

Gale on the Lakes—Snow Storm—Closing of the Erie Canal.

There was a tremendous gale on Lake Erie and Ontario on the 15th and 16th. In the harbor of Buffalo the waters rose five feet.

The Buffalo Advertiser of the 10th says—The sebr. Jefferson, Capt. Dougall, went ashore at 6 o'clock last night, about three miles above Buffalo light-house, and is a total wreck, attended with a melancholy loss of life—one entire family, husband, wife, and five children, together with a young woman, and one of the men belonging to the vessel, having perished!

Capt. Dougall, from whom we have the painful recital, says that about two hours after his vessel beached, the companion way was washed off, and the children and young woman drowned in the cabin and fore-castle. A portion of the crew had got ashore, in quest of help, and were endeavoring to rescue the family. The mate wrapped his overcoat around the woman and tried to keep her warm by walking her to and fro on the beach, but she soon became exhausted and incapable of motion, and was placed in the boat which had washed up, where she died in a short time. Her husband was delirious on reaching shore, and attempted to escape into the swamp near by, but perished within a short distance. One of the hands belonging to the vessel, named John Bruce, got into the swamp, and was likewise lost. The family were from Hartford, Ct.—names unknown—the children aged from 8 years downward. The Jefferson was owned by J. W. Ransom, of Chicago, and was bound for that port, with a cargo of 500 bbls. salt, 40 tons iron, and some merchandise, which will be mostly lost—shipped by J. Murray & Co. of this city. The crew succeeded, about midnight, in getting on board the brig Olive Richmond, beached below them, in a greatly exhausted state.

When our reporter reached the vessel this forenoon, the figure of the young woman above mentioned was discovered standing in an upright posture, in the fore-castle companion way, frozen stark and stiff, with hands partly raised in an imploring posture, and her eyes fixed with a cold and stony gaze upon the shore. Fourteen vessels in all were driven ashore on Lake Erie, and wrecked. The Erie Canal from Rochester to Buffalo is completely closed by snow and ice; the depth of snow being 8 or 10 inches.

The steamers Great Western and Wisconsin, both due at Buffalo on Thursday, had not arrived on Saturday morning, and nothing had been heard of them.

Lake Ontario.—A letter dated Nov. 19, says—

"We are in the midst of one of our most tremendous westerly gales. A schooner, from mismanagement, has just been driven on the East bar, within the pier, and must be lost. I never saw a more prodigious sea running."

HYDROPHOBIA.

The following sensible suggestions for the prevention of this frightful (and so far as we can judge by experience, incurable) malady, being from a man of known experience in the disease of animals, will be of use to our readers, in case of any occurrence of the fearful accident, the effects of which they are intended to prevent. The communication is from Mr. Ainslie, the veterinary surgeon;

Nassau street, Middlesex Hospital.

Sir.—A late case of hydrophobia, reported in the papers, induce me, with your permission, to offer for the good of the public the following observations on the disease, and the only means we are acquainted with to prevent it. In the human being it is called hydrophobia, in the dog and other animals rabies. We are unacquainted with the nature of the poison, but it differs from all other poisons by remaining apparently in dormant state for weeks, or even for months, and is not absorbed into the system for some time after the bite. No remedy is known for the disease when once it is developed. None of the nostrums which are said to be cures can be relied upon. The cause of the disease is equally unknown. Some have attributed it to the heat of the weather—the 'dog days'; others to want of water, or ill usage; but we have no proof of it. The present summer is the hottest we have known for many years, and I have not known of any case in the metropolis until the one alluded to. In many hot climates the disease is known, and it has raged among us in the coldest winter.

In 1838 I had no less than 48 cases under treatment; this year I have not had one. My predecessors, Messrs. Blaine and Youatt, as well as myself, have been bitten by rabid dogs, and we are still alive, and we have operated on some hundreds of human beings who have been bitten by rabid animals, and in no case has there been loss of life. The preventive is as follows: The person bitten should as soon as possible thoroughly wash and cleanse the bitten part; not suck the poison from the wound, as is too commonly done, for inoculation may take place by an abrasion on the lip. If the wound be superficial and ragged, let the edges be removed with a pair of scissors, and then apply freely to every part the nitrate of silver, commonly called lunar caustic, and which may be had in any druggist's shop. If the wound be a punctured one, as in some cases it is from the tusk of the animal going deep into the flesh, the stick of caustic must be carefully pointed that it may reach the bottom; if necessary, the wound should be enlarged, care being taken in the use of the knife, or the poison may be carried by it over the fresh surface. The nitrate of silver completely destroys the surface of the wound and neutralises the poison, which comes away with the destroyed

surface without the absorbents acting upon it, and if freely applied to the part affected, the patient may feel himself perfectly safe. I do not recommend the application of a poultice after the operation, but let the wound be exposed to the atmosphere, and should any inflammation ensue, it may be relieved by dressings of olive oil.—London Standard.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

A Tale of Horror—Life in Cincinnati!

One of the most revolting cases of human depravity, degradation, and black hearted selfishness, which we ever heard of, came under our notice last week, from an authentic source. The place, Cincinnati—the time, a few weeks since—the victim an old lady, about ninety-five years of age, and the principal actors her children.

The circumstances as detailed to us are as follows—they are substantially correct. The old lady lived in the city of New York, possessed of sufficient property to smooth the downward of life, and make her comfortable in her declining years. A son, now living in this city, in good circumstances, it was stated, squandered a part of this sacred fund, and came to this city with the balance, leaving his parent to the cold charities of strangers. After some time, a daughter of the old lady, to-night her only daughter, with whom she lived near the Little Miami river, for a while; but at last getting tired of her, she brought her to this city, and quartered her on another sister, who in a short time, flooding no doubt that as her brother had possessed himself of all the old lady's property, he ought to take care of her, and therefore applied to him to receive her under his roof; this he refused to do. Determined not to be at the expense and the trouble of shielding that venereal grey head and those feeble limbs, and of comforting that heart-broken mother who had nourished her from her own bosom, fiddled her in her arms, and watched her slumbers in infancy and childhood, she placed her tottering frame in a carriage and proceeded to her brother's house, when not finding the family at home, she seated her mother on her door steps, and left her in the rain, where she remained for an hour or two.

On the return of the son she was placed in a small back room in his house—a miserable straw bed and covering were given to her, and then she was locked up. The condition in which she was found is sufficient proof of the treatment she was subjected to. Humanity shudders at the picture—the mind is unable to conceive, and the pen inadequate to describe the scene in all its loathsome particulars and heart-rending imaginings. Suffice it to say, that the lady who first heard of the circumstance, told her husband, who immediately called on one of the sons-in-law of the sufferer, who is in the yearly receipt of several thousand dollars of rent from his real estate, and stated the information he had received in relation to his wife's mother, and his apprehensions that unless something was done immediately, she could not survive such cruel treatment. Alas! he conjectured truly—the old lady died soon after.

The son-in-law answered, "I know it all; the old woman is very old, and ought to have died years ago; and it was nobody's business."

But our friend was not to be so balked; the holy precepts which he had imbibed, taught him to persevere. He accordingly called on the township trustees, and insisted on their going to see her, which at first they refused to do; and it was only after he had threatened to publish them if they refused, that they consented to go.

His wife, previous to this, had called on the wife of her minister, and taken her down to view the scene.

After the whole matter was thus made public, and earnest threats made to the relatives of the victim, by our informant, that if they did not provide for her, they would publish them to the world, he consented to, and did employ a woman to board and wait on the aged and helpless invalid. This gave her food, which she devoured like a famished wolf would have done; they cut off her hair and combed her head, and washed and dressed her. While the process of cleaning was going on, her daughter advanced, placed her own spectacles upon her nose, and gave directions to be careful and not to lose any of the creases!

The poor old creature was at last made clean and comfortable, and removed to the roof of a hired room, where she afterwards died.

Our informant states further, that one of the regular stationed ministers of the Methodist Church in this city, was an eye witness to the condition of the deceased, and remarked afterwards, that he never had witnessed such a case of human wretchedness, such a revolting scene—it was, he thought, without a parallel in a Christian community."

MONROE EDWARDS.—The "great financier," we understand, notwithstanding the horror he expressed in Court at the damp walls of a prison, and his determination that, if once placed there, it should be his tomb, seems to be very happy in his new vocation. He has been set to cutting out boot-tops, at which he proves to be a great adept—knowing, as he says, the exquisite touch of form which the bloods of fashion prefer. The Colonel, after sentence, was quite in good spirits, saying he had seventeen thousand dollars snugly put away, which he intended to keep as a start in the world when his time is out.—N. Y. Union.



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, Dec. 3, 1842.

☞ We have just received sixty reams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 26 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

☞ On our first page will be found an excellent tale and several other interesting articles.

☞ No mail arrived here on Thursday, in consequence of the deep snow.

☞ The Canal Navigation was entirely closed on Sunday night last. A number of boats loaded with merchandise, on their way home, have been frozen up. The river at this place has been closed for a week past.

☞ A number of young men of this place, are now receiving instructions in the study of the German language. Already the names of Schiller, Lessing, Selzege and Goethe have become as familiar to household words. Of late years, the literary world has manifested a deep interest in German literature. The reason is obvious; for in no other country is there so much solid learning and depth of research found, as in Germany.

☞ Snow.—For three consecutive Wednesdays we have had a fall of snow. The first two were slight; but that of Wednesday last was one of the real old-fashioned snow—dry, deep, and based on a solid foundation. The depth is about 15 inches. We may look out for more on Wednesday next. If any more should be expected the Wednesday following, it will be duly announced the Saturday previous.

☞ The great meeting in favor of G. N. Cass came off at Harrisburg on the 21st. He was formally nominated as a candidate for President of the United States. General Cass is a soldier, a statesman and a scholar. There are but few men who sustain as high a reputation, and against whom as little can be said. The meeting highly approved the course of Gov. Porter, in not interfering in the free discussion of the Presidential question. Our able and talented Senator, James Buchanan, was also recommended for re-election to the United States Senate.

☞ The good citizens of Williamsport have, during the summer, put up several very handsome churches, built in a style creditable even to Williamsport, where they have been going ahead of all their neighbors in erecting handsome buildings. Some four or five years ago, it was difficult to find, in that place, an edifice worthy of the dignified title of a church.

☞ The Relief issues are quoted by the Exchange and Trade Register, as follows: Broken banks, Erie and Penn Township, 14 to 16, Pennsylvania and Lewistown, 12 to 14. Solvent banks generally, 10 to 12. Reading, Pittsburg and Lancaster, 9 to 10.

☞ FRANKLIN EVANS OF THE INEBRIATE, is the title of a new work, lately published in an extra New World in an octavo form. It is a temperance tale of great interest. Price, 12 1/2 cts., or 10 copies for \$1.

☞ According to some of the English papers, Mr. Dickens must have cleared about \$25,000 on the sale of his "American notes." The work was published in London at about five dollars per copy. It was reprinted in this country, and sold at 12 1/2 cts. Mr. Dickens' great object while here, was to secure an international copy right law, for the benefit of foreign authors. If there ever was any prospect of passing such a law, Mr. Dickens' conduct has retarded it at least fifty years. Throughout his whole work he manifests a greater degree of ignorance than any one could have expected from an author of his reputation. He finds a great many faults with the Americans. Among others they use too much tobacco. Another is that they have no curtains to their beds—a great want of refinement in the eyes of Mr. Dickens. In his account of a Virginia stage coach ride, he represents the black driver as calling out to his horses, "Jiddy, Jiddy." This term was as new to Mr. Dickens' readers here, as to himself. The truth is, Mr. Dickens had only half heard, as he had only half seen, what he describes. The driver, on being questioned, was entirely ignorant of the term. The words he really used, were "steady, steady," when speaking to the horses.

☞ The trial of Milton J. Alexander, for murder is now progressing in Philadelphia. The right of challenging Jurors, on account of conscientious scruples, was warmly argued by the counsel. The Judge however, allowed the question to be asked.

☞ There were some strange rumors afloat in relation to Col. in some of the city papers, a few days since. The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says that a gentleman of that city saw him on Saturday night, after his arrival in the night train from New York, and that he was inquiring his way to New Orleans. We see nothing, however, in the late New York papers, in confirmation of the story.

☞ The Chinese are becoming more sociable than formerly. Their Admiral, or water general, as they call him, lately visited several American Ships of War at Wampoa, for the purpose of learning something in relation to the management of guns and rigging. He was highly gratified with his visit. The British have of late, occasionally sent them a few bomb shells, the bursting of which they describe in the following humorous manner: "He fell down—then he size 2-12—then he snore—then he go to sleep; presently he spring up and kill piece at least ten men." "Kill piece" means tears in pieces.

The Currency.

What will the next Legislature do, in relation to the currency, is a question frequently asked. The currency in the country is made up almost entirely of relief issues. In the city the currency is gold and silver, and par paper. Relief money does not circulate, but immediately passes into the hands of brokers, at a discount varying from 10 to 15 per cent. Thus we have two currencies, one for the country and one for the city, and until these are equalized, things will not improve. We have heard several remedies suggested. One is to suspend the annual appropriation of the school fund, which amounts to about \$350,000 per annum, and appropriate the same to the redemption of the relief issues, until they are all absorbed. Another remedy is, to lay a tax, the proceeds to be appropriated specifically to the redemption of these issues. We should prefer the latter. Some no doubt will object to this course, as our taxes are already heavy enough. True, but are we not already taxed twice as much on account of our bad currency, as this additional tax would amount to? This, we think, can be made apparent. The Relief issues now in circulation, amount to upwards of two millions of dollars. These, on an average, pass through the hands of the Brokers at least twice a year, and are, on an average, staved about ten per cent. each time. This shaves, in the aggregate, will amount to \$400,000 per annum. This sum is then actually lost every year to the people, among whom this currency is received at its par value. No power, it matters not how despotic, can impart a given value to that which does not in reality possess it.

It is idle to suppose, that a piece of paper, which nominally passes for a dollar, can be made worth a dollar, when its intrinsic value is but ninety cents. The farmer may imagine that he is receiving eighty cents for his wheat, but let him reduce his money to its specie value, and he will find he has but little over seventy cents, and thus it is with every thing he buys, or sells.

The Prize Fight Trial.

We learn from the N. Y. Tribune, that the jury, after an absence of three hours and a half, returned a verdict of 'guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree,' at the same time recommending the prisoners to the mercy of the Court. They will probably be sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

☞ According to the calculations of some chronologists, the time which God had appointed to set the children of Israel free, is fast approaching. Their calculations are founded on various prophecies in the Bible. Some fix the period between 1840 and 1850. Others between 1844 and 1847. The Jews believe that the Messiah has not yet appeared, and that at his advent the destruction of the world will take place. Christians, on the other hand, believe that Christ was the promised Messiah, and that at his second coming, the world will be destroyed. It is however, generally admitted, that the restoration of the Jews is to take place before the Millennium. In every prayer offered up to the Almighty, in every blessing invoked in their daily devotions, scattered as they are through every land, they never fail to petition for their restoration to the land of their Fathers.

☞ There have been a great many rumors, as well as a great deal of maneuvering of late, in relation to cabinet changes and President making at Washington. Webster and Spencer are both aiming to supplant each other in the good opinion of the President. They were but a short time since looked upon as oracles of the whig party. But how have the mighty fallen! The following, from the correspondent of the New York Courier, will serve to illustrate the present state of affairs at Washington: "Extract from a letter from Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1842. There will be no cabinet changes until the 5th of March next, when Mr. Forward will give up his seals of office. This has been decided on, and the incumbent has been offered the respite, and has signed the contract. We hope the gentleman will not shake in the morning now with fear and trembling, as has been the case for the last six months. More than one of the cabinet have been afraid of their shadows for some time past; but they feel quite easy now. A great struggle has been going on for a few months past for the mastership in council. Mr. Spencer trying to upset WEBSTER, and Mr. WEBSTER's friends circumventing SPENCER. Shortly after the adjournment last fall, Mr. SPENCER became alarmed for his office, at the apparent coolness of some one at the Executive mansion, for it had been whispered (that's the word now) that he was for SCOTT, and immediately set about to right himself and play his last card. On the receipt of Mr. WEBSTER's speech at Boston, whereat the President was no little disappointed at not having more credit given him for the perfection of the Treaty, Mr. SPENCER had the sagacity to perceive the mistake of Mr. WEBSTER, and to know that Mr. TRACY was most accessible on that very head. Under cover of an official visit, he immediately repairs to Rip Raps, and cons over with the President, the Boston speech. Makes his own insinuations as to what should have been omitted, avows his loyalty, and condescends to play antics on the Acosmic shore, for the amusement of Captain Tyler and his friends. He then hastens to New York; and learning from indications in that quarter, that the Whigs would most probably be defeated this fall, he writes a long response to a letter of some manufactured Committee, and gives the President the credit for the Treaty, and seals his apostasy to the Whig party. (At the very time of writing this letter, the Executive had serious intentions of displacing the very gentleman himself.) He returns to Washington before Mr. Webster, and when the news of the late avalanche defeat came to New York, he bragged in the Madisonian, and strode before the President as the Jupiter who had made the

thunder. He was for a few days in the ascendency, when Mr. Webster appears at Washington, with the Massachusetts result in his breeches pocket, when the Secretary of War steps back, and his next step will be on a trap door. Mr. Spencer can never be Secretary of State. Mr. Usher has the appointment in his pocket, in anticipation of any vacancy there. But to leave these gentlemen. You wish to know what new policy, if any, the Administration are to pursue. There is so much mystery in this administration, arising from distrust, and folly, and bad counsels, that it is hard for the Dictator himself to tell what is to be done. In General Jackson's time, every thing was above board and open—he had no secrets in his Cabinet, and why should the measures of any administration be secret. It is certain, that so far as the coming Mr. Secretary relates to the currency, Mr. Cassino's Exchange plan will be recommended; and in the same breath, the foreign capitalists may expect a royal flagellation on paper."

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.

Lord Mop th is preparing for the press his observations on the Am. cases. As he is a liberal minded nobleman, his work will be looked for with interest.

Duff Green has laid before the President a scheme, for the settlement of all disputes between foreign nations, by mediation.

Imprisonment for debt is unreservedly abolished in Tennessee.

There are now about one hundred Indians left in Florida.

A two-penny paper entitled the Midnight Cry, devoted to the destruction of the world in 1843, and regularly in mourning, has been started in the city of New York. Mr. Miller has been lecturing in that city.

The legislatures of Vermont, Missouri and Tennessee, have passed resolutions in favor of a repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The Legislature of Vermont has passed an Act which virtually abolishes punishment of death.

The people of Nashville are about to establish a school for the Blind in that city. We heartily wish them success in their philanthropic exertions.

Essex county, Massachusetts, has a population of 92,000 inhabitants, of whom 61,500 have signed the total abstinence pledge.

Woolen Cloaks are now a large article of export to England. The Yankees invoice them at a pound sterling each, and the English Custom House officers dare not seize them.

The editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette has received from Mr. Joseph Hannum, of Concord township, Delaware county, a pair of three feet six inches in length.

A young man named Jonathan Chet-ter, committed suicide in Columbia county, Pa., a few days since, by hanging himself in his father's barn.

A young lady has recently obtained, through the Court of Common Pleas at Chambersburg, Pa., a verdict for \$1,500 damages from her lover, for a breach of promise of marriage.

The number of persons carried over the Troy and Schenectady Rail Road exceeds 300 per day. The fare is only 25 cents.

London covers an area of 18 square miles. It is 7 1/2 miles east and west, and nine miles north and south, and allowing for inequalities, it is 30 miles in circuit.

Advices from several of the towns and landings on the Illinois river speak of the large accumulation of produce, particularly wheat and flour. In some places the amount has accumulated to such an extent that there is not warehouse room for more, and yet the farmers have more ready for market.

Corvida Killed.—During the fight at Salado, Corvida, one of the most inveterate and dangerous enemies of Texas, was killed by a man named Adams, of Guadalupe.

Florida Tigers.—One of these ferocious animals, says the St. Augustine News, which are very numerous in our Territory, was killed a few days since, about eight miles from our city. He measured from the tip of the tail to the nose eight feet six inches.

Insanity.—There are 17,181 insane persons in the United States; and the estimated number of those who become so annually, is 5,719. There are 16 insane asylums in the country, containing something less than 2,000 patients, and receiving almost 1,200 annually.

Dwarf Trees.—An extensive forest of dwarf fruit trees has been found in Texas, principally plumb trees, in full bearing, only two feet in height; also oak bearing acorns, eight feet high. Nothing like them in any other country.

A man came 300 miles, from New Hampshire, for the express purpose of witnessing the execution of Col. The officers very properly declined to gratify his brutal appetite, and refused him permission to enter.

Baz Blunders.—Dickens makes the Yankees use the word clever in the sense of eligible. This they never do. Clever is almost invariably used for good natured with us.

Latin.—Latin is a living tongue; it is spoken in Hungary, and the debates in the legislature of that country are conducted in that language.

The greatest and most amiable privilege which the rich enjoy over the poor, is that which they exercise the least—the privilege of making them happy.—Lacan.

HARD TIMES.—Messrs. Pell sold some old wines yesterday, some of which went as high as fifteen dollars a gallon. Old Peach Brand brought a very high price, showing that there are some small corners in the upper circles where total abstinence has not yet penetrated.

Col. Webb's Case.

Col. Webb was on Saturday sentenced to two years' confinement in the State Prison, being the shortest term the law would permit. The petitions of 14,000 citizens of New-York, asking a remission of this punishment, have ere this been laid before the Governor. His decision on the case has not yet been given, but we trust that it cannot be otherwise than in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. We but speak the almost unanimous voice of New-York when we express this sentiment. If a concentrated effort had been made, the number of petitioners for a pardon might easily have been swelled to thirty thousand legal voters of our city—indeed, to nine-tenths of all the persons to whom a petition should be presented. We have signed no petition, deeming the public expression of our wishes equivalent to petitioning; we know many who have not signed who yet ardently desire the success of the effort for a pardon. All feel that if Col. Webb's fault has been grievous, grievously hath he answered it; and that to suffer weeks of pain and peril, and to be crippled for life, ought to be deemed a sufficient punishment for a dual to which he was challenged, and which he could hardly avoid. The petitioners for a remission are at least half the political opponents of Col. Webb, and his transfer to the State Prison would cause a general sensation, a profound regret, throughout our city. The Governor, we think, should not hesitate to comply with the imperative demand of public sentiment in this matter.—N. Y. Tribune.

Counterfeiters and their Implements.

A large gang of counterfeiters have been arrested in New York within the last few days, after flooding that city with a quantity of counterfeit and altered bills, elegantly got up and well calculated to deceive. The police have now in prison Bill Shepherd, Charles Jerolman, and Eliza Campbell, all members of the Shepherd fraternity, on the charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit money. They have also secured the copper plate press on which the bills were printed, and the check plate for printing the backs, together with over \$13,000 in counterfeit \$5 notes on the Manufacturers' Bank at Providence, R. I.; a small bundle of \$5 bills altered to the Greenwich Bank, from the fraudulent Tenth Ward bank, and a large bundle of bills on the latter concern, prepared for alteration, all of which would have soon been put in circulation, but for the timely descent of the officers upon the gang. The bundle of Manufacturers' Bank bills was found buried in a tin box in Fifth street, searched by the officers; and the press was found concealed in separate parts at the residence of old Mrs. Shepherd in Avenue C, where the plate was also found, buried in a box in the yard. A quantity of faces, dry goods, hosiery, and hardware, were also found at the houses occupied by the counterfeiters.—Chron.

The Madisonian of yesterday contains a letter from the Post Master General, to a gentleman in Kentucky, on the subject of writing on the margin of newspapers, and sending them through the mail to avoid the payment of letter postage. It would appear from the letter of Mr. Wickliffe that the gentlemen to whom it is addressed had been in the habit of sending papers, which he had himself received through the Post Office, to his son in Cynthia, Kentucky, without first erasing his name, written on the margin. The papers so sent, it would further appear, were charged with letter postage by the Postmaster at Cynthia; and this led to an inquiry of the Postmaster General as to whether this charge of postage is in accordance with the law of the land.

Mr. Wickliffe states in reply, that the Postmaster in Cynthia did not violate the law in exacting letter postage in the case alluded to. He could not know who wrote the name, and it cannot change the question of postage whether the name is written on the margin by the person sending it or another. If written and sent in the mail, the right to exact letter postage attaches. Mr. W. takes occasion to state in his reply that the practice of maintaining a business or friendly correspondence by writing on the margin of newspapers has been carried to a great extent. Hence the law of 1825, imposing letter postage for each article of which the fraudulent package is composed, and a fine of five dollars for all such infractions of the Post Office regulations. The Post Master General adds—

"The many ingenious devices to evade the penalty of this law may be inferred from the facts in a single case which was brought to my notice. A man had been in the habit of writing on the margin of an old paper to his father to save postage. When arrested by the application of the provisions of the act of 1825, he adopted a species of singular hieroglyphics.—His object was to let his father know his family were well, and would be up in a few days—so he sent a newspaper with nothing but his name written on it. He had penciled a fac simile of a saddle's awl pointing towards the representation of a well with a sweep and bucket going up. Thus distinctively conveying the message to his father that 'all his family were well, and were coming up to see him.'"

If a writes his name on the margin of a paper, and sends that to a friend by mail, he conveys to him several distinct ideas and facts: 1st, that he is still alive; 2d, that he is well and about to write; 3d, that he remembers him, though distant; 4th, that he has sent him by mail the very newspaper upon which he has written his name, or caused it to be done; and 5th, he tells his friend where he is, Baltimore American.

MORMONISM REVIVED.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer says:—"The Mormon Temple, at Kirtland has lately been dedicated anew. On Sunday, the 29th ult., three of Joe Smith's specially commissioned and faithful followers arrived at the Temple from New-York, and commenced preaching faith and repentance. The Sunday morning following, they commenced baptizing in a branch of the Chagrin river, and continued at intervals for three days—baptizing in all two hundred and six persons, at two shillings a head! Old converts were re-baptized and their sins washed away for the same price as the young ones, making no distinction between old sheep and the lambs of the flock."