



From the New-England Farmer. POINTS OF A HORSE.

A good horse is a desirable acquisition, and he who finds one, in the course of his life, may think himself lucky. The points or marks of a good horse, are, perhaps not generally known among your readers, tho' to many they are familiar.

The head and neck of the horse are placed wholly anterior to his points of support. The shorter the neck therefore, and the lighter the head, the less likely is the horse to stumble and fall.

The next point is the shoulder, several circumstances concerning which are important to be considered. The scapula or shoulder blade ought to be broad and long, and the muscles attached to it thick and large.

The spine or back, which extends from the fore to the hind quarters, cannot be too short for strength. A short hump-back is indicative of great strength, especially in carrying weights.

Although a short back is indicative of strength, it is not of speed and action. A long back most obviously gives greater room for action. A long back, however, must be a weak back; and unable to support heavy weights.

The hind quarters of a horse ought to be long. I mean by hind-quarters, the parts from the haunches backwards, the parts which lie between the os ilium and the os ischium.

The hoek or gambrel ought to be long & broad. The os calcis, or heel bone of this joint, corresponds to the same bone in the human subject. The longer this bone is, & the further it projects backwards, by so much the greater length of lever do the muscles act, which are attached to it.

The legs of a horse ought to be flat, the bones small and muscles large. Bones do not give strength, and when the bones of the leg are sufficiently large to support the weight of the animal, all over this is superfluous; it is a dead weight upon his motions.

The above are the most prominent marks or points, as they are called, of a good horse. In the purchase of a horse, however, many other circumstances are to be taken into consideration. It is of immense consequence that he should have perfect feet. It is obvious, that a horse with bad feet, however good his points may be, must be rather a useless animal. A horse with bad feet, is always an unsafe horse; he will always trip, and is very liable to fall. Any tenderness or uneasiness about a horse's feet, renders him unsafe. Even a shoe that does not set him, will surely cause a horse to trip.

THE COTTON MANUFACTORY. At Waltham, is owned by gentlemen of Boston, and is unquestionably the most extensive of any one in the United States. We have heard it stated that the capital is six hundred thousand dollars. About 500 workmen are employed; (but few boys or girls) nearly all of whom are Americans. The weekly expenses are about \$2000, which amounts to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in a year. There are manufactured thirty-five thousand yards of cloth in a week, or in a year, one million eight hundred and twenty thousand yards which cloth, for shirting and sheeting, is daily gaining credit in every section of the Union. The machinery, too, is in many respects superior to the English; so that this extensive establishment may emphatically boast of the pride of America. [Boston Gaz.]

LABOUR AND THE RAW MATERIAL. It is stated that one pound of Sea Island Cotton worth twenty cents in Savannah, when sent to England and converted into green gauze, sells for about 80 dollars; and that one pound of flax converted into fine Brussels lace, will obtain nearly \$100!

NATIVE TALENT. The medal, which was voted by the British Society of Arts, in London, to Mrs. Wells, of Weathersfield, Conn. (formerly Miss Woodhouse,) for her ingenuity in manufacturing the straw hat which was some time ago carried to England, has been lately received by that lady. It is of perfect purity silver, and the circumference and twice the thickness of a penny, making two emblematic devices, elegantly executed, on one side, and on the other a short inscription, stating who gave it, to whom it was given, and for what reason.

MINES IN NORTH-CAROLINA. Gold and Silver, as well as Lead in considerable quantities, have lately been discovered in Lincoln county, in the state of N. Carolina.

THE CANADAS. The postponement by the British Parliament, of the bill for reuniting the two Canadian Provinces, has given great dissatisfaction to those colonies.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE. On the first night of Cooper's performance on the Cincinnati boards, a circumstance happened which should not be lost to the world. 'Othello' was the play. The fame of the great tragedian had drawn a crowded audience, composed of every description of persons—and among the rest a country lass of sixteen, whom (not knowing her real name) we will call Peggy. Peggy had never before seen the inside of a playhouse. She entered at the time Othello was making his defence before the Duke and Senate of Venice; the audience were unusually attentive to the play, and Peggy was permitted to walk in the lobby until she arrived at the door of the stage box, when a gentleman handed her in without withdrawing his eyes from the distinguished performer, and her beau, a country boy, was compelled to remain in the lobby. Miss Peggy stared about a moment as if doubting whether she was in the proper place, till casting her eyes on the stage, she observed several chairs occupied; it is probable this circumstance alone would not have induced her to take the step she did—but she observed the people on the stage appeared more at their ease than those among whom she was standing, and without much more solicitation—and as fate would have it, just at that moment, Othello looking nearly towards the place where she was situated, exclaimed—'Here comes the lady.'

The Senators hall rose, in expectation of seeing the 'gentle Desdemona,' and Othello advanced two steps to meet her—when lo! the maiden from the country stepped from the box plump on the stage, and advanced towards the expiring Moor! It is impossible to give any idea of the confusion that followed—the audience clapped and cheered—the Duke and Senators forgot their dignity—the girl was ready to sink with consternation—even Cooper himself could not help joining in the general mirth; the uproar lasted for several minutes, until the gentleman who had handed her into the box, helped the blushing girl out of her unpleasant situation.

HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE FROM FALLING. An honest farrier told a horse owner a story which he found he possessed the usual excellences of the unfortunate four footed creatures of the roads, such as blindness, lameness, stumbling, &c. The sailor, however, (being unshipped twice with very little ceremony in the length of half a mile, by the animal falling on his knees) hit upon a very whimsical mode of curing the impediment—which was, by tying a stone to the tail; and in that state rode it several miles swearing 'nigger my fingers, but it is a good way to hinder the ship's going too much ahead.'

'OH, MY EYE, BETTY MARTIN!' Many of our most popular vulgarisms have their origin in some whimsical perversion of Language or of fact. St. Martin is one of the worthiest of the Roman calendar, and a form of prayer to him commences with the words 'Oh, my eye, Betty Martin;' which by some desperate fellow, who was more prone to punning than praying, has furnished the plebeian phrase so well known in the modern circles of horse-laughter.

ROACHES. Mr. Poulton—Your correspondent of Saturday wishes to know some plan for the destruction of Cockroaches. For several years past I have been much annoyed by these very unpleasant visitors, and have now adopted a method for destroying them, which promises to be successful. Purchase an earthen pan, to hold about half a gallon, glazed in the inside, and rough on the out, put in a gill of molasses, mixed with one third water, and place the pan against the wall of the chimney, or any other place that the Roaches frequent. Have pursued this method for the last three nights, and have caught upwards of 400. Phil. American.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND. By the ship 'Clemencia' arrived at New-York bringing London papers to the 20th August.

THE KING'S RECEPTION. The 15th was appointed for the Royal entrance into Edinburgh, and the Edinburgh Gazette of that day gives an splendid account of the pageant. We give a summary.

And on the porch within the ring, Appeared the form of England's King. The streamers from the ships, particularly the 'Admiral's,' were decorated with all the colours of the rainbow, forming an arch a long her rigging, from stem to stern. The expanse of the sea in this part of the harbour, was covered with boats and pleasure yatches, all anxiously to pass and have a glance at the Royal Yacht.

At Dalketh his majesty was received with every manifestation of attachment. The people assembled in crowds to hail his arrival, and in the evening a general illumination took place, with a grand display of fire works, while numerous bon-fires blazed on all the surrounding hills.

At the close of the feast of Ramadam, the Janissaries appear to have broken out in open rebellion at Constantinople, and to have pillaged all the churches, and to have murdered all the Christians, whom they suspected of favouring opposite views.

Each chosen for an archer good, Knew hunting-craft by lake or wood; Each one a six-foot bow could bend, And far a cloth-yard shaft could send; Each held a bear-spear tough and strong And at their belts their quivers hung.

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Several arches were erected across the streets, upon one of which was inscribed in gold letters 'O felix dies!' and on the opposite side the translation, 'O happy day.' Other arches were tastefully decorated with flowers, surrounded by the citizens, and other emblazoned with gold and silver, displayed in surmounts of gold, 'Scotland hails with joy the presence of her King.'

The ancient ceremony of entering the city was observed, and when his Majesty's carriage had entered the barrier, the Lord Provost advanced, presented the keys of the city, on a crimson velvet cushion, and made a suitable address. The King instantly returned them, and said, 'I return you these keys, being perfectly convinced that they cannot remain in better hands, than in those of the Lord Provost, Mayor, and good city of Edinburgh.' The procession then moved on through various streets, to the King's Park, at the north side of which was a detachment of the Celts.

The carriage reached Holyrood House at half past one, when a salute was fired from Balfour Crags, the Calton Hill, & the Castle. The palace is handsomely fitted up. The throne is at the west end of the presence-room, the walls of which are covered with scarlet cloth, and a large mirror covers the east end. The King was received at the Palace by the Duke of Hamilton, keeper of the palace, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Melville, and other high officers, whom we have not time to enumerate.

The King soon proceeded to the presence chamber, when the ancient regalia was brought to him, and presented by the Knight Marischal 'who kissed the King's hand, and made three reverences.' Immediately afterwards the magistrats of Edinburgh were announced, admitted, and an address was read by Mr. Cunningham, the Senior City Clerk, to which the King made a suitable reply. He afterwards left the throne, and proceeded to the royal closet, preceded by the regalia. His Majesty then commanded the attendance of the Captain General and Council of the Royal Company of Archers, to perform the service of delivering a pair of barbed arrows, which is the reddendo contained in the Charter by Queen Anne, in favour of the royal company. This ceremony having been done, the King left the palace for Dalketh, a little after 3 o'clock, after expressing the great satisfaction he had experienced during the day.

At Dalketh his majesty was received with every manifestation of attachment. The people assembled in crowds to hail his arrival, and in the evening a general illumination took place, with a grand display of fire works, while numerous bon-fires blazed on all the surrounding hills.

Lord Harrowby is spoken of as the person likely to attend the Continental Congress.

GRECE. We have seen a spirited proclamation issued by the Greeks of the Eastern Provinces, who have shaken off the Turkish yoke, to their countrymen scattered through Europe. The affairs of this long oppressed people continue to strengthen, and it is confidently announced, that the insurrection is decided at every point in favour of the Christians of Macedonia. The chiefs of that Province have assembled a great number of men under the independent standard.

The enthusiasm in favour of these people, so prevalent throughout Europe, has been strengthened by their heroic success, and by the unconquerable firmness and vigorous alacrity with which they prosecute the war. An Augsburg article anticipates, that the success of the Hellenians will give great weight in Congress in insuring their political existence as an independent state; and the same sentiment is put forth in their favour from Frankfurt. The pacific sentiments of the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna have not been changed as yet: but this does not prevent people from hoping that a serious and powerful mediation will yet be obtained for the Greeks.

TURKEY. After the close of the feast of Ramadam, the Janissaries appear to have broken out in open rebellion at Constantinople, and to have pillaged all the churches, and to have murdered all the Christians, whom they suspected of favouring opposite views.

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Later from England.

The packet ship 'Famulus,' captain Bennett, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, bringing the regular arrival of that date. The packet being bound for Messrs. Symonds, Trimble & Co. of New-York, was engaged to be taken to the office of the Liverpool office, and left the office on the 20th inst. The ship was the property of the Liverpool office, and was chartered by the Messrs. Symonds, Trimble & Co. of New-York.

The departure of the courier, which had demanded the attention of the King, was to be a captive in his palace. The King's officers of the royal guard, charged with carrying arms against the constitution, are in progress. One of them, Lieutenant Gifford, has been found guilty, and condemned to death.

Paris papers of the 26th, contain accounts of great success of the Greeks. Chourchid Pacha had repulsed the Greeks on the 7th of July, but next day suffered a total defeat. Four of the Pacha's were made prisoners. Chourchid Pacha was joined by the Pacha of Negropont, of Latisia, and other men. His forces were estimated at 70,000 men, but a great part was but an undisciplined militia and brigands. The Greeks were commanded by Odysseus, Normans and Bekzaris. Chourchid Pacha, who had sent to the Porte a Tartar to announce the extermination of the Giaours, was engaged imprudently in the defiles of Zittoby [Thermopylae] at one side, and by those of Neopatria at the other. The Greeks had formed an ambush, and commenced the battle with the courage of true Spartans. The three Pacha's were made prisoners, and Chourchid Pacha saved himself with 4000 men, on the side of Larissis. The loss of the Ottomans is computed at 50,000 men, that of the Greeks at 18,000. The consequences of this event are likely to be most important.

Two French vessels have arrived at Toulon, having on board 300 individuals (many of them women and children), the remnant of the garrison of Athens. Upwards of 600 men were put to the sword by the Greeks on the 10th of July, in spite of the promise they had made to give a safeguard to the Musselmans. The town was a prey to massacre for three days. The unfortunate men rescued, have been sent to the Pacha of Smyrna.

The reports by these vessels, are that the Turkish army had beaten the Greeks at Thermopylae, and possession of Thebes and approached Athens. The intelligence of this check seems to have been made a pretext by the Greeks to massacre the Turkish garrison, which they had promised to spare.

The King of England was to embark from Scotland on the 29th, on his return to London.

SPAIN & THE UNITED STATES: The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated Aug. 6th.

'The U. S. frigate sailed yesterday morning from this bay, with the purpose, it seems, of proceeding to Minorca to remove their depot of naval stores, in consequence of a peremptory order from the Spanish government. In the course of the evening the Ontario, American sloop of war, and Nonsuch, schooner, arrived; and being admitted to Pratigue, at a late hour took in some provisions, and sailed again at ten o'clock last night for the same destination as the Constitution. This step appears to have been taken by the Spanish government in consequence of the late recognition by the United States of the South American independence.'

On the 30th of London Courier of August, the following remarks: 'The fact of the sudden removal of the American depot from the island of Minorca, in consequence, it is said of a hostile feeling on the part of Spain towards the United States, has excited some attention. Besides the letter of the Agent of Lloyd's, which we yesterday published, we have other communications from Gibraltar, [not of a later date,] which mention the circumstance, and state distinctly that the measure is regarded as a forerunner of a declaration of hostilities on the part of Spain against the United States. This issue, is certainly not very probable, nor, if probable, very alarming. Spain may issue a paper declaration of war against the United States, but she has not a man, a musket, or a ship, that she could despatch, to give to such a declaration its due importance. As the occurrence, however, whether it have or have not in the end this result, is of some importance, we will insert extracts from two letters, in order to show more clearly the light in which it is viewed.'

'The sudden departure of the American frigate has given rise to many conjectures, but most people in this place concur in looking at it as least an indication of a very hostile feeling on the part of Spain. The stores at Majorca are not very considerable, but the removal of them will occasion some inconvenience, especially as the United States will not know where to find another depot by any means convenient.'

Another letter uses the subsequent expression:—'Were it not that Spain is in such a distracted and feeble condition; if we were likely that she would have contented herself only with a declaration of war. Not having ventured to proceed to this extent, it seems somewhat to favour of pacific politics and narrow policy, to insist upon the removal of the depot, especially as its maintenance is not of any great consequence to the United States. It is only likely showing her weakness because she dare not fight. Every body is almost every body here says it in the same way thus far, viz: That Spain feels much at the acknowledgment of the independence of her rebellious colonies. Nevertheless, I perceived by the extracts from American papers, inserted in those of London, that deputies or official ministers will be received and recognized at Washington, from none of them until after the meeting of the next Congress. Spain may, perhaps, have waited until that step had been adopted.'

Petersburg, Aug. 16. Yesterday the Emperor returned at St. Petersburg a corps of 50,000 men, which was distinguished by its fine appearance. On the 16th his Majesty set out for Warsaw, and thence, after a short stay, to Vienna. How long his Majesty will be absent is not known.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 10.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. The Editors analyze to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplate enlarging it to an Imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them are charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and which it may not be so to pay the whole amount, due, he invites delinquents to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. In an adjoining column we give a statement of the condition of the Bank of the United States. The difficulties which the institution has encountered since its establishment, and the frequent fluctuations which its affairs have experienced, make this report truly interesting to all desirous of being acquainted with its present state.

Mr. Green, by inserting the following, you will oblige A Subscriber.

TO DORA, WEEPING. Your tears may void perhaps of guile. For, Dora, you cannot believe I would trust more to them than your smile I wish so often I knew to deceive.

Your tears flow, I doubt not sincere, Tho' not for the pang you have cost, Ed the triumph you dream of my loss, Or the tears that our false heart has lost.

The tears of 500 miles of your love, Tho, O! Dora, you spend all in vain, Ed my scorn an umbrella shall prove Flat guards against sunshine and rain.

CITY ELECTION. At an election held, on Monday for two Delegates to represent this city in the next General Assembly the votes stood thus—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, Party. Includes Jeremiah Hughes (152), Thomas H. Carroll (147), Col. Lewis Duval (139).

CITY CORPORATION. At the same time the following persons were elected to constitute a Corporation:—

Table with 2 columns: Name, Position. Includes John Duval (Mayor), Thomas H. Carroll (Recorder), James Williamson, Dennis Claude, Ramsay Waters, Addison Ridout.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. CAUCUS. A table showing the results of a caucus in Anne Arundel County, listing names and vote counts.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION. Congress. A table showing the results of a city election in Baltimore for Congress, listing names and vote counts.

BALTIMORE COUNTY. Returns from Six Districts. Congress. A table showing the results of a county election in Baltimore for Congress, listing names and vote counts.

HARFORD COUNTY. Assembly. A table showing the results of a county election in Harford for Assembly, listing names and vote counts.

There were eighty-one interments in Baltimore during the week ending on Monday last. Several of this number died in the city.

On Tuesday last a drove of 300 merino sheep, bred through the borough of York, and owned by the estate of Ohio. No state in the world is more active in retrieving past misdeeds and better, and speculating in bills of credit, without productive labour, leads to inevitable bankruptcy.

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