rposes, but as a valuable article of comd export—thereby giving an active ement to American labour, and retaining lly sent out of it for the purchase of

goods. olved, That a National Silk Journal to be established under the auspices of secutive Committee, and all the funds and above the support of said paper to be devoted to the advancement of lk cause in the United States.

ler the latter resolution, J. S. SKINKER. aster, of Baltimore, was invited to bethe editor of the work, and has conthe strict performance of his public du.

the course of the discussions which took in the Convention, all the difficultie ret be apprehended, in the prosecution an industry, were fully considered; and in the words of the resolution, Silk domestic purposes, but as a valuable e of commercial export." ss of our soil and climate to the growth realth of the worm, and the trees which

y its food; the capabilities, the habits, the genius of our people for conducting usiness through its whole process, and price of American labour as compared that of silk-producing countries, all fully canvassed, and the most sceptical me satisfied. The fact is, that our un-ained freedom in the entertainment and assion of various and discordant docs, religious and political, has imparted s, as to our English ancestry, an omni-us appetite for knowledge, and a capacilearn in a few years what cannot be acroutine of thought and of action! Thus t happened in manufactures as in other gs; American ingenuity, unrestrained by udice or law, has triumphed over difficulapparently insurmountable! How long, it be asked, after our first cotton spin-

was put in motion before Yankee 'Low-were sold at a profit in China? So willit with silk. The only question is as to how it shall take us? With a monthly jourto concentrate and diffuse every ting light on the subject, it was the opienjoy, in our own day, the boon which te, but which nothing short of Turkish

et all then who may feel any concern as s patriots willing to offer suitable occupa-and bread to the unemployed and the less, come forward in support of a work ects of private happiness, and of national

pendence. hough Silk, and every thing connected hits production; and all improvements in chinery for its preparation and manufac-e, will constitute the chief design and aim the journal, for the sake of agreeable and ful variety, a considerable portion of its es will be dedicated to the justly popular I kindred subjects of agriculture, hortiture, and rural and domestic economy.nce, the adjunctive title 'Rural Econo-

The Journal of the American Silk Society h number will contain thirty-two pages, need on new type and handsome paper,

All persons friendly to the objects of the irnal will please collect at once and trans-t the names and subscription money of se who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS. Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten ollars, always to be paid before the work is it. All subscriptions to begin with the st number of the year, and in no case will

work be sent to any subscriber longer in it shall have been paid for. All Editors of papers who may desire to Silk added to the list of American Stas; and who will have the kindness to int this prospectus, will be entitled to a co-

of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

February 7.

OR ANNAPOLIS, ST. M. CIAELS, AND WYE LANDS. The Steamboat MA.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the average places from the lower end of Dagan's harf. Returning the next day, leaving ye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, nnapolis and Baltimore. She will continue is route throughout the season. Passage Annapolis 25 50, to St. Michaels and ye Landing 52 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOB.

The state of the s

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1839.

Printed and Published by JONAS GREEN, At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.

Price-Three Dollars per annum.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

INCHILY IMPORTANT.

If Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and riske, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypol tweakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypol chondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminary weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, geweakness, indigestion, sea sigkness, collorosis or green sick. ness, hiccups, sea sigkness, collorosis or green sick. ness, the collection, sadma, tie douloureux, cramp, spassnodic affections, adhma, tie douloureux, cramp, spassnodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating a course of Dr. Wm. Evanas medicine.

Also, nausea, remiting, pains in the side, limbs, fead, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, soises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chill ness, tremors, watchings, reflation, anxiety, bad dreams, spans.

Principal Office, 100 Chalham st. New York.

THE FOLLOWING! INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongs: the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr.

CURES perfermed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans? Medicines.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted perronally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, Sec. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must eaclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

IT MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. WM. EVANS celebrated CANOMILE and APERIENT ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vounting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly foctid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincero thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received. CERTIFICATES.

STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuytkill, afficted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatelency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, diszuness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or hapiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which le is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

YEARS' STANDING VERY YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Erans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, exeruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, langour and other symptoms of extreme debitity, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JUSEPH BROWNE.

JOSEPH BROWNE. City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being daly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed bit name are instantiated.

scribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Husband of the said Hannah Browne. Husband of the said Hannah Brown Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837. PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chntham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 359 Grand st. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.-PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—
A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Ereas. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three
years and nine months; during which time ho had to
use crutches. His chief symptons were exeruciating
pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shouloer, knees and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from the
external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and
ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power.—
For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner,
Mr. Gibson conceives it most to say that the pains have
entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone; and he feels able to resume
his ordinary business.

sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietted on every alight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor-live; she wept, lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent meatal hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her diatressing state, till her husband persuaded het to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

Peter Piackney, Com. of Deeds.

(An Extraordinary Cure performed Wm. Erans, of 100 Chatham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Erans, and placed hinself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

Wm. Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert, to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pulls:

Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Haat the inscrotal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself.) would have experienced its wouderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, throthe natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zoal as the benefactor of suffering man.

The above lines were prompted from the effect 1 have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.
Yours, with esteem,
Shellow P. Gilbert. Sheldon P. Gilbert.

Durham, Green Co., N Y. Dr. Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Franc Medicines.—DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS STANDING.—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stan-

YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wim. Evans.

The symptoms were—A senso of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of langour and faintness; any endoavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and

anguar and tanthes, and siness causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Cine.

On Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon. Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symstoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring

above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind. MARY DILLON.

mind.

(CP DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHON-DRIACISM.—Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to hife, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health. Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm, Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

Children street.—Mr Daniel Spanning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power.—
For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it moet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone; and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

27 Mrr. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston star, afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid cructation, daily spasmedic pains in the head, loss of appetite, districts in his head, the bowels conmonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also at

City of New York, ss.

Benjumin S. Jarvis being duly sworm, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836, WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassan st.

The above medicine for sale by

J. HUGHES,

Druggist, Annapolis. G. IV. IVILSON, Upper Marlbro'.

POETRY.

From the London Metropolilan. STANZAS TO SPRING. BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

Oh! his pleasant to look to the coming rpring,
While the wintter winds are blowing;
When the flowers shall bud, and the sweet birds sing,
On the bough into beauty growing;
When the snewdrop, pretty nun-lihe flower,
And the violet, dainty fairy,
Like a mailen coy, in her wintry bower,
And the primrose sweet and chary,
Above the withered leaves shall show—
Uh! then is the time through the woods to go.
Oh! I love to watch the blackbirds run

Oh! I love to watch the blackbirds run

Oh! I love to watch the blackbirds run
Through the glades in their plumage gloesy;
And the squirrel, so frolic and full of fun;
And the sparrow, so bold and saucy,
That comes, like a sturdy beggar, to get
Our alms from the bird we cherish;
The robin so sacred to all, the pet
Of our childhood, that must not perish
For lick of the refuse crumbs that lic
At our lattice, to catch the sweet birds eye.

At our lattice, to catch the sweet bird's eye.
Did you ever mark in the moonlight heur,
Or in the saushine brightly glowing.
The chesnut tree, ere a leaf or flower
On the russet boughs were showing?
When embalmed in the gum that nature spread,
To protect the embryo blossom,
The tree, as it lifts its regal head.
Is more brilliant than beauty's bosom,
In the jewelled blaze of her court.day wear,
Or her diamonds that flash in her glossy hair.
Is no witched that tree in the moonlight cold. Or her diamonds that flash in her glossy hair.
I've watched that tree in the moonlight cold,
As it shone in its gem-like glory.
And thought of the legends we read of old,
Of Aladdin's wondrous story;
And in south it seemed, as if magic fays,
With their tiny hands, were spreading
A thousand lamps in that bow'ry mare,
For some gay court fete or wedding.
And I fancied I heard their golden strings,
And the rush of a myriad of fairy wings.

And the run to a million a fairy dream,
When the soft moon shines above us,
And the sged woods and silver stream
Are as friends that know and love us.
But the dream of life is a long, long dream And so chequered by joy and sorrow, That the sun that smiles in his evening beam,

THE SABBATH.

The world is full of toil,
It bids the traveller roam,
It binds the laborer to the soil,
The student to his home—
The heasts of burden sigh,
O'erlooded and opprest—
The sabbath lifts its banner high,
And gives the weary rost.

The world is full of care.
The haggard brow is wrought.
In furrows as of fixed despair,
And check'd the heavenward thought, The Salbath's chastening tone
Drives money-changers from the place,
Which God doth call his own.

Which God doth call his own.
The world is full of grief,
Sorrows o'er sorrows roll,
And the far hope that brings relief
Doth sometimes pierce the scul,
The Sabbath's peaceful bound
Bears Mercy's holy scal,
A balm of Gilead for the wound
That man is weak to heal.
The god's is considered.

The world is full of sin,

A dangerous flood it rolls.

The unwary to its breast to win;

And whelm unstable souls,

The Sabbath's beacons tell
Of reefs and rocks below,
And warns, though gay the billows swell,
Beneath are death and wo.

Beneath are death and we.

There is a world—where none
With fruitless labor sigh,
Where care awakes no linguing groan.
And grief no agony.
Where sin, with fatal arts,
Hath never forged her chains,
But deep enthroned in angel hearts,
One endless Sabbath reigns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST NATURED MAN IN THE WORLD.

The following amusing solil-quy of Mr. Lent-ner Salix, is from that inimitable work "Char-coal Sketches," by Joseph C. Neal:

"The last time Saiix was seen in the busy haunts of men, he looked the very incarnation of gloom and despair. His coat had gone to retrieve his necessities, and he wanderd slowly and abjectly about, relieving the workings of his perturbed spitit, by kicking whatever fell in

"I'm done," soliloquized he, "partnership between me and good nature is this day dissolved, and all persons indebted will please settle with the undersigned, who is alone authorised. Yes, there's a good many indebted, and its high time to dissolve, when your partner has all the goods, and spent all the money. Once I had a little shop; ah! was'nt it nice!—Plenty of goods and

tured; and more asked me to go their security. These fellows were always very particular friends of mine, and got what they asked for? but I was a very particular friend of theirs, and could'nt get it back. It was one of the good rules that wont work both ways; and I some how or other was at the wrong end of it, it would'nt work my way at all. There's few rules that will, barring subtraction and division, and alligation; our folks alligated against me that I could'nt come to no good. All the cypherin' I ever could do, made more come little, and little come to less; and yet as I said afore, I had a good many assistants too.

Business kept pretty fair; but I was nt cured. Because I was good natured I had to go 'em frolicking, ten partying excursioning, and for the same reason, I was always appointed treasurer to make the distribution; when there was'nt a cent of surplus revenue in the treasury, but my own, it was my job to pay all the bills. Yes, it was always "Salix; you know me"—Salix, pony up at the bar, and lend us a "Salix always shells out like a gentleman." Oh! to be sure, and why not!-now I'm shelled out myself: first out of my shop by old renditioni exponas, at the State House-Old feri fash us to me directed. But they did'nt direct him soon enough, for he only got the fixtures. The goods had gone out on a burst long before I bursted. Next I was shelled out of boarding house; and now (with a lugubusous glance at his shirt and pantaloons) "I'm nearly shelled out of my clothes. It's a good thing they can't shell me out of my skin, or they would, and let me catch my death of cold. I'm a mere shell fish-an oyster with the kivers off."

"But its always so-when I was a little boy they ceazed all my pennics out of me, coaxed me to take all the jawings, and all the hidings, and to go into all sorts of scrapes, and preciou scrapes they used to be. I wonder if there is nt two kinds of people—one kind that's made to chaw up and t'other kind that's made to be chawed up by one kind?-cat kind of people and mouse kind of people! I guess there is-I'm very much mouse myself."

"What I want to know is, what's become of me-l've spent all I had in getting my eddication. Larnin' they say is better than and land, I wonder if any body would swop some houses and lands with mo for mine? I'd go it even and ask no boot. They should have it at prime cost; but they wont and I begin to be afraid I'll have to get married, or list in the marines. That's what most of the people do when they have nothing else to do."

FIRST DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The Boston Mercantile Journal gives a summary of Mr. Smith's Lecture on the claims of the Northmen. The following extract will be read with interest, as it intimates the evidence on the subject: Mr. S. commenced by alluding to the preju-

dices which all men naturally feel, in favour of the truth of that which they have been taught as true from their earliest infancy. This is applicable to the case of Columbus's alleged discovery of America in 1492. The truth of this, as the first discovery of America, has been so long and generally received, that it requires strong evidence to show that the credit of first discoverer does not belong to him. Mr. S. proceeded to state, however, that, although it may have been generally unknown that this country had been visited by Europeans before the time of Columbus, the fact had not been unknown to those who had paid closer atten-tion to the subject. He mentioned three separate works (and stated that many others exist) which have been published upwards of a century, in Europe, in which the facts have been mentioned. One of these was printed at the University of Oxford in 1716, so that the count of these early discoveries is no new-fangled theory as has been represented by some. The works of Adam of Breinen, who lived and wrote in the 11th century, and whose work (published in 1629) is well known, were quoted by Mr. S. in which this country, its situation and produce, are distinctly mentioned, and the Danes or Northmen referred to as authorities. Mr. S. then alluded to the documents on this subject which have recently been published by the R val Society of Northern Antiquatians at Copenhagen. He showed the ignorance of the actual contents of these documents existing even among these who profess to have examined them, stating the fact of an individual of considerable eminence in the literary world, having asserted that the Northmen were accident. ally driven to these coasts at some time be-tween the years 1000 and 1021, whereas they clearly show that these coasts were first visited in the year 986, and continued to be visited, not accidentally, but for the express purposes of exploration and commerce from that date during a period of nearly 400 years—that dwellings were erected here—stays of some years at different times made here—and of all probability, more permanent colonies established, while the birth of one individual (in the shop; ah! was'nt it nice!—Plenty of goods and plenty of business. But then comes one troop whose descendants are at this day in existence,

tended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great matter of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Of fellows, and they wanted tick—I'm so good among whom the well known sculptor, Thoracter of the documents which establish the natic, they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money, I'm so good, nature of the documents which establish the natic, they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money, I'm so good, nature of the documents which establish the natic, they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money, I'm so good, nature of the documents which establish the natic, they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money, I'm so good, nature of the documents which establish the natic, they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money, I'm so good, nature of the documents which establish the natic, they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money, I'm so good, nature of the documents which establish the natic, they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money, I'm so good, nature of the documents which establish the natic, they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and they wanted tick—I'm so good the walden, is one. Mr. S. alluded to the character of the documents which establish the natic them comes another set of chaps, who walden, is one. Mr. S. alluded to the character of the documents which establish the natic them comes another set of chaps, who walden, is one. Mr. S. alluded to the character of the documents which establish the natic them comes another set of chaps, who walden, is one. Mr. S. alluded to the character of the documents which establish the natic them comes another set of chaps, who was a set of the documents which establish the natic them comes another set of the documents which establish long subsequent to the first alleged visit of the Northmen, and whose authenticity there can be no doubt; many of these are antecedent in date to the later recorded visits of the Northmen-Second, monuments remaining in the countries thus visited, and which were the handiwork of the Northmen themselves.

Mr. S. proceeded to give an outline of the parratives contained in these ancient manuscripts, which, as those narratives (being published only in the original Norse dialect, with Danish and Latin translations,) must be inaccessible to the great majority of those interest. ed in the subject, was peculiarly interesting.— It would be impossible to give even an abstract of these details. It must suffice to say that this country was first seen by Biarne Heriulfson, in 996, and it was subsequently visited for the express purpose of exploration, by Leif and Thorwald, the sons of Eric the Red, who had a few years previous discovered and settled in Greenland. In 1007, Thornfinn Karlscfue left Greenland with 160 companions, (nine of whom, however, soon returned,) with the express design of forming a settlement in this country, bringing with them all kinds of live stock for the purpose. Though we are informed of the return to Iceland of Thornfinn and ome of his companions, (not, however, until after a Sidence here of upwards of 3 years,) yet no account is given of the return of the remainder; and it is probable that they formed a permanent settlement here, since an account is given, in other documents, of the visit to this country, called by the Northmen, Vinland, of Bishop Eric, in 1121, which could hardly have been made with any other purpose than that of performing Episcopal offices here.

Vinland, to which all these accounts refer, was the present New England. The southern parts of this country was likewise visited by the Northern traders, and it appears that a constant intercourse was kept up between that part and Ireland, for a long period. It was called Huitramanna land, (White Man's land,) or Great Ireland, because the inhabitants were whiles, and supposed by the Northmen to be of Irish origin.

> From the Knickerbocker MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

I remember vividly the circumstances of her leparture. Consumption had already done its powerful work. Unlike many who are smitten with the disease, she preferred to die in the bosom of her family. Why should the stag, pierced to the heart in its own thickets seek refuge in the deeper glades, to bleed to death? It is a wrong idea, this, of searching in a land of strangers for health which is "clean gone forever." How many are thus yearly cut down in the midst of their wanderings? In some desolate chamber, they lie in the agonies of death. No soft hand presses their brow; no familiar voice whispers in the ear; no cherished friend performs their funeral obsequies. Death is indeed bitter, under such circumstances, being without its usual alleviations. It is a sweet consolation to die at home:

"On some fond breast the parting soul relies, Some pions drops the closing eye requires: Even from the tonb the voice of nature crie Even in our ashes live their wonted fires."

There is something dreadful, yet beautiful, in consumption. It comes stealing on so softly and so silently. It comes, too, in the garb of mockery and deception, and clothes its victims in beautiful garments for the grave. The hectic flush, the snowy brow, the brilliant eye; who could believe that these were death's precursors, the signet of the conqueror! It invests the patient with a preternatural patience and sweetness under suffering, keeping alive, at the same time, in her breast the illusion of hope.— Even in her moments of keenest suffering, sho forward to days of returning happi and while the worm is for ever preying at the core, and her slender form becomes each day more feeble and attenuate, she hails before her a gilded prospect, and the mind and spirits are buoyant with the thought. But when the final struggle has at last commenced, how sublime is the spectacle! To behold the immortal mind so calm, so tranquil, and so triumphant; waxing brighter and brighter, while the tenement which contains it is but a poor fleshless skeleton; to behold the eye beaming with undiminished lus-tre toward the objects of its affection, until the soul at last bursting the charnel rault which has too long confined it, takes one triumphant bound. Then is the body still and silent. The feather is unruffled by the breath, and the glass retains its polish; for dust has returned to dust again, and the spirit unto God who gave it.

It was a tempestuous night. The rain poured down in torrents. The lightnings gleamed luridly. At midnight, I entered the apartment. A solitary taper gleamed dismaily on the hearth. The forms of those in the room appeared like gloomy shadows, flitting to and fro. A stifled sob, and the ticking of a watch on the table, were the only sounds; and they struck like a ware the only sounds; and they struck like a barbed arrow to my heart. I observed her hand