AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

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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Advertisements will be thankfully received, and published at the rate of $1 00 per square for three insertions, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Those not specifically ordered will be inserted till forbid.

Handbills, 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 either of 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 ✕ Roads.
JOHN MEHAFFY, Dickinson township.
ABRAHAM HAMILTON, ogestown.
GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicsburg.
FREDERICK WONDERLICH, do.
JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq. Springfield.
DANIEL KRYSHER, Esq. Churchtown.
JACOB LONGNECKER, E. Pennsboro' 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 uninterruped attention.

Carlisle, Feb. 28, 1839. 6t

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 Silver Spring township Cumberland County, dec'd., 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*

CABINET MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Carlisle, and the public generally, that he still resides at his *Old Stand*, in North Hanover street, opposite Mr. E. Bullock's Chair Manufactory, where he continues to carry on the

abin et Making Business,

in all its various branches. He has lately furnished himself with a new and

SPLENDID HEARSE,

&c. to accommodate all those who may favor him with a call. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him, & solicits a continuance of their patronage. He flatters himself that by strict attention to business and a disposition to please, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. One or Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. An apprentice will be taken to learn the above business, if well recommended.

GODFREID HAAG.

Carlisle, December 5, 1838.—tf.

EXCHANGE BANK

AND

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 66 South Fourth st. Philadelphia.

CAPITAL 250,000 DOLLARS.

Open daily for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DEPOSITES of money received, for which the following rate of interest will be allowed:
1 year 6 per cent. per annum,
6 mos. 6 " "
3 " 4 " "

On business deposites, to be drawn at the pleasure of the depositor, no interest will be allowed.

Uncurrent notes of solvent Banks, in every part of the United States, will be received as special deposites, on such terms as may be agreed on in each particular case.

By order of the Board.

J. DESSAA, *Cashier.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1838. 1y

CARD.

DR. JOHN J. MYERS,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has resumed the duties of his profession, and will give his undivided attention to the practice of its several branches.

His office is in the stone house adjoining his drug store and one door from the Post Office.

Carlisle, Feb. 28, 1839. 3m

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 walling 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 approbation 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, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN CORNMAN,

Attest—JOHN IRWIN, Clerk.

March 7, 1839.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,

WILL make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpine, Broussa, Canton and other varieties, deliverable to purchasers immediately, or at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly. Prices and terms for the Trees and Cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worm Eggs, Mulberry Seeds, &c. The Multicaulus Trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine trees, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind. It is from this cause and from the great attentiod paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B.—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, and Seeds can be supplied to any extent.

Flushing, near New York, }
March 22, 1839. }

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Jacob Slyder 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 Slyder, 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, 1838. 4t

From 15 to 20 active young men

Accustomed to the management of horses, who are good riders and drivers, will be enlisted to fill a company of *Horse Artillery* now at Carlisle Barracks. As this is the most desirable corps of any in the army, young men out of employment cannot do better than join it. Apply to

S. RINGGOLD,
Captain commanding Light Artillery, Carlisle Barracks.

February 28, 1839. 6t

Call and examine for yourselves.

MARBLE MANUFACTORY.

JAMES W. KELLY,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on, at his old stand in East High street, Carlisle, the manufacture of

MONUMENTS.

Tomb Stones, Head & Foot Stones, &c.

where he shall at all times be ready to supply customers at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms. Having employed Mr. WILLIAM GREGG of this borough, my agent for the sale of the above mentioned articles, any orders furnished by him will be promptly attended to—also all orders heretofore given for work are now ready to be filled up.

Carlisle, March 28, 1839. 3t

N. B.—Having *discharged* JOHN HATFIELD from my employ, all persons indebted for *tomb stones, monuments, head and foot stones, &c. &c.* are cautioned against paying him any money for the same, as the receipt thereof will not be acknowledged by me. J. W. KELLY.

☞ Perry Democrat insert 3 times and charge this office.

American Volunteer.

For the Volunteer.

Constancy.

Oh! how can he delay to meet
The vows he's pledged to me;
Can mem'ry lose its wanted sweet,
Or love its constancy?

They say he has another fair—
But oh! he can't forget:
I'm sure he would not wish me heave
One sigh of deep regret.

I know he would not see me weep,
Nor drop a single tear;
I'm sure 'twould wound his bosom deep,
When I am all his care.

Oh! never, never, can they tell
That he is insincere;
This throbbing heart, it knows too well
That still to *him* I'm dear.

AMELIA.

Carlisle, 22th March, 1839.

From the Pawtucket Gazette.

FARMING.

It is a source of regret to see in this country so little attention paid to agriculture.—With a climate of almost every variety, a soil of almost boundless extent, and in point of richness and fruitfulness surpassed by none under heaven, and able men enough to cultivate it, yet we annually import from the populous kingdoms of the old world, ship load after ship load, of grain and hay. This is a singular fact, but not less true than singular.

In these degenerate days it is considered more fashionable by our young men to measure tape by the yard, and molasses by the gallon, to tinker in a jeweller's shop, or stick type in a printing office, to sit behind the counter of a bank, or learn to shave notes in a broker's office, to prescribe physic, or practice law, than it is to cultivate the soil. Hence the sons of our farmers, as soon as they are capable of entertaining three ideas, become restless and wish to leave the farm and paternal roof, and rush into some city or town, there, as they fondly imagine, to become rich and happy. They detect not their error until it is too late to retrace their steps; the Rubicon is passed, and they must go on. Hundreds of them might perhaps return were it not for "pride, erring pride," but when they are about to embark on their last interview with their half weeping sister or sympathizing cousin, with the pompority and consequential air of a corporal in miniature, they make it known in words big with the fate of young fortune hunters, that their countenances will not be again seen by a country lass, till their pockets are filled with the world's wealth, and their heads with the world's wisdom.

The consequence of all this is, that almost every branch of business in our cities and large towns is crowded with practitioners, and ceases, in a great degree, to be either honorable or profitable. Only a very few ever rise to eminence, but how many more drag out a wretched existence, and go down to the grave "unwept, unhonored, and unsung!" and not a few are followed to the tomb by the cursers and malediction of those whom they have injured.

Could those who are about to embark on the rough sea of life be taught wisdom without experience, how different would they shape their course. But they are like the child who wished to go to the show and was refused permission by its parents.

"You used to go," was the plea of the child.

"Yes, my dear but we have seen the folly of it."

"Well, I want to see the folly of it too." And a young man may be told by old people, the folly of certain acts, but, like the child, "he wants to see the folly of them too."

The life of the farmer is better calculated than any other to secure happiness to him who performs its duties. He is not subject to those vicissitudes of fortune which drives slumber from the fevered pillow of the trader, speculator, and gambler. The winter's storm disturbs not his peace, for he has no ship to be wrecked by the waves; a fall in the price of merchandize affects him not, nor is it of importance to him whether the banks discount or not. He is elevated above the rangler of the city; independence is his shield and buckler; in the spring he sows his seed; and if God prospers the labor of the husbandman, an ample harvest will be the reward of his toil.

Nor do we think it necessary for those who live by tilling the soil to leave their own New England. Our land needs nothing but proper cultivation to make it yield sufficiently to satisfy all our reasonable desires. At present it is neglected. We know that in the far west labor is less required to raise the same amount of produce but there are disadvantages to be encountered there which more than offset this single circumstance.—Besides, man is supposed to be bound by ties creditable to his nature to the scenes of his childhood, and the tombs of his fathers. These ties should not be ruthlessly severed. The first and principal reason urged by the savage against removing to a new place of abode, is, that he will have to leave the ashes of his forefathers behind him. Should this noble principle be less active in the breast of the Christian than of the savage? There are a thousand objects around the place of our nativity ever dear to memory. The West may possess much to recommend it—its mountains, rivers, and prairies—

"No tiger arched the blue sky o'er
A land more fair and free;
But the stream around my father's door
Is dearer far to me."

There are other considerations which should bind us to this "our native land."—The pilgrims landed here, and consecrated the soil to civil and religious liberty. If, as many think, innovations are made on the rights of individuals, let us endeavor to correct the evil, but not to desert the home of our ancestors. New England will ever be celebrated for the part she acted in our revolutionary struggle, and her sons may ever feel proud under all circumstances, to point to her as their home.

"Land of the forest and the rock,
Of clear blue lake and mighty river,
Of mountain reared aloft to mock
The storm's career, the lightning's shock,
My own green land forever.

"O, never may a son of thine,
Where'er his wandering steps incline,
Forget the sky that beamed above
His childhood like a dream of love."

Death of General Ripley.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the decease at his plantation in this parish, on the 2nd of this month, of General ELEAZER W. RIPLEY, after a life adorned by virtues, and associated with some of the most distinguished events recorded in the national history. The patriot, the statesman, the hero is no more; but his memory is embalmed in the affections of his countrymen, and will be cherished as identified with the national character, and consecrated by the noblest impulses of patriotism.

Gen. Ripley was born at Hanover, in the State of New Hampshire, in the year 1782. His father, the Rev. Sylvanus Ripley, was professor of Divinity in Dartmouth College; & his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, was the founder of that venerable and useful institution, and was alike eminent as a divine and philantropist. Professor Ripley was accidently killed in early life, leaving a large family to the care of his afflicted widow, who applied herself to the education of her children with a mother's ardent affection, aided by a mind highly cultivated and improved. At the age of 18 Gen. Ripley received from Dartmouth College, at the time of his graduation, the highest honors of the institution, and immediately commenced the study of the law, and subsequently entered upon the active duties of his profession at Waterville, at that period within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. In the year 1807, he was returned as a member of the Legislature of that State; and in the year 1808, was elected to preside over the delibetations of the House of Representatives, upon the Speaker's chair becoming vacated by the appointment of the Hon. Joseph Story to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Having removed his place of residence to Portland, he was elected in 1812 to represent the conjoined counties of Cumberland and Oxford, in the State Senate. The difficulties which existed between this country and Great Britain, having finally produced an open rupture, he received in March 1812, an appointment in the army of the United States; but prior to entering upon its duties, he took his seat for a limited time, in the legislature, and exerted great influence in effecting an adjustment of the difficulties that existed at that period in relation to the moneyed institutions of the state. To delineate the conspicuous part which he performed during the war, would require us to write the history of the campaigns upon the northern frontier, and to enter into particulars which would become too prolix for the space to which we are necessarily limited. They are embodied in the history of our own country; and after ages will offer up the tribute of admiration and gratitude to the memory of his name, whose military genius conceived, and whose personal efforts contributed so much to the success of that brilliant and daring achievement which rendered the battle of Niagara so glorious to the American arms, and crowned the brave soldiers engaged in it with imperishable fame. The most gratifying tokens of esteem were tendered to him: and upon the reduction of the army at the return of peace, he was retained in the service with the rank of Major General—and was actively employed, in addition to his other duties, in planning and superintending the construction of the numerous fortifications upon our south-western frontier.

He subsequently resigned his commission, and resumed the practice of his profession in the State of Louisiana with distinguished success. He was afterwards elected to represent this and the adjoining parish in the State Senate; and in 1834 and 1836, was returned as a member of Congress from the 3d Congressional District of this State, but ill health precluded his being a candidate for re-election at the recent canvass; and at last, with his feelings deeply lacerated by the harassing and protracted controversy attending the attempt at an adjustment of his military accounts, and upon which a most triumphant verdict was rendered in his favor by a jury of his country, with his health in its enfeebled state, receiving an additional shock by the brutal murder of his gallant and only son under the unfortunate Fanning; his naturally iron constitution, impaired by the wounds received in the service of his country, has surrendered up the noble spirit by which it was animated, & the still breeze of heaven whispers over the grave of the lamented patriot and soldier. He is gone—and while his bereaved widow mourns over the departure of a kind and affectionate husband; while his daughter grieves at the loss of a tender and beloved father; and while kindred and society lament the decease of one, who was open to the warmest sympaties of our nature, patriotism will shed the tear of sorrow over the urn of her champion, and the memory of the gallant and beloved Ripley, will endure as long as the brightest pages of American history, and the recollection of the honors due and awarded to the brave.—*Clinton Louisianian.*

From the Augusta (Georgia) Mirror.

A COURT OF JUSTICE IN GEORGIA.

A friend of mine has recently returned from an excursion into the——circuit of this State. He tells me that while in the county of——, he strayed into the Court house, and was present at the arraignment of a man by the name of Henry Day, who was charged with attempting to kill his wife. Day was a pale little man, and his wife, who was present, was a perfect Behemoth. The indictment being read the prisoner, was asked to say whether he was guilty or not guilty."—He answered, "there's a mighty chance of lawyer's lies in the papers, but some part is true. I did strike the old lady but she fit me powerfully first. She can swear equal to a little of any thing, and her kicks are awful. I recon what you say about the devil moving me is tolerable correct, seeing as how she moved me. I have told you all I know about the circumstance, Mister. I gin Squire Jones there a five dollar bill, and I allow he'll taik it out for me."

Squire Jones thereon rose, and said he had a law point to raise in this case, which he thought conclusive. It was an established rule of law, that man and wife were but one; and he should like to know how a man could be punished for whipping himself; he should be glad to hear what the Solicitor General could say to that. The Solicitor General answered that he thought his brother Jones had carried the maxim a trifle too far: men had often been punished for beating their wives. If a man should kill his wife, it would not be suicide. Here Squire Jones interposed, and defied the Solicitor General to produce an authority to that effect. The Solicitor General looked over Green and Lumpkin's Geogia Justice for some minutes, and then observed that he could not find an authority just then, but he was sure he had seen the principle somewhere, and he called on the Judge to sustain him. In the enthusiasm of the counsel on this point, they forgot to offer any evidence as to the guilt or innocence of Day in the premises.

The Judge being likewise obvious to this fact, proceeded to charge the jury. He told them that man and wife were one, and were two. If the wife ran in debt or abused a neighbor, or knocked down or dragged out a fellow-citizen, then man and wife were one. If the husband did any of these things, then man and wife were two. He remarked that, in either event, the man was legally bound to suffer, and, therefore, come as it would, Day was undoubtedly guilty. He said he would not decide the question whether, if a man kill his wife, it was murder or suicide. He was not prepared to express an opinion upon that point. It was a very delicate one, and he had no idea of committing himself.—(Some one in the room here observed he was mighty fond of committing others.) He then called up the bailiff, a tremendous looking cracker, wearing a broad brim white hat with crape, (I never saw a man south of latitude 33, that did not wear a white hat with crape,) and proceeded to admonish him that the jury were very much in the habit of coming in drunk with their verdicts, and that, if it happened in this case, he would discharge the prisoner and put his punishment upon him (the bailiff.) The bailiff, giving a significant glance at the Judge, replied that other people besides the jury came into court drunk; that some people thought other people drunk, when some people were drunk themselves. The jury then retired and so did my friend.

The next day he returned and found matters *in statu quo*, except that Day and his wife had made up, and were discussing together the merits of a cold fowl, a quart of beer, and now and then interchanging kisses, despite of the frowns and becks of the officers. The Judge, clerk and sheriff had been up all night, and looked wolfish, and the bailiff was seated on his white hat at the door of the jury room, and his countenance expressed that he had swallowed the concentrated venom of a thousand wild cats. The most awful curses, oaths, and sounds proceeded from the jury room—some were roaring like lions—some crying like children—mewing like cats—neighing like horses, &c.

At last, a consultation was held at the door of the jury room between the foreman and the bailiff, whereupon the latter, putting his white hat on sided on his head, came into the court room and addressed the Judge thus: "Mr. Tom Jakes says the jury can't agree about this here man, and if you keep him (i. e. Tom Jakes) without grog any more he'll lick you on sight." The Judge appealed to the Bar if this was not a contempt of court, and "Green and Lumpkin's Georgia Justice" having been consulted, it was finally decided that, as it was a threat addressed to the Judge as a private individual, and was, to whip him "on sight," and not on the bench, it was not (under the free, enlightened, and democratic principles of Georgia legislation) a contempt of court. This being settled, the Judge directed the bailiff to say to Tom Jakes, the foreman, that the jury should agree if they staid there through eternity. The bailiff retired and so did my friend; but he gives it as his opinion, from the frame of mind in which he left all parties, that the jurors and bailiff are still there. R. M. C.

The decision in Dr. T. W. Dyott's case.—This case was called up for decision yesterday morning, before Judges King, Randall, and Jones. Judge King delivered the decision, stating briefly that the petitioner's application was rejected, and that the case must be brought before another tribunal, inasmuch as he had not made out his case, which appeared accompanied by strong indications of fraud; and the court, consequently, did not, in their opinion, think him entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws. Judge King then concluded by remarking that he gave no reason for rejecting the petitioner's application, for fear of prejudicing the public mind, and ordered the prisoner to enter bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer before the Court of Criminal Sessions. Messrs. Hirst and Lee, the opposing counsels, contended that $10,000 was an insufficient security, and that the court ought to demand bail at the least, in the sum of $20,000, but the court over-ruled the request by stating that ten thousand was the highest amount of bail required in a case of murder, and that, therefore, the amount required in this case was fully sufficient. In default he was committed.—*Phil. Ledger.*

We learn from the Public Ledger, that the Grand Jury for the Court of Criminal Sessions, have returned a bill of indictment against Thomas W. Dyott, for fraudulent insolvency. The charges are set forth in the following counts:

"1. Colluding and contriving with T. B. & C. W. Dyott, to conceal goods, value $100,000.

2. Fraudulently conveying to T. B. & C. W. Dyott, goods, value $50,000.

3. Colluding and contriving with T. W. Dyott, jr. to conceal goods, value $50,000.

4. Fraudulently conveying to T. W. Dyott, jr. goods, value $2000.

5. Colluding and contriving with M. B. Dyott, to conceal goods, value $30,000.

6. Colluding and contriving with W. Wells, to secrete $840 in money.

7. Fraudulently conveying to Julia Dyott, furniture, value $1000.

8. Concealing goods and merchandise, value $50,000.

9. Concealing $500,000 in money.

10. Concealing $100,000 in money.

11. Concealing $10,000 in money.

All with the expectation to receive future benefit to himself, and with intent to defraud his creditors."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the Dromo, Capt. How, arrived yesterday from Havana, we have received a file of the *Diario de la Havana*, to the 18th instant. From the paper of that date, we translate the following important news:

"By letters from Vera Cruz, of the 10th March, we learn that a treaty has been concluded between Don Edward de Gorosteza and General Victoria, on the part of Mexico, and Admiral Baudin, on the part of France; the British minister, Mr. Packenham, acting as mediator, of the following tenor:—

1st. There shall be an armistice of 15 days.

2nd. The Mexicans shall pay $600,000 in periods of 2, 4 and 6 months.

3rd. Indemnification for the expenses of the war and to the expelled Frenchmen, shall be finally settled by a nation in friendship with the two contracting parties.

4th. The Castle of St. J. Ulloa shall be delivered up to the Mexicans, as soon as it shall be known that the treaty has been ratified by Congress."

The same letters say that there was no doubt the treaty would be immediately ratified. M. Gorosteza had set off to the city of Mexico, to remove any difficulties that might present themselves. In the meantime, the discharge of all vessels, of all classes and nations, was allowed. Vera Cruz will again receive within her walls the persons who have emigrated, and on the 11th will open to the merchants their former places of business.

The above intelligence is confirmed by Captain How, who states that the British frigate Meda, Commodore Douglass, and the British sloop of war Race Horse, had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, with letters to the above effect, and would proceed immediately to England.

The Mexicans at Vera Cruz were much pleased with the treaty, and public rejoicings in consequence thereof took place on the evenings of the 9th and 10th.

We are assured that the whole Mexican population approved of the treaty that was made in November, which formed the basis of the one now adopted.

Earthen Houses.—A Mr. Potter, of Illinois, has been engaged for several years in experiments upon earth as a material for constructing houses, and has succeeded so completely as to erect several earthen houses, capable of resisting the influence of the atmosphere and the action of the heat, with roofs, partitions, doors, & windows complete and has fitted up one of them as a residence for his own family. The scarcity of lumber has long been felt as one of the greatest inconveniences of the Western prairies. If Mr. Potter, who seems to well deserve his name, has found a method of remedying this, those fertile plains will increase in population with still greater rapidity. The expence is estimated at about three-fifths of the cost of brick. Even where the ordinary materials for building are found more abundantly, the earthen material may be employed with good effect, for fences and for many other purposes. Mr. Potter has taken out a patent for his invention.—*Providence Journal.*