

We have often heard the question asked, what became of Blennerhasset, after the failure of Burr's project, his connection with which was so disastrous to his fortunes and his domestic happiness? The question is answered in the following biographical sketch, written by his son, Joseph Lewis Blennerhasset, which we find in the Louisville Literary Register. Mr. J. L. Blennerhasset lives, it appears, at St. John's Newfoundland.

Harmon Blennerhasset was born in Hampshire, in the year 1767, his parents being then on a visit to England. Shortly afterwards they returned to the family residence, Castle Conway, in the county of Kerry, Ireland. From the high standing and wealth of his father, who was at that time high sheriff, &c., no expense was spared to render him capable of holding that genteel station in society, which his ancestors had held in England, from the earliest times. After having received the various rudiments from private masters, he went first to Eton School, near Windsor, and subsequently to Trinity College, Dublin; where he acquitted himself so well, as to obtain in a very short time, two degrees viz: Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Civil and Common Laws. He was subsequently called to the Irish bar and created a fellow of the Honorable Society of the King's Inns, Dublin. He passed his examination the same day with the late Thomas Addis Emmet, between whom and himself the greatest friendship ever existed. After making the tour of the low countries and France, where he was present at the destruction of the Bastille, &c., he returned to Ireland, where he practised as a barrister, in the years 1797 and 1798, when his father dying came possessed of the family estate and a large fortune.

Ireland at that period being distracted by the horrors of rebellion, he sold his estate to his cousin Lord Ventry, and went to England, where he became acquainted with and married a Miss Agnew, daughter of the Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, and the grand daughter of General Agnew, killed in the battle of Germantown, a young lady of high family connexions, great beauty and accomplishments. Accompanied by his wife, he went to the United States and purchased the island in the Ohio river, known to this day by his name. After the Burr affair, he left the island and went into the State of Mississippi, where, by the advice of Gen. Adair of Kentucky, he purchased a plantation from Mr. Brazil, a few miles from Gibsonport. When he had resided some years upon this plantation, having sold it, he went into Canada, where he practised at the bar in Montreal. His commission appointing him to practice in the Province of Lower Canada; is dated 4th December, 1819.

After remaining some time in Canada, he went to England under the impression of being made a Judge through the favor of the Duke of Richmond, then Governor of Lower Canada, who was very partial to him; but the untimely death of that nobleman marred his expectations. Ere he returned to Canada for the purpose of bringing his family to England, his sister Miss Avise Blennerhasset, scolded the bulk of her fortune upon herself and her family. After he had brought his family from Canada, he resided with his sister for some time near the city of Bath. As both his sister and himself were invalids, they went to the island of Jersey on the coast of France, for the sake of enjoying a more genial climate; thence, after residing two years, he went to the island of Guernsey, where he died, at his residence, Mount durand, in the arms of the writer of this sketch, in the year 1831.

Harman Blennerhasset, in bodily stature, was rather above the general size. His manners were highly polished, and address captivating and agreeable. From his youth he was ardently attached to literature and philosophy; seldom allowing himself (even in his old age) more than six or seven hours sleep in the twenty-four, and two or three hours exercise; the remainder of his time was employed either in acquiring or imparting knowledge on subjects connected with the general literature of the period, or investigating more abstruse subjects relating to the dead languages, the mathematics, natural philosophy, and the fine arts. His musical compositions have been performed by some of the finest bands, and have been much admired by connoisseurs, and his writings display great depth of learning in, and perception into the various subjects on which they treat. He was endowed, naturally, with a most retentive memory, so much so, that up to a short time prior to his death he could repeat, in Greek, the whole of Homer's Iliad. I might dilate, upon his moral virtues, and religious and domestic merits; but as there are those still alive who know him, and as to those who did not know him, it might appear that I was adulating a deceased parent, I shall refrain.

Good.—A publisher of a paper, who hangs out his sign upon a pine tree in the western woods, advertises for apprentices. So far very good—but gooder still, he says that "boys from the country would be preferred."

Proof of Friendship.—Capt. Beave, of the Niagra militia, was possessed of a duck so much attached to him that the poor animal actually plucked and roasted herself for his dinner, having previously eaten a quantity of sage and onions.

OUR DEFEAT.

General Harrison is undoubtedly elected President of the United States. We hope he may make as good a President as Martin Van Buren has been, but we doubt it much. His cabinet will be composed of different materials, and will advise and adopt different measures. We fear that the ground of expediency will afford a pretext for a new invasion of the constitution, by the establishment of another national banking institution, in preference to the Independent Treasury, which has been established by the present administration. We cannot, however, see any immediate prospect of success to the effort which we believe will be made to do so. The South, if they regard their interest and advancement, will certainly continue to oppose it; and the manufacturing community cannot be blind to the deleterious effect it will have upon their operations. The new administration, not being able to accomplish its establishment, cannot after all their tirades against General Jackson, resort to local institutions for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public funds. So that nothing will be left to them but a trial of Independent Treasury, and for its beneficial operations upon the trading community, Martin Van Buren will yet receive the gratitude of his country.

Our disastrous defeat in the late election we are happy in believing, is not ascribable to any fault of our public functionaries, but on the contrary, to their honesty. The manner in which one particular department of the general government has, of late years, been conducted, has given rise to much dissatisfaction among a numerous class of citizens, who belonged to the administration party only so long as they were permitted to riot their heart's content upon the public funds. So soon as that was checked their exertions and their influence was thrown in the other scale, and in all likelihood gave it the preponderance. We allude to the Post Office Department, and sundry mail contractors. We do not mean to reflect upon the whole class of them, but to advert to those only, who, finding that they could not enrich themselves by the contracts into which they had entered, withdrew their support from the democratic party because they were not permitted to measure their gains by their cupidity.

Martin Van Buren could not have been defeated because of his unqualified opposition to an interference, on the part of the general government, with the institutions of slavery. If so, the southern states have much to do to stem the very principle on which they assisted to elevate Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. He could not have been defeated because of the adoption of the Independent Treasury, for it had not yet been tested by the community. No, the whole race of speculators saw that its operation would keep the banking institutions of the country within their legitimate sphere, and thus prevent those enormous expansions which would enable them to chase the bubble until its bursting would shower destruction upon those concerned, and lead to contractions disastrous and paralyzing to the real business community.—We have been defeated, and in our defeat we enjoy the consciousness of having done our duty in checking the tide which was fast hurrying our republic to ruin, under the guise of prosperity. The aristocratical principle has gained a temporary triumph over the republican. We will be found, at the next election, again ready to assert and maintain the supremacy of republicanism.

State Cap. Gaz.

Abolition Convention in Columbus next winter.—We have already promised our readers to keep them advised of the great doings of the Abolitionists and Bank Whigs during the coming winter. The enrollment of odds and ends will bring to light various things when they come to act for the good of the people!

The Philanthropist proposes a Convention of Abolitionists here during the winter, and it also proposes to watch the Whig members who have triumphed by Abolition votes; that paper says:

"Hitherto but little has been done in Columbus. The Assembly will better learn who we are and what we seek, when they see us in grand convention next door to them. We have already engaged an active and experienced agent, who will continue in Columbus during the session of the Assembly, acting as a regular correspondent of the Philanthropist, advising us of whatever may occur relating to our cause, and operating in every proper way for the furtherance of anti-slavery principles."

Ohio Statesman.

The Dorrans are restored.—We have the rejoicings of the Federalists from all quarters, that the Adams dynasty is restored by the election of one of its supporters:

The shouts multiply as they did among the enemies of free principles in 1816, that the Bourbons were restored. Already is another *Te Deum* proposed in the Intelligencer, and unfledged bank lawyers are already preparing in numerous villages to be the Gouverneur Morris for the occasion.

Let the people—the real, betrayed people—prepare for the new reign of terror that is approaching.—*Globe.*

Illinois.—The State Bank of Illinois and the Cairo Bank are ready to resume specie payments. They will wait, we presume, the action of Banks in other States.

Saugamo Ill. Journal.

THE STATE OF THINGS AT PRESENT.

The political excitement which has for the last six months spread through the country, has very nearly subsided. The dye has been cast—we have done our duty to our country—and as it has been decreed that we should fall into the hands of the usurping power of federalism, we must submit. Time will be the only remedy by which to free ourselves from the chains which are about to be thrown upon us.—The intrigues of federalism have this time far surpassed comprehension. It will, no doubt, prove beneficial in the end—in putting the democratic party upon its guard, to prevent any underhanded dealings. Under the present circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that we could be successful. The opposition have resorted to all the means in their power—some of which were of the most despicable nature—in order to become successful. They have ascribed the cause of any unfavorable circumstances in the country to the administration. They have not only blamed the administration for the cause of the hard times, as they would term it, but they have heaped personal abuse upon our patriotic President. They have accused him of spending the public money for costly furniture, which is an untruth, and has been denied by a whig in the halls of Congress.

The democratic party has, when uninfluenced by the devices of federalism, and the power of money, the ascendancy in the United States. We have seen it since the times of the immortal Washington. Never have they been able, by meeting us boldly and fairly, to vanquish our forces,—not even at times when we were in a divided state. They, however, well aware of these facts, had prepared themselves with all the means with which artfulness and deception could possibly provide them—and with these weapons they met us.

The administration of Martin Van Buren has been generally applauded, not only by his own political friends, but by the people at large. His strict adherence to the constitution and the laws—the uniformity of action in all cases which demanded his interference—and the deep interest which he has shown throughout for the welfare of his country, had entitled him to the votes of the people of the United States.

The wish of the people has not been granted in the election of Harrison: There are a certain class who cried—"We want a change." Were these persons the populace, or the majority of the people? No!—They were such, who, wishing to satiate their longings after office, found no other remedy than to cry "A change—a change." We have the prospect of a change before us. This has been effected, not by displaying to the public the principles of the man whose administration is to constitute that change, but by bringing forth sundry reasons by which great numbers were allured into the trap—from which, we doubt not, they will be glad to make their escape again, as soon as expedient—more particularly when they find the interests of the people were not taken into consideration when this great cry of "change" was raised—but that it was intended to bring "change" into the pockets of those who raised it.

Believing that it will prove beneficial in the end—that it will strengthen our forces and cause us to be able to appear in the field again as before—a dread to federalism—we will leave the people to enjoy the benefit of the change.—*Easton Sent.*

A ballot box affair.—The Detroit (Michigan) Press says: "Our city was thrown into great excitement early this morning by the statement of a market man, that on his way to market from Hamtramck he found one of the ballot boxes of that town in the highway broken to pieces, and the votes strewn around it. We regret to state that the story proved true! The box containing the ballots for representatives to the Legislature was destroyed last night between the closing of the polls yesterday and daylight this morning. How it was done is now a matter of legal investigation; we therefore, forbear comment for the present.

The board are proceeding to-day to count the votes in the other boxes. The Congress box has been counted, and the Democratic majority is one hundred twenty-six. It is supposed that Democratic Representative ticket runs some ahead of that for Congress.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Highlands.—The Gardner (Me.) Spectator contains the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in Gardner, from Professor Renwick, one of the Engineers engaged in the boundary survey:

"I am happy to be able to communicate to you that the result of my operations will probably leave no other basis for the British claim than the quibble whether the Bay of Fundy be the Atlantic Ocean. I have discovered and explored a range of mountains extending from the Bay of Chaleurs, around the heads of the branches of St. John's to the Temiscouata portage, so that even on the British ground that the highlands are necessarily mountains they cannot be met to advantage. The height of these mountains I can only guess at, until I make up the calculations.

Husking Corn.—A machine has been invented in Maryland, by which the farmers there have husked and shelled their corn at the rate of forty bushels per hour.

Too Good to be Lost.—The following humorous appeal was made by an Irish lady, in behalf of a husband, who was taken before the Mayor of St. Louis for whipping her, in favor of a St. Louis paper:—

"Thomas McCarthy, got drunk and whipped his wife. His Honor gallantly defended the honor of the sex; said that he was the protector of all the married women in the city; and gave poor McCarthy one of his driest lectures; when lo! up steps Mrs. McCarthy herself, and begged that "His Honor would have go her poor dear husband for this wunst, as he never did the likes afore, and I'll be sworn ye'r Honor's worship, that he'll never do it again, be sure he wont. He's the smartest, cleverest man that ever kist a woman, saving your reverence! and it's meself that's a baste, and the dirtiest blaggard in the whole saving your worship! to be reinen him up in this way before ye'r Honorable court. Oh honney! it's me and me five childrens that is waping for what I've done. Thomas me own beautiful boy, (a great red-headed Irishman full of whiskey and potatoes,) forgive me this wunst, my darlint dear, and ye shall have as much whiskey toddy, as ever ye likes, when ye'r sick with the rumatis, and it's meself that will mix it for me own dear husband."

Length of Days.—A memoir addressed to the Academy of Sciences at Munich, by Dr. Tenzen, contains the following notice of the length of days in the principal cities of Europe. At Berlin and London the longest days has 16½ hours, and the shortest seven and a half hours. At Stockholm and Upsel, the longest has eighteen and a half hours, and the shortest five and a half. At Hamburg, Dantzic and Stetin, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours. At Tornea and Finland the longest day has twenty one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Wardlobus, in Norway, the day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption; and in Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half.

EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE.

A shock of Earthquake was felt in several parts of France on Wednesday, the 2nd of September. As we have seen no notice of the phenomenon in any of the English papers, we shall here give the substance of an article on the subject which appeared in *La Courrier del Europe* of the 12th ult. The wind at noon had blown with violence all day. In the evening it was calm, but the atmosphere was heavy and charged with electricity, the sky was surcharged with dense clouds, and lightning was seen in different quarters of the Heavens, without intermission. At a quarter past eight there was heard a noise resembling distant thunder, and a tolerable shock was felt. It was believed to be the explosion of some steamboat. Five minutes afterwards a second detonation was heard, which seemed to proceed from the interior of the earth, and the shock was so great the furniture or utensils of several houses was shaken or overturned. Persons overtaken by earthquake in the fields or streets have declared they could with difficulty keep their legs. It appears that the Phenomenon was simultaneously witnessed at Chateaufort, Caderoupe, St. Laurentles-Aubres, Mont-faucon, St. Genies, Sauveterre, Tavel, &c.

A Malicious Apprentice.—An apprentice was recently taken before one of the Police Officers of London, charged with having attempted to suffocate several of his fellow workmen. He had procured a quantity of Cayenne pepper, and some tobacco which he placed in a tobacco pipe, and lighted the same. He then forced the tube through the key hole of the shop, where the workmen were engaged; and the effluvia arising from the pepper nearly suffocated them. The master of the shop made inquiries and traced the malicious deed to the prisoner.

Suicide.—A young lady in Augusta, Me., belonging in Norridgewock, by the name of Mary Ann Prescott, committed suicide on the 19th inst. by cutting her throat with a butcher knife. She was supposed to labor under deep impression of spirits, and to have taken her life in a fit of mental alienation. Her age was 28 years. She was regarded as an amiable girl, and sustained a good character.

A Negro Plot.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 31st ult. says: "A plan of revolt has been detected among the slaves in the Parish of St. Martin. Ten have been arrested on the information of a negro woman, wife of one of the leaders. The chief, on being apprehended, hung himself with his handkerchief. It is said that two white men are concerned with them, and were to have furnished them with arms, at a place in the rear of St. Martinville, called the Big Woods. Those who have been arrested are to be tried in a few days.

State of Education of Canada.—The petitions against the union of the two provinces are stated to have received in Lower Canada 39,023 signatures; including the French Catholics; of which 24,253 were proprietors of land, yet only 2,463 out of the whole were able to sign their names.—This indicates a very low state of education. The number of English names among these signatures was only 1,007.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, And the Ladies' and Gentleman's World of Literature and Fashion.

[The Casket and the Gentleman's united.]

A New Volume, under the above title, of the well established and fashionable Magazine, the Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first day of January, 1841, with an array of contributors secured by the union of talent and fame, which no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will, however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with new and beautiful type, the finest white paper and with the first of a series of embellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance, the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made, its typographical appearance, and above all, the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character second to no Magazine in the Union.—The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an affectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most pure.

The Literary Character will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past. Writers of the first rank have been regular contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day, has been everywhere approved and commended.

The List of contributors embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors. Original articles have appeared, during the last year, from the pens of the following:—Professors Ingraham, Frost, N. C. Brooks, C. F. Wins, Captain Maryatt, Hon. R. T. Conrad, Merton McMichael, Willis Gaylord Clarke, Esq. Charles J. Peterson Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Samuel W. Stockton, E. Armstrong, Esq. General G. P. Morris, Leigh Hunt, England, Mrs. Fanny Kenble Butler, Park Benjamin, Douglas Jerrold, England, Joseph C. Neal, James F. Otis, R. S. Elliot, David Hoffman, Charles West Thompson, Judge Tremper, John Du Solle, Esq. F. B. Elder, Grenville Mellen, Edgar A. Poe, T. G. Spear, Mrs. L. Sigourney, Miss Catharine H. Waterman, Mrs. Ann Stephens, Benson Hill, England, Dr. J. K. Mitchell, James Montgomery, England, A. M. Makin and E. Holden, J. Beauchamp Jones, J. E. Dow, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Dr. Thomas Dunn English.

In addition to this brilliant array of names known to fame, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities, have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazine. The series of well known nautical papers entitled "Cruising in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine for years. The author promises to open a new series of Tales of the Sea, and from his known abilities as a depicor of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume also from the author of the well known articles entitled "The Log of Old Ironside,"—and from the author of "Syrian Letters." The valuable aid of the author of "Leaves from a Lawyer's Port Folio," has also been secured—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the capacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chat with "Jeremy Short," and "Oliver Oldfellow," is also promised; with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse from various writers of celebrity. The editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions may safely be promised the coming volume.

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall the ensuing volume furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may also be depended on as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued.—These, however shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings, and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sartain, which have been justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best of style of the art, from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of every month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia.—In all the principal cities agents have been established, by which means subscribers can obtain their copies free of postage.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, in advance—two copies for five dollars. No new subscriber received without the money. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia periodicals, this liberal proposal is made. For five dollars current money free of postage we will forward Graham's Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year. Address

GEORGE R. GRAHAM, South west corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia, Nov. 1840.

MRS. H. BOWMAN.

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and opened at her

NEW FANCY STORE, next door to A. Hardey's and nearly opposite Messrs. Rupert & Barton's, a large assortment of

Silk and Straw Bonnets, Bonnet Silks and trimmings, Ribbons of all kinds, Ladies Gloves, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Shawls and Stockings, Braids, Cords, Laces, and Childrens Shoes, Boys Caps &c. &c.

which will be offered to her friends and the public, at reasonable prices, for cash or produce. Bloomsburg, Nov. 14, 1840.