gisous matter, exposed ander equal pircumstances to the sun, sequire a much higher temperature than pale.

When soils are perfectly dry, those that most readily become heated by the solar rays, likewise cool the most rapidly; but I have ascertained by experiment, that the darkest coloured dry soil (that which contains abundance of animal or vegetable matter, substances which most facilitate the diminution of temperature.) when heated to the same degree, provided it be within the common limits of the effect of Bolar heat, will cool more slowly than a wet pale soil, entirely composed of earthy matter.

In instances where successive ge nerations of vegetables have grown upon a soil, unless part of their produce has been carried off by man, unconsumed by animals, the vegetable matter increases in such a proportion, that the soil approaches to a peat in its nature; and if in a situation where it can receive water from a high district, it becomes spongy, and permeated with that fluid, and is gradually rendered incapable of supporting the nobler classes of vegetables.

"I found that a rich black mould, which contained nearly one fourth of vegetable matter, had its temperature increased in an hour from 65 to 80 deg. by exposure to sunshine, whilst a chalk soil was heated only to 69 deg. under the same circumstances. But the mould removed into the shade, where the temperature was 62 deg. lost in half an hour 15 deg. whereas the chalk, under the same circumstances lost only 4

deg. "Deep ploughing may be a very soil; and in a tertile shallow soil, situated upon a cold clay or sandy sub soil, it may be extremely preju-

"Water is absolutely necessary to the aconomy of vegetation in its elastic and fluid state; and it is not devoid-of-use-ever-in its-solid form. Snow and ice are bad conductors of heat; and when the ground is covered with snow, or the surface of the soil or water is frozen, the roots or bulbs of the plants beneath are protecaed by the congealed water from the influence of the atmosphere, the temperature of which in northern winters is usually very much below the freezing point; and this water becomes the first nourishment of the plant in early spring. The expansion of water during its congelation, at which time its volume increases 1-12, and its contraction of bulk, during a thaw, tend to pulverise the soil; to separate its parts from each other, and to make it more permeable to the influence of the air.

On Butter .- An Extract, Those who wish to have their but ter good. & to come quick, should by no means, suffer any person to assist them in churning, unless from absolute necessity: for if the churning be irregularly performed, the butter will, in winter, go back; and if the agitation be more quick and violent in summer, it will cause the butter to ferment and thus acquire a disagreeable flavour. Should a gallon of milk be put into a dish a foot diameter at the surface of the fluid, & another gallon into a dish with 5 or 6 inches diameter, one third more cream may be expected from the former and of as good quality. Hence, the shallower the dish the more cream will arise to the surface ef the milk. The consistence of cream increases gradually by exposure to the atmosphere. Exposing cream thus, is the process used in England for making Cream Cheese. Cream so exposed soon loses its flavour.-The cause of butter becoming rancid, is its uniting with the oxygen of the atmosphere. Cream also unites with oxygen, which thus thickens it; and when the butter is separated from the cream, the oxygen adheres to the former. Hence, new cream makes the best butter; and hence rancid butter, when melted & passed several times thro' charcoal, which has a superior attraction for oxygen, will become as sweet and as good as ever. Cutbush says, "There is very little salt used in the best ebbing butter; but it is a fact that a certain proportion of acid must be used in the cream, in order to insure a successful churning. Some keep a small quantity of old cream for that purpose; some use, a little rennet, and others a few tea-spoons full of lemon juice. Cleanliness in the dairy is at all times an essential requisite." A spoonfull of vinegar to every gallon of cream, will probably be found to server the purpose of hastening the

esparation of the butter.

Capitulation of Carthagena. By the schr. John, we have re-

ceived accounts of the city of Carthagena having capitolated on the 25th ult. to the Independents. On the 26th, Colonel Miguel Martinez, aid de-camp to Gen. Montilla, arrived express at Savanilla, from Tofbaco, with the above intelfa-gence, and with an order for all vessels in Savanilla to discharge their cargoes and proceed to Carthagena to take the Governor (Gen. Torres) and the garrisoa of that fortress to Caba.

We learn that General Montilla, previous to the capitulation of Carthagena, had bombarded that city, from the Popa, and had occasioned much injury to it from the fire of 6 long guns and two mortars.

Quebec, October 12.

Loss of the ship Isaac Todd, Francis Thew, master, a regular trader.

The passengers and crew of the Isaac Todd, (among whom were twelve women, one near 70 years of age) arrived here on the 5th inst. She sailed from London on the 15th July, and met with nothing extraordinary until the 5th Sept. when the vessel was enveloped in a thick fog; about four o'clock, P. M. a heavy gale came on from the N. E. At nine broken water was observed a head, and every exertion used to put the vessel about, but without success; she struck with great violence, and lay with the sea beating over her during the night. The sea being so rough it was not judged expedient to have recourse to the boats. It is not easy to imagine the gloomy forebodings which naunted every soul on board, during the dreadful night-driven on a sunken rock, although (as it appeared next morning) not above 70 yards from land, they knew not where they were; surrounded with impenetrable darkness, and deafened by the incessant roar of breakers. As the morning approached, the scene presented to their view was far from cheering; there appeared, as far as the eye could reach, a high and perpendicular cliff of rock, the sea washing its base. About 8 o'clock, A. M. the boats were hoisted out; and the first, the long boat, went to pieces on the rocks, the others, however, with great difficulty reached the shore. To ascend the cliff, it became necessary to have recourse to ladders. and, after much labour, rope ladders were prepared of sufficient length to reach the summit of the cliff. which was judged to be from 200 to 250 feet in height-The ladders were dragged up by the seamen, who had to clamber at the risk of their lives, with the assistance of spars. By means of these ladders, they all safely reached the top; and no habitations appearing near, the lightest sails were haufed up, with which they formed tents.

Here the greater part of the crew and passengers remained two days, while the others went in quest of habitations, which were discovered about ten miles from the wreck. The place where they were wrecked proved to be Long Cove, near

the entrance of Gaspe Bay. The Isaac Todd, was a total wreck.

Gratitude and Fidelity .- A private soldier of the 9th regiment, about fifteen years ago, finding himself mortally wounded in an engagement with the enemy, requested his comrade who was standing near him, to convey his all, which consisted of a few pounds sterling, and some other articles in pounds stering, and some other articles in clothing, to a person who had formerly been his comrade in the Argyleshire militia, and to whom he considered himself under strong obligations of gratitude. The disinterested soldier, faithful to the instructions of his dying friend, only a few weeks ago, while his regiment was passingthrough Kilmarnock, had the good fortune to tall in with the object of his search, to whom he generously conveyed over every fraction of the bequest, and which his most urgent ne-cessities had never once suffered him to en-croach upon during the long period of fifteen English paper.

Lately at Paris, a female was observed at Lately at Paris, a female was onserved at an early hour walking on the roof of a house in the Rue de-Berre with only her bed clothes. It was soon discovered that she was walking in her sleep, and a young man mounted the roof at the hazard of his life and rescued her from her impending fate.

Foreign paper.

The Censors of Prussia have received di rections from the Censor at Berlin, not to permit in any book in future, the words Protestant, or Protestantism, or Protestant Religion. The will of the king is, that this Religion should be called the Evangelical

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. Gentlemen - I do not know whether it is Gentlemea — I do not know whether it is not beneath the dignity of the Intelligencer to offer cures for any other evils than those of a political nature—but having been cured of a Corn of thirty years of age, I sub-mit it.

J. M.

Cure for Corns-Apply a rag dipped in Spermaceti Oil.

The following is the jadiffus of the Chief Justica to Michiel Marrin, on pronouncing sentence dei Death spon him for Highway Robbery:

Michael Martin, You are now placed at the bar to receive the sentence of the law for the crime of which you have been duly convicted. Your trial has been fair and deliberate, and every consideration which might favouraby affect the issue has been faithfully and ably presented to the Court and Jury, by the counsel who, at your request, were appointed to minage your defence. The evi dence upon which the verdict has been returned, was simple, clear and conclusive, so that no doubt remains of your baving perpetrated the offence which is charged against you in the indictment.

That offence is of the most dangetous nature to the community, and cannot be committed but by one of ferocious temper and desperate intentions, willing to sacrifice life in the pursuit of plunder, and utterly regardless of the laws of God and man. The highwayman upon land, is, like the pirate upon the ocean, an enemy of the human race; waging war upon the innocent and defenceless, seeking through blood and slaughter, the fruits of other men's labour and enterprise, and wresting by violence from the unwary traveller, at the peril of his life, his

means of subsistence and comfort. No wonder then that all mankind should hold in abhorrence the crime and its perpetrators. No wonder that the law of society should require the life of him who prevs unon the property of its members, and puts their lives in jeopardy. The safety of the citizen in the lawfu! pursuit of his occupations, in his journeys of business or pleasure, in his interviews with neighbours and riends, demands of the government which is bound to protect him in these law ul objects, that those who infest the road and present to the peaceful traveller the alternative of death or robbery, should be consigned to the heaviest punishment which human laws can inflict. Death is the proper doom of him, who dooms to death all who resist his violence: and to cut off from society one who wages indiscriminate war upon its

members, is but a just retribution. In your case more than common circumstances of boldness and desperation have been proved. Instead of waiting for the night, which covers so many crimes, or ot way-laying in some unirequented path the solitary traveller, you, almost in the face of the sun, and in a public road whire concealment was hardly possible, with a desperate courage, arrested your victim, and permitted him to save his life only by the sa crifice of his property.

A deed like this is rare in any country, and in this almost unparallelled; it could be committed only by one who is practiced in plunder, and and hardened by habit in the most flagitious courses.

But you have been stopped in your career of crime, and are now to suffer the penalties of the law. Death, at all times terrible, and especially to those who incur it by their crimes, will soon terminate your projects, and the space left you not too long purpose for which it ought to be used, a review of your past life, and a preparation for the life to come. Stranger as you are among us, nothing is known of your early life, your means of knowledge, the precepts of your youth, or the examples which may have been set before you. To judge by the rapid course of crime, and the audacity of the act for which you suffer, there is reason to fear that your education has been neglected, and that the fear of God has never been before Your eves.

You came to this country apparently friendless and forlorn, but were received with kindness and charity. While industrious and sober, the means of honest livelihood were put into your hands, and noth. ing but perseverance in the course begun was wanting to place you in circumstances of comfort, and in time, to have entitled you to the privileges and the prospects of a citizen of this country; but, a life of regular labour was burthensome to you-idleness succeeded to industry, and intemperance to idleness-dis mission from the hospitable roof under which you were sheltered, was the just consequence; and there is reason to believe that you have since preyed upon the community which was willing to receive and protect you. You arrived at the

der to avoid defection, to abandon himin your flight you stole anoth. er, with which you expected to escapes but in this as in most instances of crime, the means of escape have been by an overruling Providence converted into the cause of detection, and the concealed weapon which was prepared to ensure your plunder, and to destroy the ives of pursuers, has been a swift witness of your purpose and intent. In the country from which you came your life would be trebly forteited, by the succession of crimes committee within a few days .- Thrice have you dared the vengeance of the Almighty by violet n; one of his express prohibitions, and once under circumstances which denote an intention to have sealed with blood he execrable projects of avarice .-We know not how to touch the heart of such an offender; but if you know and believe that there is a God, of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, tuture life of punishment and re ward, an unerring tribanal before which in a short time you must appear, nothing but a stupid hardness of heart can keep you from prostraing yourself in dust and asnes, and rying to the throne of grace for mer-

bed by human laws for transgressions ike yours; the offended majesty of Heaven can be appeased only by the broken spirit and the contrite heart. Go, then, to your cell with a resolution to review your past life, to set in array before you the offences, secret or open, which you have committed, and pray for that repentance which worketh salvation .- Open your bible and read there the doom of unrepented sin, as well as the hopes, which may be entertained by the sincerely penitent, and listen to he voice of the minister of peace, who will visit you in your affliction, & try to open you a path to forgiveness in the world above. With a design to prepare you for the solemn iterval allowed for reflection, and to fit if possible your heart for the reception of divine truth, under the nstruction of the ministers of religion, you have been thus addressed. It remains for us only to recommend you to the mercy of God, and to pronounce the sentence of the

cy. Death is the penalty prescri-

That sentence is, that you be taen hence to the prison from whence you were brought-from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

And may God of his infinite grace, hrough the intercession and merits of the Redeemer have mercy upon your soul.

POBBIEN.

FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 1. We stated yesterday, that the hip Orion brought no papers .-Since then a London paper of the 16th Sept. and a Liverpool of the 17th, have found their way into the city; they however contain little information. The letters which we give, state the prospects of the crops. The king on account of adverse winds had landed at Milford Haven,

and travelled across the country to The Court of Common Council of London, are to give a public enertainment in honour of the Coroation, to which the king is to be invited. Thanks were voted by the common council to Mr. Sheriff Waithman, for his endeavours to preserve the peace at the Funeral

Prosecutions have been commenced by order of the Lord Mayor, against the London Gas Company, whose establishments have been declared a nuisance.

of Francis and Honey.

It is stated that the water of the iver Thames has become unfit for use, and even poisonous, from the effect of the gas water discharged into it. The river is contaminated to a visible extent of 300 yards from the gas stream.

The New Castle gas company, have been fined four hundred and fifty pounds sterling of damages, besides costs, and the amount of the surgeon's bill, for the injury sus tained by a female in the accidental explosion of the gas works of the defendants, by which a house was blown up, a child killed, and the plaintiff's wife materially injured.

Three-boys, mere children, were condemned for theft in Londonwo of them were sentenced to trans. portation. The following is the address of the court to one of them: "John Brickfield, a mere boy in size,

pears that young as younge you are actually the reaches of a little of pickpockets, a face which would fequire a certificate of its truth
the place to which you are gon
You must be transported for file.
The new Dey of Algiers appears
to have given great offence to his

soldiers, in consequence of nor delen ing to visit them in the fortrent since his elevation to the tunnent authority.

All accounts from the continent

concur in representing the harven to be good and the crops plenting. Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool,

Sept. 20.
Since our advices by the Heren. es and Cadmus, the Cotton Market has continued steady, with a reguar but no brisk demand. In Asher, Naval Stores, and Tobacco, there is no change. Accounts received yesterday of the London Corn Mar. set, and an accidental firm dit, caused a suspension of the demand for Wheat and Flour, and the speceators would have accepted lower prices. The prices had previously advanced to 11s to 12s per 70 lbs. for Irish Wheat, and Canada Wheat in bond, was sold at 11s. Canada flour in bond, was held at 38s a 40s, & Philadelphia in bond, at 36s a 37 per bbl; for sour Flour in bond, 32s. wat paid. The prices are now unsettled.

Carolina Rice, for which 178 292; was asked, cannot be quoted higher than 14s a 20s. Ratibone, Hodgson & Gc.

Extract of another letter dated Sept.

20. "The weather yesterday and the day before being dry, it staggered the faith of the corn folks a good deal; besides, the price has fallen in London-but this day we have had a good deal of rain, and the westher looked by no means settled-10 that if this reaches you in good time, before the accounts by the Herce. les, &c. you need not hesitate to buy! flour freely-up to six dollars;

"Rice 17 to 20. Other produce same as our quotations of the 15th. Demand for cotton fair; price stea!

THE KING'S RETURN TO LONDON. The King was detained by contrary winds at Milford Haven till ten o'clock on Monday night. Hit majesty sailed next day with intention to beat round to the Linds End, and up the channel to Portemouth, but the wind being adverse, his majesty returned to Milford, and landed there about five o'clock, A.M. on Wednesday last, and set off with

post horses on his way to London. Some idea of the violence of the gale which the royal squadron encountered, may be formed from the circumstances, that the forecastle, of the two frigates, the Active and Liffey, were completely under water, from the pressure of canvass they were obliged to carry, in order to keep up with the Royal George.-The Lee Corvette and the Camelion brig of war parted company on the passage, and have arrived at Ply-mouth." Observer. Observer.

The turn of his majesty's head, the shape of his hat and clother, have become quite the fashion in Ireland since the king's visit-ever act of the roy al personage has found a crowd of admirers-even the manner in which his majesty drank his wine is imitated in every company by those who wish to have a character as judges of the flavour of Rhenish. The king on public occasions always drank bumpers, but he kep his glass four times longer to his lips than is ordinarily allowed for swallowing a cheerful glass, and seemed to sip the wine drop by drop. so that the palate had the fullest opportunity of imbibing the flavour of no doubt a rare and rich vintage. The king threw his head gently back se he sipped his glass, but never took the wine from his lips until he had cleared the bumper.

Previously to his majesty's leaving Dublin, he made the followir: donations, viz: Mendicity Assocition, 2001; to the Sick and Indige. Room-keepers, 1001; to the Magd len Assylum, 100/; the Female O: phan School, 100l; to the Lying " Hospital, 1001; to the Charitable A sociation, 301; to Meath Hospits 1001; the Richmond Institution, 50 the Molynean Assylum, 501; the Dorset Institution, 501; the Poor the Liberty, 1001, Chapelized, Cas tlenock, &c. 100/1. St. Werborg Parish, 501; Lock, Penitentiary. Meath Charitable Loan, 100 ; Siras. ger's Friend Society, 50l; and the Eye Institution, 50L

The cripple O'Brien, who care from the molitir of the Shannol to Dublin, in a Lilliputian the place where you meditated & effect. You are a giant in wickedness; it is I made by himself, 'received from "

provident of attendance his little one coldinarry, after the king had rituented his skilful management of little bark, amidst the crowd of

Dheerer Office, Sunday Morning.
Lencaster Assists.—Fulday four o'clock.
LIBEL ON THE LATERUZEM.

The King vs. Blacon, Clerk.
This very interesting trial has just concluded, and the Juty, after retiring for a short time, prodounced

the defendant GUILTY.

It was a criminal information for most alanderous and infurious bel against her late majesty the Queen of England. Mr. Brougham led the prosecution in a short but very elegant and pathetic address

to the july.

The defendant cross-examined the witnesses and afterwards madhis own defence in a speech of 33 hours. It was a speech of the most vituperous nature, and in the course of delivering it, the reverend defendant was repeatedly reproved by Mr. lustice Holroyd.

The Dey of Algiers must be in a very comfortable situation, if the following paragraph states that situation truly:

"Algiers, July 18 .- The tranquility of this place was very near being disturbed lately, in a very unexpected manner. Since Hussein Pacha assumed the government, he never put his foot out of the strong fortress of Kessban, at which the Turkish soldiery are extremely angry, because they cannot gratify their great propensity to revolutions, and this, on account of the difficulty of attacking the Dey by surprise in that well fortified castle. How-ever, he took trinto his head to take a walk to the lower town, for the purpose of inspecting the new fortifications which are erecting towards the sea-side. Upon this, there was immediately a bustle in the barracks, had not the Dey been speedily informed of it, and retreated with all speed to Kassban, the plot would have broken out. The soldiers are very angry because they cannot kill the Dey, and are consequently deprived of the advantages which the Turks usually gain on the change of the Dey. Their situation is, in fact, hard, as provisions are so very dear, that their pay is quite inadequate."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 8.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Welch, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Maria Selby, all of this coun-

The legislature of Tennessee have rejected the proposition to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The examination of the midship. men at New-York, for promotion, was terminated on Saturday last, and out of 59, 53 passed.

At a meeting of the officers of the U. S. navy on the Philadelphia station, it was resolved to erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Commodore Murray. It is expected that it will be co. pleted in a short time.

The population in Virginia, according to the recent census, amounted to 1,028,625 souls, having increased 54,001 since 1810.

Family Spinner-A machine, calculated for domestic use, has been advertised in the Providence Patriot by the name of Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner. It was exhibit ed at the late fair in Pawtuxet and would have received a handsome premium, had it been entered for exhibition according to the rules of the society. Impressed however with a belief of its utility, the society have given to Mr. Brown a certificate of the excellence of the machine, in producing "economy of labour." This certificate is accompanied with one, signed by 3 intelligent mechanists and manufactures, in which the machine is unhesitatingly recommended to public patronage. Its merits are represented to be, that it may be afforded at a small expence and managed by those accustomed to the old fashioned spinning wheel, will turn off, 3 of 4 times as much yarn with-less labor and attention.

We mention with pleasure every instance of a merican ingenuity, and sincere pope that the patentee of this improvement may be more fortunate, than have been many of our ingenious artists .- Boston paper.

Premature ! the depth of e

The following robbed near I

interest; and i with the state State of De Be it remen drew Lynch, mail wagon, that after he t de Grace, or he observed a gon, who he s about five feet olue coat and requested to b nent permitte inst As depor he was inquir he stopped th sometimes did on without sta

he had got ab North East; t ing at North

the mail wago door of the po changing, wh deponent, ifth

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had got with

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back, drew hi

deponent inqu will not hurt . intend to over wagon about ? old field, unhi out the large and ripped it o the papers and 20th instand etters for the ent asked his tain him in the cond time, wa round his shor and returned t et was a lead c out the way m it was unnece: there was little this is the ma. is likely there ed to examin whilst he was ped and listene coming and it He did not the

disappeared in bout day light, ad when deport hack—deponer him that the n wished to be n wayon. The wagon. The then assist him son on the top ters of an hour by a man and told him the re his assistance hensive of da this gentleman sides in the ne gentleman said cross the rive he 27th-Octob

minutes longe once took up I direction for N

about, passed in t

The following Elkton, add

Wilmington, which may le on who comm Post O N. G. Willia Sir-There articles of clo this place, in

when getting building (on lieved to had longing to the in the woods ! description o lows-One fi out-one pair oons, darne aconet craval

—one pair th heels—one ye