

So terrible had been the work of destruction, around us, it was termed the slaughter-house. Not only had we had several boys and men killed or wounded, but several of the guns were disabled. The one I belonged to had a piece of the muzzle knocked out: and when the ship rolled, it struck a beam of the upper deck with such force as to become jammed and fixed in that position. A twenty-four pound shot had also passed through the screen of the magazine, immediately over the orifice through which we passed our powder. The school master received a death wound. The brave boatswain, who came from the sick bed to the din of battle, was fastening a stopper on a back stay which had been shot away, when his head was smashed to pieces by a cannon ball; another man, going to complete the unfinished task, was also struck down. Another of our midshipmen also received a severe wound. The unfortunate ward-room steward who attempted to cut his throat on a former occasion, was killed. A fellow named John, who for some petty offence had been sent on board as a punishment, was carried past me wounded. I distinctly heard the large blood-drops fall pat, pat, pat, on the deck; his wounds were mortal. Even a poor goat, kept by the officers for her milk, did not escape the general carnage; her hind legs were shot off, and poor Nan was thrown overboard.

Such was the terrible scene, amid which we kept on our shouting and firing. Our men fought like tigers. Some of them pulled off their jackets, others their jackets and vests; while some, still more determined, had taken off their shirts; and, with nothing but a handkerchief tied around the waistbands of their trousers, fought like heroes. I also observed a boy named Cooper stationed at a gun some distance from the magazine. He came to aid me on the full run, and appearing to be as merry as a cricket. The third lieutenant cheered him along, occasionally, by saying, "Well done, my boy, you are worth your weight in gold."

I have been often asked what were my feelings during this fight. I felt pretty much as I suppose every one does at such a time. That men are without thought when they stand amid the dying and the dead, is too absurd an idea to be entertained a moment. We all appeared cheerful, but I know that many a serious thought ran through my mind; still, what could we do but keep up a semblance, at least, of animation? To run from our quarters would have been certain death from the hands of our own officers; to give way to gloom, or to show fear, would do no good, and might brand us with the name of cowards, and ensure certain defeat. Our only true philosophy, therefore, was to make the best of our situation, by fighting bravely and cheerfully. I thought a great deal, however, of the other world; every groan, every falling man, told me that the next instant I might be before the Judge of all the earth. For this, I felt unprepared; but being without any particular knowledge of religious truth, I satisfied myself by repeating again and again the Lord's prayer, and promising that if spared I would be more attentive to religious duties than ever before. This promise I had no doubt, at the time, of keeping; but I have learned since that it is easier to make promises amidst the roar of the battle's thunder, or in the horrors of shipwreck, than to keep them when danger is absent, and safety smiles upon our path.

While these thoughts secretly agitated my bosom, the din of battle continued. Grape and canister shot were pouring through our port holes like leaden rain, carrying death in the trail. The large shot came against the ship's side like iron hail, shaking her to the very keel, or passing through her timbers, and scattering terrific splinters, which did a more appalling work than even their own death-giving blows. The reader may form an idea of the effect of grape and canister, when he is told that grape shot is formed by seven or eight balls confined to an iron and tied in a cloth. These balls are scattered by the explosion of the powder. Canister shot is made by filling a powder canister with balls, each as large as two or three musket balls; these also scatter with direful effect when discharged. What then with splinters, cannon balls, grape and canister, poured incessantly upon us, the reader may be assured that the work of death went on in a manner which must have been satisfactory even to the King of Terrors himself.

Suddenly the rattling of the iron hail ceased. We were ordered to cease firing. A profound silence ensued, broken only by the stifled groans of the brave fellows below. It was soon ascertained that the enemy had shot ahead to repair damages, for she was not so disabled but she could sail without difficulty; while we were so cut up that we lay utterly helpless. Our head braces were shot away; the fore and main topmasts were gone; the mizzen mast hung over the stern, having carried several men over in its fall; we were in a state of complete wreck.

A council was now held among the officers on the quarter deck. Our condition was perilous in the extreme; victory or escape were alike hopeless. Our ship was disabled; many of our men were killed, and many more wounded. The enemy would, without doubt, bear down upon us in a few moments, and as she could not choose her own position, would, without doubt, rake us fore and aft. Any further resistance was therefore folly. So, in spite of the hot-brained Lieutenant, Mr. Hope, who advised them not to strike but to sink alongside, it was determined to strike our bunting. This was done by the hands of a brave fellow named Watson, whose saddened brow told how severely it pained his lion heart to do it. To me it was a pleasing sight, for I had

been fighting enough for one Sabbath; more than I wished to see again on a weekday. His Britannic Majesty's frigate Macedonian was now the prize of the American frigate United States.

THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.

The Committee of the French Chambers have reported in favour of opening a credit of a million and a half of francs, in addition to the half million already granted, for the construction of the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon. The tomb is to be built in the form of a vault,—this being the only form calculated to harmonize with the architecture of the dome of the Church. The vault will admit of preserving in the dome the historical stamp of the era of Louis the Fourteenth. To be rendered more conspicuous, the sarcophagus is to be elevated several feet above the ground. The committee have requested the Minister of the Interior to have recourse to the granite or porphyry of Corsica for the sarcophagus, and for the lining of the masonry, to the marble of some of the departments in France which, they observe, for beauty and durability, is in no respect inferior to that of Italy, and can be procured at much less expense. A severe and imposing simplicity is to be the prominent characteristic of the monument. The statue, together with all the proposed ornaments and inscriptions, has the name of him whose renown it is erected to commemorate. Near the tomb are to be deposited the sword of the Emperor, his hat, the imperial crown, the crown of iron, and the grand decoration of the Legion of Honor which he wore in St. Helena. The view of these real, tangible mementoes of his glory, and of his coffin,—the speaking witness of his decay,—will excite deeper and stronger emotions than all the allegories and bas reliefs that sculpture ever chiselled.

[Jour. of Com.]

SAYINGS OF A PRINTER.

The following sensible "sayings" we believe, appeared originally in the Wayne county Herald. They should be read and heeded too, by every man in community:

The man who stops a newspaper because he is going to get married, pays a poor compliment to his intended, and probably expects to have no children to learn to read.

The man who patronizes a foreign paper in preference to one of his own country, should be made to pay double for advertisements, necessary to be published in the county, and not be allowed the privilege of inserting either obituary or marriage notices, without paying for them as advertisements; besides he should be excluded from all posts of trust, profit, or honor.

The man who takes a paper from year to year without paying anything on his subscription, ought to come to a crust of bread, and be obliged to pick his teeth with a hob-nail, that he may know how good it feels for a printer to make himself poor by paying out every dollar he can raise, for paper, ink, and labor, for the benefit and gratification of some 5 or 600 gentlemen, who pay him in "patronage"; to wit: such patronage as taking a paper year after year, without ever paying a farthing for it.

The man who attempts to run for an office without taking a county paper, should be struck with spring halt, ring-bone, and spavin, all at once, if there be no other way to beat him!

The man who orders a paper discontinued without paying up, is an unrelieved sneak, and ought to be set afloat in the Lackawaxen on an unpeeled saw-log, and landed on the Jersey side of the Delaware.

The man who takes a paper and pays for it in advance, or which is well enough, within the year, is a gentleman and a good citizen in every sense of those terms, and deserves well of his country.

Degrees in Meanness.—Mean.—To take a newspaper and never pay for it.

Meaner.—to refuse to take it out of the office without paying up arrears.

Meanest.—to borrow it from a neighbor instead of subscribing for it like a gentleman.

Meaner still.—not to take a paper at all.

A Change of Fortune.—The Providence Chronicle states that the Hon. Nathaniel Borden, late member of Congress for the Fall River district, who resides in that village, was, on Sunday morning, worth \$75,000. He is now penniless! Truly do riches "take to themselves wings and fly away." Mr. Borden's property, which was nearly all of it in one spot, was completely destroyed, there being not a dollar of insurance upon it.

Coal in York County.—The Gettysburg Star speaks of specimens of excellent stone coal lately discovered on land belonging to the Roman Catholic church, in Paradise township, York county. The vein is said to be very extensive.

NORTHAMPTON BANK.
The following items in reference to the Northampton bank and its late President, we extract from the last Lehigh Bulletin: The late President of the Northampton bank, a few days ago, withdrew from assisting the Committee of Investigation of the affairs of the said bank; he refused giving up certain papers belonging to the Institution. On Tuesday the 4th inst. he left Allentown in the morning. The assignees, believing all things not right, despatched the Sheriff after him, who overtook him at Coopersburg and brought him back. We understand he is charged with embezzeling valuable papers belonging to the bank, which he has pledged with some of his creditors in Philadelphia as collateral security. He has given bail to the amount of \$10,000 for his appearance at the next court.

Public opinion is becoming every day more incensed against the late President of the Northampton bank, for his nefarious transactions in the monied matters in his administration of this Institution. He was a little Napoleon; the directors and others about the bank knew nothing of her situation. He literally speaking was—"the bank."

Among the 1001 reports that are in circulation, if the one twentieth part are true, it would be sufficient to transport him to Van Dieman's Island, without causing a tear of sympathy to fall.

Governor Roberts, of the Colony of Liberia, is a young man of color, who left Virginia when a boy, some twelve years ago. He is said to be intelligent, energetic and affable in an eminent degree.

Pardoned.—The old maxim, that "it is an ill wind which blows no good at all"—has been verified. James M. Bradley and John P. Reed, convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison, have been pardoned for their exemplary conduct in attempting, at much personal risk to themselves, to arrest the blows of Rogers, the prisoner who murdered the Warden.

Hard Case.—An editor and printer down South offers to sell his whole establishment for a clean shirt and a meal of victuals. He says he has lived on promises till his very whiskers have stopped growing.

Cost of Mob Violence.—The Jury appointed to assess the damages occasioned by the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall, have awarded to the proprietors of that building the sum of \$22,658 29.

A Requisition.—The Governor of New Jersey has made a requisition upon the Pennsylvania authorities for Alexander Novocoski, the Pole recently arrested in Philadelphia for bigamy—having married Miss Ware, of Salem, N. J., while he had a wife living in New York.

The Rome, N. York, Citizen states that a Mr. Brown, of Lee Centre, has a colt with two perfectly formed heads and necks. The colt is large and full grown and perfect in all respects. The heads are precisely alike, and the necks entirely distinct and separate from the breast and shoulders; the spines of the neck continue on through the body, in two separate backbones, uniting at the tail.

A young lady, named Phebe Ann Hinkleton, residing in the town of Troy, Miami county, Ohio, was drowned in the river at that place, a short time since. It appears that she was a somnambulist, and accustomed to walk in her sleep, and while thus walking in her sleep unconsciously fell in and was drowned.

The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says:—A Cargo of about 1000 bushels of wheat of the new crop, (the first in market this season) arrived through the Canal, yesterday, in the schooner Howland from one of the farms of James C. Johnson, Esq., in Pasquotank, N. C. It is said to be of very fine quality.

The Nauvoo Neighbor, a Mormon paper, expresses surprise at the progress of the Miller humbug and of fanaticism in this country.

Destruction of Bedbugs.
We find in an exchange paper the following description of the machine for the destruction of these ferocious animals—One wheel catches them by the nose—another draws their teeth—while a neat piston rod pushes arsenic down their windpipe.

EASTON BOOK BINDERY.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed his bindery to No. 19 Northampton street, a few doors below his former stand, where he will do

Ruling and Binding in all its various branches at fair prices.

BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice, also

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS rebound in the best manner. The following blank books always on hand,

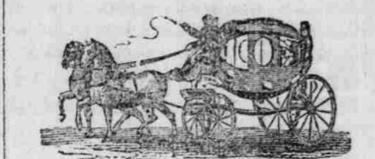
Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Invoice and Receipt Books, also Memorandums of every description,

COPY AND CYPERING BOOKS.

All orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.

HENRY HAMMANN.
Easton, April 19, 1843.

NO HUMBUG



The Bankrupt Law is Repealed, AND WE MUST SELL.

IF PROPERTY WILL NOT BRING ITS FULL VALUE, IT MUST SELL FOR TWO THIRDS, ACCORDING TO ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The subscribers have been for the last eighteen months, building and fitting up their establishment, with machinery for the prosecuting of their business, which they have completed, and in full operation. They now have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of

Ploughs, Lumber Wagons, Pleasure Carriages, &c.

got up in the best manner, which they offer cheaper for ready pay, than can be purchased at any other establishment in this country.

The following is a list of prices, they offer to the public, for cash, approved paper, or in exchange for Farmers produce—particularly straw—at the highest cash prices.

- Light and fancy spring wagons, from \$60 00 to \$110 00
- Two-horse Lumber wagons, 50 00 to 60 00
- Do do do do do do do do do do
- with bodies, whipple-trees, and neck-yoke, from 60 00 to 70 00
- A first rate article of Ploughs, of all descriptions, in use in this Country, from 4 50 to 5 60
- Best side-hill Ploughs for 6 00
- Plough Shares 2s. 2s. 6d. and 3s. Side-hill shares and shares with cutters for 3s. 6d. Other plough Castings at the same rate.

ALSO:

Corn Cultivators, Plough Cleaves, Sleighs, Sleigh Shoes, Wagon Boxes, Churning Machines, Castings and Mill Irons

of almost every description, both wrought and cast, on hand and made to order. All kinds of TURNING, of wood and iron, and repairing of wagons, Carriages, &c. &c. neatly executed at the shortest notice, at reduced prices.

These are the times for bargains and those who doubt it, can satisfy themselves by calling on the subscribers.

ROY'S & HELLER.
Milford April 12th 1843.

JOHN H. MELICK, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
STROUDSBURG, PA.

Informs the public generally, that he still continues the above business in all its various branches. He has on hand at all times an assortment of

Jewelry and Fancy Goods, which he is determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

The attention of the public is particularly called to his assortment of

SPECTACLES AND GLASSES for nearsighted and old persons—PLAIN WHITE, GREEN AND BLUE GLASSES. No charge will be made for showing them, if he cannot suit, no harm done.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

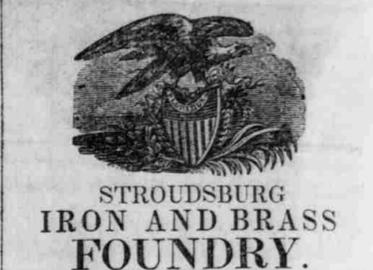
Brass eight day Clocks for \$14 00
Do thirty hour do 9 50
Wood do do from \$4 to 6 00

ALSO, an assortment of **WATCHES,**

all warranted good time keepers, or will be repaired gratis.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry repaired at the shortest notice.

ALSO, an assortment of **MAPS** of the United States and World, varying from \$1 62 1-2 to \$50—large size.
Violin Strings of all sizes—best quality—Call and see for yourselves.
March 22, 1843.



STROUDSBURG IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

The subscribers take this method to inform the public generally, and Millers and Farmers especially, that they have taken that convenient

Foundry and Machine Shop, adjoining Jacob Singmaster's Tannery, and would be thankful for any patronage extended towards them, and respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business in the best manner and with despatch. They will manufacture

MILL GEARING for Flour and other Mills, together with Castings of every description turned and fitted up in the best possible manner. We feel confident in our ability to execute all orders with which we may be entrusted in a workman-like manner. Particular care will be taken to employ none but good workmen in the different departments of the establishment, and no pains will be spared by the proprietors to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders for work.

BRASS CASTINGS, such as Spindle Steps, Shaft and Gudgeon Boxes, &c. will be made to order. Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange at the highest price. Patterns made to order.

Threshing Machines & Horse Powers of the most approved construction, will be furnished to order at the shortest notice.

Wrought Iron Mill Work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and all kinds of smith work.

The best kind of Sted Shoes and polished Wagon Boxes will always be kept on hand.

Ploughs of the most approved plan will be kept on hand, and an excellent assortment of Plough Castings which they offer for sale to Plough makers.

HAYDEN & SCHLAUGH.

April 26, 1843.

NOTICE.

A Petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by

Abraham Marsh, Weaver, Monroe, and Friday the 28th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the District Court.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1843.—10t.

NOTICE.

A petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law has been filed by

Vincent Huginer, Pike county, and Friday the 1st day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRA'S HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the District Court.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1843.

STROUDSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of this Institution commenced on the eighth day of May last, under the superintendance of Miss **A. M. Stokes,** and is now open for the reception of pupils.

The branches taught in this Seminary are Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting, the Greek, Latin, German Languages, &c.

The Seminary being endowed by the State, instruction is afforded at two dollars per quarter, inclusive of all the above branches.

Board can be obtained in respectable families on reasonable terms.

The Trustees with full confidence commend the Stroudsburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public.

JOHN HUSTON, President
of the Board of Trustees.

May 8, 1843.—1f.

BAR IRON.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE REFINED.

Bar Iron, Car, Coach & Wagon Axles, SAW SLABS,

CROW BAR, SLEDGE AND PLOUGH MOULDS, Axle 2 1/2 Gun Barrel Iron,

And a general assortment of **WAGON TYRE & SQUARE IRON,**

constantly on hand and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

MORRIS EVANS.

Analomink Iron Works, April 6, 1842.