

Political and General News.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We find in the New York papers the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which we gather the following principal facts and recommendations. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1852, were—

Table with columns: Receipts, Estimated, Actual, and Balance. Rows include Customs, Public Lands, and Miscellaneous.

The estimated expenses for the current year include the redemption of the public debt to the extent of \$5,292,931 of the loan of 1843, and \$1,376,646 of the loan of 1847. The entire debt of 1st January 1853 was \$65,131,692, exclusive of \$3,000,000 yet to be delivered to the State of Texas.

The foreign manufacturer having larger means and cheaper labor, has forced down our market and crushed out our own interests, and now, before our manufacturers can recover, is reaping the benefit of the enormous demand for iron in the United States at advanced prices.

There has been an increase in the exports of tobacco, rice, and breadstuffs, but the aggregate value of domestic exports last year were \$24,349,585 less than the previous year, leaving a general balance against us of \$40,142,000 for the last fiscal year.

The coinage of the U. S. Mints for the last year is shown to have been \$52,404,569, of which only \$24,310 was in silver and \$28,094,559 in copper.

The Secretary shows that the silver coin now in the country is gradually lessening, and urges the passage of a bill as adopted by the Senate last year, for a new issue of silver coinage, of such reduced weight as will allow it to circulate with the gold coinage of established weight and fineness.

The operations of the Coast Survey Department are alluded to in a flattering terms. The increasing duties levied upon the head of that Bureau, induce the recommendation that the franking privilege be extended to it.

The Light House Board, established only a few months since, are now prosecuting, on a liberal and extended scale, the objects designed by Congress.

At the same time we exported \$27,170,000 above the import of the same, \$37,170,000.

Mr. Corwin advises that the Government build no more marine hospitals, but instead, make arrangements with local hospitals for the care of sick and disabled seamen.

The Secretary reiterates, in a somewhat modified form, the ancient sentiment of the whig party in relation to the tariff. There are a large number of statements accompanying the Report, which have not come to hand.

Denial of Rumors in Steuben County.—The Danville Herald learns that "great excitement existed for a few days last week, at Canisteo, Steuben county, caused by the supposed discovery of gold.

Of course all sorts of rumors are afloat, but as we can ascertain, by a gentleman who was in that vicinity, and saw specimens of the metal taken out, the facts appear to be that, the "gold mine" was discovered by a boy on the banks of Bennett's Creek, near Canisteo, and some ten or twelve miles from Hornellsville.

The announcement that the boy had dug \$300 worth of gold in three days in the wild-fire; and, as a matter well be supposed, excited the curiosity of the town. Some 200 men are reported to have assembled upon short notice.

Rumors prevail as to the owners of farms along the creek getting out their "shooting irons," and peremptorily ordering intruders off their premises. It is also said warrants were issued and some thirty arrests were made for trespass.

Our informant, who is a jeweler, examined the metal and reports it to be a bright color, quite malleable; and in connection with a hammer, is capable of judging, pronounced it almost pure copper. Whether explorations shall lead to the discovery of an extensive deposit of copper, remains to be seen.

A HAPPY ILLUSTRATION.—The Courier des Etats Unis, in an article on the calorific pipe Ericsson illustrates the operation of the apparatus, in a literally beautiful and convincing manner.

The great fundamental principle of the transmission of calorific heat is the inventor twenty years of reflection to realize in this machine. It consists in using constantly the same heat to warm the air which is made to enter the cylinders. The apparatus by means of which this principle is applied, is called a "regenerator," and we can form a clear idea of it by supposing that the mouth of a bellows is filled with metallic sponges; if he draws in his breath, the exterior air, in traversing the pores of the warm sponge, will itself be warmed, and will arrive warm into the lungs, whilst the sponge, having parted with its calorific, becomes cold; if he exhales the air thus warmed, this air, in again traversing the sponge, will again warm it, and will come out reduced in temperature.

Instead of producing these movements by the contraction of the muscles of the breast of the individual, an ordinary bellows is adapted to the mouth, to produce the inhalation and the exhalation, we will well nigh have the Ericsson machine.

Triumph of American Steamers.—A gentleman who came over from Liverpool in the Baltic, tells us that when he left, everybody in that city was rejoicing over the Cunard steamship Arabia, which had been built expressly to beat the Collins steamer, and was considered the most superb as well as the fastest vessel afloat.

Loud were the exultations over the anticipated triumph, and the lowering of the American flag in this contest of speed. What has been the issue? The Baltic, which sailed December the 25th, arrived safe and sound at New York, on New York, Jan. 11th, making the trip in less than thirteen days, in spite of stormy weather.

The Arabia, which sailed Jan. 1st, after running nearly thirteen days, and exhausting her fuel in efforts to make a rapid trip, has put into a way port for coal and repairs, and will probably be fifteen days or more in making the run to New York. We rejoice at this defeat of our cousins over the water, in the honest competition for the mastery of the sea.

The Collins steamer remains unapproached by the Cunarders, and the English company will have to labor long before they can get a vessel to beat in a fair race over the Baltic, Pacific, Atlantic or Arctic.—Phil. Bulletin.

THREE STEAMERS BEACHED AT ST. LOUIS.—We have received a special notice by Ward's Telegraph Lines, under date of the 13th inst., of the following account of the burning of the steamers at St. Louis. About 3 o'clock a fire broke out in the steamer "New England," a Kookuk packet laid up at the head of the Landing. The fire communicated to the steamers Brunette and New Lucy—all three destroyed.

Fight with a Jaguar, or American Tiger.

A Correspondent of the Galveston News gives the following account of a desperate fight between Abraham Williams, who is about 70 years of age, his wife, and an enormous tiger, which occurred about the first of December, at Mr. Williams' residence:

The Tiger was first discovered at the premises of Mr. James Drake, who lives in the north portion of Jefferson county, where it entered his enclosure, attacked his horses, and killed one, besides wounding two others. While the tiger was committing its depredations, it was discovered by Francis Drake, son of the proprietor of the premises, who fired a shot gun at it, wounding it in the side, but not dangerously, when it retreated to the house. The next day, Mr. and Mrs. Williams were sitting in their house, the rest of the family being absent, they were startled by a strange noise in the yard, in front of the house. Mr. Williams, on going out discovered his dog engaged with a tiger, when he seized an ox-yoke and aimed a blow at the "varmint," but missing it struck his dog. The dog then got away from the tiger and retreated. In an instant the tiger sprang on Mr. Williams, and seizing him by the hand, leaped him about twenty feet into the air, and then falling on him, he made a powerful grasp of the wild animal, courageously determined to give the best "rough and tumble fight" in his power, and, having no weapons within reach, he seized the tiger by the throat with his other hand, and throwing his whole left forward crushed the tiger to the ground, both falling side by side.

At this time Mrs. Williams came to the rescue with a gun, which she snapped at the tiger, but there being no aiming in the air, it did not go off. Mr. Williams then, with one arm round the tiger's body, and grasping his throat with his other hand, by an effort disengaged himself. The tiger discovered a new adversary in the person of Mrs. W., and jumped at her, and attempted to grasp her head within its jaws, while it struck and lacerated her breast with its fore paws. She tried to avoid the monster, but was felled to the ground. The tiger made another grasp at her head, his upper teeth penetrating the top of the skull and sliding along the teeth, which penetrated on the right side of her face.

In the meantime, Mr. Williams had seized the ox-yoke again, and giving the tiger a tremendous blow, caused it to leave Mrs. W., when it leaped into the house, and got under the bed. The door immediately closed and the monster was secured. Mr. W. was exhausted from the effects of his wounds, from which the blood flowed in streams, but not so his better-half. When she saw their mutual foe thus attempt to take possession of their house, she determined to finish the battle, and notwithstanding the severity of her wounds, her dress almost entirely torn from her person, and covered with blood, she deliberately took the gun, and, shaking some powder from the barrel into the pan, placed the muzzle between one of the openings which the logs of the fire had formed, and fired, and the tiger fell. The tiger was killed. When subsequently measured, it was found to be 12 feet from the tip of its tail to its nose.

During all the time the fight was going on, no one but those engaged in it were within hearing. Mr. W.'s nearest neighbor lives three miles off. However, as Mrs. W. was washing the blood from her person, a neighbor came riding by, and alarmed at her appearance, inquired the cause. The old lady unbraided from the loss of blood to speak, pointed to the dead body of the tiger.

The escape of Mr. and Mrs. W. is indeed wonderful, and they are now recovering gradually from their wounds. Mr. W. jokes about the tiger fight, and intimates that the old lady was most enraged when the "varmint" took possession of their house.

Mr. Williams is a gentleman of high standing in the community. He fought the British at New Orleans, subsequently the Mexicans in the cause of Texas; but this last fight is, perhaps, the most singular of all. His wife, in intrepidity and daring is worthy of him, and the two, together, are of that courageous class that have encountered forest wilds and frontier dangers—the pioneers of civilization and American institutions.

The President "Done" by Billy Bowlegs. We have another addendum to our history of Mr. Fillmore's diplomatic success. From an official and reliable source, we learned yesterday that the former President, after being escorted to Washington, and at great expense, at that famous Indian Chief Billy Bowlegs played the principal part, has terminated, as all persons of intelligence and knowledge of Seminole character predicted, in the tragical comic finale of Billy's positive refusal to leave his native everglades, and his open defiance of the power of the Government to effect his removal.

After being humbugged by the European powers, he fled to the United States, and was treated with lofty scorn and ridicule, as well as foisted in his efforts, by the nigger Emperor of Hayti, Mr. Fillmore's administration lacked but one other incident to render it the most complete and elaborate comedy of blunders that was ever brought out on the political stage, and that was to be circumvented by the poor drunken Indian of Florida.

This has been most effectually done by the said Billy Bowlegs, after being escorted to Washington, and at great expense, at that famous Indian Chief Billy Bowlegs played the principal part, has terminated, as all persons of intelligence and knowledge of Seminole character predicted, in the tragical comic finale of Billy's positive refusal to leave his native everglades, and his open defiance of the power of the Government to effect his removal.

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Eric Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Erie county are hereby notified to meet at their usual places for holding elections, in their respective boroughs, townships and wards on Saturday the 5th day of February next, to appoint delegates to attend the county Convention, which will meet at Erie on Tuesday the 8th of February. The voters of the borough and townships will meet at four o'clock P. M., those of the city at seven o'clock P. M.

F. W. MILLER, WM. A. GALBRAITH, R. S. BRAWLEY, ISAAC H. TAYLOR, SMITH JACKSON, C. M. TIBBALS, Committee.

Eric, Jan. 29, 1853.

Marshall of the Western District of Penna.

We learn that CHARLES LYMAN, of Potter county, is an applicant for this responsible post. We have known him as an editorial brother, and we know him personally, and in both positions he has commanded our respect for his ability and kind regard for his affable and gentlemanly demeanor. We do not intend to say anything among the competitors for this office should be the successful candidate; but we will say, if they are all equal in good qualities and equally entitled to consideration for good talents and ability as Judge Lyman, the President will have little difficulty in making an appointment that will be satisfactory to the public.

ERICSON VESSELS OF WAR.—It is said that the Agents of Ericsson and others from New York, at Washington, have proposed to furnish the Secretary of the Navy with one or more vessels, to be propelled with the Ericsson engines, which are to attain a speed of nine knots with a daily consumption of eight tons of coal. The proposition has been formally entertained, and Ericsson has been requested to send his vessel on to Washington. This has been agreed to, and she is to be there within thirty days.

AT LA FAYETTE, Pa., Jan. 6th, a man and his wife, who had been drinking to excess, had a fight, in which the man received a blow on his head which resulted in death the next day.

MR. BAILEY, one of the persons injured at the same time young Pierce was killed, has since died at Lawrence. This is the third death.

THE NEW ORLEANS PIRATE states that a gentleman traveling down the Mississippi, not long since, became separated on the boat with a lady, who with her six children was on her way to California. She had only one servant, a colored man, who hid gone to California alone, worked hard, and sent \$1,000 to the mistress, to enable her and her little ones to come out to the far distant gold regions. Oh, the horrors of Uncle Tom's Cabin!

THE financial editor of the New York Express says that the estimates do not doubt that the joint yield of gold from California and Australia, in 1851, will exceed five hundred millions of dollars. Let it come, we can stand it.

DEATH OF MRS. DOUGLAS. The following announcement of the death of this estimable lady, we copy from the Washington Union, of Friday last: "Yesterday's announcement of the decease of this excellent lady, the wife of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, was too brief to express our pain, who were well acquainted with her estimable character, our deep sense of the extent of the loss involved in that mournful event. Seldom indeed, has death invaded the family circle with more heart-rending effect, or left a more desolate hearth, than in the instance here recorded. And this community, in which she has resided for some years, has rarely had cause for deeper sorrow. Mrs. Douglas, the last surviving child of the late Col. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina, was married in April, 1847, and died at the residence of her husband, in this city, on the 19th inst., in the 54th year of her age. Largely endowed by nature, highly educated and accomplished, and possessing in an eminent degree all the amiable and lovely attributes of her sex, she was greatly admired in society, and beloved and idolized at home. Of her life no exaggeration to say, that "None here but to love her. Or named her but to praise her."

She has left to mourn her loss an aged and bereaved mother, a heart-stricken and disconsolate husband, and three infant children, whose tender years alone conceal from them the knowledge of their irreparable loss.

FRANCISCO VS. PRACTICE.—We find the following paragraph in the last Commercialist: "Queen.—For a man to dabble his pen in what's none of his business, and make a mistake into the bargain. Just below it the Editor 'dabbles his pen' in relation to the proposed extension of the business of the firm of Vincent, Hiram & Co. 'We are glad to learn that the business of the firm is in a most prosperous condition. They must remember, however, that with the present tariff, and under Democratic rule, the iron business will be, as the Indian said to the White man, 'berry-terrible.'" Comment is entirely unnecessary.—The Editor, under his own rule is the "yearning" man in the profession.

THE celebrated will of R. T. Hariston, of Henry county, Miss., by which his whole estate, amounting to half a million of dollars, is given to a little colored boy, was admitted to record, we see, at the last term of the county court.

WE regret to hear that the Hon. Robert J. Walker is still confined to his room and bed at Washington. He is suffering from a sore leg, which wholly disables him, and some of his friends fear, that under his other ailments, amputation may become necessary; or, what is worse, that he may be carried off by the general debility of his system.

RAILROAD TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—A meeting was held in New York, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., with a view to concert such measures as would best promote the establishment of a Railroad to connect Lake Superior with the seaboard, by means of an extension of the present line from Chicago, and thereby secure a daily open communication by land in place of that by water, which, owing to interruption caused in navigation during cold weather, creates a perfect embargo upon the transportation of all freight and supplies, for a period of seven months out of twelve in the year. It was resolved to urge Congress to grant to the State of Wisconsin and Michigan respectively, for the purpose of aiding in making the proposed Railroad, every alternate section of the public land through which the Rock River Valley Union Railroad (by which it is proposed to effect the connection) passes, equivalent to seven sections in width on each side of said road and its branches.

SOME of the papers of late have had a paragraph recommending the use of wheat flour in the case of scalds or burns. A gentleman at Dayton saw it, and the other day, as he writes, the "Empire" tested it to his satisfaction. He says: "While at the supper table a little child, which was seated in its mother's lap, suddenly grasped hold of a cup of hot tea, severely scalding its left hand and arm. I immediately brought a pan of flour and plunged the arm into it, covering entirely the parts scalded, with the flour. The effect was truly remarkable—the pain was gone instantly. I then bandaged the arm loosely, applying plenty of flour next to the skin, and on the following morning there was not the least sign that the arm had been scalded—neither did the child suffer the least pain after the application of the flour."

WE are requested to give notice that T. D. McGee, Esq., the talented Editor of the Buffalo City, will deliver a Lecture in this city on a Saturday next week. He has lectured here before and his lectures were very highly spoken of by the press as well as others who listened to the lecture. The place is not yet fixed upon but it will be fully announced.

Report of the Erie Canal Company.

We find in the last Gazette the report of the President, Directors and Treasurer of the Erie Extension Canal for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1852, from which we extract the following:

Table with columns: Receipts, Amount of Tolls collected, Amount received on lease of surplus water, Total receipts, Amount paid for repairs and improvements, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1852, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1853, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1854, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1855, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1856, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1857, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1858, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1859, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1860, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1861, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1862, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1863, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1864, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1865, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1866, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1867, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1868, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1869, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1870, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1871, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1872, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1873, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1874, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1875, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1876, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1877, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1878, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1879, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1880, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1881, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1882, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1883, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1884, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1885, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1886, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1887, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1888, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1889, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1890, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1891, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1892, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1893, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1894, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1895, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1896, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1897, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1898, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1899, Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1900.

Amount paid for salaries of President, Secretary, Treasurer and Collectors, 4,750 50. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1852, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1853, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1854, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1855, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1856, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1857, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1858, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1859, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1860, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1861, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1862, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1863, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1864, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1865, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1866, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1867, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1868, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1869, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1870, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1871, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1872, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1873, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1874, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1875, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1876, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1877, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1878, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1879, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1880, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1881, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1882, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1883, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1884, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1885, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1886, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1887, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1888, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1889, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1890, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1891, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1892, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1893, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1894, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1895, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1896, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1897, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1898, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1899, 140 00. Amount paid for Dredge Horses for 1900, 140 00.

Amount paid for printing, office rent, stationery, fuel, postage and other items for the year 1852, 185 93. Expenditures for 1853, \$38,984 85. Leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$28,099 19, which is an increase of balance reported on at the commencement of the past year of \$5,878 26.

The total indebtedness of the Company on the 1st of January 1852 was \$1,172,800 24, and on the 1st of January 1853 it is reported to be \$1,138,004 22; having been reduced during the year \$34,856 02, which is not quite 3 per cent of the accruing interest.

From the report, the condition of the company, its receipts and expenditures, and its future prospect, with the amount necessary for repairs continually increasing—it is certainly not very flattering to bond or stock holders. It is said that there is to be an effort made to make it better than it ever has done, the coming season. We hope, for the credit of the managers, that they may succeed in so doing.

OPPOSITION TO THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA. We solemnly ever pick up an abolition paper that we do not find in it denunciations of the proposition to acquire Cuba. The conductors of such papers profess to be philanthropists—to be great friends to the negro race—to abhor slavery, and the slave trade. They will preach by the day to convince their readers that Congress ought to interfere to prevent the sale of slaves from one state to another. But here is a chance to prevent the slave trade in its worst form and yet they denounce it! This is a pity as a matter, as of any other ingredient. In this point of view this case speaks volumes in behalf of our laws enacted for the protection of our slave population; and it is to be wished that the Legislature would take steps to amend the laws so that they would be more effective in preventing the slave trade.

THE Charleston Mercury of the 15th, says that a Mr. Stobbs was hanged in Beaufortville, a few days previous, for the murder of one of his slaves. It is remarkable that "the offence consisted as much of neglect of his duty as a master, as of any other ingredient. In this point of view this case speaks volumes in behalf of our laws enacted for the protection of our slave population; and it is to be wished that the Legislature would take steps to amend the laws so that they would be more effective in preventing the slave trade."

ONE of our exchanges tells that Miss Harriet Homer, of Boston, now at Rome, under the tuition of Mr. Gibson, has modelled already a large bust of Venus, to Gibson's infinite amusement and delight; he takes all Rome to see it, and says there is not a sculptor in Rome who could do better, while there are many who could not approach it. We can't see any thing strange in this, for it is a lady could do as much as Venus, in the name of sense could!

AN Asylum for decayed merchants is one of the recently instituted charities of New York city. It was started by a merchant who contributed \$30,000. Principles of justice are made in commerce, but disasters by sea and fluctuations in prices upon land, often quickly dissipate the accumulation of years. The institution is a noble one, and will bring blessings on those who contribute to its foundation.

MR. VICK-PROTESTANT KING at NORFOLK.—Extract from a private letter dated Norfolk, Va., January 17, 1853: "Col. King, Vice President elect, arrived here last night at 7 o'clock, in the Fulton, and proceeds to Haverhill this evening in the same vessel. He appears (so says his niece, who accompanies him) much improved since he left Washington. The ride down to the steamer, and her motion, afforded him agreeable exercise in his weak state; and the excitement of embarking, and the confident expectation of benefit by change of climate and scenery, has had the happiest effect upon his spirits."

MR. SOUTH GARDNER died in Haverhill, Mass., a few days since, aged 82 years. Having an elder brother in Maine, Mr. Gardner's friends notified him of his brother's death, that unless he interfered, he might attend the funeral. The reply of the Maine gentleman lacked none of the brotherly affection with which such a short life might be supposed to inculcate, but he assured the friends of the deceased, that he had married a girl of thirty summers, and the duties incident to