

A M E R I C A N V O L U N T E E R .

BY G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMAN.]

"NOT BOUND TO SWEAR IN THE WORDS OF ANY MASTER."—HORACE.

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

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Articles, Blanks, Cards, &c. neatly executed at short notice, and at moderate prices.

AGENTS FOR THE VOLUNTEER.

The following Gentlemen will please act as agents for this paper: subscriptions received, and money paid to their order, these individuals will be acknowledged by us.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville.
JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township.
JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg.
DAVID CLEVER, Esq. Lee's Mill Roads.
JOHN MEHARRY, Esq. Dickinson township.
ABRAHAM HAMILTON, Esq. West Chester.
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FREDERICK WUNDERLICH, do.
JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq. Springfield.
DANIEL KRYSHER, Esq. Churchtown.
JACOB LONGNECKER, Esq. Pennsylvania township.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED,

Being relieved from the duties of his late office as Judge, proposes to resume the practice of Law at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

He tenders his services to ALL who may think it their interest to employ him.

His office is in his own house, opposite the College Campus.

The Law School under his care will be continued, and he hopes to be able to bestow upon it more uninterrupted attention.

Carlisle, Feb. 28, 1839. 6t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, the then President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, and the Hon. JOHN STUART and JOHN LEFEBVRE, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, have issued their precept bearing date the 21st day of January, 1839, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle, on the second Monday of April, 1839, (being the 8th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Clerks, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they be then and there in their proper person with their Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Returns, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain. And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then may be, in the Jail of Cumberland county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Carlisle, the 7th day of March, 1839, and the 63 year of American Independence.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

BOOT AND SHOE

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, containing sixty feet in breadth, and 130 feet in depth, more or less, adjoining lots of William Alexander on the east, Nathan Woods on the south, John Agnew on the west, and Louth street on the north, having thereon erected a two story Stone House, a two story Stone Back Building, and a one and a half story Log House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Francis McManis.

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that they have purchased the entire stock of John Thompson, and intend to carry on the

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at the old stand in West High st., next door to the Post Office, where they are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of **BOOTS and SHOES**, of the best materials and in the most fashionable manner. They will furnish city orders, and strictly follow up the latest city fashions.

They hope by strict attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MILLER & MALOY.
Carlisle, March 13, 1839.

Estate of John Mahon, deceased.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Mahon, late of Newton township, deceased, are respectfully requested to call with the subscriber and settle their respective accounts, and all those who have claims and demands against the estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH MAHON,
Executrix of said deceased.
Southampton township, March 21, 1839. 6t

Estate of Joseph Walter, deceased.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Walter, late of Spring township, Cumberland County, deceased, to make payment as soon as possible to the subscribers residing in said township, and those having claims against said deceased will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL WALTER,
JACOB WALTER,
Administrators.
March 21, 1839. 6t

NOTICE.

JOHN J. MYERS has this day taken SAMUEL W. HAVERSTICK into full and equal partnership in his *Dray, Book and Stationery Store*. They will do business under the firm of John J. Myers & Co.
Carlisle, March 18, 1839. 6t

NOTICE

To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners of Cumberland County, will receive Proposals at the house of John Cornman innkeeper, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Friday the 12th of April next, between 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the erection of a good and substantial Wooden Bridge, across the Conodoguinet Creek at the place where the state road from Landisburg to Carlisle, by way of Waggoner's Gap crosses said creek, in the township of North Middleton, of the following dimensions, to wit: To contain in length from one abutment to the other 190 feet, & 16 feet wide in the clear, the abutments to be about ten feet thick each or more if required in a splaying direction, with a regular slope, and to be eleven feet high from the bottom of the creek, from whence a wooden arch is to be started and to extend across said creek from one abutment to the other if practicable; if not, there shall be two spans of 95 feet long, each supported on good and substantial stone abutments & piers, the floor to be double floored with two inch plank, the upper floor oak and the lower pine; the sides and gable ends to be sufficiently high to admit covered and hay-wagons to pass through the same, say twelve and a half feet in the clear, to be closely weatherboarded and painted red, the whole to be well roofed with good white pine shingles; the whole of the wood work to be well secured with iron bolts, ready eyes &c. From the back of the abutment the filling shall consist of earth and stone, and to be well supported with wing walls three feet high above the filling on each side, and to extend in that manner on the two extreme sides of the bridge until the filling and wing shall meet, the road with an ascent and descent not exceeding five degrees elevation from the road to said bridge; the wood work to be built of sound and substantial timber; the stone work of large good stone, lime and sand mortar well pointed. The party contracting to give such security as the Commissioners may require for the faithful performance of the workmanship and permanency of said bridge.

Proposals to be accompanied with a plan. Should none of the proposals meet the approval of the Commissioners they will on the same day, between 2 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon, expose the said bridge to public sale, and sell the same to the lowest and best bidder.

JAMES WILLIS,
ROBT. C. STERRETT,
JOHN CORNMAN,
Attest—John Irwin, Clerk.
March 7, 1839.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 6th of April A. D. 1839, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following described real estate, to wit:

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, containing sixty feet in breadth, and 130 feet in depth, more or less, adjoining lots of William Alexander on the east, Nathan Woods on the south, John Agnew on the west, and Louth street on the north, having thereon erected a two story Stone House, a two story Stone Back Building, and a one and a half story Log House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Francis McManis.

Also, a tract of woodland, situate in North Middleton township, containing forty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Lambertson, James Given, and the Perry county line. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Cornman, (Cooper).

And to be sold by me,
JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.
Carlisle, March 7, 1839. 5t

MARY BLACK, Alias Subpoena sur Divorce, in the Court next friend, Thos. Fraily, of Cumberland Co., No. 17 of January Term, 1839.

JOHN BLACK, vs. Thos. Fraily, Return having been made by the Sheriff in this case, that the defendant, John Black was not to be found in his bailwick; now to wit, 16th January, 1839, the said Court ordered and decreed that publication should be made by me requiring the said defendant to be and appear in the Court, aforesaid, at Carlisle on Monday the 8th day of April next; to answer to the complaint of the said Mary Black, &c.

Whereupon I do hereby give notice and require the said John Black to be and appear at Carlisle as aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, to answer the complaint of the said Mary Black, aforesaid, &c.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.
Carlisle, March 7, 1839. 5t

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Jacob Snyder of the borough of Mechanicsburg, did in January last, execute to the subscriber a deed of assignment of all his effects, including books and accounts for the benefit of his creditors. Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to the said Jacob Snyder, in any manner, to call on the subscriber and make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated.

JOHN RUPP, Assignee.
March 21, 1839. 6t

American Volunteer.

From the Keystone.

Mr. Parsons's speech.

A few days ago, Mr. Penrose made a furious personal attack on Mr. Parsons of Lycoming, accusing him, in a three days' speech, of all manner of political sins, and assailing his grammar, rhetoric, and mental qualifications, without stint or measure. Mr. Parsons yesterday replied to his long tirade of malevolent abuse, in a speech of about two hours in length, for which scorching sarcasm, bold manly eloquence, and strong, pointed, unshrinking detail of facts, has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed, in the Senate of Pennsylvania. The chamber of the Senate was crowded to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, all of whom listened with the deepest attention, to this masterly display.

During its delivery, the "honorable Speaker," sat with sorrow, shame, and mortification, legibly depicted on his uneasy features. The play of his nervous excitement, was visible to the most casual observer, and would have called forth the sympathy of all, had not his own unprovoked attack justified the annihilating rebuke administered to him.

After Mr. Parsons had concluded his remarks, Mr. Penrose arose with tremulous agitation, and uttered the words "low black-guard," to which Mr. Parsons replied, that he had said nothing but what he honestly believed to be true, and that in answering the assaults made upon himself, if he had employed severe terms, he had only answered a foal according to his folly." The laugh was all at the expense of Mr. Speaker Penrose, and thus ended the "set too."

We venture to predict, it is the last time Mr. Parsons will be assailed from the same quarter. Even the "Biddle blood," of which Mr. Penrose boasted so loudly, that flows through his veins, will hardly prompt him to repeat the onset. He will be far older than he is, ere he forgets these lines of Pope, the melody of which is yet sounding in his ears:

"If thy ancient, but ignoble blood,
Is a crept thro' soundrels ever since the flood,
What can enable knaves, or sons, or c. words,
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards."

The above has reference to Mr. Parsons's second speech. The following is from his first, and is in reply to an attack on him in consequence of a resolution (with which it is precluded) adopted at a meeting of Mr. Parsons's constituents in December last:

"Resolved, That in 1835-6 we viewed Charles B. Penrose, the Speaker of the Senate a traitor to the Democratic party, and we now view him an arch traitor to the laws of his country, who, coward-like left his official station, when pursued only by his own conscience."

Mr. Chairman: When this resolution reflects upon the character of the honorable Speaker; a gentleman for whom personally I entertain the highest respect from the short acquaintance I have had with him, I deeply regret it; and I shall endeavor to review with all the mildness which the circumstances of the case will admit, the political conduct of that gentleman. It is not from any personal disrespect or unkind feelings that I proceed to this review and examination; on the contrary, it would give me great pain to wound, in the slightest degree the feelings of the Speaker. But, as I am called upon to sustain the resolution I had the honor of submitting before a meeting of my constituents, I will in the presence of the honorable speaker and the senate, in candor and fairness explain my reasons for proposing this resolution. With regard to the first part of this resolution, I think, if my recollection serves me, in the year 1832 or 33, the honorable speaker took a seat on this floor as a senator. I saw sir, the news paper accounts of his being a candidate for election, that he was the Jackson candidate and a staunch democrat. After he arrived here I heard of his advocating republican principles upon this floor in an able and eloquent manner. I also saw published in the newspapers of this place a speech said to have been delivered on this floor by that gentleman, with regard to the United States Bank, which agreed perfectly with my sentiments, and I was proud to think that we had such a champion on this floor. It will be recollected that on the 4th of July, 1832, President Jackson vetoed the United States Bank bill, and at the succeeding Presidential election he placed his election on that ground, and on that ground was he sustained. Afterwards there were resolutions introduced here, relative to that institution, and it was upon those resolutions that the speech which I have referred to was delivered. That speech sustained the "second father of his country" in the patriotic course he then took, and the arguments and doctrines of the learned senator, on that occasion accorded with my sentiments and "fell like music on my ears." I was proud that he was in the senate of Pennsylvania, a man so distinguished and talented. I was opposed to the recharter of that institution, because I thought it corrupt & dangerous. The learned speaker agreed with me, and took ground against it, and ably did he sustain the position he assumed. Let me say to the honorable speaker, that at that time throughout the commonwealth he was the pride of the party, and they looked to him as the able defender of their rights. Unfortunately however, in a short time a new era arrived in Pennsylvania politics, and by a division in the democratic party, a minority of the people placed in the executive chair, a man as

I said before utterly unfitted for the high station of Governor. The same fortuitous circumstances placed in the other branch of the legislature a majority of members opposed to the will and wishes of the people of Pennsylvania. In the senate the democratic party had the majority and when that bill was framed and with its glittering front held out its golden bait to deceive and allure the unwary, I say when that bill was presented to the lower house which was then ruled by the "great unchanged," (who is however now chained by the expressed will of the people, and it is to be hoped that he will remain "chained for a thousand years,") and passed that body, the people looked for a redeeming character in the senate, they looked to the democratic senate expecting to see it rallying around the laws and the constitution, and protecting the rights of the democratic party. The then democratic senator from Cumberland was looked to as the champion of the people's rights on that occasion, and it was expected that he would be found in the front rank, opposing the recharter of that institution by the legislature of Pennsylvania, which he had branded by move opprobrious names in the speech to which I have referred, and in language more harsh even than that introduced into the resolutions which the senator from the city looks upon with horror. Instead however of hearing the senator's voice raised against the United States Bank, we found when it came to the vote that he was for sanctioning the recharter of that institution which he had before denounced as being corrupt and dangerous. He was then pronounced a traitor to his party, and it was considered by every democrat in the commonwealth that he had departed from the principles avowed in the speech to which I have referred, and it was in reference to his course at that time I penned the first branch of the resolution which has been read. With regard to the second branch of the resolution—namely—the conduct of the speaker on the 4th of December last. I will state to the honorable speaker his conduct at the meeting referred to. We censured him because when all the returns from the Secretaries office were called for by senators, he did not entertain the motion; and we censured his whole course with regard to the attempted organization of the legislature. I at that time had evidence before me which I had a right to believe, which induced me to use strong expressions on that occasion. It was current report that there was a combination between the speaker of the senate and Thaddeus Stevens who (in a disorganizing manner) moved the organization of the Cunningham house, to form a legislature not in accordance with the will of a majority of the people, but in a manner unknown to the constitution and laws, of men who had been defeated at the polls, and who were not entitled to seats, and to exclude those who had been legally and properly elected. In other words it was proposed to admit on this floor Messrs. Wagner and Hanna, and to exclude Messrs. Brown & Stevenson, when it was known that the latter gentleman had received a fair majority at the polls. It was further stated, although I hope it may turn out to be untrue, that an arrangement was made, by which, when these two bodies were organized in this way, by using a technicality of law which the democracy never could understand, and which the people would ever repudiate, to exclude the votes of certain counties which had given large majorities for David R. Porter, and in this way Joseph Ritner was to be continued in office. [Mr. Penrose explained.]

The allegation in the latter part of the resolution is not that the speaker is a coward, on the contrary he may be a very courageous and honorable man. But the speaker must know when he retreated from the chair, and escaped through the window there was a cause for it, and I think I can show to the senate the cause. He saw the people assembled here—he saw a bold expression of public sentiment with regard to his course of conduct, and the course of those who acted with him, and no man can withstand popular indignation. When the eye of the people flashed upon him, and when the frowns of an injured and insulted community met him on every hand, is it to be wondered at that he desired to retreat. Nay I think it was right that the speaker should retreat under such circumstances. "Discretion was surely the better part of valor."

Now Orleans Cemetery.

This cemetery is quite out of the city; there being no dwelling or enclosure of any kind beyond it. On approaching it, the front of the street presents an appearance of a lofty brick wall of very great length, with a spacious gateway in the centre. This gateway is about ten feet deep; and one passing through it, would imagine the wall of the same solid thickness. This however is only apparent. The wall which surrounds, or is to surround the four sides of the burial ground, (for it is yet incomplete,) is about twelve feet in height, and ten in thickness. The external appearance on the street is similar to that of any other high wall, while to a beholder within, the cemetery exhibits three stories of oven-like tombs; constructed in the wall, and extending on every side of the grave-yard. Each of the tombs is designed to admit only a single coffin, which is enclosed in the vault with masonry, and designated by a small marble slab fastened in the face of the wall at the head of the coffin, stating the name, age, and sex of the deceased. By casual estimates I judged

there were about eighteen hundred apartments in this vast pile of tombs. This method, resorted to here from necessity on account of the nature of the soil, might serve as a hint to city land-economists.

When I entered the gateway, I was struck with surprise and admiration. Though destitute of trees, the cemetery is certainly more deserving, from its peculiarly novel and inique appearance, of the attention of strangers, than (with the exception of that at Mount Auburn) any other in the United States. From the entrance to the opposite side, through the centre of the grave-yard, a broad avenue or street extends nearly an eighth of a mile in length; and on the other side of this are innumerable isolated tombs of all sizes, shapes and descriptions above the ground. The idea of Lilliputian city was at first suggested to my mind on looking down this extensive avenue. The tombs in their various and fantastic style of architecture—if I may apply the term to these tiny edifices—resemble cathedrals with towers, Moorish dwellings, chapels, palaces, mosques—substituting the cross for the crescent—and structures of almost every kind. The idea was ludicrous enough; but as I passed down the avenue, I could not but indulge the fancy that I was striding down the Broadway of the capital of the Lilliputians. I mention this, not irreverently, but to give you the best idea I can of the cemetery, from my own impressions. Many of the tombs, were constructed like, and several were, indeed, miniature Grecian temples; while others resembled French or Spanish edifices, like those found in "old Castile." Many of them, otherwise plain, were surmounted by a tower supporting a cross. All were perfectly white, arranged with the most perfect regularity, and distant a little more than a foot from each other. At the distance of every ten rods, the main avenue was divided by others of less width, crossing it at right angles, down which tombs were ranged in the same novel and regular manner. The whole cemetery was in squares formed by these narrow streets intersecting the principal avenue. It was in reality the City of the Dead. But it was a city composed of miniature palaces, and still more diminutive villas.

The procession, after passing two thirds of the way up the spacious walk turned down one of the narrow alleys, where a new tomb built on the line with the others, gaped wide to receive its destined inmate. The mourners silently gathered around; every head was bowed; and amid the deep silence that succeeded, the calm clear melancholy voice of the priest suddenly swelled on the silent evening air, in the plaintive chant of the last service of the dead. Repeated in pace! was slowly chanted by the priest—repeated in subdued voice by the mourners, and echoing among the tombs, died away in the remotest recess of the cemetery.

From the Richmond Compiler.

The Black Heath Coal Mine.

The Black Heath Mine, worked by the "Black Heath Coal Company," is one of the richest and most extensive in this country. It is 12 miles from Richmond in nearly a westerly direction, and is situated in the midst of bituminous coal fields of unknown extent. The shaft from which the explosion of Monday took place, has not been long sunk, and we believe is the deepest in the Union—being more than 700 feet to its bottom. Upwards of 10,000,000 bushels of coal had been explored in the pit reached by it; and none conjecture how much more a further exploration would discover.

The Steam Engines and apparatus for hoisting coal from this shaft were excellent; and the system and facility with which the hoisting process was conducted, produced an average of about 2,500 bushels of coal per day.

The explosion was one of the most violent nature. How it happened there is no telling. But that it occurred from neglect or disregard of positive orders and regulations of the pit, is beyond all doubt. The drifts and "air-coasts" (passages for the air from chamber to chamber) were so arranged as to keep up constant ventilation. It is the general opinion that one of the doors of the air-coasts must have been closed, and that thus the "inflammable gas" accumulated on Sunday to such an extent as to produce the explosion soon after the laborers entered the pit, on Monday morning. Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp was regularly used in the Mine, and no doubt is entertained, but that it was used on Monday morning. It was commonly carried forward to test the presence of the gas. It may have been out of order; if a slight rent should have been in its wire gauze covering it would readily ignite the gas. Other lamps were used; and one of these may have been taken into a chamber or drift where the safety lamp had not been presented. Either of these causes would have involved carelessness. The density and inflammability of the gas might have caused the wire to have become oxidated, and fall to pieces; but that could not have occurred until after indication by flame inside the gauze, of a danger, in the face of which it would have been madness in the laborers to remain. Whatever may have been the immediate cause, the arrangements and rules of the pit, drawn from the lights of science and experience in mining, were such as to have ensured safety, if properly attended to. But would it not be well, in order to diminish the chances of danger from

even carelessness itself, to use Davy's lamp exclusively, in all pits where there has been any exhibition of carburetted hydrogen or "inflammable gas?"

One of the superintendents of the operations in the pit, who was below when the explosion took place, was a man of great skill in his profession, having been many years engaged in it in some of the most famous of the English Mines. He was a Scotchman, named John Rynard. It is hard to account for how he should have permitted the cause of the occurrence; but even in the midst of an effort to correct the omission or neglect of Saturday night; the explosion may have taken place.

Mr. John Hancock, a native of Chesterfield, of respectable family, was the other unfortunate superintendent. The laborers were all colored men. The superintendents above the shaft say that about forty were below. They cannot speak with certainty. Many had gone to see their wives to distant plantations; and it was not known how many had returned. Those who had not, do not yet appear from terror at the news of the explosion; but forty is the maximum.

The explosion was so powerful as to blow pieces of timber out of the shaft to a distance of a hundred yards from it. Three men were blown up in it in a coal hamper, to a height of some thirty or forty feet above its top; two of them fell out of the hamper in different directions, and were immediately killed—the third remained in it, and fell with it; escaping most miraculously with his life; having both legs broken. He is now doing very well. Much loose coal was blown from the drifts to the bottom of the shaft, and four of the bodies as we have already stated, were taken from beneath a large bulk there, in a mutilated state. Four were taken out shortly after the explosion on Monday—one of whom died. The others are in a fair way to recover.

Every exertion has been made which could be made consistently with safety, to rescue the unfortunate beings. It appeared upon going down the shafts, that much carbonic acid gas (the product of combustion) was present. This is called at the mines "black damp," and though not inflammable, is destructive to human life. This then had first to be dispersed. The partitions too, in the shaft, necessary for the ingress and egress of air in the pit, were much torn to pieces by the explosion, and had to be repaired as the shaft was descended, or death would have resulted to those who went down.

These explosions were formerly very common in the north of England. One occurred at the Felling colliery in Northumberland, England, on the 25th May, 1815, in 92 lives were lost. This is the greatest destruction ever known from the same cause. In 1815, an explosion occurred in a mine at Durham, in which 57 persons were destroyed, and in another 29 were killed in the same manner. The discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy and other contributors to science and benefactors of mankind have since rendered the avoidance of the destructive explosions certain.

In our mines, no explosion of any extent has ever occurred, from the ignition of inflammable gas. Such are certainly to be guarded against as the bursting of steam boilers. The safeguards in each are as simple as effective.

From the Baltimore Sun.

From the Maine seat of War.

The latest accounts we have from Maine are up to the 14th inst. The Bangor Whig, in a postscript of that date, announces the arrival of an express from Houlton, bearing a letter from the Governor of New Brunswick to Gen. Scott, who was at Augusta. A letter from the commander of the Maine troops has been received at Houlton, the head quarters, stating that an attack from the British was apprehended, in consequence of which; the remainder of the force under Gen. Hodgdon was ordered to proceed to camp, and took the line of march on Wednesday morning.

Halifax papers, to the 11th inst. appear to think the danger of an immediate conflict with arms is past, but that the delay will be short. In the mean time, they bluster most terrifically as to what Great Britain, in the event of war, could, should, and would do!

The Halifax Recorder, in a long article abusing this country, the President of the U. States; the Gov. of Maine, &c., says if England and America have another war it will not be fought in the woods of America, but on the ocean. The Recorder concludes thus:—

"We will meet them on our Empire—the sea.—We will command them to obey—should they disregard the summons, we will punish them for their temerity. We have no desire to behold the Athenian tragedy acted in America—but such we are fearful will be the case. It would inflict on us much pain to see such cities as New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, &c. raised to yet deeper as we should regret such an occurrence, we would rather that ten times greater calamities should fall upon that devoted land, than that our national character and high reputation should be tarnished by the knavery and backsliding of a nation, which professes for us the greatest respect and esteem."

What a long tail our cat has got!

Subordination.—An Englishman made the remark that, in mad houses, the idea of subordination, is very seldom to be found; Bedlam is inhabited only by gods, kings, poets, and philosophers.