

• *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 45:10 (October 2006): 1333-1340

ship commenced. A discourse was delivered by Eld. John Stevens, from Job 7: 8. Some improvement, although the preacher spoke understandingly, was made upon the same subject by others, and the meeting was dismissed for the space of 90 minutes.

At 2 P. M. met again, Eld. Buzzell preached a well adapted discourse from Jer. 6: 10. A precious season was enjoyed, and the disciples seemed to part uniting with Dr. Watts:

"The men of peace have found glory beyond hope;
Celestial fruits, on earthly ground,
From faith and hope do grow."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Maine Election—September 11.

NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. ENOCH LINCOLN.

FOR SENATORS.

York County.—Hon. Mark Dennett, Moses Sweet, Esq. Isaac Emery, Esq. Another List.—Joseph Prince, George Seaman, James Elden.

Cumberland County.—Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, Hon. Nathan C. Churchill, Hon. Josiah Dunn, Jr.

Lincoln County.—Hon. Joel Miller, David C. Burr, Esq. Ebenezer Delano, Esq. Edward Kavanaugh, Esq. Joseph Hall, Esq. The following is the List given by the Lincoln Intelligencer: Stephen Parsons, Josiah Stebbins, Payn Ellwell, Syms Gardner.

Hancock County.—Hon. John S. Kimball, Joshua W. Hathaway.

Fenwick County.—Thomas Davis, Esq.

For Representatives to Congress.

YORK COUNTY.

HON. WILLIAM BURLINGH.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

HON. JOHN ANDERSON.

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Esq.

ROBERT AND FENWICK.

HON. WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON.

FOR REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

JEREMIAH GOODWIN, Esq.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SAMUEL SMALL, Esq.

FOR COUNTY TREASURERS.

YORK COUNTY.

Elder HENRY SMITH.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HON. MARK HARRIS.

Whatever may be our opinion as citizens concerning the different candidates nominated for offices of public trust, and of important questions of a local nature, as conductors of our paper, we deem it proper impartially to give the names of the candidates belonging to each list. This is the course proposed to be pursued in our editorial address, which may be seen in the first number; and this, it seems, is the course pursued by the other papers in this country.

The names of the candidates, which we have before given to the public, were entered by the request of several gentlemen, patrons to our paper. The addition, to the list is also made pursuant to the requests of other gentlemen who are likewise our patrons, who sent their communications in writing; but, being directed to Parsons, we were not received until after our last number was printed. Our paper has a circulation, more or less, in every county in the state. The list of candidates of course is long, but the day of election soon will be "over and past."

SINCE the above article was written and put in type, we have seen the Maine Palladium, in which a correspondent of that paper wishes to know why we have "carefully concealed from our readers, the names of the only candidate in nomination in this district for the next Congress." We have not carefully, nor purposely concealed the name of any candidate from our readers, nor do we intend so to do. It was observed to the printer, several weeks ago; by the editor, that the list referred to would be inserted, if requested. The slow progress of letters conveyed to Blaw's corner by mail, then to Limerick, by private conveyance, has caused the delay. Much credit, we think, is due the editors of the Palladium for their candid and gentlemanlike remarks upon the subject.

Our patrons in the Eastern country are informed that Elder Jeremiah Bullock is authorized to act as an Agent for us. Those that can make it convenient, may make payment for their paper to him, and save the expense of postage.

Mr. Reynolds has recently delivered three lectures, in this City, on the subject of concentric spheres. He has been heard with attention. A gentleman has just expressed to us his conviction that we are on the concave surface of a hollow sphere. Dr. Mitchell, we believe, first started that thought.—Washington City Pa.

Desha was alive at the last accounts, July 22. His surgeons have published a report of his case, which concludes with the following paragraphs:

"He can now sit, stand, walk or lie, as inclination may require. His confinement for a period of twenty months in jail, his abstinence for some time previous to the infliction of the injury, and the loss of blood at the time, all conspired to render his case less fatal than it would have been under other circumstances. The wound is now suppurating kindly, small granulations are springing up over the surface; he breathes easily, coughs but little, rests tolerably well at night; takes food in sufficient quantity, and on the whole there are no symptoms threatening immediate danger."

"He is an afflicting spectacle. A combination of circumstances have made the unhappy man extensively known, and we have been thus minute in detailing the case, and endeavoring to free it of technicality, in order that all may understand it."

Worcester, Aug. 9.

Brutal Outrage.—On the 5th inst, a young man, belonging to a neighboring town, was examined before Charles Allen, Esq. of this town, charged with a most aggravated assault and battery on the body of his own wife. The physician who examined her, states that it was one of the most distressing sights he ever witnessed.

There were large contusions on various parts of her body and limbs, which were turned black, and must have been the result of repeated and long continued blows. She had a fine head of hair, which was nearly all torn out by the roots, and was exhibited before the magistrate still remaining braided, as it was done up by the unfortunate victim previously to the outrage. It appeared by the testimony that some of the blows were inflicted by the foot, some by the fist, and some of them by a pair of tongs, which were found broken in the house. The injury is so serious that we understand her life is despaired of. The husband was ordered by the magistrate to give bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars, for his appearance for trial before the Supreme Judicial Court at the next term. For want of bail he was committed to prison.

The causes of this outrage, we understand, are to be attributed to the too free use of ardent spirits—an awful warning to those who indulge in the degrading and beastly vice of intemperance.—Spy.

Another brutal outrage.—On the 15th ult., as a young girl by the name of Lany Cultage, about 16 years of age, was passing from the village of Kinderhook to Stuyvesant, she through fatigue had seated herself to rest a few moments. "While in that situation a wagon came up with two men in it, going the direction in which she wished to go. They asked her if she would ride, she replied in the affirmative, and got into the wagon. After proceeding a short distance, they turned out to the right, and there committed violence upon her, and then left her bound to a tree where she remained until the next day, when she was found and released by some one passing through the wood. One of the wretches has been taken and lodged in the county prison, in this city. His name is Jacob Gardner. The other yet evades public vigilance."

Law suit in England.—In the case of Lady Portsmouth, against whom a suit for a divorce had been instituted by Lord Portsmouth, the costs in the Ecclesiastical Court, are said to have amounted to 30,000 pounds sterling, or more than one hundred and thirty three thousand dollars.

Remarkable preservation.—A daughter of Mr. Andrew Everett, of Worthington, aged 11 years, in attempting to take a pail of water from the well curb on the 12th of July, was precipitated headlong into the well, which was 19-2 feet deep, and had 5-6 feet of water in it. Although considerably bruised, she clambered out before any one was aware of her situation.

It has been estimated that about 50 persons were killed in the United States by the careless firing of cannon, on the last 4th of July.

Singular circumstance.—The thunder and lightning on Wednesday the 2d inst. killed 7 geese for Mr. Dole of Orrington, while sitting in the road in front of the house, while moving a particle of earth, or to appearance a spear of corn.

Bangor, Reg.

JAMES MONROE, late President of the U. S. has been appointed a *visiter* of the University of Virginia, in place of the lamented JEFFERSON.

Proposals have been issued for printing the principal eulogies upon ADAMS and JEFFERSON delivered in the several states in a volume of between 3 and 400 pages. It will be a precious commentary upon their lives and actions.

In 1798 the whole amount of the exports of the United States did not exceed \$17,000,000; in 1808 they had increased to 50,000,000; and in 1825 they amounted to nearly 100,000,000; of which about 67,000,000 were the produce of the U. S. States. These facts not only show the progressive, but we may say unexampled commercial prosperity of our country.

A French Fleet.—Capt. Sharpe, of the *Esch. Eclipse*, arrived at Philadelphia, 16 days from Leguire, reports, that on the 27th of July, lat. 22, 16 long. 63, 50, he saw ten sail of men of war, standing to the northward, two 64's, six frigates, and two brigs, under easy sail, with French colours set.

Twenty eight French officers sailed from Marseilles, on the 27th of May, to join the Greek army, into which they had enlisted. One of them belonged to the body guards of the king of France. The second legion of the national guards in Paris, are making contributions, for the purpose of buying a piece of artillery for the Greeks. At Metz 6690 francs were collected by personal applications; and the sums obtained there in other modes, make with this, an amount of 6500.

It is stated on the authority of the Millidgeville Stock Exchange, on the 24th of July, Gov. Troup, formally issued his order, directing the Surveyor General, to order out the Surveyors appointed by the Legislature of Georgia, to commence their Surveys of the Greek Lands, on the 1st of September next, agreeably to the fraudulent treaty of 1825 which has been abrogated by the President and Senate of the United States.

Alabama.—A rumor is mentioned in the Mobile papers, that the Governor of Alabama was about to issue his proclamation, convening the Legislature at an early day for the purpose of remonstrating against the location of a Branch of the United States Bank in Mobile.

The Hon. Louis M'Lane has been nominated as a candidate to represent the State of Delaware in the 20th Congress of the United States. The election will occur in October next.

The Wilmington, North Carolina Herald of August 2d, mentions that a Mr. Mulford of Bladen county was ordered a few days ago, by a woman slave while he was in the act of chastising her.

On the 4th of July, died Wm. Ross, of Millin Co. Pa. aged 109 years. He was with Gen. Braddock in the first war, and with General Washington in the second.

In Mississippi there are four candidates for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Rankin.

Messrs. Farmer & Prescott, late of Concord, N. H. have issued proposals for publishing a weekly paper at Hingham, Mass. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, and Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, members of Congress, are both printers.

Daniel Leavins, of Luzerne, Warren county, whilst splitting a stick of wood on the 1st inst. at the moment when his axe was raised, the lightning struck it, and he was killed.—N. Y. Ad.

The amount of losses by fire in the four towns of Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond, and Fredericksburg, since the year 1796, paid by the single office of the Mutual Assurance Society, is \$879,850. Enough for one company to divide amongst four small towns.

Bacon, August 10, 1826.

The difference—Twenty-five years ago, if a decent looking stranger on a tolerable horse came to Bangor, in a few hours his name, residence, business, &c. would be known through all the village,—now, Coaches, Carriages, Barouches, &c. come and go almost unheeded.

The papers of Sandusky, and Cleveland, Ohio, present us with a "Marine List," of from 25 to 30 weekly arrivals, and as many departures of steam boats and schooners, employed in the lake trade. We shall soon have great cities to the north of us. Already the paper, in the towns on the borders of Lake Erie are very respectable in point of size and execution, and present in their advertising columns the appearance of extensive business. What a change in the state of affairs about Sandusky since the war of 1812!—Pittsburg Gazette.

There is a farmer in the town of Louisville, in this country, who is now reaping 300 acres of wheat,—the sowing of 276 bushels. It is all in one field, and presents a beautiful appearance. So luxuriant is the crop that some of the stalks are more than 6 feet high; and the whole field will average 5 feet in height. On Wednesday last, two men reaped 21 shocks of 15 sheaves each, on a piece of ground 30 rods long, 13 paces wide, which gives nearly 40 bushels to the acre. One ear of the wheat was 10 inches long and had ninety grains, full and large. There are 52 reapers and binders in the field. At a very moderate estimate the crop will yield 30 bushels to the acre, throughout.—St. Lawrence Gaz.

Upwards of 250 hogheads of tobacco have this year been exported from Upper Canada, and it is believed that the quantity will be doubled next year.

A duel took place on the 18th, between two citizens of New Orleans, (not named). One was exchanged with pistols, but the other being placed at a disadvantage, according to agreement, with the small sword. The affair ended in the death of one of the parties, he having received his antagonist's sword into his vitals.—N. Y. Ad.

Humanity Recalled.—Last summer the *City of New York* and *New York* and *Brooklyn*, and *Manhattan* and *Long Island*, by which several persons were drowned; a little girl was nearly lost, being full ten feet under water struggling for life—at which sight, Charles Goin reached the distressing scene in his small boat; he leaped overboard, and dived down to the child and saved his life.

Three hundred emigrants from Ireland, arrived at Baltimore on the 5th inst.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Letters from Vienna state, that despatches were sent to Baron Ottenfeld, at Constantinople, on hearing of the arrival of Lord Cochrane in the *Arcturion*, a frigate sent to join the *French*. The object of the mission is supposed to be, to inform the Ottoman government that Lord Cochrane having ceased to hold a commission in the British naval service, is at liberty to enter the service of any foreign power whatever.

It is supposed that events which recently occurred at Constantinople, must have considerable effect in fixing the fate of the *Mohammedan Empire*, either in resuscitating the empire, or accelerating its downfall.—Reference is made to the revolt of the Janissaries, and the proposed introduction of European troops into the Turkish army. It is said that the latter was determined upon a grand council in April, in conjunction with the chief officers of the Janissaries themselves. Objections were however, urged by the troops, and the result anticipated was, a suppression of the Janissaries throughout the empire, and a new organization of the Turkish army on the European system.

Manchester.—It is our painful duty to observe, that there is yet no improvement manifested in the state of commerce, or manufactures in this town, or its neighbourhood, or the extensive district with which it is connected. Last Tuesday's market was the worst that has been known. Every thing was depressed and depressing. Some houses of manufacture have again limited their hours of labor; demand for goods becomes more and more circumscribed, money scarcer, and confidence less.

DEED.

In Waterborough, on Monday 14th inst. Mr. Gilbert Hasty.

We have received a poetical communication, composed by a person who is a native of this town, but it came too late for this number. It may be expected in the next.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE following Real Estate will be offered for sale at public auction, unless previously sold at private sale, on the ninth day of September next, in front of this Office:

A Filling Mill, Carding Machine, Dwelling-house and thirty acres of land, situated in the town of Waterborough, about 3 miles from Limerick village. Also eight acres of land, near this village. Conditions liberal; for further particulars inquire of the Subscriber, at his house.

THOMAS BRADY.

Limerick, Aug. 24.

CAUTION.

THOSE persons who are in the habit of taking fruit, without leave or license, from the orchard of the Subscriber, are hereby cautioned against taking it in this ungentlemanlike manner in future, as he is determined, if they should, to take the advantage.

WILLIAM TOWNSON.

Aug. 24.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies those who have unsettled accounts with him, from eighteen to one years standing, to close the settlement of the same with-out delay. WILLIAM SWAST.

Limerick, August 24, 1826.

ADNER S. McDONALD & CO.

HAVE for sale a few good Wagons, which will be sold cheap for cash. They want to purchase 5 or 600 yards of cloth, and a few and linen cloth.

Limerick, Aug. 17, 1826.

PROBATE NOTICE.

A T COURT OF PROBATE held at York, within and for the county of York, on the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six; HANNAH PHIPPS, administratrix of the estate of Isaac Phipps, late of Waterborough, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance, and also for an allowance to be made her out of said deceased's personal estate, together with a petition for license to sell so much of the said deceased's real estate as may be necessary to pay his just debts and monetary charges. Ordered, That the said HANNAH PHIPPS give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Morning Star*, printed at Limerick, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Alfred in said County, on the first Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

JONAS CLARK, Judge.

Copy filed, GEORGE THACHER, Reg.

August 17.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately at this Office, an active, industrious, and experienced man, to learn the art of printing. To one that is well recommended good encouragement will be given.

POETRY.

Mutual Hearts.

Two mutual hearts are like the rills,
In solitude when single,
That wander from the moorland hills
In river streams to mingle;
And then along the winding vale,
Their banks with blossoms painted,
They heave their billows to the gale:
Untroubled and untainted.

Two mutual hearts are like the stars
That each other's shining
When gates of day the evening bars,
And roses are declining;
And through the long and lonesome night
That spreads its pall of sadness,
They mingle their ethereal light,
To fill the world with gladness.

Two mutual hearts are like the flowers
That tune themselves to each other,
When morning sends the dawning showers,
Or evening comes to wither;
And though they fall—as fall they must—
They never can be severed,
But sink together in the dust,
Together live or never.

Beauties.

O'er thy lip the young smile may enchantingly
play,
Like the first beam of morn on the rose;
And thine eye—oh! what ecstasy it may stray—
The blue tints of heav'n may pure disclose.
But 'tis not your beauty we prize in thy face,
No—the spell every look has to cast,
Is the light of the soul that glimmers on thine face,
And the glance that discloses the mind.

Thy form is as lovely, as graceful and light,
As the fond poet's fancy can raise,
When he sinks into slumber, and dreams through
the night.

O'er thy lip the young smile may enchantingly
play,
Like the first beam of morn on the rose;
And thine eye—oh! what ecstasy it may stray—
The blue tints of heav'n may pure disclose.
But 'tis not your beauty we prize in thy face,
No—the spell every look has to cast,
Is the light of the soul that glimmers on thine face,
And the glance that discloses the mind.

L. L. T.

MISCELLANY.

LETTER TO A YOUNG LADY, ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PASSIONS.

My dear E.—Of all the excellences which adorn the female character, there is none more conspicuous, none more desirable than sweetness of temper. It is that beauty of the soul which the Supreme Being has acknowledged to be in his sight of great price. This qualification is within the reach of every individual; and although science and many personal accomplishments may be denied, yet this most pleasing and engaging quality can be acquired in all situations of life. But to gain a complete ascendancy over your spirit, it is needful to begin at an early period, before habits of petulance have gained such an ascendancy over your mind as to produce peevishness upon every occasion where your feelings are crossed and your hopes disappointed. Although much depends upon the management of your parents in your juvenile years, yet much more remains for you to accomplish when their control is no longer useful. How lamentable it is that this essential qualification is so much overlooked when the peace and happiness of families and societies are depending upon it. Neither beauty of person, nor refinements of wit, nor the most splendid talents can make up this deficiency. For the want of it, how often is the fireside rendered a place of contention! how often the spirits of servants embittered, and the happiness of a whole family destroyed, by a single female, who attempts to control others, but who has never learned to govern herself. It is true we might think that the very nature of our religion, that these remarks would not apply to the Christian world; but experience and observation tell me better. Few, indeed, who enjoy enlightening grace, can see a propriety in restraining their tempers upon all occasions: some how or other it seems to have escaped their moral perception as something quite out of their reach. Charity would indeed cast her mantle over the sincere in heart, but wisdom is justified of her children. If woman knew in what true dignity of character consisted, she would soon discern those prominent features by which she is distinguished—meekness and humility—as it is utterly impossible for those graces to flourish where wrong tempers are indulged. It is not that passive tameness of spirit which is equally unmoved by vice or virtue, and which may mistake for the latter, which I wish you to cultivate,—but a sort of self-possession which will enable you upon all provocations to preserve your soul in patience. Many are the apologies to be made for persons of different constitutions and temperaments, but I doubt if there are sufficient to excuse the indulgence of a petulant disposition.—For I had expressly said “My grace is sufficient for thee.” As no pains have been spared in your education, I hope therefore that your sensitive powers will become so refined as to shudder at the least emotion of anger. Start back from it as from a deadly virus, whose sting is to prove fatal to your life. Remember that although the rose and the lily bud upon your cheek, and the vivacity of your sparkles in your eyes, that anger will soon eclipse their charms before the

eye of the world, and render you an object of derision.

You have now just entered upon the stage of action, and began to take a part in the society to which you are attached. Let all within your power perceive that your education has been of that kind which is calculated to rectify and improve the heart, as well as to enlighten the understanding. Be careful of wounding the peace of others. Let mildness and benignity always distinguish you from the flitting gossip, and may your manners become the index of your heart. I cannot forbear telling you how I was shocked, not long since, by the conduct of a young lady who had just finished her education abroad, and returned to her parents. From her beauty and external accomplishments we should have expected better things; but her ungovernable temper soon made its appearance among the domestics; and instead of contributing to the enjoyment of her parents, she made them most miserable. Although pride prevented her from making a show of herself to others, yet she could not be entirely hid,—for her temper would break out like a fire long smothered, even where it was not wished. Her amiable mother was treated with contempt, servants with insolence, and her associates with haughtiness, unless they suited her capricious humors. Her praises were all lavished upon those who flattered her, and those who did not were the objects of her displeasure. You would hardly think this a real character, but I can assure you it is drawn from real life. She was likewise bred up in a Christian family, and was herself a professor. A strange example of piety! I hope, my dear, you will not so learn Christ. Let your heart have any superior moral or personal advantage over others, that you are in duty bound to make them a means of doing good to others by an obliging and condescending behaviour. Let not a love of a fashionable life steal in upon your affections unwares. The world is deceitful. False colors are presented to the eyes of young persons every where. Let not your heart be corrupted by deleterious customs. True happiness is never found in external objects, and they who seek it in them are pursuing a phantom which will elude their grasp. The mind is the only fountain of true felicity, and when that is set aright, and properly directed, all that is desired for our enjoyment in this sublunary abode is then within our reach.

Yours's Instructor.

(From the Cincinnati Emporium.)

THE WESTERN STATES.

We have not unfrequently called the attention of our readers to the blessings the people of the Western States enjoy in reality for the present, but particularly in the prospects of the future. If we limit our views to the state of Ohio, perhaps the field will be sufficiently extensive for our survey. In 1788, only 38 years ago, was the first settlement made in Ohio by General Rufus Putnam and 40 others. It now contains not far from 800,000 inhabitants. In 1803, it was admitted into the Union as a separate state. It now sends 14 representatives to Congress. In 1788, Cincinnati was a wilderness, and at that time it was surveyed and laid out by Israel Ludlow. It was incorporated into a city in 1819. It now contains nearly 14,000 inhabitants. It is so situated as to be a principal mart or trading town for a considerable part of the western section of the state.

As there is no regular census kept of the number of the state, and as it is not included from this city, we cannot be accurate in our estimation, but from the best sources of information in our power, we presume the following estimate is nearly correct:—Of flour, there were probably exported from this city in the year 1825 about 40,000 barrels; pork, 12,000; lard, 6,000; whiskey, 12,000 barrels; of corn about one million, 6,000 barrels; of linseed oil, 25 thousand gallons; a considerable export of castor oil, besides immense quantities that are shipped from the country between the two Missisippis down those streams in flat and keel boats that do not touch at this place. In addition to the above articles, there are yearly large exports of beeswax, of feathers, and of ginseng, of amounts of which we have no means of ascertaining.

From this view the fertility of the soil may be inferred. The climate is mild and generally healthful. In the more newly settled parts of the country, where vegetation is very abundant, so much of vegetable substance necessarily decays, that at certain seasons of the year, the fever and ague prevail to a limited degree, but as the country becomes settled it requires; not being very fashionable complaint for polished and refined society. This city is perhaps as healthful as any part of the globe. In the year 1825 there were very few deaths in proportion to the population of our city; and those chiefly of transient persons who came up the river quick. All the necessities, and many luxuries of life, are raised from our own soil in abundance. For a poor man with a large family of children, if he be a man of temperate and industrious habits,

no part of the world offers greater inducements to settle; but if he be fond of idleness and dissipation, he will never come here, for the soil will increase upon him, for here, any man can get drunk and upon whiskey for two cents and a half.

In the state of Ohio abundance of stone, coal and iron ore are found, and from our salt springs we manufacture our own salt. At the Eastward they talk about quarries of marble: here the bed of our river, the common stones of our hills, those with which we pave our streets, and build our walls, are a fine species of variegated and gray marble, and admit of the highest polish, for mantel pieces and other ornamental works. In Illinois is found the lead ore; the oil stone not much inferior if any to the Turkey oil stone; the clay for the manufacturing of porcelain of a superior quality; on the borders of Lake Superior, the copper ore is found in great abundance. Missouri affords an immense supply of the lead ore and of salt. All these advantages are either at this time in a course of manufacturing for use, or in progress to be immediately improved, and all are now of easy exportation to the different parts of the world, our internal improvements are progressing with such rapid strides that it shall have easy access to all the abundance and diversity of nature's gifts to these Western States in a very short time.

DESCRIPTION OF LAKE TELAH.

The travels of Messrs. Denham and Clapperton in Africa, recently published, give the following description of the remarkable Lake Telah.

This lake is situated in 16 degrees of east longitude, and 18-1-2 of north latitude; is about 2,000 miles long from east to west, by 150 broad, and occupies nearly the precise position of the swamp or morass of Wangara, in Arrowsmith's map, in which swamp the Joliba or Niger is supposed to terminate. It is situated on a surface about as large as the two American lakes Erie and Ontario, both together. The Telah receives a river called the Yeou, about fifty yards broad in the dry season, which has its source about 100 miles distant in the south-west, and which was well ascertained not to be the Niger. Another river six times as large, with a delta of 50 miles broad at its mouth, flows into the lake from the south-east, and is called the Shary, which may be, but most probably is not, the river alluded to. What is rather a puzzling fact in physical geography, this lake, though it has no efflux, is fresh, and yet saline incrustations are found in small parts of the country around, and some salt pools are found close to its northern margin. It was discovered by the late Major-General Denham, that formerly a stream flowed out of it on the east side, and carried its waters to the Bahr of Ghazal, which was a lake or a swamp now dried up. The dry bed of this stream still remains filled with trees, and covered with herbage, and the Telah is yearly diminishing. The lake Telah has a number of islands on its eastern side, which are inhabited by the Bidjallahs, a race of piratical savages, who come in fleets of a hundred boats and rob or carry into slavery the people living near its banks. The lake swells greatly when the periodical rains fall, and vast numbers of elephants, and hyaenas, driven from their retreats on its banks by the waters, destroy the small crops of the villagers, and carry off the cattle or the women who are sent to watch the fields. Sometimes these animals attack the villages.

CHEROKEE ALPHABET.

The invention of the new Cherokee alphabet is one of the most remarkable circumstances which has ever occurred in the history of the Indian tribes of America. We lately conversed with a reverend gentleman, who has, for some time labored as a missionary in the territories of that tribe, and who, from the station he lately held, was able to give us some information respecting this interesting piece of aboriginal improvement. The American Cadmus, it seems, is an illiterate Cherokee, unacquainted both with the English language and the powers and system of the English alphabet. The language of the tribe, though perhaps the most copious of any Indian dialect on the continent, is wholly composed of the various combinations of about sixty monosyllables. The ingenious savage, after a persevering labor of two years, and having ascertained the certain number of the Indian particles of his native tongue, invented for each a representative character, and thus formed a complete, and perhaps the only syllabic alphabet in the world. The accomplishment of this among a people so little addicted to inventive study as the savages of our country, is truly astonishing, and promises to be an honor of it to be a person of an ordinary mind. During the course of his labor, it is said, his fellow savages often remarked the singularity of his behavior in generally sitting apart from his companions, apparently deep in thought, and employed in making marks on the ground. He, however, with true Indian taciturnity, declined speaking to any one of the objects of his study till his work was finished. He then, with his brethren aside, and explained to him his new

invention, and ended it by saying, “we can now use speaking papers as well as white men.”

The newly discovered art was seized with avidity by the people of the tribe, and from the extreme simplicity of the plan the use of it soon became general. Any one on fixing in his memory the names and forms of the letters, immediately possessed the art of reading and writing; and the whole could be acquired in one day. It is now but two or three years since this discovery was made, and reading and writing has already become so general among the Cherokees, that they not only carry on a correspondence by letter between the different parts of their territory, but are also in the habit of taking receipts and giving promissory notes in affairs of trade. The gentleman from whom we received this information told us, that it is now common in travelling through the tribes, to see directions for the different paths, inscribed on the trees. The inventor of the alphabet adopted a few of our manuscript letters. These were probably the only ones he knew of; and it is certain, that he was unacquainted with their power, for he gives proof of it, by applying them to sounds wholly different from those they stood for in English. Nearly all his characters, however, are of his own invention: they are of irregular shape, with sharp and circular turns, and in a body have an appearance somewhat similar to that of short-hand writing. This spontaneous advancement of science will probably effect more towards the civilization of the Cherokee nation, than all the efforts of the white countrymen, male; and may be the means of rescuing at least one branch of our aboriginal population, from the state of annihilation to which they have long seemed approaching.

Fugacity.—Make no expense, but do good to others or yourself, that is, waste nothing. Use the means of saving time.

CHEMICAL EMBROCATION.

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Beware of Imitations.

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of A. JOHN McDONALD, Esq. late of Limerick, are hereby required to make payment by the last of this month.

JOHN McDONALD, Adm'r.

June 29.

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THE Subscriber has on hand some of the first quality of new CHAIRS, and one second hand do. Also, new and second hand Wagons, with harness. A reasonable credit, if desired, will be given.

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NOTICE.

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Aug. 17. TRUE BRADBURY.