In an ocean of opposite currents, and stiff bresses are blowing at once from all points of the company

But metaphor apart; we are not yet hum, ble enough to solicit the favour nor deprecate the criticism of the generation of snarkers above described or alluded to; and shall dismiss them with this ephorism, to with the same of the same are agreed difficult to please; and the gratiest good in a subsyrther realest and the greatest fools are always the fault finders,-Bellows Falls Advertiser.



OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURE AND PROPERTIES OF THE YEL-LOW TURNIP

Drawn up at the request of the Right Ho-nourable Sir John Sinclair, Bart by R.

Barclay Allardice, Esq of Ury.

1 certainly think, taking every thing into consideration, that the yellow turnip, when of the proper sort, is the best kind of any. I proved last year, that they had double the keep of the common turnips; for the same number of sheep that required shifting twice a week on the globe and red sorts, when they came to the yellow, required only being shited once a week. They have also many advantages over the Swedes. They will grow on inferior land, and with less manure; and may be treated in the same manner as the common sorts of turifip. In-deed, I have got a proportion of Swedes that were manured at the rate of thirty five double cart loads per English acre, which is at the rate of from ten to fifteen loads more than the yellow, yet the latter is very superior. They have not that hardiness, also, which the Swedes possess, which is so injurious to young stock and to sheep. The proper sort, like wice will stand the winter. proper, sort, likewise, will stand the winter equally well. Cows fed on yellow turnips, give milk and butter equal in quality and flavour, to the middle of summer. The best time for sowing them in the middling districts of Scotland, is from the 'Oth to the

In cultivating turnips, I found the Revolv ting Harrow of the greatest service. I grew them in one field of twenty acres; which got one deep ploughing before winter, a ter oats. It was never touched again till the oats It was never touched again the traiddle of May, when the whole culture, previous to the drilling, the dunging, and sowing, was done by the Revolving Harrow. I have just drawn a third part of the erop of turnips, and placed them according to the plan recommended by Mr. Blaikie.
By a fair trial last year, I found they would
keep, when placed, from November till the
middle of May, and tast tops and all, they
were as good and fresh as the day they were drawn. I showed them in May last to several farmers, who cut them open, and to several farmers, who cut them open, and convinced themseives of the great superior ity of Mr. Blaikie's plan, over every other, for preserving turnips. It is now getting into very general use in this neighbour-

Ury, Nov. 5th, 1821.

ON HEDGING.

The sort of fence I would recommend is in England called a Quick-set Hedge. The truth is, however, that it ought rather to be called an Everlasting Hedge; for it is not, as will be seen by and by, so very quickly set, or, at least, so very quickly raised. If I could carry my readers into Surrey, in England, and show them quick-set hedges, I might stop here, and only provide the seeds or plants. But, not being able to do that, I must, as well as I can, describe the thing on paper. The plants are those of the White Thorn. This thorn will, if it be left to grow singly, attain the bulk and height of an apple tree. It bears white flowers in great abundance, of a very fragrant smell, which are succeeded by a little berry, which, when it is ripe in the fall is of a red colour—Within the red pulp is a small stone; and this store, bained to the store to this stone, being put in the ground, pro-duces a plant or tree, in the same manner that a cherry stone does. The red berries that a cherry stone does. Incred verifies are called haws: whence this thorn is sometimes called the hawthorn: as in Goldsmith's Deserted Village: "The hawthorn bush which sat beneath the shade." The leaf is precisely like the Goosberry leaf, only a hitprecisely like the Goosberry leaf, only a lit-tle smaller; the branches are every where armed with sharp thorns; and the wood is very flexible and very tough The haws are sown in drills like peas,

and they are taken from that situatio lanted very thick in rows, in a nursery, here they stand a year, or two, if not

wanted the first year.

The ground being prepared by deep digging and manuring, say from 18 inches to 2 feet deep, you take up your quick set plants, prune their roots to within four inches of feet deep, you take up your quick set plants, prune their roots to within four inches of the part that was at the top of the ground: or, in other words, leave the root but four inches long, taking care to cut away all the fibres, for they always die; and they do harm if they be left. Work the ground well with a spade and make it very fine, which will demand but very little labour. Then place a line along very truly, for mind, you are planting for generations to come! Take the spade, put the edge of it against the line: the spade, put the edge of it against the line; drive it down eight or ten inches deep; pull the era of the spade towards you, and thus you make all along a little open on the spade towards you. the eva of the spade towards you, and thus you make all along a little open cut to receive the plants, which you will then put into the cut, very upright, and then put the earth against them with your hand, taking care not to plant them deeper in the ground than they stood before you took them up from the nursery. The distance between each plant is twelve inches. When this lase is done, plant apother line all the way. line is done, plant another line all the way along by the side of it, and at six inches from it, in exactly the same manner; but mind, in this second line, the plants are not to stand opposite the plant in the first line, but opposite the middle of the intervals When both lines are planted, tread gently between them and also on the outsides of them, and then hoe the ground a little, and leave it nice and neat.
This work should be done in the first or

second week in October, even though the leaves should yet be on the plants. For their roots will strike in this fine menth, and the plants will strike in this fine menth, and the plants will be ready to start off in the spring in a vigorous manner. If you cannot do it in the fall do it in the spring; [Meause, if you delay it too long, the heat and drought comes, and the plants chariot thereso well.] It both cares the plants must be cut down almost to the ground. If you plant in the fall, cut them down as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and before the bude begin to swell; and, if you plant in the spring, ext down as soon as you have playted. This operation is of indispensible necessity, for, without it you will have no

heege. This reutiting down to within half an inch of the ground will easile be plant to lead out thous that rill, in good ground, mount up to the length of 3 or 4 fact, during the summer. But, you must keep the ground between them and all about them are clean and for the for the very clean and frequently bood; for the quick sets love good culture as well as other

Some people cut down again the next spring but, this is not the best way. Let the plants stand twosummers and three winters, and cut them all as close down to the ground as you can in the spring, and the shoots will come out so thick and so strong, that you need never to cut down any more

But, you must, this year; begin to clip.
At Midsummer, or rather, about the middle of July, you must elip off the top a little and the sides near the top, leaving the bottom not much clipped; so that the side of the hadron man the side. of the hedge may slope like the side of a pyramid. The hedge will shoot again im-mediately, and will have shoots six inches long, perhaps by October. Then, before winter, you must thip it again leaving some part of the new shoots that is to say, not cutting down to your last cut, but keeping the side always in a pyramid calislope, so that the hedge may always be wide at bot tom and sharp at the top. And thus the hedge will go on getting higher and higher, and wider and wider, till you have it at the height and thickness, that you wish, and when it arrives at that point, there you may keep it. Ten feet high and five feet through at bottom, is what I should choose, because then I have fence, shelter and shade; but ir the way of fence, five feet high will keep the boldest boy off from trees loaded with fine ripe peaches, or from a patch of ripe water-ciclons; and if it will do that, nothing further need be said upon the subject. The height is not great; but unless the assailant has wings, he must be content with feasting his eyes, for, if he attempts to climb the hedge, his hands and arms and legs are full of thorns in a moment; and he retreats as the fox did from the grapes, only with pain of body in addition to that of a disappointed longing. I really feel some remo sein thus plotting against the poor fellows; but, the worst of it is, they will not be content with fair play; they will have the earliest in the asts; and, therefore, I must, however reidetantly, shut them out altogether.

A hedge five clear feet high may be got in six years from the day of planting. The plants are to be a foot apart in the line, and poor, little stender things that have never been transplanted but just pulled up out of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be your plants. will be a year longer before it come to a fence, and will never, without extraordina ry care, be so good a hedge; for, the plants ought all to be as nearly as possible of equal ize; else some get the start of others, sub due them, and keep them down, and this makes an uneven hedge, with weak parts in

And, when the plants are first pulled up out of the send bed, they are too small to enable you clearly to ascertain this inequality of size. When the plants are taken out of the seed bed and transplanted into a nurse ry, they are assorted by the nursery men, who are used to the business. The strong ones are transplanted into one place, and the weak ones into another; so that, when they come to be used for a hedge, they are aiready equalized. three years old they are still better. will make a complete hedge sooner; but, if they be two years old, have been transplanted, and, are at the bottom, as big as a large goose quill, they are every thing that is re

quired
Of the beauty of such a hedge it is im possible for any one, who has not seen it, to form an idea; contrasted with a wooden, or even brick fence, it is like the land of naan compared with the deserts of Arabia. The leaf is beautiful in hue as well as in shape. It is one of the very earliest in the spring. It preserves its bright green during the summer heats.—The branches grow so thick and present thorns so numerous, and those so sharp, as to make the tence wholly impenetrable The Primrose and wholly impenetrable the Printiple and the Violet, which are the carliest of all the flowers of the fields in England, always of make their appearance under the wings of Hawthorn. Goldsmith in describing temale innocence and simplicity, says:

This Hawthorn is the favourite plant of England; it is seen as a flowering shrub in all gentlemen's pleasure grounds; it is the constant ornament of paddocks and parks; the first appearance of its blossoms is hailed by old and young as the sign of pleasant weather; its branches of flowers are em weather; its branches of flowers are emphatically called "May," because according to the old style, its time of blooming was about the first of May, which, in England, is called "May Day;" in short, take away the Hawtho n, and you take away the greatest beauty of the English fields and gardens, and not a small one from English porter.

beauty of the English fields and gardens, and not a small one from English poetry.
And why should America not possess this most beautiful and useful plant? She has English gew gaws, English Play Actors, English Cards, and English Dice and Billards; English fooleries and English vices and English in all conscience; and why not enough in all conscience; and why not English fiedges, instead of post and rail and board fences? If, instead of these sterile looking and cheerless enclosures, the gar dens and meadows and fields, in neighbour hood of New-York and other cities and towns, were divided by quick set hedges, what a difference would the alteration make in the look, and in the real value too, of

those gardens, meadows and fields!

It may be said, perhaps, that after you have got your hedge to the desired height, it must still be kept clipped twice in the summer: and that, therefore, if the fence is everlasting, the trouble of it is also everlasting. But, in the first place, you can have nothing good from the earth without annual care. In the next place, a wooden fence will soon want nailing and patching annually, during the years of its comparatively short duration. And, listly, what is the annual expense of clipping, when you have got your hedge to its proper height and width, and when the work may be done with a long handled hook instead of a pair of shears, which is necessary at first? In England such work is done for a penny a rod, twice in the summer. Al penny a rod, twice in the summer. low three times as much in America, and then the amual expence will be a trifle.

From the American Farmer.

Cobbett.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

I have been convinced by four years experience, that the best course of crops, is the five field," 1st Corn, 2d Oats, 3d What, 4th Mowable Clover, and 5th Pasture under this system Oals are invaluable." lifully ornamented.

From a Doylestown, Penn paper, INTERESTING LAW CASE. Daring the second week, a cline was tried, which interested the feelings, and excited the strong coriosity of the farmers, of the millers, indeed of the community at large. Wm. Williams, of Buckingham, came into court is claim damages of Thos Paxson, for obstructing the water on his own premises; diverting it from its natual course, and using it to the injury of the said Williams.

The principal facts are these: Williams owns a grist mill, turned by a light stream of water, which passes through the plants. tion of Parson, immediately before it falls into Williams's mill pond. Some three or four years since, the predecessor of Parson pulled down his old barn, through theyard of which the stream in question was conof which the stream in question was con-veyed, and erected a new barn, a few rods distant from the color distant from the old one, but on the oppo-site side of the public highway. Paxson changed the course of the water, conducted it across the highway, through the yard of the new barn, for the convenience of watering his cattle, &c. and occasionally by damming, flowed part of the water over his natural channel, where it passed the line of his own land, on its passage to the mill of

The principles of law which appeared to be clearly established, were, that the owner of the soil had a right to every thing over his land, from the heavens to the centre the earth; that he had a right to use the streams of water for any purpose his convenience might require, on his own land; delivering into their natural channels, when they crossed his lines. He must not divert them from their courses into limestone vaults or other sinks, where they would be lost to the adjoining proprietors; nor must he waste the water, nor abuse his privilege in any way to the manifest injury of his neighborn helps here. bour below; as for such malicious abuse of privilege, he would be amenable to the laws, and subject to the payment of heavy damages. An intelligent jury received the judge's charge, and after an absence of about two hours, returned into court with a verdict for the defendant.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Middleton our minister at Russia, has transmitted a memoir on Hydrophobia to Dr. Mitchell, written by Dr. Marochetti, a Russian physician, and given at length in the New York Commercial Advertiser, by which the indications of this terrible dis ease are pointed out, and the cure made known He states, that the appearance of tumours of unequal size appearing under the tongue, always and uniformly mark the the tongue, always and uniformly mark the existence of a Hydrophobic virus, which can be easily ascertained by the touch.— When any one is bitten by a dog, it is recommended that he should subject his commended that he should subject his tongue to examination for six weeks, & if no tumours then appear, it may safely be concluded that no poison has been commu-nicated by the bite. But if, during any part of this period, tumours should show themselves, the Doctor recommends that they should be instantly cauterised, or open. ed by a sharp lancet. A greenish matter will proceed from these incisions, which wash his mouth with a strong decoction of the tops and flowers of the Genista Iatro tinctoria, (yellow broom.) The virus is thus destroyed in its germ, and the details of numerous cases are given where this treatment has been attended with the happi-

On this interesting subject there is the following notice, in the Gazette de Sante; (Gazette of Health) a medical journal, pubished in Paris, by which it appears that the important discovery referred to in the me-morial of Dr Marochetti, was made as far back as 1813. The subject is highly de serving the attention of the medical profession in this country
"M. Marochetti, Surgeon at the Hospit

al at Moscow, being in the Ukraine, in 1813, was requested to give assistance to fifteen persons who had received the bite of a mar dog. A deputation of aged men waited up-on him, and intreated he would administer help to the unfortunate persons, through a peasant, who during several years had ac-"Sweet as Primrose peeps beneath the Thorn."

quired great reputation for curing Hydrophobia. M. Marochetti consented upon certain conditions. The country doctor then administered to fourteen of the per-The 15th a young girl of 16, was treated in the ordinary manner for the purpose of proving the effect of both modes of treatment. Fo each of the 14 he gave daily one pound and a half of the decoction of the buds of yellow broom flowers, and he examined twice a day under the tongue, the place where, according to his statement, swellings are found, containing the virus of mad. lings are found, containing the virus of mad-ness. These swellings rove on the third or ninth day, and were seen by M. Marochet-ti. Very soon after they appeared they were touched with a sharp red hot needle, after which the patient gargled the part with the decoction of broom. The result of this treatment was, that the fourteen pa-tients were covered in any weeks, whilst the or this treatment was the seventh day in convulsions of madness. Three years after, M. Marochetti paid a visit to the fourteen persons, and they were all doing well. The same physician being at Padolla in 1818, had a new opportunity of confirming this interesting discovery.

The happy result of this mode of treatment was the same with reference to twenty three persons who had been all hitten. persons, who had been all bitten by a mad

BOOK KEEPING BY DOUBLE EN.

TRY.

Air. Nimms, in his history of Stirlingshire, in Scotland, informs us, that when writing was a rare accomplishment, the old treasurer of the town of Stirling, kept his treasurer or the town of Stirling, kept his accounts in the following singular manner: He hung up two boots, one on each side of the chimney; and in one, he put all the money he received, and in the other all receipts or vouchers for the money paid. At the end of the year, or whenever he wanted to make up his to make up his accounts, he emptied the boots, and by counting their several and respective contents, he was enabled to make a balance, perhaps with as much regularity, and as little trouble, as any book-keeper in the kingdom.

M. MARECHAL. A letter from Rome mentions that M. Am-brosius Marechal, Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, in the United States, had arrived in that city, and was received by his Ho liness the Popa, in the most gracious man-ner, and presented with a gold chalice, beauHAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE

Not long since, a don of Mr. Chipman, of Oakland, being in the woods with his dog, he saw a striped aquirrel run into a small hellow log, and perfetting that the hellow extended through the log, he placed the dog at ore end to catch the squirrel which a should drive out by thrusting a the dog at ore end to entert the squirrel which he should drive out by thrusting a stick into the other end. The dog, anticipating game, stood with his laws extended over the poor squirrel's only retreat, who now, feeling the necessity of avoiding the contact of the intrusive pole, made a sortic, with such desperate vigour and velocity, as actually to escape the langs of his terrible enemy, and effect a lodgment in his very throat, who immediately threw himself upon the smand in all the agonles of self upon the ground in all the agontes of strangulation. The boy, seeing his dog in apparent agony, ran to his aid and immediately perceived the cause—without healtation he put his hand into the dog's mouth & scized the squirrel by the tail, who dreading to repass the terrible jaws, tenaciously maintained his position, and actually parted with his brush, to maintain his lodgment: the boy however, made a second attempt, in which he succeeded in seizing the squirrel by his hind leg, drew him forth and threw him upon the ground—the little animal, before his enemy could recover sufficiently to a-venge the harm he had received by the long retention of so rare and indigestible a mouth ful, escaped into a tree, and for ought we know, is now chattering, to his nut-crack ing progeny, his "hair breadth escape in the imminent deadly breach."

FOREIGN ARTICLES. By the ship Stephania arrived at New-York

in a short passage from Havre.

London, March 14. Upon the subject of the report now curent upon the continent, of an intended ma rimonial alliance between his Britannic Ma-esty and a Danish Princess, a letter from Aix la Chapelle of the 5th inst. inserted in the French papers, contains the following passage-"It is affirmed that on the occasion on of the ensuing marriage of George IV. with a Danish Princess, a treaty of alliance will be concluded between England & Den mark, in which certain modifications will be stipulated relative to the navigation of he Baltic.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Paris of 12th of March.

"You will have seen in the English pa pers, no doubt, many exaggerated statements of the disturbances in Paris and at Saumun Those in Paris were of no moment, and a charge by the lancers soon dispersed the crowd. All is now tranquil, and the missionaries preach until their lungs are exhausted, as well as the ears of their auditors. At Saumur, Gen. Berton halted on the At Saumur, Gen. Berton halted on the bridge near two hourstalking with the mayor, and then bolted, returning towards Thouars with about one third of the men he took from it. Neither himself nor Delon have been taken, and thus ends the mighty insurrection. The malcontents have no rallying point, and the son of St. Louis must abate his clemency in order to prevent a repetition of disturbances. In the chamber of peers ministers were in a minority, not from any conviction that the law of the press was unconstitutional, (except among a few,) but the old ministers voted to a man against the new, and are intriguing to get in again. I am more and triguing to get in again. I am more and more convinced of the stability and strength of this government, and believe the great body of the people wish no change If faith body of the people wish no change is taken be given however to what the liberaux say, France must be on the eve of a revolution—but the stocks, the pulse of the body politic, keep advancing."

[TRANSLATIONS.] Paris, March 1.

The following detail of the criminal attempt of the Marchal de Camp Berton, comes from an eye witness:—On 24th of Feb. Gen Berton suddenly presented him self, at 10 o'clock at night, on the public square of Thouars, having with him the exhibit and a stillery, Delon, as his aid decamp, and about 50 other persons for army. He caused the generale to be beat, & the tocsin to sound, and having assembled the tocsin to sound, and having assembled the inhabitants, he read them a proclamati-on, in which he styled himself "Generalis-sim of the confederates of Poiton and of Great Britain," whose object was to over-turn the reign of priests and nobles, and to abolish oppressive taxes. This proclama-tion was received by his comrades with mixt tion was received by his comrades with mixt cries of Long live the Charter! Long live Napoleon II! Long live the Republic! Hav-Ing recruited his forcein Thouars, hemarched for Saumur, reading his proclamation in the villages on the road, and thus gathering to his standard, which as well as the cockto his standard, which, as well as the cock-ades, were tricoloured, about 250 misled peasants. As they approached Saumur, they found the authorities prepared, and accordingly halted, when the mayor of Saumur presented bimself alone to Berton, to inquire the motive of this march. Berton replied that he wished to pass through Saureplied that he wished to pass through Sau-mur, and if free passage were granted him, he would protect it from pillage, otherwise he would force his way. The mayor replied that with his rebellious standard no passage should be granted; whereupon Berton re-turned to his "army," which, seeing him foiled at the outset where he had promised them succours; immediately disbanded, and Berton fled in disguise. Berton fled in disguise.

Madrid, March 1. The new ministry was entirely chosen from among the moderate members of the

extraordinary Cortes.

The Piedmontese Gazette of 26th Feb. under the date of Genoa, says that the Abbe Inglesi, sent by Mr. Dubourg, Bishop of Louisiana, to solicit from the friends of humanity and religion, assistance for that in-teresting mission, has oldained by subscription the following sums: 20,400 francs.

The Emperor Francis 20,000
The Grand Duke of Tuscany 11,474
The Sovereign of Lucca 10,200 Cardinal Gonsalvi Different Ministers

150,573 france. A part of this sum has been already sent to America. The Abbe is still at Turin, where his pious care will be crowned with Tresh success.

The rumour that he Empered had decided the investion respect slaves taken from this country late war by Brillsh officers in the United States, has been need the Editors of the Rational Jacobs.

PAY OF CONGRESSMEN In the House of Representatives turday, on a motion to take no tide in turday, on a motion to take no tide in turday, on a motion to take no tide in the pay acc. of membrical gress, and the legislative clerks and mays were demanded and store lows—yeas—123—nays 33. So the feeded to consider the bull.

After a lows. experts and asset a second and second to the second terms of the secon

After a long, general and pointed de the house adjourned at 4 b'clock, which taking any question of important necessity of refrenchment necessity of retrenchment is allowed

THE RETRENCHMENT
The bill reported by the temple
retrenchment, on Wednesday India
llouse of Representatives, to reign
annual compensation of certain derin
government," provides that the blue
sums shall be hereafter paid to the of
of government below enumerated, as it is
nual compensation, vis.
To the Secretaries of State m

nual compensation, viz.

To the Secretaries of State, Tress.
War, and of the Navy, \$5000 cash—the
Attorney-General of the U. S. \$300.

the lat Comptroller of the Treasury file
—to the 2d Comptroller, the fire and ben't
the treasury, the treasurer, the register
the treasury, and commissioner of the
neral land office, \$2,400 cach—to the ripe
intendent of the patent office, 1,250—to 5
superintendent of Indian trade, \$1,600—to
cach of the navy commissioners, \$2,200
cach of the navy commissioners, \$2,200 superintendent of Indian trade, \$1,600 a each of the nay commissioners, \$2,800 to the secretary of the nay commissioners, \$1,600 to the librarian of coopers, \$1,600 to the post-master general, \$2,50 to the post-master general, \$2,000 to the clerk employed in the print office, \$800 to the clerk employed in the office of the surgeon general, \$22,000 to the clerk employed in the office of the surgeon general, \$220 to the clerk employed in the office of the strong-general \$640 and to the clerks employed. general 6640 and to the cierus employed in the various other departments of the perturbation, the sums now allowed by is, and the sums now allowed by is, and the sums twenty per centum from the sum of the sum amount thereof.

From the Delaware Watchman. THE MODERN WHITFIELD. Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Philadelphia, April 15, 1822

brated Methodist minister, Mr. Summerfield is in this city, and has been preaching several times. I went to hear him on Suday last; and I declare to you that I new before felt in its full measure, the mighty power of eloquence. The discourse of this wonderful man, are not formed upen he model of orators ancient or mo They are not made up according to the pro-scriptions of rhetoricians of great or lesser name; they owe nothing to the magnificence of words, or to the studied graces of manner—but they are deeply imbued with the living spirit of thought and are dependant for their ifluence alone upon the omnipotence of truth and the irresistable ener. inspectace of truth and the irresistable energy of genius. His gestures are without if fectation; few, but fearless and appropriate. His words spring free and spontaneous from his thoughts; and these gath on with our continued flow from the deep and unfalling fountain of a spirit whose source is in asture and God. It is difficult to characterise his cloquence, for it is an interest. se his eloquence, for it is neither florid, po sterile, nor argumentative; but a happy combination of those qualities which captivate the fancy, convince the judgment, and convict the heart. His sermons are not ushered in by a well worded exordium, nor are they closed by a corresponding perfu-tion. There is nothing prepared or stiff cial about them. They are the workings of an affluent and vigorous mind, keenly ains to the awful truths it inculcates, and seching the most direct and efficient meas of enforcing and illustrating them. Here is cannot be called a figurative speaker, for it does not seek for flowers and plucks that only when they obtrude upon his path—Yet sometimes he breaks forth into the most sublime and beautiful metaphent transported out of himself and carried as were, into the third heaven of eloquenca—Once describing the value and the loss of an immortal soul, he burst into this magnificent apostrophe:—"What shall sing the dirge of the soul that is lost? what celebrate the obsequies of the entombed spirit? The sun hides his face—the stars loss their leating—the fleavens are clothed in sackclot; the earth is convulsed throughout her whole he earth is convulsed throughout her who circumference, and from mountain top to mountain top bursts forth the yell of depair and desolation." These are something near his words, but his manner was beyond

RELIGIOUS STENOGRAPHY.

the pen or the pencil.

The Rev. Mr. SUMMERPIELD, of the Mothodist communion, whose preaching attracted so much attention in this city. Washington and Philadelphia, has rule peculiar compliment paid him, in the litter place. A stenographer in Philadelphis has advertised for sale manuscript copies of two sermons preached there on the 16th and 15th instant, with the prayers, all takes in short hand—price \$5. Patrict.

From the Charleston Courier, April 2. FROM AFRICA.

By the schoquer Dolphia arrived here on aturday we have received a file of the Sierra Leone Gazette to the 24th of February. We are sorry to find that they could be verbal reports brought by the same time that the SLAVE TRADE is still carried to to a shameful extent on the Windward Count

to a shameful extent on the Windward Cost of Africa.

We learn from cspt, Pearson who case home in the schooner Dolphia that the American Golonists were somfeitably culte at Cape Messurado and were alighly please with their prospects. They found the claimate healthy; and the soil fertile; and their with was healthy; and the soil fertile; and their with was healthy; and the soil fertile; and their with was healthy; and the soil fertile; and their with was the United States would rembrace the fine opportunity to come and satile with them. Cape. Pearson, has furalished for publication. Extracts from his Log. Book in which he completes of the unwarrandable manant in which he conserved the wood to have been detained by Mir. Hunter, of the schooner angusta.

A proposition has been after the present of its question by Mr. Blavemen, to bring of the question of the respective tand rate its powers with general and state governments. As this question is not to be discused until the next section, we are glad it is now introduced; the loterval will allow some brief specifier the people to examine the glostion, than which there are be of greater interest to them.

We like the frank and mainly manner in which this proposition was presented by

which this proposition was presented by the mover; though, from all that could be githered from the sindications at the last session of the legislature, some have been induced at least to doubt whether the deliherate opinion of the people of the state of Virginia is really with him on this point, [Nat. Int.

A letter of a recent date from a gentleman in London, who has access to good sources of information, to his friend in Boston, states, upon the authority of a distinguished individual in Paris, and a relation of one of the herstministry, that "new instructions have gone to America to the French minister," which authorise the hope of a removal of all difficulties between France and the U.

The number steam boats now employed in navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is seven ax.

From the Boston Gazette. . .

A late Philadelphia paper refers to the good fortune of a man in that city, who by the death of a relative, has been suddenly raised from a state of abject penury, to one of great affluence. Now though "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," we the hand is worth two in the bush," we have an instance to offer in our own vicinity, of an individual whose prospects look even more "goldenly" at the present time, than the person before mentioned. It is confidently asserted, that col. Joseph Dudley, of Roxbury, is a lineal helf of the Earl of Leicester, and that the splendid estates of that house, together what the title, are likely to come into his desession. Of the legitimacy of the pedighes, family documents we are told afford powerful evidence; but as the property alluded to, in failure of its being claimed by an heir, has been a long time transferred at the pleasure of the crown, to some other house, it must necessarily become a subject of much litigation, ere it can be attained by the rightful owner. lworth,' that castle so famous for its contentions prior to and during the reign of Elizabeth, and the incidents of which are so admirably illustrated in the novel which bears the name. In point of magnificence and extent it is the third in the kingdom.—The lofty battlements enlose five acres of

Pensacola, March 30.

It gives us great pleasure to state, that the acting Governor has received instructions from the President to dischargethe Spanish officers confined by him in compliance with Gov. Jackson's proclamation of the 29th September, 1821; and we feel well assured that the duty has been met with the utmost

land, and it has always been held in the ut-

most veneration for its antiquity and grandeur. Its value is estimated at \$1,900,000.

that the duty has been according to the cheerfulness.

We publish to day some extracts from the reported debate in the House of Representatives on the subject of the Spanish of.

It will at once occur, to all here, that the subject was not at all understood by the house; some of the members appearing to suppose that the gentlemen in question were confined in the calaboso, and many of them seeming to understand that they were no longer Spanish officers, and that they had returned to the province to claim the right of citizenship under the treaty.

[Floridian.

HOAX. In consequence of an advertisement appearing in some of the city papers, stating that two nightingales, who had been taught to sipg the words of "Robin Adair," and other tavourite songs of Mr. Phillips, were to be seen, and would be offered for sale at Gray's ferry, a large number of our citizens, amateurs, male and female, crowded to the spot, panting with expectation, and deter-mined to purchase these melodious vocalists -when lot and behold!-it turned out to be a hoan! A hoan of a more serious nature, and very culpable in its character, has late. ly been practised upon several respectable gentlemen in this city; the particulars of which, out of respect to the parties, we abstain from noticing.

[Phil., Gaz.

OHIO COTTON.

The editor of the Cleveland Herald states, that cotton of a good quality, and in no de-gree inferior to that produced in the southern states, was raised the last season in Euclid. in the county of Cayahogo, which bounds the shore of Laké Érie, north lat 41 deg. 21 min. The pains taken to forward its growth, he observes, does not appear to have been greater than are ordinarily be stowed on the corn crop.

From the Huntsville Alab. Republican, of March 29.

THE COTTON CROP.

The principal part of the last year's crop of this valley having been disposed of, and being ready for shipping, dealers in the article are enabled to make tolerably accurate the stimates of the quantity grown. We have conversed with a number of the best informed better the

med cotton buyers and freighters, and fin-their estimates of the quantity vary from twenty five to thirty thousand hales, aver aging 350 lbs. per bate. Assuming the middle ground as near the truth the export of cotton from this valley will amount, a 12 1.2 cents per ib. to one million two hur dred thousand dollars. It will be seen the we have estimated the price one or twents below the everage current price during the winter season, and the estimate the quantity being from all accounts a metarate one, the value of experts will more probably access the fall shots of the about 10mm. Strangers turned duly appreciate it as a subject of the season is a fall and the west and population in this section in the marks without to include the section of the marks without to include the section of the marks without to include the section of dred thousand dollars. It will be seen the