

killed or wounded under him two-thirds of the officers, and, perhaps of the soldiers, and their clothes pierced with balls, and that a tenth part of the army were wounded. Thirty thousand Russians and ten thousand Poles were left on the field of battle rank upon rank lay prostrate upon the earth and the forest of elders was so strewn with bodies that it received from that day the name of the 'forest of the dead.' The Czar heard with dismay, and all Europe with astonishment, that the crosser of the Balkan had been foiled under the walls of Warsaw.

All day my companion said, the cannonading was terrible. Crowds of citizens of both sexes and all ages, were assembled on the spot where we stood earnestly watching the progress of the battle, sharing in all its vicissitudes, in the highest state of excitement, as the clearing up of the smoke showed when the Russians or Poles had fled; described the entry of the remnant of the Polish army into Warsaw as sublime and terrible; their hair and faces were begrimed with powder and blood; their armor shattered and broken; and all even dying men, were singing patriotic songs; and when the fourth regiment, among whom was a brother of my companion, and who had particularly distinguished themselves in the battle crossed the bridge and fled slowly through the streets, their lances shivered against the cuirasses of the guards, their helmets broken their faces black and spotted with blood some erect, some tottering, and some barely able to sustain themselves, in the saddle above the din and chorus of patriotic songs rose the cries of mothers, wives, daughters and lovers, seeking among the broken band for forms dearer than life many of whom were sleeping on the battle field.

My companion told me that he was then a lad of seventeen, and had begged with tears to be allowed to accompany his brother; but his widowed mother extorted from him a promise that he would not attempt it. All day he stood with his mother on the very spot where we did, his hands in hers, which she grasped convulsively, as every peal of the cannon seemed the knell of her son; and when the lancers passed, she sprang from his side, as she recognized in the drooping figure of an officer, with his spear broken, the figure of the gallant boy. He was then reeling in his saddle, eye was glazed and vacant, and he died that night in her arms.

**Diseases in London.**—A century ago, it is said, one fifth of the inhabitants of London died from consumption annually; that proportion has not at all diminished. In 1740, more than one fourth of the children that died at a tender age, died from convulsions. One-fifth of the total deaths per annum, have been reduced to one-twenty-first, or one-hundredth-eighth. But inflammation which were not generally known have dreadfully increased, in consequence of the addiction to ardent spirits, which carries off one-tenth of those who die. The small pox, which at one period killed one-tenth of the children, has been reduced to more than one-twenty-fifth. Before the admirable discovery of Dr. Jenner, and the introduction of vaccination, the deaths from the scourge were annually 19,007, or 96 in 1,000; but since the establishment of a National Vaccine Hospital, by a vote of the House of Commons in 1829, and the exertions of that great man, there were 23,532 children annually vaccinated besides 1 more that are privately vaccinated at home. Previously to the introduction of this into England, the deaths were, from 1750 to 1799, 100,922, or 2,018 per annum in London alone, besides the dreadful ravages in the country. It is now generally introduced all over Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Violent deaths have of late years greatly increased in London; there are at least 400 per annum. It appears that from 1680 to 1690, there were 236 suicides committed in London—from 1720 to 1740—during the reigns of George I and II, 484—and from 1820 to 1829, 381. It has been remarked that there are three men to one woman who commit suicide, and that the greater number took place during the month of June and July, and the least between August and November, notwithstanding the opinion to the contrary.

We find by a statement of the number of deaths that occurred in Charleston from the commencement to the termination of the late epidemic, that the stranger's or yellow fever has been more extensively fatal than we had been led to suppose. The first death which occurred by the fever was in the week ending on the 8th August, and from that time up to the 31st Oct. when the epidemic disappeared, the whole number of deaths by it was 352, of which 340 were white and 7 were black persons. During the same period—which is precisely three months—there were 284 deaths by other diseases, making the total number of deaths by all diseases, 636, or at the average rate of about 212 deaths for each of the three months, or a weekly average of 60. The greatest mortality during any one week was in that ending the 19th September, when there were 92 deaths, of which 66 were by the fever.—*Baltimore American.*

## Various Matters.

### UNION CANAL MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Columbia county, convened at the house of William Henrie, in Danville, on the 27th day of November, 1838, in pursuance of public notice, JOHN RHODES, of Danville, chosen President, and JOSHUA W. COMLY, was chosen Sec'y.

On motion J. G. Montgomery, Esq. David Stewart, John C. Grier, Wm. W. Cook, William Henrie, Arthur Frick and Isaiah Thornton, were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The committee, by their chairman John G. Montgomery, Esq. reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

**Whereas,** The communication with Philadelphia by canals from the western part of the state and the Susquehanna region is much more expensive inconvenient and tedious than it otherwise would be, if the Union Canal was the same size of the Pennsylvania and Schuylkill canals. And whereas, it is almost if not entirely unprecedented to have on a long line of canal a small part in the centre so contracted as not to be able to pass the boats used on the main part of the canal. And whereas, at a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this state, held at Pine Grove, on the 15th September, 1838, a state Convention was recommended to be held at Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday of December next, to take measures for the enlargement of the Union Canal. And whereas it is understood that the Union Canal Company are without funds for meeting the expense of said contemplated improvement; Therefore.

**Resolved,** That we consider the enlargement of said Union Canal, as aforesaid, absolutely necessary to carry on the trade of the state advantageously, and to prevent the trade from being diverted from Philadelphia to other cities.

**Resolved,** That we approve of a State Convention, as aforesaid, and that the President appoint five delegates to said Convention, with powers to substitute others if unable to attend.

**Resolved,** That we approve of an appropriation by the Legislature of a sum sufficient to make the aforesaid enlargement of the Union Canal, and that John G. Montgomery, William F. Reynolds, Joshua W. Comly, John C. Grier, David Stuart, Thomas Woodside, Lyman Sholes, John Moore, and Peter Baldy; be a committee to draft and circulate for signatures, petitions to that effect.

The President appointed J. C. Lessig, George A. Frick, Esq. William Donaldson, Hugh M'Williams and Wm. M'Kelvy. Delegates to represent this county in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, meeting to be signed by the officers and published in all the papers of Columbia co., Harrisburg, and all others friendly to the cause.

JOHN RHODES, Pres't.  
JOSHUA W. COMLY, Sec'y.

**Unfortunate Accident.**—On Saturday evening last, the 10th inst. while the night car which runs between Philadelphia and Lancaster was proceeding to the latter place, about two miles from the Inclined Plane it was run down by a Locomotive, with a dreadful concussion. The passengers were all more or less injured. Mr. Schofield, of this city, we regret to learn, who was returning from Philadelphia, was seriously hurt. One of the horses was killed, and the car itself almost shattered to pieces, while the Locomotive was thrown entirely off the track. The grade is rapid about the section of road on which this accident occurred, and the lad who had the Locomotive under his control found himself utterly unable to avert the calamity. Perhaps a stronger arm might have done better. At least, this making Engineers of mere children, when there are hundreds of men more capable of performing that responsible duty, should be stopped at once, if the lives of the people are to be at all considered. We deem it proper to say, however, that there is but one track now on that section—the other is undergoing repairs.

**Another.**—On the evening of Friday a similar accident occurred, although with less serious consequences, about a mile from Lancaster. The Locomotive had taken the wrong track; and ran afoof of a car-load of passengers near Dillerville. The shock was so great as to throw the Locomotive off the track. Some decided measures should be taken to arrest this dangerous neglect.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

### OLIVE TREES.

It is said that the identical olive trees planted by King David, are still growing at Jerusalem! Probably the information is obtained from the oldest inhabitants!

La Martine is of the opinion, we believe, that the Olive trees now standing in the Mount of Olives near Jerusalem have been there ever since the time of the Saviour—and he adheres to the customary proofs of the rings in the wood, of the antiquity of the trees. If this should be the case then is an additional value to be set upon a present we have just received from a travelling friend, viz: a leaf which he plucked from one of the Olive trees now standing on the Mount which was the pulpit whence was delivered the first sermon by our Lord.

U. S. Gazette.

### SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

In digging a well on a plantation in the parish of Concordia, opposite Natchez, a rifle was found twenty-two feet below the surface of the ground. Large gum trees were growing over the spot, three or four feet in diameter. The distance from the river was several miles. The stock of the rifle is of walnut, has an antique appearance, and the barrel bears in distinct letters the name of the probable maker, C. Kliné. There was no lock found on the gun. The Free Trader of Natchez accounts for the finding of the rifle so deep beneath the surface of the hard ground, and so far from the river, on the supposition that the channel of the Mississippi was once in that spot—that the rifle was dropped and sunk in the stream—and that a change in the bed of the river filled up the old channel, and imbedded the rifle in the shore.—The only difficulty in this solution is to account for the length of time necessary to effect so great a change. In what year was the German rifle invented? How long ago could it have been possible for an Indian or a French hunter to have had such a rifle upon the waters of the Mississippi? How many years would have been required in accumulating the soil, twenty-two feet in depth, with gum trees of such size upon its surface? These are questions for the antiquarian as well as the geologist to answer.

**A Backwoods Heroine.**—A friend writing to us from Helena, Ark., under date of the 12th inst. says—"Last week a Mrs. M'Bride of Monroe county, a widow lady, was informed by one of her children that the dogs had treed a panther within half a mile of the house. Having no ammunition, she sent to a neighbor's and procured powder and lead, moulded some bullets, loaded her gun, and proceeded to the place and brought down her game at the first fire. The report of the gun started up another panther at hand, which ran up a tree within half a mile of the other. She again loaded her gun and killed the second also at the first fire, from the top of one of the tallest trees. What would your city ladies say to this? It happened to be there the same day and received the statement from herself."

Louisville Journal.

**Miraculous Escape.**—On Thursday of last week as the daughter of Joseph Cloud, of Upper Providence, in Delaware county, was stading near her father, while he was in the act of felling a white oak tree of huge dimensions, the tree fell in a contrary direction to what he anticipated, owing to a sudden gust of wind which came up at the moment it was cut off, and in its descent carried with it a large chestnut tree, which fell on the girl, striking her several inches into the ground. She was compelled to remain in this position until her father went to her aid, and her was then removed, as no manual force was sufficient to remove the trees, the oak having fallen across the chestnut, which greatly increased the weight. With considerable difficulty she was released in the course of half an hour from her perilous situation, and conveyed to her home more dead than alive. Dr. Cowan was sent for, and on examination he found her much bruised, but no bones broken. The shock completely deprived her of the use of her limbs for several days, but we learn that she is now rapidly recovering.—*Delaware Co. Rep.*

**Mr. GIBBS:**—I herewith send you a Recipe for making the *Labor Saving Soap* (so called); it is an excellent article for washing, and a saving of a great deal of labor.

Take 2 lbs Sal Soda.  
2 lbs Yellow Bar Soap.  
10 qts Water.

Cut the Soap in thin slices and boil all together 2 hours—then strain through a cloth, let cool, and it is fit for use.

**Directions for using the Soap.**—Put the clothes in soak the night before you wash—and to every pail of water in which you boil the clothes, add about 1 lb of Soap—the clothes will need no rubbing, merely rinse them out and they will be perfectly clean and white.

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.  
Great Falls, Oct. 4th, 1838.

**Extraordinary Yield.**—One hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes were raised in a lot, 60 feet by 120, of Mr. Jason Wilkins, of this place! Fifty bushels of these potatoes were dug, on a wager, by a Mr. Wellington, in four hours and twelve minutes!—*Green Bay Democrat.*

**Incident of Gov. Veazy.**—We understand that this gentleman has been presented by the grand jury of Cecil county, for voting illegally at the election in that county. The Reform Constitution requires the Governor to reside at Annapolis. If Governor Veazy has resided at Annapolis, as he was bound to do, then he was not entitled to vote in Cecil county, and is guilty of voting improperly in Cecil. If he did not reside in Annapolis, but in Cecil, then he has violated his duty in not residing at Annapolis.—In any event the Governor seems to be on the horns of a dilemma. This being his predicament, would it not be advisable for him at once to issue his nolle prosequi, putting a veto upon any further proceedings in the matter.—*Cambridge (Md.) Aurora*

The Will of the late Alexander Milne of N. Orleans, is published in the N. Orleans Bulletin. By it, says that journal, "the whole of his immense estate, after deducting legacies to the amount of about \$200,000, is bequeathed to four Asylums for destitute Orphan Children, viz: the Orphan Boy's Asylum of Lafayette, the Poydras Asylum for Girls, and two others, to be hereafter incorporated by the Legislature, and established at Milnesburg. The property thus secured for the education of the destitute orphans of New Orleans, is estimated at near a million of dollars, much of it consists in unimproved real estate, that will rise in value, and in the course of time, no doubt this ample provision will be doubled. Mr. Milne was a Scotchman, born at Fochambers, near Gordon Castle. He died here at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, having spent upwards of fifty years of his life in our city. To his native town of Fochambers, a fund of \$100,000 was bequeathed for the establishment of Free Schools. A number of legacies were left to his relations, varying in amount from \$100 to \$6,000. A liberal maintenance was allowed also to three domestics who had faithfully administered to his comfort in his old age."

**A mistake.**—A traveller about starting in the cars on the Providence rail road the other day, handed out a five dollar bill to pay his fare. The individual who took it thrust a ten and five dollar bill, together with a lot of silver change, into the traveller's hands just as the cars were starting. 'Hallo, mister, here's a mistake; just stop long enough to rectify it.' D—n your mistake—it's your own fault—we never stop, sir to rectify mistakes.' Off went the cars 'lickity split,' as Major Downing has it.

### HOSTILITIES ON THE SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

The Louisville Journal of the 6th instant, contains some important intelligence. It has already been mentioned that a Mexican officer was recently killed in the northern part of Texas, and instructions and a journal were found upon him, from which it appeared that a plan was on foot forming an extensive organization of Indians in Texas and on the United States frontier, for attacking the Texian settlements on Red River, and laying waste the whole country from Fort Gibson to Nacogdoches. Gen. Ar buckle on receiving this information and learning that parties of Delawares and Cherokees had crossed over, and with a body of Mexicans were ready for the attack, ordered two companies of dragoons to Fort Towson, to act as circumstances might require.

Gen Ar buckle in a letter to the Governor of Arkansas, dated Fort Gibson, Sept. 6, says, "Intelligence was received last night that war has certainly commenced." A letter from Mr. Green, dated about the 21st of August, at Lima, twenty-five miles east of the Tousse Washita, says "We have direct information that Capt. Farmer and thirty of his men have been killed on the Sabine by the Indians; within the last three days. 'Blindless' Lewis' and several other plantations have been sacked; and their places surrounded, since Saturday, by the hostile Indians. The road is completely lined with wagons for the lower prairies."

Gen. Ar buckle has communicated all the facts of the case to the Governor of Arkansas, with orders to the commandant of Little Rock to furnish such ordinance as the Governor may require for the militia in the event of hostilities.

A contrivance has been invented, through the agency of which, it is stated, flax may be worked into cloth with the same facility as cotton. Heretofore among the great obstacles to the general use of linen fabrics have been the preparation of the material for the operations of the spindle and the loom, and the consequent high price demanded for the manufactured article. It has been reserved for American ingenuity to find out a method by which these difficulties may be surmounted, and an improvement—to produce which the imperial vauiffence of a Napoleon was exerted in vain—has been the reward of an American citizen. Every day's experience proves the peculiar talent of our countrymen for practical science and the mechanic arts, and goes to show the superiority of free institution in eliciting the powers of the human mind. This superiority is to be traced in all probability to the prevalence of education among the mass of our people as the only adequate cause. The oretical knowledge, with practice tact, is as useless as facility in practice without some acquaintance with theory; and it is only to be found among well educated working classes, that the advantages of both can be fairly and fully exhibited. A company has been incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the manufacture of linnen goods according to the improved method.

Baltimore American.

**Wheeling.**—The Wheeling Gazette states that the population of that city was, according to the newspaper record, in 1820, 1567; in 1830, 5,221; and that according to the data furnished by the enumeration of 1836, the present population of Wheeling is about 11,000. The increase since 1830, is remarkable, even for the flourishing West.

**The Boundary Business.**—We learn from the New Brunswick papers that a survey of the Boundary Line authorized by the State of Maine has actually been commenced, under the direction of Mr. Deane. The persons employed are accompanied by a party of Indians and American citizens, and were seen at Madawaska in the beginning of October. Thence they proceeded up the Grand River, crossed the portage the Ristigouche River, and descending thence, they proceeded to the imaginary highlands, near the River St. Lawrence, where their operations commenced. The Frederikton Gazette expresses satisfaction at finding the object of this commission survey to be nothing more than to ascertain by actual examination, the practical running the boundary line, according to construction of the treaty of Ghent; adds, that it were wished, that such a plotation had long ago been made—a measure which might have divested the question of its present difficulty.

Penn'a Inquirer.

One of the houses of the Langrange co print works, near Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, together with its contents, including machinery, and about 2,000 pieces of goods. None of the buildings were injured. Loss covered by insurance.

The Acutney woolen factory, in Plainville, Vermont, was destroyed by fire Friday night last. It was insured for \$50,000 in Boston, and 20,000 in Providence.

Our files of Havana papers to the 20 ultimo have reached us. The prompting of the Executive appears to thoroughly cooled the late insurrectionary demonstration in favor of Don Carlos, the promotion of the leader to the "vile gibbet," (garrote) and the transportation of near twenty his followers to the comforts of an Alcazar for fourteen years, has, apparently effected the most complete restoration of peace and loyalty.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.*

**Rhode Island Senator.**—On Saturday Nathan J. Dixon (Whig) was elected Senator of the United States for the term of six years, to succeed Asher Hobbes, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March next.

The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer mentions the perpetration of a highway robbery and murder, committed on the 23th on the body of a Mr. Kennedy of Clin county, Ky. It appears that Mr. K. the same day had been in Lexington, had drawn money for pensioners to the amount of \$150, and was returning home when, it is supposed, he was knocked down and robbed of what money he had about him, and then dragged into the woods, where he was murdered. Three young men, the oldest of whom is but twenty-two years of age, are suspected of being the murderers.

**Death of the male Giraffe.**—The New York Era has the following notice of a serious loss to the interest of natural history: "The beautiful male Giraffe, recently arrived in this city from Alexandria, Egypt died suddenly yesterday morning immediately after feeding, without exhibiting any previous illness. This is the only male Giraffe ever brought to the country, and, unless perhaps, will not be replaced for many years to come. It was several feet larger than the females exhibited previously, and enjoyed the greatest apparent health to the moment of its death. It is supposed that poison had been administered to the animal, and several medical gentlemen yesterday engaged in analysing the contents of its stomach. The result we have learned."

**A Massacre in Texas.**—A Texas paper informs us that a party of about ninety surveyors, who went into the Indian territory to locate land claims, had been nearly massacred by the Wacoos, Ironies, and Kenchies. Four alone escaped; they represented as having fought desperately the last, and fell surrounded by the dead bodies of the savages. The friendly Kickapoo Indians had frequently warned them of their danger, and of their being watched by a band of hostiles, advised them to "make marks," or they would be attacked. To this friendly precaution they paid no attention, and the consequence was as above detailed. No less than a hundred savages surrounded the little band.

**Saint Mary's City.**—The Alexandria Gazette says that the city bearing this name which has now existence in name only, was situated near the mouth of the St. Mary's River, in St. Mary's county, in Maryland; and was not only the spot where the first settlers of Maryland landed, but also the first place on this continent where freedom of Religion was tolerated, where the Protestants and the Roman Catholic, enjoying their own modes of worship lived in harmony together.—A few grave stones are now the remains of an ancient city, which at one time sent delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

We see by a report in the Cincinnati Gazette, that during the 24 hours ending on the 1st inst., there were three steamship arrivals from Pittsburg, five from Louisville and one from Portsmouth. During the same time there were eight departures. River 13 inches higher than low water mark.