

MISCELLANY.

THE ALBATROSS. The following beautiful lines are taken from the last number of the Knickerbocker.

To the Albatross never rests. When the fathomless waves in magnificence toss, Homeless and high aloft the wild Albatross— Unwearied, unceasing, unshaking, alone, Through ocean's empire, the tempest his throne.

THE ICE SPIRIT.

The sun fell bright on the water's brim, And tinged it with golden hues, The dark seaweeds, so tall and slim, Seemed yellow and green and blue.

THE BATTLE GROUND OF TIPPECANOE.

There are few scenes in the Western country so full of interest to the stranger as the battle ground of Tippecanoe. He who looks upon the page of his country's heronism as the bright heraldry of a young and vigorous republic, and whose bosom swells at the recital of those glorious deeds of daring and bravery which distinguished our frontier wars, cannot look unfeelingly on this interesting spot.

struck and the camp fires kindled. On either side of the encampment was a slight declivity at the base of which a fork of the Tippecanoe creek meandered slowly through the prairie, and united a hundred yards or so below the encampment. The soldiers slept with their arms, prepared to fight at the word, should the Indians prove treacherous.

What a scene did the ground exhibit upon the return of day! Forty of the bravest and stoutest of that camp lay weltering in their gore; and the groans of the wounded sounded awfully in the ears of the survivors. A deep grave was dug between two or three large oaks, and the fallen soldiers slept there together. No long funeral train accompanied the corpse of the worthy dead to their last dwelling place on earth.

The troops left the encampment the second morning after the engagement, and the ground was not visited by white men for several weeks. It appeared, however, that the Indians had returned some few days after the battle, and disinterred the remains of the bodies, stripped them of their clothing, and left their naked bodies exposed upon the ground.

most head, and towards evening we had a fine view of the lofty heights of the Andes; we stood on during the night, till within the distance of nearly twenty miles of the land, when we lay to, to await the dawn of day.

Amid the general excitement of breaking open letters, and packages, our ship had nearly rounded the point of St. Lorenzo, just at the entrance of the harbour when the receipt of a salute of thirteen guns from the sloop of war Palmouth, then lying at anchor. This was followed in quick succession by one of an equal number from the Dolphin, then following directly in our wake; which we returned just on the eve of dropping our anchors.

There are now lying in the harbour, besides the ships of our squadron, H. B. M. frigate Dublin; the Griffin, a French brig-of-war; the Congress, the Puritano and the Macedonia, Peruvian vessels of war. In addition to these are a large number of coasting vessels, and a few merchantmen.

The thought of the loss of so large a number of valuable lives, whose summons into eternity was from no other than the earthquake's voice, filled the heart with sadness.

A CRIME UNDIVULGED.

Beneath the floor of a house in London district in Upper Canada, the bones of a man have lately been found, which are pretty clearly identified as those of an individual named Hosmer, a travelling pedlar from the United States.

From the Utica Observer.

Mr. Maynard—Sir: The following lines are at your disposal; by inserting them in the Observer you will oblige a friend and patron, and possibly confer a favour on the public.

The buying of Honey Bees, to preserve them through the winter, has been but recently discovered among us; yet it has been sufficiently tried to test the safety and utility of the practice.

Yours, &c. O. E. MERRILL.

Cato, N. Y. March 28, 1833.

Bees.—In Wythe county, Virginia, in a spot of the Alleghany Mountains, called the "Tobacco Row," is a perpendicular ledge of rocks fronting the southeast fifty feet high—an open sunny situation.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

About one third of the population of a country are between the ages of three and sixteen or eighteen; and of course are the proper subjects of a school education.

for schools, from a three per cent. tax on the grand list, and as much more from district taxes, besides an income of nearly \$1,000,000 from banks.

In Massachusetts are thirty three thousand schools, supported by public taxes and private subscriptions. In Boston the schools contain more than 12,000 children; at an expense of about \$200,000.

In Rhode Island are 700 schools, supported by a legislative appropriation of \$100,000 annually, by taxes and by private subscriptions.

In New York are more than 9,000 schools, and over 500,000 children taught in them. School fund \$1,700,000; distributed annually \$100,000, but on the condition that each town raise by tax or otherwise, as such as they receive from the fund. A wise provision.

New Jersey has a fund of \$25,000, and an annual income of \$22,000.

In Pennsylvania, during the last year, only 1,200,000 children, out of 400,000, were destitute of school instruction.

Delaware has a school fund of 70,000. Maryland has a school fund of \$75,000, and an income for schools from the bank which is divided between the several counties.

Virginia has a fund of \$1,235,000 the income divided among the counties according to the white population, and appropriated to paying the tuition of poor children, generally attending private schools.

North Carolina has a fund of \$70,000 & signed for common schools.

South Carolina appropriates \$40,000 annually to free schools.

Georgia has a fund of \$500,000, and more than 700 common schools.

Alabama, and most of all the western and south-western States, are divided into townships, six miles square, and each township is divided into sections one mile square, with one section the sixteenth appropriated to education.

Mississippi has a fund of \$280,000, but is not available till it amounts to 500,000.

The Legislature of Louisiana grant to each parish, or county, in that State, \$2,631 for each voter, the amount of any other parish to exceed \$1,350, nor to fall short of \$504.

Tennessee has a school fund of about half a million but complaints are made that it is not well applied.

Kentucky has a fund of \$140,000, but a portion of it has been lost. A report to the Legislature from the Rev. O. B. Peers, shews that no more than one third of the children between the ages of four and fifteen attend school.

In Ohio, a system of free schools similar to that of New England is established by law. In Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, no legislative measures for the support of schools have been adopted. All the schools are supported by private tuition.—Family Lycera.

MISAPPLIED SEVERITY.

The following anecdote, says the relate, (a popular French writer) is an undoubted fact, which I would wish all parents and instructors of youth to be well acquainted with.

WIT OF A PRINTER'S DEVIL.

A little bare-footed fellow, who acted in the capacity of Devil, or youngest apprentice in a printing office, had been promised a pair of shoes by his master, but which promise he imagined was not likely to be fulfilled, took the following mode of reminding him of his long-looked-for gift.

BEGGING.

"As you do not belong to my parish," said a gentleman to a begging sailor with a wooden leg, "I cannot relieve you." "Sir," replied the sailor with an air of heroism, "I lost my leg fighting for all parishes."

AN EVASIVE ANSWER.

"Well, Mr. M.," asked an acquaintance of a celebrated horse-dealer, who was leaving Long Pole, Wexley, the other day, "how you have paid your bill?" "No," replied the horse-dealer, "I always get a new answer, when I ask for it." "What was his excuse to-day?" asked the inquirer. "He said he'd see me hung first," replied M.—Lon. paper.

The J...

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THE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST, IN PAMPHLET FORM.

NEW Edition of the Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List, in pamphlet form, issued on the first of January, 1833. It contains a carefully corrected Bank Note List, giving the names and places of location, the banks in the United States, together with the rates of discount on the notes of each, in Gold and Silver. Also, a correct description of all Counterfeit and Altered notes, which are now or have ever been in circulation, on any of the various Banking Institutions, which embrace descriptions of the fifty Counterfeit Notes which were detected since the first edition of the pamphlet was issued.

ROBERT T. RICKNEAL, 6, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

STATEMENT exhibiting the aggregate of Expenditure and each General Charge in Anne Arundel County, for the year 1832.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes entries like 'County, under the act relating to the People of Colour', 'Collectors Commission', 'Amount of Levy', etc.

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