

CATTLE SHOW & PAIR, NO. S. For the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Domestic Manufactures.

To be held at Easton on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Thursday the 7th, Friday the 8th days of November next, to ommence at ten o'clock, in the mofning

of each day.
The committee appointed on behalf of the "Maryland Agricultural Society," to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the Exhibition and sale of Live Stock Agricultural Implements and Domestic Show and Fair, be hald at the place and times above mentioned, and that the following premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds, that is to say:-

HORSES.

For the best Stallion	\$20
the second best	15
Alex Alexand Lamb	10
For the best Mare	15
the second best	10
the third bee	5
ASSES AND MULES.	·
	415
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$15
the best Mule	10
the second best	5
CATTLE.	
	\$20
the best Bull under two years old	15
the 2nd best bull under 2 years old	10
the third best do.	5
For the best milch Cow	15
the second best	10
the third best	5
For the best Heifer under two years old	
the second best do.	5
the best yoke of Working Oxen	15
the best yoke or vvoicing outer	10
the second best do.	10
the best stall-fed Beef	
the best grass fed Beef SWINE.	10
For the best Boar	28
the second best	6

the third best For the best Sow the second best the third best SHEEP. the second best For the best Ewe the second best For the two best Wethers, over two years old

the two second best do. For the two best Wethers, under two years old the two second best do do. IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Plough
For the best Harrow for the cultivation
of Indian Cora
For the best machine, or model of a machine for preparing unwrotted Flax, for the wheel For the best machine, or model of a ma-chine for threshing out wheat,

and other small grain; the cost of which shall no exceed \$100 DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 yards the best piece of Flannel, not less than 10 yards
the best piece of Cassinett not less

than 10 yards
the best piece of Carpeting not less than 20 yards the best hearth Rug the best Counterpane

the best piece of Sheeting not less than 12 yards
the best piece of Table Linen, not less

than 10 yards,
For the best piece of Towelling, not less than 10 yards. the best pair of knit woollen stock.

the best pair of knit cotton stockings, the best pair of knit thread stock-

ings, Each of a size for men or women the best sample of Butter, not less than five pounds, a butter knife with a silver blade of the value of A statement of the manner of preparing

the cream and butter will be desirable. The above premiums will be desirable.

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or within the District of Columbia.

But male animals of the several kinds above specified, may be entitled to premiums though bred out of the State and District shall secure his continuance in the State of Maryland, to be bred from, for one year

from the granting of the premium.
It is to be understood that whenever a premium for any specimen of Agricultural Im-plement, piece of Machinery, or article of Manufacture, may be claimed merely from the want of competition, or where the thing presented for premium shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encour agement, the Judges shall have a right at their discretion to withhold such premium-But this regulation shall not extend to Live Stock, as the best offered will gain the premium without any exception.

In no case will a premium be given for Live Stock, unless the owner shall have notified Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him ten days previous to the Exhibi-tion, stating himself to be the owner of such animal, and the manner offeeding and rearing it, together with its pedigree, dis-position and other qualities, as far as prac-ticable.

Persons having fine animals, tho' not in. rersons naving time animals, the not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their field. And for the purpose of preparing proper arrangements and stalls, for the accommodation of all stock offered for premiums or for show, it is requested that all persons intending to offer stock for show only sons intending to offer stock for show only as well as those offering them for premium should give notice to Mr. Kennard of such intention at least ten days prior to the exhi-

All premiums awarded by the committee sum of ten dollars and upwards shall be distributed in articles of plate; and premiums below the sum of ten dollars shall be distributed in money or medals; & the committee, to whom the charge of these regulations shall be entrusted, shall determined the charge of the charge of these regulations shall be entrusted, shall determined the charge of these regulations shall be entrusted.

regulations shall be entrusted, shall determine the nature and devices of the plate and medals so to be distributed.

Sales of the stock and articles exhibited, will take place on the second day either at public or at private auction. By order of the committee, N. HAMMOND, Ch'n. Samuel T. Kennard, Secretary.

Faston, Aug. 13th, 1822.

100000

PROGRESS OF METHODISTS. Extract from the erblinutes of the Annua Church' for the year 1822, just publish-

Bishops & Superintendants-Wm. M. Kendree, Enoch George, Robert R. Roberts Travelling Preachers 1106 Preachers admitted on trial this year 185 remaining on trial admitted into full connexion

·located this year Elders elected and ordained this year

Supernumerary Preachers
Supernumerary Preachers
Ministers expelled from connexion this

withdrawn died

NUMBERS IN SOCIETY. Whites, Coloured, Total Ohio Conference 34,336 do 20,846 2,859 23,72; do 9,161 268 9,445 do 15,823 1,810 17,63; Missouri rennessee. Mississippi do 4,531 S. Carolina do 21,290 1,020 12,906 Virginia Baltimore 6.625 19.329 Philadelphia do 26,500 New York do 22,557 N. England do 19,807 442 25,999 217 20,021 119 27,301 Genesee do 27,182

263,045 41,377 297,622 Total. Total last year, 251,146 16,476

Increase this year,

INDIAN IMPROVEMENT. Extract of a statement made at a meeting of the managers of the United Foreign
Mission Society, N Y by the Rev Wm.
Goodell, lately returned from a visit to
the missionary stations among the Indians.

or Foreign Missions have three schools among the Choctaws and three also among Cherokees, and are now making preparations for a fourth school in each of those ribes. The children connected with these chools, not only received the ordinary inall the arts of a civilized, life instruct them in all the arts of civilized life is deemed a very important part of their education. In both of these tribes, much more good has already been accomplished by the missionaries, and much greater advances have been made by the natives to-wards civilization, than we should naturally suppose from reading the public journals. The missionaries have been exceedingly careful not to state things too favourably — Many of the Cherokees and some of the Choctaws cultivate their lands with regularity and industry; and, in regard to their dress, their manner of cooking food, their style of building, the furniture of their houses, &c &c they have adopted our customs throughout. Twenty Cherokees have united with the churches under the direction of the American Board, and about twenty have united with the Moravian and Baptis churches; making 40 in the whole, besides some white men, who have Cherokee fami-lies, and besides, also, some people of colour, who live in the nation. I was told that, a-mong these 40 Cherokee converts, there had not been a single instance of intemperance, immorality, or any thing which required reproof. A large proportion of them are adults Some of them are supposed to be more than 70 years of age—
Two of them are Cherokee Chiefs, one of whom signalized himself at the battle of the Horse Shoe, and for his bravery received from Congress a rifle with a very handsome inscription on it; and the other is a man of great authority in his tribe. I spent a night with him. In the evening he called his family together, brought forward his family Bible, read a chapter himself in English sung a hymn, in which we all joined, and

ted with our churches for twenty years.

I spent several nights with a Choctaw
Chiel. He has learnt to read. He takes the Boston Recorder, the Missionary Herald, the Religious Intelligencer and severa political papers. He inquired with a lively interest, how I had succeeded in my agency, what States I had visited, how the people of K. felt towards civilizing the Indians And, when I had told him, he said he wa glad the people of K. were becoming more civilized; and, indeed, the Choctaws, and Cherokees generally, appear to rejoice as much that we are coming to a better mind towards them, as we rejoice that they are coming to a better mind The joy is mutual. This Chief made many inquiries respecting Christian experience, what faith in Christ was, how a Christian felt towards the Saviour, how a Christian felt when he the Saviour, how a Christian left when he had an opportunity of making a good bargain, by using a little deceit or equivocation, and many other inquiries of a like nature. At ten in the evening, he brought forward, without any proposition from myself, his very elegant family Bible, and several Hymnbooks, to have family worship, and the same again in the morning. He joined in the singing, and his little girls, that were eight and ten years of age, also joined, and I was told, that on the Sabbath he would appoint lessons from the Bibla and from Sabbath School Hymns for his little girls to learn, and towards the close of the Sabbath he

offered the prayer himself; and in the morn offered the prayer himself; and in the morn-ing called upon one of the brethren present to lead in the devotions of the family.— Those of the professors of religion who can read, and many who are not professors, take

some religious publication, and appear to

know more about the religious state of our

world-about our Sabbath schools, our re-

vivals of religion, our Bible, Missionary, Education, and Tract Societies, than mul-

itudes in our hand who have been conne

would hear them recite. Missionary Register.

MOWING MATCH! At New-Boston, New-Hampshire, o the 17th ult a-mowing in the took place between Daniel Andrews at the Hart-Each mowed one acre-Andrews completed his in one hour and 26 minutes-Hart in 1 hour 28 1-2 minutes-work well done.

PROSPECT OF CROPS IN NORTH-CAROLINA From the last American Farmer.
Extract from a letter to the Editor of the

American Farmer, dated Edenton, N. C. 16th August Our corn crops are very much injured Our corn crops are very much injured by the drought,—it is generally believed that there will not be half crops raised in without a parallel in the state of Maine. this and the two adjacent counties.

The Rev. Heary Woodward, a missionary to Ceylon, has forwarded to the Theolo gical Seminary at Princeton, a late account of the state of that mission. In noticing the progress made by the Caylonese in Christian knowledge, he says—4500n after my arrival in Ceplob, I hoticed an instance well worther of record. worthy of record. A little boy, perhaps 6 years old, who had not then begun to read, repeated on Sabbath morning the Creed, Commandments, Lord's Prayer, one or two short Catechisms, and morethan two Chap-ters of the Sermon on the Mount. Where is there an unlettered child in America who has accomplished half so much?"

WATER SPOUTS.

Four beautiful water spouts were seen on the 21st, uk, by the inhabitants of Cleveland village, in Ohio, apparently about ten miles distant. A cloud hung over the lake at the time, which being pretty high, and the spouts black and perpendicular, they resembled huge pillars of some mighty fabric, and occasionally chemains, their position and occasionally changing their position, presented a grand and beautiful prospect... They continued visible for some length of time, and their disappearance was followed by the falling of rain in torrents on the Lake, and a slight shower extending itself to the village.

RAPE.

A negro named Frank, was committed to gaol in this place last Monday the 2d for the horrid crime of Rape. The victim he had selected for his brutal purpose, was a young girl of fourteen, living near Damas-cas in this county, of respectable connec-tions, who had been len alone in the house while the family had visited a neighbour .-The father on returning home, beheld his daughter distracted with affright, and over whelmed in grief. Pursuit was immediate ly made, and Sunday last, the villian was apprehended; and is now in gaol to await the sentence of the law at November Court.
[Rockville Mont True American. The American Board of Commissioners

ROARERS, DEVILS, &c.

From the Georgia Advertiser. In a late paper I notice the following laughable extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mobile to a friend in New York. It reminds me of the following anecdotes, told by a friend, who resided some years in New Orleans As they may afford some information of the manners of the "Roarers" and "Screamers," they are at your

"The bargemen, who bring cotton down the rivers, are a most dissolute set, and are known by the significant name of Rowdies. This is their general term; but they are divided into classes, such as Tuscalusa Roarers, Alabama Screamers, Cahawba Scrou gers, and the like gentle names. These tellows, whose meat and drink it is to fight, challenge each other by crowing like a cock, or neighing like an ass. from their respective boats; and when these odd sounds are heard loud at night, there is certainly

a fair set in the morning."

A gentleman of one of the above classes, (who by the bye, often declared he could not eat his breakfast till after he had a set to) was observed walking very pensively on the levee, now casting an anxious look a-round, and now sinking into thoughtfulness-at last, starting from one of his deep reveries, jerking his watch out of his pocket, and looking at it and the sun alternately, he gave himself a thump on the breast, ex-claiming in a tone of disappointment— "What! nine o'clock and no fight yet?" and then putting his watch in his pocket, he stepped up briskly to the person nearest him, and said, with a degree of vehemence, "You are a liar Sir." "Why?" said the astonished listener, "why I have not spoken Sir." "Well then," the other rejoined, well then, you THINK me one, so it is all the same"—and immediately commenced on him. The attacked man soon cried out enough, when the other left him, declar-ing he "could now eat his breakfast with an appetite as he had taken a whet.'

In consequence of some disturbances, the presence of the Mayor was rendered necessary on the levee. While doing his utmost to quell the riot, he was accosted by one of them, demanding how he dared to interfere and who he was. "I am the Mayor of Orleans, replied his honour. "Well, said the other, "I am the Hease KENTUCK'-a fair match, by Jupiter!" and was with great difficulty restrained from trying "who," as he termed it, "had the best speed and bottom."

NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS.

The fondness of these animals for the water, and their usefulness in rescuing spersons and things' from the waves have often been the subject of remark. A Newfoundland dog belonging to a gentleman in this city, but kept at Williamsburg to avoid the dog laws and dog carts, which so much annoy the canine race in the city, while playing in the water near the ferry a few days since; suddenly dove to the bottom; and was gone some time. He rose for breath and went down again, and in a few minutes came up with a drum fish, weighing from thirty to forty pounds The fish was served up dinner party, and poor Tray was probably left to pick the bones. N. Y. Com. Adv.

TURKISH PRAYERS.

Donald Campbell, in his account of his ourney to India, tells us that the Turks journey to India, tells us that the Turks, have five stated times for prayer in 24 hours, and that the frequency of their devotion is exceeded by its fervency. So rigidly intent do they conceive it their duty to be in time of prayer, that if in the midst of it, they were interrupted by a fit of coughing or sneezing, they consider all that is passed as gone for nothing, and always begin anew. They never fail to pray for discord, enmity, and dissention among their enemies, and health and prosperity to themselves; and to health and prosperity to themselves; and to the efficacy of their prayers, they attribute all the wars and dissentions which incessantly harrass Christians. ,

LONGEVITY.

John Picket, of Capa Elizabeth, was born Dec. 8, 1728; his wife July 10, 1729 They now live at Cape Elizabeth, and although at the advanced age of 94, are both in excellent health, both read their bible without the aid of spectacles, and their recollection of past events is very little im Portland Gas.

From a Late London Paper

Extract of a letter from the Rey, Dr. Phil-p, Representive of the London Missiona-

but my scepticism is now removed. As it is probable no description of this extraordi is probable no description or this extraordi-nary creature has yet reached England, the following particulars respecting it may grati-ify your curiosity and amuse your "The head is almost the size of a habboon.

It is thinly covered with black hair, hanging down, and not inclined to frizzle. On the upper lip and on the chin are a few hairs esembling those upon the head. Theoses malarum, or cheek bones are prominent. The forehead is low, but, except in this particular, the features are much better propor-tioned, and bear a more decided resemblance to the human countenance, than those of a ny of the baboon tribes. The head is turn-edback & the countenance has an expression of terror, which give it an appearance of a caricature of the human face; but I am dis posed to think that both these circumstances are accidental, and have arisen from the nanner in which the creature metits death. It bears the appearance of having died in

greatagony.

The ears, nose, lips, chin, breast and nipples, fingers and nails, resemble those of human figure. "The spinous process of the vertebræ are

very prominent, and apparently arranged as in the human body

"From the position of the arms, and the manner in which they are placed, and from such an examination as could be made in the circumstances in which I was placed at the time I saw it, I have no doubt that it has clavicles-an appendage belonging the human subject, which baboons are with

out.
"The appearance of the teeth affords sufficient evidence that it is full grown, the incisores being worn to the upper surface. There are eight incisores four canine and eight morales. The canine teeth resemble those of a full grown dog; all the others resemble those of a human subject

"The length of the animal is three feet; but not having been well preserved, it has shrunk considerably, and must have been both longer and thicker when alive than it its resemblance to the human spe cies ceases immediately under the mamma On the line of separation, and directly under the breast, are two fins. From the point where the human figure ceases, which is a bout 12 inches below the vertex of the head. it resembles a large fish of the salmon spe On the lower part of the animal the scales resemble those of a fish; but on that part of the animal which resembles a human form lower part of the body it has six fins, one dorsal, two ventrical, two pectoral, and the

"The pectoral fins are very remarkable; they are horizontal, and evidently formed as an apparatus to support the creature when in an erect posture, like that in which he has been sometimes represented combing its hair.
"The figure of the tail is exactly that

which is given in the usual representations of the Mermaid.

of the Mermaid.

"The proprietor of this extraordinary animal is Captain Eades, of Boston, in the United States of America. Since writing the above description, he has called upon me, and I have learned from him the following extremps." lowing particulars:-

as caught somewhere on the North of China, by a fisherman, who sold it for trifle! after which it was brought to Batavia Here it was purchased by Captain Eades for 5000 Spanish dollars and he has since been offered 10,000 Spanish dollars for it, but refuses to part with it for that sum — Captain Eades is a passenger on board the American ship Lion, now in Table Bay; he leaves this port in about a fortnight, and the Lion visits the Thames on her passage to America, so that it will probably be soon exhibited in London."

ROBBERIES.

The number of houses that have been robbed, call loudly upon the police to exercise their accustomed vigilance—and their efforts must be ably supported by the citizens-and that too, immediately, or we zen—and that too, immediately, or we shall have to add to our melancholy record of fever, a daily list of robberies. Nothing but the utmost vigilance will save the lower end of the town from the depredations of scoundrels, who, taking advantage of our awful calamity, can plunder with facility. It is now absolutely necessary that a watch must be kept up during the day as well as the night.

N. Y Daily Adv. [Here the Editor gives a list of 6 houses

which had been plundered. In some in-stances, property which the wretches could not take off, was wantonly broken and ruined by them.]

COMPRESSION OF AIR. The air in a gun or rifle may be so heat ed by compression only as to set the pow-der on fire. Mr Sexton, Chenango, New-York, in forcing a ball into his rifle with great violence, ignited the powder, and re ceived the charge through his hand and wrist. The ball should be driven in slowly, so as to allow the air to escape.

From the Boston Gazette.

MANURE FROM SWINE—HOW TO
INCREASE THE QUANTITY.

The dung of swine is very rich and fat manure, and so cold asto ferment very slowy. It is so rich and oily as to be double in value to neatsdung. It will render the most dry and hungry soils exceedingly fruitful in a wettish season, as I have found by experience. It resuts the ill effect of drought and does most service in a hot country. By its steady and gradual supply of a rich nourishment it is particularly adapted for the growing of hops, pumpkins, running beans, and every plant which has long vines. Nothing can equal it for the growing of potatoes; it has produced me more than a peck in a hill, on the poorest hungry sands; or rather, I might say, straw only a little impregnated with the dung of hogs has done it. This is with the dung of hogs has done it This is so strong a manure, that it answers well when mixed with a large proportion of earth, weeds, straw or other bibulous substances. It is almost incredible how great a quantity of good manure may be obtained, by sup-plying a hog stys with rubbish to mix with the dung. I have heard of forty loads of manure being made in the year by means of one hog stys, and I have no doubt of its being practicable.

The regular packet this William Thomson, arrived there has the william Thomson, arrived there has the evening in \$6 din from this propool, which place she let out it 2d of August. The Commercial Advertions retained London papers to the evening of the 31st and Liurymot to the 2d Anguster of the 31st and Liurymot to the 2d Anguster of the 1st and Liurymot to the 2d Anguster of the 1st and Liurymot to the 2d Anguster of the 31st and Liurymot to be no longer doubted, that the object of the French government in assembling so large a body of troop on the frontiers of Spain, was to second evens of the disaffected in that country that Fredinand succeeded in getting the France, he would there have found almost at the head of 50,000 troops, who is cannot be doubted, had received instructions to be operate with hir partizans. It appears doubted, lad vectored in the period of the 1st and 1st a Spanish papers, that when the soldiers of the french Cordon Sanitare heard of he success of the patriots at Madrid, the pressed great satisfaction, and should vive ta liberte d' Espagne."

Liverpool, Aug. 2.

Liverpool, Aug. 2.

A letter from St. Petersbug of the letluly gives as frightful accounts of the letluly gives a second plorable state of the Russian peasantry, at the letters from Ireland contain of the wretched sufferings of that population. The farmers can get no buyers for the produce, and the people are perishing with hunger. The Nobles, so far from resping benefit from their possessions, find then selves obliged to purchase food for their selves There is plenty of food, but the grat mass of consumers have no money. A Odessa, wheat brought from the interior of Odessa, wheat brought from the interior of Poland and Russia, is worth no more tha 15s. a quarter, and other descriptions of grain are low in proportion. The great bulk of his imperial Majesty's subjects an labouring under the deepest distress,

Weymouth, July 30. A large French brig, lately employed in the vile traffic of slaves, is arrived in our Roads, prize to the Iphegenia frigate, Sir Robert Meads, commanding on the coast of Africa. A schooner prize is also hourly expected.

SPAIN.

It appears, by the latest intelligence from Madrid, that so completely was tranquilty restored, and even social confidence re-tablished, and so satisfactory was the state of the capital considered, that on the 17th, the National Militia, who had been ea camped in the square of the constitution camped in the square or the constitution from the 1st inst. to that dute, broke up, and retired to their homes, after having proceeded in great pomp to the house of the Municipality to receive the thanks of the authorities, which was conveyed in the fol

threatened our liberties, which you exerted yourselves so gallantly to defend, have happily ceased The municipal body return to its ordinary duties, and you to your domes-tic concerns. Our country now knows the indestructable support which it possesses in your arms and valour. The Constitutional Junta communicates to in the name of the nation, its willing thanks for your heroic behaviour. If liberty should again be endangered, you will see us again in the mids Let union, concord, love of order of you. Let union, concord, love of order, and zeal to preserve the laws, be hencefor ward your mottos. Long live the Nation-live the Constitution, and the Constitution

Madrid, July 17.

The artillery which the mutiny of the Guards had rendered necessary to be brought out, was also taken back to the Park— and the men necessary to do the duty of the garrison, were all that remained un-der arms. After the rebellion of the Royal Guards, it was natural to expect that a vigilant, if not a suspicious eye should be directed for some time to the Palace. Accordingly, we find a very singular but per-haps a necessary order promulgated by the Marquis of Santa Cruz, the new Major Domo, commanding the chie's of the palace, under the responsibility of their office, to limit the services of their subalteres to the performance of their stated duties, to prevent them from abusing their right of access to the Royal person, by whispering political suggestions in the Royal etc. which may compromise his majesty's will being, and to leave to the Secretaries of being, and other public functionaries the secretaries of the secre State and other public functionaries, its task of treating with his majesty on polisical topics. Those who disobey this ords will not only be deprived of their employments, but be removed from the Royal Honsehold. Household. The militia of Aranjuez, attriated by the same jealousy of evil coun lors. addressed an energetic representation to the King on the 10th, requesting him to dismiss from his household the enemits of the constitutional system. This representation was transmitted, through the Secre tary of State for the home department, to the major domo of the palace, who was commanded to give effect to its recommend

On the 18th inst. a Gazette Extraordiate ry was published at Madrid, announced the defeat of the royal carbineers of Gerte, wa, who like the guards had revolted. The number of men taken, amounts to 450

horses, 300.

ALGIERS.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, of Juns 14.

"A dispute has broken out between the Regency and Spain, which will prohily soon lead to serious consequences, and to direct hostilities. This Regency, when you was in want of money, commonly applied to Spain, and, since the peace of 1735, it has continued, universome pretast or they to draw from Spain a part of the money to ceived from Mexico and Peru. Matter went on in this way, and the demands of the Barbary government cost the Spain Treasury perhaps 24,000 or 30,000 plants. Treasury perhaps 24,000 or 30,000 plants are annum on an average. Spain has a length become weary of these important its, the Dey of Algiers having become tics, the Dey of Algiers having become to orbitant in his demands, and has required that the serious desired the serious agreement to the serious are to the serious agreement.

ly had been settled with 62,000.

"As no register ships now come to dis the Cortes entered into serious negocial states." dis the Cortes entered into serious agention with this government. The ultimans
was rejected in March; presented spiksupported by asquadron, and a thristical,
supported by asquadron, and a thristical
days the Spanish Consul should terrify
gives. Things remained as before, but
gives. Things remained as before, but
the Consul found means to embark.
On the
consul found means to embark.
On the
consul found means to embark on
and the servants of the Consul were as
and the servants of the Consul were as
permitted to depart; though war was pispermitted to depart; though war war pispermitted to depar are ready; was therefore shipter a tembal rious, with which the labeliants are to less spitisfied as the greater part of the garrison of the forts is gone on board to Corsairs that have sailed. "9"

Corsairs that have sailed. 'S'

"The plague, which has raged here sint
the month of April preseds daily. Th
deaths are numerous, and many of the it
habitants endeaved to avoid the contagio
by flight. The Bey all Constantine plan
dered, nurdered and conflicated, in order I
levy the usual tribute, of which, however
only the half had arrived here on the ott
inst. He now experienced the same far
that he had inflicted on bithers. He wistripped of all he postessed, and banished
the interior of the country."

stripped of all he passessed, and hanished the interior of the country."

GREECE & TURKEY.

The French papers of Wednesday contain an addice, dated Constantinople, 26t oil. giving an account of the death of the Captain Pacha, the chief apper in the lattragedy at Scio. "Divine vengeance begin to be displayed, and the cause of humanit has found avengers. The Captain Pacha that ferocious Mussulman, who plunged at the inhabitants of Scio into the abyse ocalemity, no longer exists. The Greek have displayed a courage and boldness the result of which will resound through at result of which will resound through al result of which will resound through a Europe. On the 22d June, the eve of the feast of Bairam, three Greek vessels charged with combustibles, passed the Turkisiflect, and under cover of the friendly flawhich they had hoisted, approached the ship of the Admiral The Turks, occupies with preparations for their feast, paid little attention to the fire-ships, and the Greek had thus time to throw their ships on the Admiral's ship, which soon was in flames Disorder immediately spread an one therew, and each man tried to save simulation the conflagration. The Captain Pa from the conflagration. The Captain Pa cha half burnt, was transported to the blood stained shores of the Isle of Scio, which he had atrociously laid waste, where after hal an hour of torment he expired Three Tur kish vessels were much damaged, and the rest of the fleet dispersed in different directions, dreading an attack from the Greek fire-ships. The intelligence is confirmed

by letters received at Lloyd's. London, July 29.

Advices have been received from Constantinople, which assert that an important victory had been obtained by the Turks, under the command of the Pacha of Bag dad, over the Persian troops a short dis tance from Bagfal. The victory is said to have been complete, the Persians being compelled to rethe, with the loss of 4,000 men killed, and 700 prisoners. The Prince of Persia was at Erzerum. A strong fort ress had been re-taken by the Turkish troops. This news is doubted.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH;
Gurhiall, July 15.
Sitting after Trinky, Term, before Lord
Chief Justice Abboth and a special jury.
FORBES vs. COCHRANE.
This was an action brought to recover
from the Defendant the value of 38 slaves, the property of the plaintiff.
In the years 1814 and 1815 the defendant,

In the years 1814 and 1815 the defendant, Sir Alexander Cochrane, commanded the feet ent out to act against the Americans, and She sorge Cockburn was second in command. The gallant defendant, on his arrival off Georgia, issued a Prorlamation, stating, that he understood that many persons wished to emigrate from the United Sates, and offering to such persons a reception on board. His Majesty's ships, and a conveyance as free settless to his Majesty's colonies in North America or the West India islands, if they should not wish to enter to His Majesty's Naval or military service. In the month of February, 1815, Sir G. Cockburn was lying off Cumberland Is

Cockburn was lying off Cumberland Is ad, and on the 23d of that month, a bor having on board 18 men, 8 women, and 12 children, all negroes, approached His Machildren, all negroes, approached His Ma-jety's vessels the Terror bomb, and were taken on board; they were afterwards sent on board Sir G. Cockburn's ship, the Al-tion, where they were treated as refugees Shortly afterwards the plaintiff, who is pattner in a house in East Florida, came on board Sir G. Cockburn's produced a latter from the Spanish Governor of that Province, and demanded the pagroes, who

province, and demanded the negroes, who, he said, were part of a gang of 60 which d made their escape from off his plantation in East Florida. The negroes refused to reever whom he had no controul; but he went o the negroes, and advised them to return, and they said they would not return, unless compelled by force so to do. Sir George then re-used to interfere any further, and he immediately wrote a lotter to the defendant, who was at a great distance from him, stated what occurred, and also that had transferred them to the ship Ruby, which was going to Bermuda. The defendant brote in answer to Sir G. Cockburn, that he though the had acted viole; but to avoid giving of nawer to Sir G. Cockburn, that he thought to had acted right; but to avoid giving offence to the Spanish Government, that he had written home to England, stating the dreumstances to this Government, and requesting their further orders; and also that he slave on the 93d March 1816, had

nesting their further orders; and also that he slaves, on the 23d March 1816, had ettn landed at Bermuda Dock-yard, where as shalld have them closely guarded until he shalld have received instructions from is out. Government.

It having been proved that the plaintiff ad bought the alaves for 601 a head, and he that they were worth 1001 a head, that he proclamation was not published or cirulated at any point South of the Chesacike, and that it was addressed solely to as inhabitants of United States.

e inhabitants of United States.
The Solicitor General proceeded to ad-The Solicitor General proceeded to adress the jury on behalf of the gallant deniant, who he said had only acted in purance of the orders of his Government, as therefore was not liable. The Learn-d Coansel was proceeding to contend, that he moment the slaves had escaped out of a province in which they were laves, the nation had no property in them, nunless at property was secured by treaty and at Sir G. Cockburn would have acted as properly in the compelling these creatures return to the service of the plaintiff, as he would, if he were to compel the plaintiff to

return to the service of the plaintiff, as he cold, if he were to compel the plaintiff to a into the service of the negroes.

The Chief Justice—"Mr. Solicitor, I see a letta in dispute between you and Mr. Carlett; Your dispute is upon the law of the see, and as I suiting here as Judge at Ni Friat, will not take upon me to decida in point, I think the better way would be a sgreet to a verdict for the plaintiff, subsette the opinion of the Court as to whether the plaintiff had or had not any property a the negroes when on heard a British ship. This suggestion was adopted, and a vertice of the plaintiff. Damages 35001, was the subject to the opinion of the Court le subject to the opinion of the Court