

Who Could have Believed It!

A GERMAN TALE. There lived in Vienna, a young man of rank and fortune, who bore a strong resemblance to many other young men of that and every city, for he was a slave to all the follies of fashion and high life.

He combined a flexible heart with a handsome person; it had cost him most of a great deal to make him what is called a puppy; but by indefatigable diligence, he had at last effected his purpose.

With these qualifications he was certain of success with the ladies. He paid his devotions to all, he joyed all, and was at last tired of all. In one of his moments of stupid satiety, our hero had returned home before supper.

He went to his mistress and asked if he may have the pleasure of seeing her. The servant listened attentively, and not believing the testimony of his own ears, the count repeated his orders, which the servant at length obeyed, shaking his head as he went.

The countess was the amiable daughter of a country gentleman—she was a flower which from the pressure of the court atmosphere, drooped, but did not quite wither—she was a young girl, she had no resource but to swim with the tide of high life.

She and her husband sometimes met—they never avoided, nor ever courted, each other's society. Before marriage they had seen little of each other, and after it they had no time for such employment.

Her husband's message was delivered to her at a moment when her state of mind was much the same as his—she knew not what to think of this unexpected visit; she replied, however, that she should be happy to see him.

Who could have believed it! To such a dreadful extent may a man be led by one thoughtless step—Ye happy husbands in high life, take warning by the mournful example of our count.

Croton Aqueduct.

One of the most costly, stupendous and magnificent works now in the course of prosecution in this country is the Croton Aqueduct, by which the city of New York designs to supply itself with an abundance of pure and wholesome water for drinking and all other domestic purposes.

The length of the aqueduct, it is pretty generally known, is 40 56 miles; its width at the bottom 6 feet, at the top 7 feet, and its height varying from 8 to 10 feet.

When the ground is too steep, a "protection-wall" is introduced, this is laid dry, i. e., without mortar, and made to slope one half to one, or one to one, at an angle of 45 deg. So much for the aqueduct in "open cutting" in earth.

The dam at Croton, about five miles above its mouth, will lock the river several miles, and cover with water, exclusive of its present bed, between five and six hundred acres, and thus form the great reservoir which will contain 100,000,000 of gallons for each foot in depth from the surface. It is

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

The difference of level between the basin at Murray Hill and the pool at Croton, is about 46 feet, being a fraction less than 14 inches to the mile. About 26 miles of the aqueduct are now (April 1840) completed and several other detached sections are nearly so.

It is stated as a remarkable fact, that the driver of the East Bridge water and Abington (Va.) stage coach positively declared that one day he was overtaken by a "Ladies" to Abington, and there was not one bonnet among the whole!

When we first purchased the old and well known establishment of the Saturday Evening Post, we stated that the paper circulated so widely among the steady reading portion of the United States, that we were led upon our labors with full confidence of the future.

We thought and expressed the opinion, that however careless men might be upon this subject, the few, even if they did not entirely disregard the gross details forever passed before the eyes of their children, and the sordid and disgusting eulogy of all kinds of characters made familiar to their minds.

We have ever been opposed to the constant bluster and parade made by some editors, and the excellence of their papers, and have resolved that the Saturday Evening Post shall be conducted, as to speak for itself.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

Some of the ventilators can be used as waste weirs and as entrances into the aqueduct. The next important work is the reservoir, 38 miles by the line of the aqueduct, from its northern terminus. It covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections. The north section to have 20 feet of water when full; and the south 25 feet; the whole reservoir will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons.

The Brother Jonathan. THE largest and most beautiful newspaper in the world—larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States. Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau street, New York. Price three dollars a year—two copies for five dollars.

The proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of reading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and interesting miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary octavos, which cost \$2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus or Bancroft's History of America, which cost \$3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For \$5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, amply before, has been a much increased, that more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its content; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns.

Ex experience having taught us that we had marked out a path for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it began, to be a bold, gentle, wise, light, grave, merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror where all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquaries—Pasquinades for wit and wags—Nas and riddles for short-winded readers—Sermons for moral lecturers—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams &c. &c. for all the world.

WILSON & COMPANY, Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan," N. Y. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. NINE PAGES OF READING MATTER, BY AN AUTHOR WHOSE NAME STANDS AMONG THE FOREMOST IN THE LITERARY RANKS OF OUR COUNTRY, AS FOLLOWS:—

Walters, Mrs. F. S. Ozard, Mrs. C. Barton Wilson, Mrs. C. C. Cutler, James T. Fields, Miss C. R. Ry, I. S. Doolittle, James Montgomery, Miss Juliet H. Lewis, Miss A. D. W. Doolittle. Novelists—H. W. Heron, Professor Ingraham, Richard P. Smith, W. Lantier. Writers of Tales—Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. Emma C. Entwisle, Mrs. C. M. Deane, Mrs. Mary H. Parsons, Miss A. F. Buchanan, Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, &c. &c.

Of the above eminent writers, celebrated in our own, and most of them well known in other countries, each have had an article either in the January or February number of the Book. It is unnecessary for us to say that no such array of names can be shown by any other magazine in this country, of any price.

We give three times as many embellishments as any other magazine, and each plate is equal, if not superior to the one of any other country, and yet the price of the magazine is not increased. Our edition is immense, and therefore we are enabled to go to a greater expense than any other publisher. A letter return may therefore be expected for the price paid for subscription.

In the two numbers just published we have given four Plates of Fabrics, containing eleven figures. One beautiful specimen of Lace work. One splendid Steel Plate beyond compare, the best in engraving ever published in an American Magazine. A new emblematical cover.

In addition to our usual well arranged embellishments, we always publish steel-plate pages twice a year. The whole amount of engravings and embellishments of various kinds that the book contains, will contain this year, may be estimated at about sixty.

A new series of papers of great value has been lately commenced by Mrs. Hale. "The Domestic Department." This during the year will compose a great amount of useful matter. For enterprise, at least, we think we deserve some credit; we have been the first to give to an American public original articles from the pens of Mrs. Mary Russell Mitford, author of "Our Village"—Mrs. C. Barton Wilson, author of "London L. Belle Assemblée," Mrs. Hoffman, author of several useful and valuable works—James Montgomery, author of "Omni-verse of the Deity," &c. &c. Thomas Miller, author of "Fair Rosalind" and "Wagon G. over"—Elizabeth Blair, author of "Crown Land Rhymes."

We do not particularly mention these names because they all date from London—our object only is to show that where there are good articles to be had, there will we apply. No author of any reputation in our own country has ever sought admission to "The Book" in vain. Godey's Lady's Book is furnished at \$3 per annum, the money invariably to be received before a single number is sent. The full weekly system of clubbing may answer the purpose of many wishing to subscribe.

CLUBBING. Walter Scott's Novels and Lady's Book, one year, \$10. Maryatt's Novels, and Lady's Book, one year, 5. Mrs. Austin's Novels, and Lady's Book, one year, 5. Lady Bessington's Novels, and Lady's Book, one year, 5. Pickwick Papers, &c. &c., and Lady's Book, one year, 5. Mrs. Leslie's Cookery, and Lady's Book, one year, 5. Two copies Lady's Book, one year, 5. All orders to be addressed to I. A. GODEY, 211 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, N. B.—The public will please be careful of traveling impostors. HAZARD'S UNITED STATES MEDICAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER.—Containing diseases, facts and other useful information. Illustrations of the history and resources of the American Union, and of each State; embracing commerce, manufactures, agriculture, internal improvements, banks, currency, &c. &c. Edited by Samuel Hazard. Published every Wednesday, at 79 Dock street. The price to subscribers is \$5 per annum, payable on the first of January of each year. No subscription for less than a year. Subscribers out of the principal cities to pay in advance.

Removal. BOOK-BINDERY.

THE undersigned have the gratification of informing the public, that notwithstanding they were so unfortunate as to have their building burnt down, in March last, they have opened a very extensive one, in Leavitt street, in the new building directly opposite Geim's Hotel, and are prepared to execute all work in their line with dispatch, and in a superior style. Their RULING APPARATUS and other Machinery are new, and of the first order and latest improvements; and they feel a confidence in their facilities for giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

Banks County offices, Merchants, Mechanic and others, can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS of every description, which for neatness and durability, will be equal to any made by the United States. HICKOK & CANTINE, HARRISBURG, Sept. 9.

George W. Layng, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

IS prepared to receive Goods and Produce at the new warehouse, which his arrangements will enable him to forward with dispatch to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, C. M. Lewis, Lancaster, or any other point on the Pennsylvania and Union Canals, and the Pennsylvania and Harrisburg and Lancaster rail roads. Goods from Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, &c. &c. forwarded with care and expedition. COAL, PLASTER, SALT AND FISH, constantly for sale. Sept. 9.

Transportation Line TO BALTIMORE.

WAREHOUSE SIDE OF CHESTNUT STREET ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL. A BOAT leaves the wharf of the subscriber every morning at 8 o'clock, running through to Baltimore three days. Consignments of produce, iron, &c. will receive a dispatch by this line, which has not hitherto been equaled by any other. Rate of freight as low as by any other regular line. References: JOHN W. BROWN, BUCK & HERR, KERNAN & STILLINGER, Baltimore. Goods intended for Pittsburgh, or any point on the Pennsylvania Canals, will be shipped without delay on their arrival at Harrisburg, as this connects with the North American line of Potomac boats to Pittsburgh, and with the Susquehanna Packet Line to Northumberland, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and all intermediate places. GEORGE W. LAYNG, Harrisburg, Sept. 9, 1840.

THE NEW WORLD.

THE largest London-styled and cheapest newspaper in the United States. Edited by Park Benjamin. Epics, Sargents and John Neal, and published in New York every Saturday, by J. Winchester, No. 23 Ann street; three dollars a year in advance. The New World was commenced in October 1839, and has obtained a circulation of 20,000. It contains the best specimens of the literature of Europe and America, has no hitherto given the first editions of the works of distinguished English writers such as Colver, Boy, Knowles, Moore, T. Hood, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Maryatt, D. D. Webb, Alcott, &c., and original communications from the best Native Writers, among which are those of Dowe, Bryant, Longfellow, H. W. &c., all of which have been done without infringing upon his character as a complete and comprehensive newspaper.

The New World is specially valuable in the country from its affording to intelligent readers the best and newest works at the lowest possible price. A work which costs in England a Guinea and here more than One Dollar in book form is given in a number of the New World for six cents. For THREE DOLLARS each subscriber is sure to obtain reading which costs in England Three Hundred Dollars, besides American productions, News, and a great amount of editorial matter.

All Postmasters, who will do so, are requested to act as agents for the New World, and retain a commission of 50 cents on each subscriber, for their services. Clubs of EIGHTEEN persons, who remit at one time, in current money, \$35, free of postage, will receive each a copy one year. Letters must be addressed to the publisher, and, unless postpaid, will not be taken from the office.

Works of Nature.

IN a state of health the interested reader may be compared to a river whose water flows over the adjoining land, through the channels nature or art has made, and improves their qualities; and to keep up the comparison of the river, so long as it runs smoothly the channels are kept pure and healthy; but if by some cause the course of the river is stopped, then the water in the channels no longer pure, but soon becomes stagnant. There is but one way of circulation in nature. When there is a superabundance of humoral fluid (serosity) in the intestinal tube, and co-tives takes place, it flows back into the blood vessels, and infiltrates itself into the circulation. To establish the free course of the river, we must remove the obstructions which stop its free course, and the effect of its tributary stream. With the body, follow the same natural principle; remove by that valuable purgative medicine, BRANDT'S Universal Vegetable Pills, which are an efficient assist-ant of nature, the superabundance of humors in the intestine canal. By ever exerting in this practice, the ways of the circulation will then be restored to the full exercise of their natural functions, and a state of health will be firmly established. Remember, never suffer a drop of blood to be taken from you—Evacuate the humors as often and as long as they are degenerated, or as long as you are sick. Dr. Brandt's Office in Philadelphia, is at No. 8, NORTH EIGHTH street, where his pills can be had at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Only agent in Sunbury, is H. B. Maser Esq., Sunbury, Sept. 9, 1840.