

From the Mibere.
The Naturalist's Diary, for November.
Now from the northern blast;
The desiccating rain and heavy snow descend;
The wise review the past,
But fools know not whence their woeful
Till biting winter, with all its cheerless train,
Gives man to know that vice is loss and
virtue gain.
We began the diary so late in October,
that we merely introduced the subject in
that month. It is our intention to be more
diffuse, and bring under the observation of
the husbandman, gardener, and horticultur-
ist, some of their more prominent duties for
succeeding months.
Pull carrots, beets, cabbages, and turnips,
before the frost nips them;—dry them well
before you carry them to the cellar; keep them
so cool that they do not wilt. Keep celery
well watered up to blanch.
Examine and mend your fences and ditches.
It is a good month to cut drains and ditches,
if you have swampy or drowned lands.—
Plant apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot,
cherry, quince, and nut trees, on dry
ground only.—prune your orchards. It is
the best month in the year to plant raspber-
ries, currants, gooseberries, and filberts;
also, walnuts and chestnuts, if you have not
done it in October. This is the time to
prune all kinds of hardy fruit and forest trees.
If you have any Grape Vines, I will tell
you how to manage them; if you have none,
get some. It is shameful that we should
import all our wine. The cultivation of the
vine merits the attention and support
of every lover of his country. It is be-
lieved that the United States can, and I
have no fears but they will produce wine
enough, and at no distant time, large quanti-
ties for exportation. There is not so much
to be done with vines this month. You
may plough between the rows where prac-
ticable, having first tied up the trailing run-
ners to stakes; and lay up the earth as
much as possible to the stem of the vines.
Plants of one and two years old require
this, to preserve the lower part of the stems
and buds from freezing and thawing. In
this state, they may remain till the time
for pruning in February. If you cannot
use the plow, the spade and hoe must be
applied; it protects the plants and destroys
weeds. A dressing of manure, if wanted
should be given before ploughing.
Rye may be sown this month on light
dry soils,—and frequently answers better
than an early sowing; particularly where
you could not harvest corn, potatoes, and
turnips, in season to sow earlier. Carry
out and spread manure in dry meadows;
and that intended for corn-land may re-
main in heaps during the winter on the
fields, and be spread as early as it thaws in
the spring. The seeds of grasses and weeds
which it contains, will vegetate early and
be destroyed by the early ploughing.—
Mend your stables; shelter your sheep and
cattle from the cold rains and snow of this
month. Cattle suffer more than you are
aware of by exposure—they eat much more
than if housed.
If you have fences to make and walls to
build, cut and split rails, and put them in
heaps, that you may draw them to their
proper places the first sleeting. Keep a
good look out that your flax do not rot too
much. This rotting flax on the fields is a
pernicious method of doing it. We shall
give a better process when we get among
the flax dressers next winter. We shall
have more leisure then. This I can tell
you, that salt, about twice as much per
acre as you sow of seed, is the best manure
known for flax. Salt is also the finest man-
ure in the world for asparagus. Sow it
pretty thick this month over the beds, and
give it a slight sprinkling in the spring.—
It will kill all the weeds and not injure the
plants, for salt is congenial to their nature.
This vegetable grows spontaneously in
the salt marshes on the sea board. It was
brought to Europe from Egypt during the
crusades.
We shall say a good deal about salt be-
fore May. You can by good management
get a crop of potatoes and flax from the
same ground in a season; which will be
shown before planting time.
If you have any potatoes for your pigs
and young cattle, boil or steam them; they
shut up your hogs to feed on corn and
peas, to fit them for the market before
Christmas. Put your pigs in pens to thrive;
they require a quiet life if you intend to
make them profitable.
Make cider the last month, or as soon
as your apples are quite mellow. Take
great pains to ferment it properly, and put
it in clean casks. Put strong lime water in
your casks; it cleanses them from must and
acidify better than any thing else.
THE LADIES
of the city have some horticultural du-
ties to attend to this month in the Pleasure
or Flower Garden. This is a good month
to plant the roots of tulips, hyacinths, ane-
mons, and ranunculus; the earlier the bet-
ter in the month. You must protect them
from the frost, with a good lining of
tanner's bark, leaves of tree, or dry straw
round and over the beds. The pots con-
taining your choice carnations, auriculas,
polyanthus, and double primroses, must be
plunged to their rims in a garden frame,
and there defended from severe frosts and
heavy rains, by glasses and mats, according
to the necessities of the case.
Your double stock gilly flowers, and
wall flowers in pots must be now taken in
to the green house, warm rooms; or you
may leave them in the garden covered with
mats and boards, taking care not to expose
them to the sun while frozen, in the latter
part of February.
Dress the beds and borders of young suc-
cussion or other flower bulbs, which were
not disturbed this year; weed and rake
them carefully over—lay one or two inches
of good fresh mould over the beds to
protect the roots from frost. Clear off all
dead leaves from the borders and compart-
ments of the garden; cut down the stalks
of decayed perennials to the ground, and
dress the gravel walks.
THE GREAT CROP.
Messrs. J. & M. Pratt, of Eaton, Madis-
son county, N. Y. raised the present year,
from three acres of ground, the astonishing
quantity of 494 1/2 bushels of Indian corn;
an average of 172 1/2 bushels to the acre.

PROPS IN ENGLAND.
The crops of the harvest, as well as those
of New York, are in a most promising
state. The crops in Great Britain
and Ireland, and indeed throughout the
continent of Europe, were superabundant;
and the prices of grain and potatoes, were
very low in England and Ireland, as au-
thorities are expert of them to this country.
We notice this circumstance to remind our
agriculturalists and statesmen, of the neces-
sity there is for creating a home market for
the products of our soil, which can only be
furnished by a more equal division of la-
bour, than has hitherto prevailed.—More la-
bour, as capital must be devoted to manu-
factures, and less to mercantile pursuits;
and our farmers, instead of appropriating
the great portion of their land to the culti-
vation of grain, for an overstocked market,
will find it both necessary and more profit-
able to turn their attention to raising wool
and flax, which will be more and more in
demand for the supply of manufacturing
establishments; which aided (as we have
said) by some additional duties on im-
ported goods, will restore us from the neces-
sity of depending on a foreign market
for the sale of our surplus products, and a
supply of manufactured articles for our own
consumption.—Morning Chronicle.

TENACITY OF ANIMAL LIFE.
To the Editor of the London Times.—Sir,
Having lately read in the very interesting
introduction to Entomology, written by
Messrs. Kirby and Spence, of the great te-
nacity of life which some insects possess, it
has brought to my recollection a fact that
occurred three years ago that I confess I
could not have credited had it not passed
under my own observation. I had pur-
chased twenty large hives, and a hoghead
of Dutch honey in the natural state, not
separated from the wax, which had been in
my friend's ware house above a year; and
after emptying my hives as well as I could,
I boiled them a considerable time in water,
to obtain what honey remained between the
interstices. A considerable number of bees
that had been mixed with the honey, were
floating on the surface of the water, and
these I skimmed off and placed on the flag-
stones outside my laboratory, which was at
the top of my house, and then exposed to a
July meridian sun. You may imagine my
astonishment when in half an hour, I saw
several of these same bees, that had been for
months in a state of suffocation, come to life
and fly away. There were some of them, that
I closed the door, leaving them might be
barbarous usage they had received at my
hands. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
SAMUEL BEDDOME,
Clermist, Tooty st London.

**SAD NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH
FAIR.**
By the late returns, it appears that in
England, there are 294,088 females more
than males—in Wales, 16,444—in Scotland,
126,352—making a total in Great Britain of
431,904—almost half a million, doomed by
the unlucky course of nature, to single
bachelors; which is rendered worse by the
waste occasioned by at least of 150,000 in-
flexible bachelors.

A DANDY QUIZZED
An exquisite of the first water, at Bright-
on, was last week applied to, by an urchin
on the Steyne, to read for him the inscrip-
tion on the collar of a stray dog which he
had found, that he might get something by
restoring it to the owner. He complied and
read
Seal me not! myself and collar
Both are barely worth a dollar;
Puppies should befriend each other;
See me home, then, dearest brother!
He put down the dog, and departed in
high dudgeon. London paper.

From the Paris Monitor.
FEROCITY OF LYNX.
They write from Notre Dame de la Zose,
that four ferocious animals, commonly called
lynxes (lowceveers) had been in the aron-
dizement in November, 1817, having
cleared the forest of Collobrier. On receiv-
ing the first account of their appearance,
the farmers armed themselves and went in
pursuit. The alarm spread from commune
to commune, and speedily there was a
general ballou. They were soon dispersed,
and three of them were killed successfully.
One of them about the size of a dog, passed
through a flock without doing any
harm, and ran at the shepherd, who owed
his safety to his two dogs. In another
quarter, he attacked an unfortunate woman
whom he bit severely, and whose life was
despaired of. At length he sought refuge
in the territory of the commune of Pagnans,
where his conqueror in a peasant
courage and strength made
like a lion, and in the bloom of life.—
"This man, who was unarmed, seized him,
body to body, and after a sanguinary and
obstinate struggle, which lasted three quar-
ters of an hour, succeeded in throwing him
to the ground; but still he would not have
conquered him but for his address and
promptitude.
This ferocious animal had devoured the
fat of his adversary; a large buckle attached
to the hat stuck between his teeth; he
availed himself of this circumstance, and
having courageously thrust his hand, armed
with a stone, into his mouth, as deep as
possible, he left the stone there, and in spite
of the numerous bites which he received did
not let go his hold until he tore out the
tongue of the animal, flung him to the
ground, and saw him expire in dreadful
convulsions.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
Accounts from Newfoundland as late as
the 10th of Oct. state, that there is a great
deficiency of supply in the article of pro-
visions at that place, and unless a quantity
be brought in before the closing of the na-
vigation, much distress may be anticipated
during the ensuing winter. The mer-
chants at Newfoundland who used to fur-
nish the market have curtailed their im-
portations under the expectation that an
overflow would be thrown into the market,
from the new sources which stopped by the
late act of the British Parliament.

The two following lines were written
over the Ten Commandments in a Welsh
church, and remained as tradition says a
whole century before the true meaning was
found.
P R S V Y P R C P T M
V R K P T H S P R C T N.

AUTHENTIC FROM SPAIN.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rus-
sia, to his friend in Portland, dated
Cronstadt, August 1
Yesterday the Emperor Alexander ar-
rived at this place. The Commandant wish-
ed for two ships, the one English the other
American, to lie off the mole head with the
yards manned, to give the great man three
cheers. The St. Peter, capt. Holland, of
Boston, was selected for the American. The
yards being manned with the crews of other
ships, the sailors sung out bravely hurrah for
the Emperor Alexander, in his boat,
took off his cap, and gave three cheers in
return.—Among the distinguished person-
ages who visited the St. Peter, while in
port, was the Persian Ambassador.

A HUNGRY THIEF.
From the N. Y. Com Advertiser.
Pl.—When types of different sorts and
sizes are broken down and mingled to-
gether indiscriminately, the mixed mass, in
the language of "the trade," is called Pl.
We have just discovered that during the
late fever, when the lower part of the city
was deserted, some person or persons en-
tered our office and stole from 50 to 100
pounds of type. We presume they had no-
thing to eat, and having heard that printing
offices abounded with Pl, without under-
standing the difference between printer's Pl
and that of pastry cooks, determined to
make trial of it. The thieves must certainly
have come in search of something to eat,
for no mortal would ever think of entering
a printing office for obtaining cash—and it
is not too often that our eye is of easier di-
gestion than lead and zinc.
P. S. They also took a load of wood, prob-
ably to cook some other dishes.

NEW INVENTIONS.
M. Guy Duplantier, of Louisiana, has
invented a machine for making bricks,
which, it is said, will do as much work as
thirty men.
The same gentleman has invented a ma-
chine for piercing fence posts, by the aid
of which, it is asserted, a man and a horse
can pierce 1500 posts in the time which it
takes to pierce 60 or 80 according to the
ancient method.

LONGEVITY.
By the late population report in Great
Britain, it appeared that there were 57 men
and 111 women in England; and in Scot-
land 40 men and 62 women, all upwards of
one hundred years old.

SNOW.
A Vermont paper says on the authority
of a traveller from Canada, that the stage
passed between St. John's and La Prairie,
on the 31st October, on runners. The
snow was so deep that loaded sleighs were
passing to and from the aforesaid places
with ease.
There was a fall of snow on the 14th Sep-
tember in England.

THE JEWISH YEAR.
The following is stated to be an account
of the Jewish New Year, which takes place
early in Sept (or Tisri), and has lately
been the cause of the non attendance of
Jews at the Stock Exchange, &c.
The Jews believe that God created the
world in September (or Tisri), and that at
the revolution of the same time yearly, he
sits in judgment and out of the book tak-
eth reckoning of every man's life, and
pronounces sentence accordingly. That
day, which their great Sanhedrim ordained
the new year's festival, God received intel-
ligence in the most solemn manner, the three books are opened
—the first, of the most wicked, who are
registered in the book of Death; the second
of the just, who are enrolled in the Book
of Life; and the third, of the mean sort,
whose judgment is deferred until the day of
reconciliation (the 10th of Tisri); that if,
in the mean time, they repent, and their
good exceed their evil, they are entered in
the Book of Life; if otherwise in the Book
of Death.—In the morning and evening
they sound a trumpet made of a ram's
horn, to warn them of the judgment.—
The day before, they rise soon in the morn-
ing to repeat their prayers for remission;
and when they have done in the synagogue,
they go to the graves, to testify that if God
will, they will be raised to life like to the
dead, and pray that he will pity them, and
there they give large alms. In the afternoon,
they shave their heads and bathe themselves,
that they may be pure the next day. They
begin this feast with a cup of wine and new
year's salutations, and on their tables have
a ram's horn, in remembrance of the ram
which was offered in Isaac's stead. Fish
they eat, to signify the multiplication of
their good works, and make themselves
merry in assurance of the forgiveness of
their sins; and after meat they resort to some
bridge, to hurl their sins into the water—as
it is written, "He shall cast all his iniqui-
ties to the bottom of the sea." At night they
renew their cheer, and end this feast.
From this day to the tenth day is a time of
penance or Lent. The Jewish year is a
lunar year, consisting in common years of
12 months, but of 13 in embolismic years.
The names of the months are—Tisri, Mar-
shevan, Cisleu, Tebeth, Schebeth, Adar,
Veadar, in the embolismic year—Nisan,
Icar, Sivan, Thamus, Ab, and Elni. They
compute the beginning of the year from
Tisri. All their bills and bonds, and all
their civil acts and contracts, are still dated
among them according to the same com-
putation; likewise all their judicial and sab-
batical years. London paper.

A LETTER.
To the Editors from a friend at Fort Ar-
kison; (up the Missouri) under date of
Sept 25 contains the following.—General
Gaines and his aids arrived here yesterday
from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas. He will
remain here until Monday next, when he
will proceed across the country to Fort St.
Anthony, at the mouth of the river St.
Pierre. The General will descend the Mis-
sissippi to St. Louis.

THE ROYAL NAVY.
The Royal Navy is in a most flourishing
state. The fleet is a gallant and well-
equipped one. The ships are in a most
excellent state of repair. The crews are
well trained and disciplined. The fleet is
now on the coast of Spain, and is ex-
pected to be in the Mediterranean in a few
days.

GALVAN.
The Galvan is a most interesting and
valuable discovery. It is a process of
electrolysis, which is used to separate
metals from their ores. It is a most
valuable process, and is used in many
industries.

THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.
The Court of Enquiry is a most im-
portant and valuable institution. It is
used to investigate the causes of ship-
wrecks and other maritime disasters. It
is a most valuable institution, and is
used in many cases.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.
The Kentucky Legislature is now in
session. It is a most important and
valuable institution. It is used to
make laws for the State of Kentucky.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.
A female of great intrepidity was
seen at the battle of Waterloo. She was
seen to rush into the ranks of the
British army, and to assist the wounded
soldiers. Her intrepidity was a most
valuable quality, and she was highly
praised for her services.

THE BRAZILS.
The Brazils are a most interesting and
valuable country. It is a country of
great natural resources, and is a most
valuable country for the British Empire.

FROM THE ONTARIO SLOOP.
The Ontario Sloop is a most interest-
ing and valuable vessel. It is a sloop
of the Royal Navy, and is used for
patrol duty on the coast of Ontario.

MELANCHOLY.
Melancholy is a most interesting and
valuable condition. It is a condition
of the mind, and is caused by a variety
of causes. It is a most interesting and
valuable condition, and is used in many
cases.

IMPORTANT TO MEN IN TRADE.
This is a most important and valuable
article for men in trade. It is a most
valuable article, and is used in many
cases.

SELLING WIVES.
Selling wives is a most interesting and
valuable business. It is a business
which is used in many cases, and is a
most interesting and valuable business.

SPANISH PATRIOTISM.
Spanish patriotism is a most interest-
ing and valuable quality. It is a quality
of the mind, and is used in many
cases.

REMOVAL.
Persons who have business to trans-
act with the Ordnance Office, are notified
that the Ordnance Office has removed to
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