foot in height, upon his back. Capt. Tapra, and two of his crew, on board the Laura, of Newburyport, saw his head within 30 or 50 feet, and describe it with minuteness.

It was formed like that of a Serpent, its tongue was thrust out, and appeared two feet in length; this he raised several times over his head, and then let it fall against a vessel of a light brown colour, and the whole resembled a harpoon. The eye was like that of an ox, and there appeared to be a small bunch over it on each side of his head. The animal did not appear to be disturbed by the vessel, and his motion was much swifter than that of any whale. He was certified to have been seen by Beverly, Salem and other mariners. A horse mackerel was taken by Boston party, which cast some ridicule on the believers in the real Serpent.

The most distinct affidavits were made in 1818, by the most credible witnesses, of his appearance off Cape Ann, and we may especially those published in the Hallowell Gazette and Advocate. The Centinel of August 29, 1819, contains a long statement of a similar spectacle seen by Samuel Cabot, addressed to Col. T. H. Perkins. A letter from Marshal Prince to Judge Davis, to the same effect, also appeared, and another from the Hon. J. P. Austin. Mr. Price saw him at Nahant. He says: "My head appeared about 3 feet out of water. I counted 13 bunches on his back—my family thought there 15. He crossed three times a moderate rate across the bay, but so fast, to occasion a foam in the water. My family and self, who were in a carriage, judged he was from 30 and not more than 60 feet in length. As he swam up the bay, we and other spectators moved on and kept nearly abreast of him. I had seven distinct views of him from the long beach, and at some of them the animal was not more than 100 yards distant. On passing the second beach, we were again gratified beyond even what we saw in the other bay, which I concluded to be left in consequence of the number of boats the offering in pursuit of him." The Essex Gazette furnished some additional documents authenticated by Mr. Bradford.

We will add to this history a paragraph from the Kennebeck Gazette of July, 1822. "The coast in our immediate vicinity has a last received a visit from the far famed Sea Serpent. He was seen by three men, who were fishing a few miles from the shore, on Tuesday afternoon last. Two of the men were so much alarmed at his nearness to the boat, that they went below. The third however, Mr. Gooch, a man whose statement can be relied on, remained on deck and returned the glances of his serpentship for a considerable length of time. He gives the following account of the interview.—The fish was first seen at a short distance from them, and gradually after came within six feet of the boat, and looked directly into the boat, and so remained for several minutes. Mr. Gooch stared him attentively, and thinks he was six feet in length, and about six in circumference." &c.

The reader will find farther details in Gray and Downen's edition of Buffon. We attend to say that they have little doubt on our mind of the existence of a Sea Serpent. In the present our belief must be singular. In recent additions remains to be discussed.

WATER COLOUR FOR ROOMS. Take a quantity of potatoes and boil them; then bruise and pour boiling water upon them until a pretty thick mixture is obtained, which is to be passed through a sieve. With this water then make a thick mixture of red tinning, and put it to the potato mixture. To give colour, if white is not wanted, add different coloured ochres, lampblack, &c. according to circumstances. This paint dries quickly, is very durable, has a good appearance to the eye, and is moreover very cheap. London paper.

LARGE FAMILY. The are now living at Lyons farm, 4 children, mother, and twenty-one children, all enjoying good health.—Railway Ad.

NOTICE. PERSONS indebted to the estates of Joseph Morton, late of A. A. County, deceased, and George Cracroft, late of Prince Georges County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estates are desired to present them for settlement. GEORGE MORTON, Administrator.

Anne-Andudel County, Sc. Application to the subscriber, a justice of the Orphans Court of Anne-Andudel county, in relation to writing of William Willigman, of Anne-Andudel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the said General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on which so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Willigman having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the limits of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said William Willigman having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Andudel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed James W. Carter his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said William Willigman a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Willigman be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Andudel County, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the next court of said county, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of receiving a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause why they have, why the said William Willigman should not have the benefit of the said act, and to be answered as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-three. GEORGE WHITE, J.

\$100 REWARD. DAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South river, in Anne-Andudel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty-two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself Horace Gibson. I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who apprehend said Negro so that I get him, if he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay one hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me. THOMAS SNOWDEN, The editors of the Examiner, in Fredericktown, and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times, and forward their accounts to this office for payment. July 25.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

The

VOL. LXXXVIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SAMUEL C. ATKINSON PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of July, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE. Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES, by various departments of Natural History, each containing from four to ten distinct figures, ranging from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to liberate the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

- QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, AMPHIBIA, FISHES, CRUSTACEA, INSECTS, SHELLS, S. VERMES & ZOOPHYTES, 9. BOFANY, 10. VEGETABLE ANATOMY, 11. GEOLOGY, 12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or nature it contains, so written as to convey to the student of science, without tediousness, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and sublimities unfolded, and the thousand charms which nature has heretofore withheld, by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Creator. No collection of engravings ever published, we may confidently promise, can for any years be offered to the public at so cheap a price. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually, to the man of taste, they furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends, and as a present to them on all occasions of doubt, they will prove a source of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or travels. "The Book of Nature," without taking farther than the book-shelf, or the closet, will afford the student the most complete and accurate of the whole. The increased taste for this study, which the progress of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expensiveness, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and utility.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged, a great expense to conduct the work; their united services, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable. One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and the great number of copies which will be sold, will greatly benefit the cause of science and art, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every man in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the young student, and will be a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction. This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will be continued, so far as it is practicable, for a long period, and will be a source of pleasure to all who are engaged in the study of the sciences, and who are desirous of possessing an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS. "The Book of Nature" will appear near the first of every month, from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be \$2.00 per annum. Agents or clubs remitting by order will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory references. Single numbers 50 cents; those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing, Address (always free of postage) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia. No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume. July 25.

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