

Dress, &c.—Seventy years ago, cocked hats, wigs and red cloaks were the usual dress of gentlemen—Boots were rarely seen except among military men—Shoe strings were worn only by those who could not buy any sort of buckles. In winter, round coats were used, made stiff with buckram; they came down to the knees in front.

Before the revolution Boys wore wigs and cocked hats—and boys of genteel families wore cocked hats till within about 30 years. Ball dress for gentlemen was silk coat and breeches of the same, and embroidered waist coats sometimes white satin breeches. Buckles were fashionable till within 15 or 20 years, and a man could not have remained in a ball room with shoe-strings. It was usual for the bride, bridegroom, and maids and men attending to go to church together, three successive Sundays after the wedding, with a change of dress each day. A gentleman who deceased not long since, appeared the first Sunday in white broad cloth—the second in blue and gold—the third in peach-bloom and pearl buttons. It was a custom to hang the escutcheon of a deceased head of a family out of the window over the front door, from the time of his decease, until after the funeral. The last instance which is remembered of this, was in the case of Gov. Hancock's uncle, 1764. Copies of the escutcheon painted on black silk were more attentively distributed among the pall bearers—rings afterwards, and until within a few years, gloves. Dr. A. Eliot had a mug full of rings which were presented to him at funerals. Till within about 20 years gentlemen wore powder, and many of them sat from 30 to 40 min. every day under the barber's hands to have their hair craped—suffering no inconsiderable pain most of the time from hair pulling, and sometimes from the hot curling tongs. Grape cushions and hoops were indispensable in full dress till within about 30 years. Sometimes ladies were dressed the day before the party and slept in easy chairs to keep their hair in fit condition for the following night. Most ladies went to parties on foot, if they could not get a seat in a friends carriage or chaise—gentlemen rarely had a change to ride.

The latest dinner hour was 2 o'clock—some officers of the colonial government dined later occasionally. In genteel families, ladies went to drink tea about 4 o'clock—and rarely staid after candle light in Summer. It was the fashion for ladies to propose to visit, not to be sent for.

The drinking of punch in the forenoon in public houses, was a common practice with the most respectable men till about five and twenty years, and evening clubs were very common. The latter it is said, were the more common formerly, as they afforded the means of communion on the state of the country. Dinner parties were very rare. Wine was very little in use—Convivial parties drank punch or toddy.—Half boots came into fashion about 30 years ago—the first pair that appeared in Boston, were worn by a young gentleman, who came here from New York, and who was more remarkable for his boots than any thing else. Within 20 years gentlemen wore scarlet coats with black velvet collars, and very costly buttons, of mock pearl, cut steel, or painted glass—and neck cloths edged with lace, and laced ruffs over the hands. Before the revolution from 5 to 1600 was the utmost of annual expenditure in those families, where carriages and correspondent domestics were kept. There were only 2 or 3 carriages; that is, chaises or coaches in 1750. Chaises on 4 wheels, not Phaetons, were in use in families of distinction.

The history of Liberty Tree, is said to be this—that a certain Capt. McIntosh illuminated the tree and hung upon it effigies of obnoxious characters—and that these were taken down by the liberty boys and burnt, and the tree thus got its name. A man used to ride on an ass, with immense jack boots, and his face covered with a horrible mask, and was called Joyce, jr. His office was to assemble men and boys in mob style and ride in the middle of them, and in such company to terrify the adherents to royal government, before the revolution. The tumults which resulted in the massacre, 1770, was excited by such means. Joyce, jr. was said to have a particular whistle which brought together his adherents, &c. whenever they were wanted.

About 1730, to 1740 there was no meat market; there were only 4 shops in which fresh meat was sold; one of them was the corner of State street and Cornhill, where Mr. Hartshorn now keeps. Gentle men used to go the day before and have their names put down for what they wanted. Outside of this shop was a large hook on which carcasses used to hang. A little man who was a justice of the peace, came one day for meat; but came too late. He was disappointed and asked to whom such and such pieces were to go—one of them was to go to a tradesman, (it was not a common thing in those days for tradesmen to eat fresh meat) the justice went out, saying he would send the tradesman a salad for his lamb. He sent an overdue and unpaid tax bill.—Soon after the tradesman told him the justice near this place, and told him he would return his kindness, which he did, by hanging the justice up by the waistband of his breeches to the butcher's hook, and leaving him to get down as he could.

Origin of Newspapers.
The following passage, giving an account of the origin of newspapers in England, is from Miss Aikin's "Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth." After giving a history of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, intended by Philip II for the invasion of England, and the eventual overthrow of Protestantism as well as the English government, she remarks—"The intense interest in public events excited in every class by the threatened invasion of Spain, gave rise to the introduction in this country of one of the most important inventions of social life—that of newspapers. Previously to this period all articles of intelligence had been circulated in manuscript; and all political remarks which the government had found itself interested in addressing to the people had issued from the press in the shape of pamphlets, of which many had been composed during the administration of Burleigh or immediately under his direction. But the peculiar convenience at such a juncture of uniting these two objects in a periodical publication becoming obvious to the ministry, there appeared some time in the month of April, 1558, the first number of The English Mercury; a paper resembling the present London Gazette, which must have come out almost daily, since No 50, the earliest specimen of the work now extant, is dated July 23d of the same year. This interesting relic is preserved in the British Museum."

By this statement it seems that it is 233 years since the first newspaper that was ever published in England made its appearance. What a difference in the state of things in this respect between that period and the present!—They have multiplied in that country, on the continent of Europe, and in America, almost beyond enumeration. In a single state in this country, (Ohio) which within thirty years was almost a wilderness, and scarcely inhabited at all except by savages, it is said there are at the present time no less than forty newspapers.—Not only are newspapers scattered in great numbers over the civilized world, but their influence on society is incalculably great. By a steady and uniform circulation through a country, every species of information, civil, political, military, and religious, is communicated with great ease and rapidity throughout the whole community—all classes of people become acquainted with what is passing on the great theatre of human action, particularly in political affairs, their attention is constantly excited, their thoughts turned to their social interests, and the cause of freedom, justice, and social security and enjoyment is guarded and defended with extreme care and sensibility.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have adjourned. Among the other business of the session, the Resolution of the state of Maryland, upon the subject of the appropriation of the lands of the United States to the purpose of education, were fully approved, and their Senators and Representatives in Congress instructed accordingly. They also resolved that the apportionment aforesaid ought to be made among such of the States of this Union as have not heretofore received the benefit of an appropriation, with a reference to the exertions and sacrifices of the individual States in the Revolutionary War.—Com. Ad.

From the Council Bluffs.
St. Louis, Oct. 13.

General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon (Indian agent) arrived in this place on Sunday last from Council Bluffs. The latter gentleman brought down with him a delegation consisting of chiefs and head men of seven bands of the Missouri Indians.—The Grand Pawnee, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republics, O'Mahas, Ottos, Missouri and Kansas, amounting in all to sixteen men. Their destination Washington City.

We learn that the various tribes of Indians inhabiting the country on the Missouri, as high up as the Great Bend, whence our trade has been carried by the enterprise of the Fur Companies, remain friendly towards the whites. The Aracaras, some two hundred miles above, still evince a disposition to be troublesome, which nothing but the show of an armed force will quiet. Some hostility occurred the last summer between the O'Maha nation and the tribes of the Sioux, the Tetons and Ogelalas. It appears that whilst each party was traversing the plains in pursuit of buffalo, they pitched their camps near each other, and as a good understanding did not exist between them, some efforts to conciliate and heal the breach were made by the O'Mahas, and acceded to by the Sioux. Each visited the camp of the other when the usual ceremony of smoking and feasting, mingled with assurances of peace on both sides ensued. The O'Mahas exchanged most of their arms to the Sioux, and the latter, in return, exchanged some of their arms to the O'Mahas. The result of this interchange of traffic and civilities were, in operation, some of the young men of the Sioux (ever faithful, as is their common character) employed themselves in stealing the O'Mahas' horses. The O'Mahas resented the outrage, and a battle ensued, in which the O'Mahas were victorious, with the loss of 13 warriors. The Sioux lost 6 or 8 men.

It is believed that all the disputes, as well as the frequent petty warfare made by one tribe upon another, among the remote Indians, would be silenced by the show of an armed force on the part of the Missouri, which respectively inhabit, and it would open to our traders a road to the richest fur region in the world.

Views to this effect are contemplated by government, and will, no doubt, be speedily accomplished. Ample means are in the hands of the military at Council Bluffs for the completion of the object, without incurring any expense to government beyond what may be necessary for sustaining the garrison at this post, the expenses of which are daily becoming lighter, and the progress of the troops in cultivating bread stuffs and rearing stock, warrants the belief that they will shortly be less than at any interior post.

The present crop at the Bluffs promises a very abundant harvest; more than 15,000 bushels of corn will be stored, besides the product of 4 acres of land cultivated in potatoes, and the fruits of 12 or 13 extensive kitchen gardens.

A grist and saw mill, equal to any west of the Alleghany, has been erected at the above post the past summer, which will enable the millers to manufacture their own bread stuffs, and relieve them from the tediousness of sawing plank, &c by hand.—Eng. Ir.

From the Genius of Liberty, printed at Union, Pa.
Petitions are in circulation, addressed to Congress, for the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna River. With this additional link in the chain of communication, the great object of the national legislature in making the Cumberland road, connecting the eastern and western waters, will not be accomplished by it the land carriage between New Orleans and the City of Washington will be reduced to about 200 miles. Thus calculated to facilitate intercourse, and bring more closely together the distant parts of our continent, it becomes an object of the first importance, in a political as well as commercial point of view—serving to strengthen and confirm the bands that unite us as a people.

But to this district of country this improvement is peculiarly advantageous. It will bring us within 100 miles, by land carriage, of Washington and open to us the markets of the Atlantic cities. To them, in future, we must look for a market; the competition has become too formidable in the west. The immense regions of fertile lands daily opening themselves near to New Orleans, bought for at least one sixth of the price paid for lands in this country, and at the same time more productive, together with a certain and safe navigation, at all times, will effectually exclude us from this market. To compete against such odds must end in ruin. To the east, however, we find a populous, and mostly poor and exhausted country, wanting our supplies, and suffice it to state the fact, that at this time the price of flour in New Orleans is stated to vary, according to quality, from 2 50 to 4 50 per barrel in the eastern cities from 6 to 8 per barrel. This improvement completed, we could easily all our surplus produce, flour, beef, pork, grain, glass, whiskey, &c. to the eastern cities cheaper than to New Orleans.

There are but a few of the advantages of this important work, but they are certainly sufficient to induce any one who has the interest of our country at heart to promote the object in view.

Norfolk, Nov. 12.
NAVAL SCHOOL.
We learn, with infinite pleasure, that a School for the instruction of Midshipmen in elementary literature, and nautical science is to be opened immediately, on board the U.S. frigate Guerriere, at the Navy Yard, Gosport. The school will be under the most rigid naval discipline; organized on the most efficient plan, and conducted by gentlemen in the naval service, well qualified for such a duty.

It has been long a matter of wonder with us, that while classical schools, of the first character were provided by government for the rearing of skillful and intelligent officers for the army, such facilities were entirely withheld from the young officers of our navy, who have been heretofore left to grope their way to preferment, without a friendly light to direct their course. Who can now say, that our naval affairs are not upon an enviable footing?—Beacon.

A letter to the editors, from Brownsville, N.Y. dated the 7th inst. furnishes the gratifying information that Maj. Gen. Brown is rapidly recovering from the illness which he was a prisoner of him for the last three weeks. The attack, which was the first instance, although severe and alarming, was by no means so dangerous as represented in some of the newspapers. His perfect and early restoration to health is now confidently calculated on by his family.—Nat. Int.

MANUFACTURES.

Our woolen manufactures have progressed very little, if at all, since the war, says the N. Y. Patron of Industry. This assertion may be correct as it regards the amount of the country, but it is incorrect in respect to the manufactures of the Eastern states; our woolen manufactures are in a state of gradual progression and improvement, inasmuch that they may be found at all our retail stores, and we are informed that a large proportion of the woolen cloths, (broad cloths, cassimeres, &c.) made up into garments, per order, at the shops of the first merchant tailors in this town, is of domestic manufacture. It is a fact even that many English cloths are offered as American—so far preferable are the latter esteemed by our population. We have heard a pleasant story of an English gentleman, who happened to be in town not long since, which we will take this opportunity to relate: he wanted a new coat, and being a dealer in cloths himself, was very particular in selecting an excellent cloth. After examining at several stores, he called at one where there was a very large assortment of broad cloths, and at length selected a cloth which he pronounced of superior fabric, &c. &c. and he ordered a coat pattern cut, and willingly paid the price (\$10 we think, per yard) which his sagacity and skill has declared it worth. This cloth was homespun and manufactured at a mill in the vicinity of this town. Providence, Pa.

GLASS CUTTING.
Another establishment for cutting glass, upon a more extensive scale than any in Europe, has recently been got up here by Messrs. Geo. Drummer & Co. as an appendage to their wholesale Glass and Crockery Stores, in Pine street. The specimens that have already been turned out, will compare with almost any we have ever seen, from any part of the world. N. Y. E. Post.

St. Clairsville, Oct. 27.
Stocking consequences of Drunkness.
On Wednesday night last, Shandy Hammond, of this county, in a fit of intoxication, put a period to the existence of his wife. He was much in the habit of intemperance, and when in that condition, frequently treated his wife with outrage and violence. From the appearance of the corpse and from his own confession, it would seem that an altercation arose after his wife was in bed, that he struck her several blows about the face, dragged her from the bed, and threw her with violence against the floor. In the fall, her neck was dislocated. He is in prison, to abide the sentence of the law.

This seems a fit occasion to remark, that we have too many instances of men, who indulge in intoxication, and then treat their wives in a barbarous and cruel manner—splendid matches.—The situation of a man resting under the charge of murder, in his hours of sobriety was a kind and indulgent husband; and when he committed the fatal deed, there is every reason to suppose that he had no intention of destroying life; he would perhaps have shuddered at the suggestion of the same unbecoming passion, and avoid the same deplorable consequences.

The culprit was tried before the Supreme Court in St. Clairsville last week, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The low price of head stuffs, is causing considerable changes in rural economy. A gentleman has lately taken a farm in Chenango county, New York, which he intends to stock with one thousand merino sheep. Another gentleman has taken a tract in the same county, which he intends to stock with five hundred. One hundred and fifty full blooded merinos have already been sent to him, with a number of neat cattle of the full Bakewell breed.

Steam Boat Lost.
The steam boat Walk-in-the-Water, was wrecked at day break on the 1st inst on her last trip to Detroit for the season. The accident happened about eighty rods from Buffalo Light. Passengers and cargo safe, but nothing more than the engine is expected to be saved from the boat.

A Very Large Bear.
A pair of the following mammoth size was recently showed to us; weight, 1 pound 5 1/2 ounces, 12 inches in circumference, and 6 inches in length. It grew in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, and of its peculiar flavour we can say nothing, not having tasted it; but conclude, like Reynard, that it was very sour.

Cincinnati paper of Oct. 13.
Mammoth Cucumber.
Thomas Spaccalash, Esq. has in his garden, a cucumber 5 feet 3 inches in length, and it is expected it will reach six feet, before it is ripe.

LARGE CARROT.
We saw, yesterday, at the Exchange, a large Carrot, raised by G. F. Warfield, Esq. which weighed 3 1/4 lbs. We learn this gentleman has also some Beets of enormous size, with a view of which we hope shortly to be gratified.—Balt. Tel.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE MAIL.
Extract of a letter to the Post Master General,

Fredericksburg, Va. 12th Nov 1821
I am sorry to inform you that a most daring attempt was made this morning on the life of the mail driver from Stafford Court house to this place, with a view, no doubt of robbing the mail. The person engaged in this villainous transaction made a blind with bushes, at a narrow part of the road, which the driver was compelled to pass. He fired at the driver, and there are evident signs of three bullets being discharged at him, but Providence has protected the driver and the mail. This occurrence took place about five or six miles from this place, a short distance on this side, Point Mac Run. Mr. Thomas Seddon, a very respectable gentleman from Falmouth, was good enough to ride with me to the place, where we found the blind as described by the driver. We found the fellow's track, and evident signs of having wasted behind the blind for some time for the arrival of the driver with the mail.

Two men have been taken up to-day on suspicion, but have been discharged. We shall do all in our power to detect the villain or villains.

One of the bullets was found by the Post Master among the contents of the mail bag. P.

MARLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 23.

GRAMMAR.
Present his acknowledgments to his Fellow Citizens for their generous contributions to the Fire on Monday last, by which activity his property was preserved from that destructive element.

From Mrs. West's Tale of Two Times.
[Continued.]
The moral pages of Johnson hold a distinguished eminence. His writings occupied me one morning when Fitz Osborne entered the room. "I have long rejoiced in the hope, said Geraldine, that our departed friend was the agent employed by an overruling Providence to perform offices of care and tenderness to their surviving connections." Her radiant eyes were suffused with tears—Fitz Osborne, checking some unobtruded struggles of conscience, which almost tempted him to wish he could see every fault in the agents employed by the overruling Providence to perform offices of care and tenderness to their surviving connections. Her radiant eyes were suffused with tears—Fitz Osborne, checking some unobtruded struggles of conscience, which almost tempted him to wish he could see every fault in the agents employed by the overruling Providence to perform offices of care and tenderness to their surviving connections. Her radiant eyes were suffused with tears—Fitz Osborne, checking some unobtruded struggles of conscience, which almost tempted him to wish he could see every fault in the agents employed by the overruling Providence to perform offices of care and tenderness to their surviving connections.

The extent of the damage done is not known, but in its course fences, fruit and trees have been swept away so effectually that not a bottom rail was left in its proper position—fruit trees have been torn up by the root, and forest trees broke off like a pipe stem.

Part of the roof of Mr. David Gardner's house was carried away to a distance where they have not been able to find it. Mrs. Gardner was alone with her children, when she found the house giving way, she took her children to seek refuge with her neighbours, but a piece of safety could not be found with her neighbours, and she was exposed to the peltings of the pillars storm, sending forth fragments of timber, shingles, &c. with the velocity of thunder bolts. This lady having from her situation an opportunity of observing the nature of the tempest, she describes it as descending from above in a cylindrical form, producing a continual whirl.

The roof of the Kreitz creek Church (which is a large stone building) was entirely blown off—and the Organ, fitted up in the Church, was so materially injured, as to require the repair which the most thorough and judicious workmen could effect. In addition to these particulars, we learn that the most destructive havoc was experienced among the timber, and fruit trees—the largest trees were torn up by the root, or twisted off, and the orchards in the neighbourhood were greatly injured, and some utterly prostrated. The furious rain rolled over them, and levelled them with the earth. The incessant rains which fell, in the course of this stormy night, and on the previous day, produced a rapid rise in the Codorus creek, which passes through this town. The banks were overflowed, and the gardens of some of our citizens, west of the bridge, were inundated. It is at present assumed an alarming appearance, and the melancholy incidents attending on the Flood of the 9th August, 1817, were brought vividly to the recollection of the inhabitants. The waters, however, subsided, without injury, and with the usual occasion.

Since writing the above we have had that the storm has been felt in its march through Windsor, and Hopewell townships, in this county and in Harford county, Maryland, but whether it carried the same deluge to those parts, as in the settlement of Drenitz creek, we are unable to say. We have not heard of any living being lost.

Oxford, Nov. 7.
Rapid increase of Population.—A black Woman, of this village, has within the last few days been made the happy mother of THREE fine boys, all hands on deck, and doing well.

EFFECTS OF EXTREME COLD.
Extract of a letter written by the British Capt. Millett, F. R. S. describing the effects of a hard winter at a winter at Chubb's river, in Hudson's Bay.
"Bottles of strong beer, brandy, strong brine, spirits of wine, set out in the open air for three or four hours, freeze to solid ice. I have tried the sun's radiation to every degree above the horizon, with Elk's quinine, but to no purpose, for spirits freeze almost as soon as brought into open air."
"The frost is never out of the ground how deep we cannot be certain. We have dug down 10 or 12 feet, and found the earth hard frozen in the two summer months; and what moisture we find five or six feet down is like ice. The waters of rivers and the sea, where the current or tide is fast moving, do not freeze above nine or ten feet deep. All the water we use for cooking, brewing, &c. is melted snow and ice. No spring is yet found free from freezing, though dug ever so deep from the surface. Inland are frozen fast by the beginning of May. The walls of the house we live in are stone, with two feet thick; the windows very small, with thick wooden shutters, which are closed about 18 hours every day in the winter. There are cellars under the house, wherein we put our wines, brandy, strong beer, butter, cheese, &c. Two large fires are made in great stoves built on puppets, every day. As soon as the wood is burnt down to a coal, the tops of the chimneys are closed, stopped with an iron cap, which keeps the heat within the house, though at the same time, the smoke makes us as blind as bats, and is very offensive and unwholesome, notwithstanding which, in four or five hours after the fire is out, the inside of the walls of our houses and bed places, will be two or three inches thick with ice, which is every morning cut away with a hatchet. Three or four times we have made iron shot, of 24 pounds weight, red hot, and hang them up to the ceiling of our apartments."

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