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ES ALEXANDER. aklin Place, Phila- City Hotel.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL. Attention is requested from our readers to

the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be is-sued from this office in the first week of next series to form for binding as the present, with which gexerit will in no way interfere, but it will make publish bocks cheep beyond all precedent. It will this week to publish bocks care because the day, which are nuch shis for any purpose, sought after, but are comparatively dear, and ose of our friends mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which it need not be columns of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished enlargest tire for from four to six cents; a Marryat no. resses in Philadel- vel for twelve cents, and others in propor-

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remit-

tances at once.
Books at Newspaper Postage. WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-BUS. NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-

TERARY ENTERPRISE! NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOTAGES, TRE-VELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading
cneaper, and to bring literaryre to every
man's door." That object has been accounthey have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secla ded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at and resources we offering to an increasing literary appetite that

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a fasburite, will continue to make for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, join-ed with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudents and to do it in a manner that the most scep-tical shall acknowledge "the power of con-centration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will above appellation, be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on pa-per of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will con-

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a Lon-don duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clabs of I be printed on large in size and quality to used for the Gentle-It is calculated that the control of the contr

it, to be circulated if the pagazent is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the prefect configuration of the American public for many years act with which this ill be prosecuted, to fell the prosecuted, to and profitably along the profitable profitab and profitably along ter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's SALMAGUNDI will be bove. Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned As

ADAM WALDIE.
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

& Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation-

NOTICE.

friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of DEEDS OF MANUMISSION, BILLS OF SALE, RONNE

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SUBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV. OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the Cur-

terest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as

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to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and cal-

culated to promote improvement in the busi-

ness of husbandry, every gentleman may be nefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for

A. COWAN,

Annapolis.

is our pride and pleasure to serve.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Set.

application to the Court of Anne-A-

vent debtors, passed at December session

1805, and the several supplements thereto,

on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on

oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said

James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two

years within the state of Maryland immedi-

and the said James S. Tongue having tak

en the oath by the said act prescribed for the

answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appoint-

ed Robert Welch of Ben. his trustee, who has

given bond as such, and received from the

said James S. Tongue a conveyance and pos-

session of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S. Tongue be discharged

that the said James S. Longu's be discussful from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this or-der to be inserted in some newspaper pub-lished in Anne-Arundel county, once a week

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

they have, and to recommend a permanent

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.

Time cory JO HARRIS, Clk.
May 11. May 11. Sm.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

A-BY-LAW

trustee for their benefit.

ceived by

Circle. .

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1837.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be publish-At the Brick Building on the Public ed, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

ENTITLED, THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia To whom all original Communications will be ad-MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO

To whom all original Communications will be addressed. Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Bedy's Althum," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but ex nducted with rufficient energy and taken to the success of their new arrangements. The work, but conducted with reflicient energy and talent to enjuration, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of

cnterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles sour, abov the ken of man," our shall we be content with merely skinoming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "cariare to the unillion." In short we do not men to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an eptome of life's adjunctives—literary melange, porsessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the pariour table of every gentleman in the United States. In the varied and an ple page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the nest celebrated writers of the day—casays humor cus and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spanic of costinental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars is the Dramatic he misphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

ourselves, but for the great interest which it The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts, the volume, stitched, or 82 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for \$5.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of acre-page-re-oritions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine that he THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK INSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs have to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—lut a fire dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of an dellars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian buildings, Franklin Place, Philadel phia, will meet with the earliest attention. The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two N application to the Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insol

delivering up his property, and given suffi-cient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Atundel county, to

Entitled, A Supplement to a By-Law to au-thorise the preparation and issuing of Gertificates of Debt.
[Passed July 5th, 1837.

BE it established and ordained by the May-or, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorised and required to put into circulation the certificates of debt

county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James S. Tongue should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred andthirty-seven.

A. A. County Court.

Sm.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

Site in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of this corporation, there to remain for the purpose directed by the ordinance to which this is a supplement.

2. And be it further established and ordinance to which this is a supplement.

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5. March Term, 1857.

RDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Beneuict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent

this by-law.
Approved,
July 6. JN. MILLER, Mayor.

A BY-LAW

A BY-LAW
To confirm the additional Assessment of Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and the Precincts thereof.

[Passed June 17th, 1837.]
BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the additional assessment of the ceal and personal property within the said city and precincts thereof as returned by the assessor for that purpose appointed on the 8th day of May 1837, be and the same is hereby failed and confirmed with the addition thereto.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor. Confirming a By Law imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal I roperly technic the City of Annapolis and its Prechets, passed on the 15th day of July, 1836.

[Passed June 14th, 1837.]

[Passed June 14th, 1837.

PROCEEDINGS

Conventions of the Province Maryland. Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 775, and 1776

Just received and for Sale by D. RIDGELY. Agent for the Publishers.
Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

THE CATARACT OF LODORE. The following singular poem was written by Robert Southely, Esq., the present Poet Laureate. Lodore is a celebrated waterfail on the banks of Derwent Water, n Cumberland.

HOW DOES THE WATER COME DOWN AT LODGE!

Here it comes sparkling,
And there it lies darkling;
Nere smoking and frothing,
Its tumult and wath in,
It hastans along, conflicting, strong,
How striking and raging,
As if a war waging,
Its caverns and rocks among,

Its caverns and rocks among,
Rising and leaping,
Smking and creeping,
Swelling and flinging,
Swelling and flinging,
Showering and springing,
Eddying and whisking,
Spouting and frisking,
Twining and twisting,
Around and around,
With endless rebound;
Smiting and fighting,
A sight to delight in;
Confounding, astounding,
ing and deafening the car with its sound.
Reeding and speeding,

Reeding and speeding, And shocking and rocking,

And shocking and rocking, And darting and parting, And threading and spreading, And whizzing and hissing, And dripping and skipping, And whitening saft bright ming, And whitening and sa.pping,
And whitening and shivering,
And quivering and shivering,
And hitting and shivering,
And shining and twining,
And shining and twining,
And shining and twining,
And shining and toaring,
And shining and toaring,
And toasing and crossing,
And toasing and erossing,
And flowing and growing,
And flowing and stunning,
And pathering and sturning,
And gathering and feathering,
And dinning and spinning,
And dropping and hopping,
And dropping and lopping,
And heaving and cleaving,
And heaving and cleaving,
And thundering and floundering,
And thundering and floundering,
d falling and crawling and serawlin

And falling and crawling and sprawling,

And driving and riving and striving,
And driving and triving and striving,
And sprinkling and twinkling and wrinkling,
And sounding and bounding and rounding,
And bubbling and troubling and doubling,
Divising and glaing and sliding,
And grumbling and rumbling and tumbling,
And clattering and battering and shattering.

And gleaning and streaming and steaming and beam

And greating and treating and steaming and observing.

And frashing and flashing and brushing and stapping,
And flashing and reprise, and elapping and taipping,
And curil g and wherling and parting and twitting.

Retreating are beauting and meeting and abeeting,
belaying and strepting and planning and danting,
Advancing and princing and planning and danting,
And thumping and flumping and impaining, and imping and flashing and splashing and classing,
And so never ending, but always does nding. And so never ending, but always descending. Sound and motions for ever and ever are bl. hding,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MISSING TRIBES. Curiosity, which has been on tip-toe to hea the lecture of Mr. Noah, on the missing tribes was gratified at length on Tuesday, the 14th ult, when he delivered it before a very crowded audience, at Clinton Hall. The subject, which is one of history and reli

gion, was deeply interesting. Every thing re-lating to the Jewish nation—to that people prebut into circulation the certificates of debt authorised to be prepared by the ordinance to the inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of Octobe, next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause if any they have, why the said James S. Tongue should not have the served in a manner so singular-the parent, we double interest, coming from one who is so familiar with its history and character as Mr. Neah, and who has ever labored to elevate the reputation of his people and allay those prejudi ces which, lappily, have retreated before the march of science and cultivation. The theory that the American Indians have descended from the ten tribes of I-rael, captured by the Assyrians, is by no means a novel one. All the missionaries and travellers among the various nations, from the time of the Spanish conquest were of this opinion. There were many Indian festivals and ceremonics strikingly analo-gous to those of the Jews, but it was still con-sidered a vague and indefinite idea—more as a dream, singular, yet unaccountable. Mr. Noah however, carries out the theory on bold relief, amounting almost to conviction. He maintains, according to Esdras, that the tribes, apprehensive of falling into idolatry, left Samaria to travel into a country "where mankind had never dwelt;" that they passed through Persia, Tartary, and China, and reached the western coast of Asia, and crossed to our continent, Behring Straits, which, being less than thirty miles wide, and frequently frozen, presented no impediment and spread themselves to Cape Horn; the more hardy keeping towards Labrador and Hudson's Bay, and the more civilized and refined to Mexico and Peru. He contends that the Indians have all the elements and principles of the Jewish persuasion: that their four festivals; their Jewish persuasion: that their four feativals; their computation of time by new moons; their sacrifices; their fellowing the Mosaical laws in regard to eating, and abstaining frem eating certain things; their numerous Hebrew words; their belief in one God, and finally, their participation in the covenant commanded by God to

origin from the missing tribes. These proofs following each other in rapid succession, r ed no ingenuity on the part of Mr. Noah, to sustain his position; they were all strong and emphatic in themselves, and were corroborated by numerous missionaries, particularly by Mr. Adair, who resided many years among our North Western Indians. He evidently proved that the Indians were of Asiatic origin, and must have descended from the Hebrews, the Tartars, or Malays; and of the three nations he offered strong evidence of their Hebrew descent. On the antiquities in Mexico and Central Africa, he advanced a most startling theory, and con-tended that the pyramids at Cholulu. and the great temple at Palenque, near Guatemala, were founded by the Phænicians who crossed from the Mediterranean, after building Tyre and Carthage, and founded an immense empire in this country of the Ophite worship, and that a thousand years afterwards passed through Asia to this continent, and fell upon the Canaanites second time, and destroyed the nation and levelled their cities. Several travellers, a-mong them Lord Kingsborough, are firm in their belief that those great antiquities were the work of the Phœnicians; but Mr. Noah is the first, who has advanced the belief that those temples and cities were raised by the irruption of the missingular, but by no means improbable, our country is full of evidence, that it was inhabited many ages before the discovery by Columbus The lecture throughout was listened to with inense interest, by a very enlightened audience. -N. Y. Mirror.

THE HINDOO IDOL JUGGERNAUT. From Forbes' Oriental Memoirs.

I have seen Juggernaut. No record of ancient or modern history can give, I think, an adequate idea of this ralley of death; it may, truly, be compared with the valley of Hinnom .-The idol called Juggernaut has been considered as the Moloch of the present age; and he is justly so named, for the sacrifices off sed up to him by self-devotement are not less criminal, perhaps not less numerous, than those recorded of the Moloch of Canaan. Two other idols accompany Juggernaut, namely, Boloram and Shubudra, his brother and sister; for there are three deities worshipped here. They receive equal adoration, and sit on thrones of nearly equal height. The temple is a stupendous fabric, truly com-

idensurate with the extensive sway of the hor-rid king. As other temples are usually adorn Juggernaut has numerous and various reseence of his worship. The walls and gates are covered with indecent emblems, in massive and durable sculpture. I have visited the said places by the sea, in some places whitehed by the bones of the pilgrims; where dogs and vultures are ever seen, who sometimes begin their attack before the pilgrim is quite dead. In this place of skulls I beheld a poor woman lying dead, and her two children by her, looking at the dogs and valtures which were near. The people passed by without noticing their home; they said, "they had home but where their mother was." I have likewise witnessed scene which I shall never forget. At twelve clock, being the great day of the feast, the Molech of Hindostan was brought out of his temple amid the acclamations of hundreds of thousands of his worshippers. When the idol was placed on his throne, a shout was rarsed by the multitude, such as I had never heard before. It continued equally for a few minutes, and ther gradually died away. After a short interval of a share silence, a murmur was heard at a distance; all flight!" eyes were turned to the place, and behold a deancing: a body of men, having green branches, or palms, in their hands, approached with great celerity. The people opened way for them; and when they had come up to the throne, they fell down before him that

sat thereon and worshipped.

The throne of the idol was placed on a stupendous car, about sixty feet in height, resting on wheels, which indented the ground deeply as they turned slowly under the ponderous machine. Attached to it were six cables, of the size and length of a ship's cable, by which the people drew it along. Upon the tower were the Priests and satellites of the idol, surround-ing his throne. The idol is a block of wood, having a frightful visage painted black, with a distended mouth of a bloody colour; his arms are of gold, and he is dressed in gorgeous apparel. The other two idols are of a white and yellow colour. Five elephants preceded the three towers, bearing lofty flags, dressed in crimson caparisons, and having bells hanging thereto, which sounded musically as they moved.

I went on in the procession, close by the tower of Moloch; which, as it was drawn with difficulty, grated on its many wheels harsh as thunder; after a few minutes it stopped; and now the worship of the idol began. A High Priest mounted the car in front of the idol, and

Abraham, clearly and undoubtedly proves their old was brought forth, to attempt something yet more lascivious, if, peradventure, the god would move. The child perfected the praise of his idol with such ardent expression and gesture, that the god was pleased, and the multitude cmitting a sensual yell of delight, urged the car along. After a few minutes it slopped again.
An aged minister of the idol then stood up, and with a long rod in his hand, which he moved with indecent action, completed the variety of this disgusting exhibition.

After the tower had proceeded some way, a pilgrim announced that he was ready to offer himself a sacrifice to the idol. He laid himself down in the road before the tower as it was moving along, lying on his face with his arms round him leaving the space clear; and he was A shout of joy was raised to the god; he is said to smile when the libition of blood is made. The people threw couriers, or small money, on the body of the victim, in approbation of the time, and was then carried by the hurries to the Golgotha. After this scene, a woman devoted herself to the idol. She laid herself down in the road in an oblique direction; so as that the wheels did not kill her instantaneously, as is generally the case; but she died in a few hours. This morning, as I passed the "place of skulls," nothing remained of her but her bones.

here at this time no accurate calculation can be made; the natives themselves, when speaking of the number at particular festivals, usually say that a lac of people, (one hundred thousand,) would not be missed. I asked a Brahmin how many he supposed were present at the most numerous festival he had ever witnessed:— "How can I tell," said he, "how many grzins there are in a handful of sand?"

These horrid superstitions are not practiced in Guzerat; but self-immolation by widows too often pollute the flowery banks of the Nerbudda, and female infanticide, to a great extent, was vince. These are now happily prevented by the interference of the British government: Under these groves of Chandode are many funeral monuments in memery of those pilgrims who died on their journey to these sacred shrines; and whose ashes were brought to this sanctified spot, and cast into the river; because it forms an essential part of the Hindoo system, that each element shall have a portion of the human body at its dissolution. After having expired upon the earth, the body is carried to the water side, and washed with many coremonies. It is then laid upon the funeral pile, that the fire may have a share of the victim; the ashes are finally scat-tered in the air, and fall upon the water.

During the funeral ceremony which is solemn and affecting, the Brahmins addressed the respective clements in words to the following purport, although there may be a different mode of performing these religious rites in other parts of Hindostan:

"O earth! to thee we commend our brother; of thee he was formed; by thee he was sustained; and unto thee he now returns!

"O fire! thou hadst a claim on our brother during his life he subsisted by thy influence in nature; to thee we commit his body; thou emblem of purity, may his spirit be purified by en-

"O air! while the breath of life continued, our brother respired by thee; his last breath is now departed; to thee we yield him!

() water! thou didst contribute to the life of our brother; thou wert once his sustaining element. His remains are now dispersed: receive a share of him who has now taken an everlasting

Eastern and western philosophers seem to of the human frame at its dissolution; at least the author of the Night Thoughts has thus beautifully expressed himself on a similar sub-

"The moist of human frame the sun exhaloss Winds scatter, through the mighty void, the dry; Earth repossesses part of what size gave; And the freed spirit mounts on wings of firs; Each element partakes our scattered spoils; As nature, wide, our ruins spread:—Man's death Inhabits all things but the thought of Man."

DUELLING.

Another duel was fought, with rifles, on Sun. day last, in the vicinity of our city, by two of our resident young men, which terminated faally to one, on the third shot .- N. O. True

On board the Peruvian, from St. Petersburg, is a boy called Moses, about eleven years o He was picked up in the Baltic, seventy miles from land, in a little skiff, with a gunney bag for a sail, and had put to sea without a biscuit or provision, in consequence of a quarrel with his step-father who was a fisherman in Sweden. _N. Y. Star.