

THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

In the forests of Tartary and South America where the wild horse is gregarious, there are herds of five or six hundred, which being ill-prepared for fighting, or indeed for any resistance, and knowing that their safety is in flight, when they sleep, appoint one in rotation who acts as sentinel while the rest are asleep. If man approaches, the sentinel walks towards him as if to reconnoiter, or see whether he can be deterred from coming near; if the man continues, he neighs aloud and in a peculiar tone which rouses the herd, all gallop away, the sentinel bringing up the rear. Nothing can be more judicious or rational than this arrangement, simple as it is. So a horse belonging to a smuggler at Dover used to be laded with run spirits, and sent, on the road, unattended, to reach the rendezvous. When he descried a soldier, he would jump off the highway, and hide himself in a ditch, and, when discovered, would fight for his lead. The cunning of foxes is proverbial; but I know not if it was ever more remarkably displayed than in the Duke of Beaufort's country, where Reynard, being hard pressed, disappeared suddenly, and was after a strict search, found immersed in a water pool up to the very snout by which he held a willow-bough hanging over the pond. The cunning of a dog, which Sergeant Wilde tells me of, as known to him, is at least equal. He used to be tied up, as a precaution against hunting sheep. At night he slipped his head out of the collar, and returning before dawn put on the collar again, in order to conceal his nocturnal excursions. Nobody was more familiar with various animals (besides his great knowledge of his own species) than my excellent, learned and ingenious friend, the Sergeant; and he possesses many curious ones himself. His anecdote of a drover's dog is striking, as he gave it to me, when we happened near this place, to meet a drove. The man had brought seventeen out of twenty oxen from a field, leaving the remaining three there mixed with another herd. He then said to the dog, "Go fetch them;" and he went and singled out those very three. The Sergeant's brother, however, a highly respectable man lately Sheriff of London, has a dog that distinguishes Saturday night, from the practice of tying him up for the Sunday, which he dislikes. He will escape on Saturday night, and return on Monday morning. The Sergeant himself has a gander, which was at a distance from the goose, and, hearing her make an extraordinary noise, ran back and put his head into the cage, then brought back the goslings one by one, and put them into it with the mother, whose separation from her brood had occasioned her clamor. He then returned to the place whence her cries had called him. A swallow had slipped its foot into the noose of a cord attached to a spout in the College des Quatre Nations at Paris, and by endeavoring to escape, had drawn the knot tight. Its strength being exhausted in vain attempts to fly; it uttered piteous cries; which assembled a vast flock of other swallows from a large basin between the Tuileries and Point Neuf. They seemed to crowd and consult together for a little while and then one of them darted at the string, and struck at it with his beak as he flew past; and others following in quick succession did the same part, till, after continuing this combined operation for half an hour, they succeeded in severing the cord, and freeing their companion. They all continued flocking and hovering till night; only instead of the tumult and agitation in which they had been at their first assembling, they were chattering as if without any anxiety at all, but conscious of having succeeded.—*Lord Brougham's Dissertations on Science.*

COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY.

Varieties:—The human family is divided into different nations, which are scattered abroad upon the face of the earth, and exhibit several varieties of form and color. These divisions are five in number. The *European or white race*—the *Tartar or Mongul*—the *Malay*—the *African or Negro*—and the *American, or copper colored race.*

1st. The *European race* is distinguished by the elegance of its form, and by a forehead more or less broad and prominent; indicative of a considerable portion of brain in the front part of the skull; the skin is, however fairer; the hair and eyes lighter in color, in the most temperate climates than towards the south. This race includes all the inhabitants of Europe, (except the Lapslanders and Finns,) and the descendants of Europeans in America, and other portions of the world. It also embraces the inhabitants of the western temperate parts of Asia, as far as the Oby, the Caspian Sea, the Ganges, and those of the northern parts of Africa, viz: the people of Barbary, Egypt and Abyssinia, and the Moors of Northern Africa.

2d. The *Tartar or Mongul race*, is characterized by a yellow skin; straight black hair; square heads; large flat face; small and flat noses; round and prominent cheeks; and pointed chin; This variety includes all the nations in Asia, east of the Oby, Caspian, and Ganges, excepting Malacca.

It also embraces the tribes which inhabit the frigid zones in both the eastern and western continents, including the Lapslanders, Samoiedes, Ostiaks, Tungusses, Yakuts, Tschutskis, and Kamshadals of Siberia, and the Esquimaux and Greenlanders.

3d. The *Malay*, comprehends the inhabitants of the peninsula of Malacca, Ceylon, the Asiatic Islands, New Zealand and Polynesia, with the exception of New Holland, New Guinea, New Caledonia, and Van Diemen's land. This variety is characterized by a tawny color; black curled hair, which is soft, thick and abundant; a prominent forehead; thick, wide, and flattened nose; and moderately projecting upper jaw.

4th. The *African or Negro variety*, is spread over western and southern Africa.—It is found, also upon the coasts of Madagascar, and occupies New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Caledonia and New Guinea. This variety is characterized by a black color; black and woolly hair; thick lips; projecting cheek bones; large and flat nose; raised chin; retreating forehead; and crooked legs.

5th. The *American or copper colored race* includes all the aboriginal inhabitants of both the Americas, except the Esquimaux and Greenlanders. This race is of a copper color, resembling that of rusty iron, or cinnamon; coarse straight black hair; high cheek bones; and sunken eyes. The forehead is usually short; the nose and the whole countenance broad; the nostrils open; and the lips thick. The beard is thin and scanty. Of the Indians it has been affirmed that they are destitute of beards; but this only occurs when the beard has been eradicated, at the expense of much industry and suffering.

AN APPALLING STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

Forty-Five Persons killed or wounded.

Slips by Express Mail, from the office of the N. Orleans Bulletin, Bee, Louisiana and True American, furnish us with the details of one of the most appalling steamboat disasters that ever occurred upon our waters. One account mentions the loss of thirty-lives, besides twenty persons scalded. We proceed to give all the painful particulars. The steamboat *George Collier*, which lay at the wharf opposite the Custom House, New Orleans; left that city on the fifth inst., between 5 and 6 o'clock, for St. Louis. When near the mouth of Red River, about 80 miles below Natchez, and at half past 1 o'clock in the morning, a frightful accident occurred which proved dreadfully destructive of human life.

The piston rod, which works in the cylinder, and by which the engine is propelled, being attached by a key or bolt which passes through the tea head gave way, at the rent which received the bolt, and being relieved from the immense weight against which it had to struggle, was driven through the cylinder head, and gave free room for the steam to escape. The aft doors of the deck room were closed, consequently the effects of the steam were unavoidable upon the *locum tenentes*.—The stands were thrown from under two boilers, but the concussion was not severely experienced on the boat. The most of those killed and injured were in the berths, on the deck aft the boilers. So soon as the accident occurred, many rushed forward unconsciously in the face of the danger, and exhaling the heated vapour; instantly perished, or lived to linger a few hours in indescribable misery.

It is supposed that between 40 and 50 persons were scalded. The Clerk of the Collier rates them at 44, consisting of deck passengers, and part of the crew who had retired or were stationed on watch.

The editors of the New Orleans American say.

We visited the Collier, in order to examine the extent of her damage. No explosion seems to have taken place but the immense force of the sudden rupture of the piston at the key, thereby disengaging the whole propelling power from the machinery by which the boat was moved, impelled from the screws the cylinder head, and deranged the boiler stans, thereby causing a current of heated vapor to escape, which was fatal to all who came in contact with and were exposed to it.

We have scarcely ever seen a more heart rending spectacle; the dreadfully scalded, yet eking out their few brief hours of maddening misery, who are yet on board the Collier; all kindness is paid them that could be expected and which may tend to lessen their agony. There are aged mothers, with faces and hands and necks, and every portion that could come in contact with the hot air, dreadfully blistered and presenting a horrid spectacle, calling for their lost ones whom they will see no more and forever. There were strong; stalwart men, calling aloud in their misery for their great protector to relieve them. How noble did the fortitude of some of the females appear! The fair skin had been curled and crisped, & the bright and lustrous eye had been quenched; or the irritation had closed up the swollen lids and shut out the world's light. What must have been their agony—the flesh falling from the red lips—their faces becoming of sudden soft and ready to fall and leave the "face divine" a horrid spectacle.

We cannot conceive how the accident might have been anticipated. We do not remember to have heard of one of similar kind. The Steamer *George Washington* came down about an hour and a half after the accident, & towed her down. Every thing in his power was promptly rendered by Capt. Quarrier of the Washington than whom there is not a more amiable, attentive, high minded and honorable officer on the western waters. We take pleasure in according to Capt. Quarrier, his just deserts.

CRIME AND ITS WAGES.

An affecting scene occurred on Monday week, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this city. The spacious room was crowded to excess, and the solemnity of the Bench, consulting upon some topic of judgment indicated that they were about to execute an important and unpleasant duty. In the midst of the concourse of lawyers and gentlemen within the bar, sat an elderly man, about 50, of genteel appearance. He was about to be sentenced to an ignominious punishment. His face intimated to the observer, that recollection of his home, and his large family, were darkly and deeply penciling an additional agony on his heart and ploughing a new furrow into his forehead.

He was a man of classical education, and that always refines the feelings; but he was induced to enter upon the delicate and dangerous business of dealing with life and death and he realized that the brilliant scholar, was incapable of catching the healing art by intuition. A young and erring girl fell by his hand, and the law called it murder; his plea of professional duty, and of tender care for her reputation availed not, he had done an unlawful act, and the inflexible commentary of the law gave to the act the aspect of the highest penal offence. The Court, by its organ, the President, directed that the prisoner stand up. He evidently made the effort—and again, and again, to obey the direction, but failed; his agitated frame was palsied.

He was overheard to say to his counsel beside him, "For God's sake, save me from this ceremony." But the ancient formality of the law must be complied with. A violent effort brought him to his feet—pale, haggard and staggering, the lineaments of his face speaking the language that imprisonment, misery and disgrace among men impress upon the most hardened; the Judge impressively prefaced a short address to the sentence—he spared the unhappy man an oration of daggers, the judicial fiat was spoken—he fell upon his seat unmaned; his tears and his sobs broke out audibly. He is now in solitary confinement, at labor, in a cell of the Francisville Jail; and for five long years his earthly career is, as it were, suspended. Who would be a CRIMINAL.—*Phil. Eve. Star.*

From the Globe.

"THE CREDIT SYSTEM."

We know not when we have seen a more striking illustration of the effects of the modern "Credit System" of Messrs. TALLMADGE, RIVES and Co. than is exhibited in the following history of the Bank of Vicksburg from the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel. With a basis of only \$120 in specie what wonders have been wrought by this magic "system!" The swindling of the planters and others, first by a depreciation of the notes and then by exchanging for them other paper, which soon became worthless, is but an extreme case of every day, "fair business transactions" upon the approved principles of the "system."

The Banking System in Mississippi.—A brief glance at the history of the Bank of Vicksburg—not the Railroad—will illustrate the evils of the system. This Bank commenced operations in December, 1837 or rather her stock was subscribed in that month, she went into the issue of her paper in the spring of 1838. Her bona fide capital all told, amounted precisely to the sum of \$110 in silver, and one gold eagle, making \$120. A few of the leading officers of the Railroad Bank, with the aid of their Texan loan agent and commission merchant in New Orleans, succeeded in getting \$100,000 out of the Canal Bank of New Orleans, which was paying specie in order to take the stock in the Bank of Vicksburg. These Canal Bank notes were guaranteed to be returned in a short time, and they were so returned to the Bank to which they belonged. The Bank of Vicksburg then commenced to flood the country with post notes, payable in 12 months, and in exchange for these notes, she obtained control of our planters' cotton. The notes of course depreciated, and have since only been worth about from 70 to 75 cents in the dollar. But the Bank having got control of the cotton, she drew on it, and with these northern funds, despatched one of her directors to Louisville, Cincinnati, &c. with 50,000 dollars, to purchase produce, pork, lard, bagging, and bale rope for the Bank, all of which was placed in the hands of different merchants in Mississippi and New Orleans, to be sold at the highest prices, rating her own paper among the lowest river money. With this large amount of funds, the agent raised the price of provisions, &c. in Kentucky and Ohio in a few days to 20 per cent, and of course this increase in price was repaid by the people of Mississippi. All these facts were disclosed at the examination by the Bank commissioners, and may be found in their report.

But the balance of the history of this Bank is still more interesting, as illustrating the injustice and outrage of the system. Though the Bank a few months after she commenced on \$120 capital, was able to begin the produce business with fifty thousand dollars capital, yet when her first batch of post notes cecom due last March, she refused to redeem them and the holders were compelled to take other post notes of the Railroad Bank, payable at the expiration of another year. Now the Railroad Bank has failed, and the planter, mechanic, and others who hold these promises to pay, will perhaps have to sell them to some of the bank agents at 39 per

cent. discount, or whatever they will command in market. A bare statement of the facts of this case is enough to excite the blush of shame on the cheek of all who feel for the honor, the interest, or the happiness of the State. In any other State it would arouse a storm that soon would demolish the foul system.

HUNG BY ACCIDENT.

The New York Dispatch states that a man in that city, named Arthur Hughes, on Wednesday met his death in a strange manner. On the Coroner's Inquest it appeared from the testimony of several witnesses, that the deceased, who was employed to work in the stable, was found about 9 o'clock in the morning, hanging by the neck to a stable door, at the rear of the above premises. The head was shoved through a hole at the upper part of the door, and the body hanging on the outside. From the situation in which the body was found, it was evident that the deceased had in his endeavor to look into the stable, placed his feet upon a batton on the lower part of the door, and put his head through over the top; and while in this position his feet must have slipped from the batton, and the top of the door caught him by the neck in the manner above described. The aperture at the top of the door was not more than 5 inches in size, but the door could be pulled out so as to make more room, and when he fell a gainst it as his feet slipped, the weight of his body necessarily closed the door, by which means he broke his neck, and must have died instantly. The jury returned a verdict of "accidentally hanged."

OUR LOG BOOK.

We understand, says the Alexandria Gazette, that Lt. Edwin W. Moore, late of the United States Navy, has accepted the situation offered him by the Texian Government, as Commander in Chief of the Texian Navy.

Mr. Johnson, the Attorney General, has filed in the Supreme Court, an information in the case of Judge Collins, and the Court granted a writ of *quo warranto*, returnable at Harrisburg on the 10th of June. The same point is involved in this case, as was involved in the case of Judge Darlington.

"Jim you've been drinking." "No I haven't—I've been looking at another man drinking, and it was too much for me."

Thaddeus Stevens.—The Baltimore Chronicle, like a good many of its brethren, cannot stand the humbuggery of Stevens and his gang. A late number of that paper makes the following hit at his last specimen.

"A meeting was recently held in Adams county, Pennsylvania, by which Mr. Stevens was requested to take his seat in the legislature at its next meeting. Of course he knew nothing of the proceedings before hand—Not he. Such a game is too disgusting."

Beef is selling at Washington city at 31 cents per pound, and no choice at that.

The Antimasonic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week, and nominated an electoral ticket pledged to support Harrison and Webster.

A writer, describing Aaron Burr, says—"He glided rather than walked; his foot had that quiet, stealthy movement, which involuntarily makes one think of treachery, and in the course of a long life, I have never met with a frank and honorable man to whom such a step was habitual."

By a resolve of the Directors of the public schools of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, corporal punishment is forbidden in all the schools of that district.—A scholar may be dismissed by the teacher for bad conduct until the meeting of the committee, when an examination into the case will be made.

The New Orleans Times says—"Strawberries have been in market about four days and they afford a pleasant and expeditious mode of spending money. You can get two quarts for twenty-six dollars, or buy them at retail for four cents a piece."

According to the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-nine bushels of potatoes have been received at that port since the opening of the spring navigation.

The Rev. E. T. Taylor, of Boston, in a late prayer, beseeched "God to pity the speculator, the highwayman, and the loafer!" He is one of the best preachers of the day.

In Russia, if a carriage is driven over any person and hurt's him, the horses are forfeited to the crown, and the driver, if a Russian peasant, sentenced to be a soldier.

A boy eight years old, died at Sing Sing Harbor lately, from inflammation of the brain, caused by standing on his head. This is a pernicious practice not uncommon among boys.

There are three gentlemen to one lady in St. Louis. We hope some of the ladies of the old Bay State, where there is three ladies to one gentleman, will take pity on St. Louis and migrate.

Has the Grand Jury broken up? inquired one friend of another. "I don't know—nor do I care—they owe me nothing," was the reply. "You are not certain of that," remarked a bystander, "they may have a bill against you."

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette speaks of a itinerant preacher now laboring in the neighborhood, who holds forth at a cent a minute.

Counterfeits.—A brace of scoundrels have been taken in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, having in their possession we engraved counterfeit five dollar notes on the Commercial Bank of Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania Bank of that city. The signatures are well executed.

The public curiosity of London has been gratified with a singular exhibition called the "Eccaleobian." It is a machine heated by steam, and divided into various compartments for the hatching of birds by artificial heat. There is also another machine in which eggs of every date from the time of their being laid until 21 days old, are so placed that a strong light renders them transparent, and the spectator can observe the whole process of hatching.

Prolific.—Joseph Kremer, of Washington township, a few days since, had a Ewe that brought forth five living lambs—three of them are doing well.

A lady in the same township was blest with triplets. This Washington township must certainly be a productive one—we recommend some of our Multicaulus fools to set out a few thousand cuttings in that quarter.

The family of Smiths is increasing.—The wife of a Mr. Smith, residing at Deering, in New Hampshire, lately gave birth to four children!

A dwelling house was consumed by fire on the morning of the 5th ult., in the village of Castle, Gennessen county, N. Y. in which 3 children perished in the flames. The mother of the children had barely time to escape with an infant in her arms, while the father made his way towards the chamber where the children slept, but was prevented from entering by the falling of the roof. The cause of this distressing event was leaving ashes in a wooden vessel.

A Long Line.—On the 11th ult., there was lying between Little Falls and Herkimer, N. Y. awaiting the repair of a breach in the Erie Canal, a line of canal boats ten miles in length. It is supposed it would require a fortnight to get them through the locks.

"What are you jumping after there?" said a schoolmaster to an urchin who stood up to his eyes in a shirt collar. "I want to spit, sir, and I was jumping up to try to spit over my dicky."

Two buildings in St. Louis, which a short time since cost \$14,000, now rent for \$18,000 per annum.

A youth of 15 years of age, has been found guilty of robbing the mail at St. Louis.

A fellow was lately robbed in Philadelphia, while in the act of picking his neighbor's pocket.

A new power is coming into operation at the West which promises to out rival that of steam. It is the power of *ague*. One man with a good fit upon him, it is said, can run a saw mill. Two of course could run a steamboat.

More than 50,000 emigrants have arrived in Iowa Territory, this spring, from the older states.

"My ancestors fought in the revolution," said a federal whig.

"On which side did they fight?" asked a bystander.

The whiggy cut dirt for home.

The interest of the farmer, the mechanic and the day laborer should be consulted.—They are the staple of the nation.

The case of T. W. Dyott was not decided at the last accounts.

The very last case of absent mindedness was manifested by a gentleman who placed his spectacles on one of his ears, and walked sideways two miles in a violent rain-storm.

Mr. Hassinger has been bound under a bond of \$30,000 for his appearance at a further examination.

A man of Many Trades.—Major Noah says that a man by the name of Stafford was convicted, in 1834, for passing counterfeit notes. It was shown on the trial that his regular trade was a carpenter; that when he had no employment in that business, he hawked about patent rights for washing machines; at other times he taught fiddling, and sometimes dancing. At other times he scoured old clothes, and had commanded a coasting vessel. Finally he took to passing counterfeit notes, and that closed his career for the present.

A well was dug at Liberia, a part of the Russian dominions, to the depth of 382 feet in the frozen ground! Measures are being taken to ascertain the depth of the frozen ground at Hudson's Bay, by the London Geographical Society. At York factory, lat. 57° Sir John Franklin ascertained that the summer thaw penetrated only three feet, and on the shores of the Great Bear, only 22 inches.

The Southern Cultivator gives the following recipe for making table beer:—"To make a cheap and wholesome table beer, take 8 bottles of water, 1 quart of molasses, 1 pint of yeast, 1 table spoonful of cream of tartar. These ingredients being well stirred and mixed in an open vessel, after standing twenty-four hours, the beer may be bottled and used immediately."