From the Miperts.

The Naturalist's Diary, for November. Now fromns the nor hern blast;

The drengming rain and therey snow descend; The wise review the past, But fools know not whence their libour

tend, 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 Uctober that we merely introduced the subject in that month. It is our intention to be more diffuse, and bring under the observation the husbandman, gardener, and hortfoultur ist, some of their more prominent duties for

succeeding months.
Pull carrots, beets, cabbages, and turnips before the irost nips them:—diy them well before you carry them to the cellar; keep them so cool that they do not wik. Keep celery well earthed up to blanch

etlery well earthed up to blanch

Examine and mend your fences and walls
It is a good month to cut drains and ditches,
if you trace swampy or drowned lands.—
Plant apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot,
cherry, quince, and nectarine trees, on dry
ground only:—prune your orchards. It is
the best month in the year to plant raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and filberts;
also, walnuts and chesnuts, it you have not
done it in October. This is the time to done it in October. This is the time to pruneall kinds of hardy fruit and forest trees.

If you have any Grape Vines, I will tell you how to managethem; if you have none, get some. It is shame ul 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 beyond a doubt that the United States can, and I have no fears but they will produce win enough in a few years; for home consump-tion, and, at no distant time, large quantities 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 mers 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 up the earth as this, to preserve the lower part of the stem 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 reeds. 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 meadow lands; out and spread manure in dry meadow lands; and that intended for corn-land may remain 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 month. Catile suffer more than you are aware of by exposure-they eat much more

than if housed. If you have fonces to make and walls to build, out and split rails, and put them in heaps, that you may draw them to their proper places the first sleding. Keep a good look out that your flax do 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 nure 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

We shall say a good deal about sait 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 polatoes for your pigs and young cattle, boil or steam them; they are worth one third more than when raw But up your hogs to feed on corn and pease, to fit them for the market before Christmas. Put your pigs in pensiothrive; they require a quiet life if you intend to make them profitable

Make eider the last month, or as soon great pains to ferment it properly, and put it in clean casks. Put strong time water in your casks; it cleanses them from must and acidity better than any thing else.

THE LADIES

of the city have some horticultural du or the city have some notice that are ties to strend to this month in the Pleasure or Plower Garden. This is a good month to plant the roots of tulips, hyacisths, and mones, and ranuculuses; the earlier the better in the month. You must protect them from the frost, with a good lining of tanner's bark, leaves of treer, or dry straw round and over the beds The pots containing your choice carnations, auriculas, polyanthuses, and double primroses, must be plunged to their rims in a garden frame. plunged to their rims in a garden frame, and there delended from severe frosts and and there delended from severe frosts and heavy rains, by glasses and mats, according to the necessities of the case. Your double stock gilly flowers, and

well flowers in pots must be now taken in-to the green house or 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 heds and borders of young succession or other flower bulbs, which not disturbed this year; weed and rake them earclully over-lay one or two inches of good fresh mould over the heds 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.

GREAT CROP. .

Messrs, J. & M. Pratt, of Eston, Madiniesses. J. & M. Prait, of fraton, Madi-son county, N. Y. raised the present year, from three acres of ground, the astonishing quantity of 493 t.2 bushels of Indian corn; an average of 172,1-2 bushels to the acre.

OROPS IN ENGLAND. Prop dur of the partengers who with the at Kew York in the Placker from Live William we learn, that, the crops in Great Britain. we learn, that the crops in Great Breath, and Ireland, and indeed throughout the continent of Europe, were superabundant; and the prices of grain and potatoes, were to very low in England, and Ireland, as 60-authorise an expert of them to this country. We notice this circumstance to remind duragriculturalists and statesmen, of the necessity there is for creathy a home market for sity there is for creating a home market for the prestdets of our soil, which can only be furnished by a more equal division of labour and capital must be devoted to manufactures, and less to mercantile pursuits; and our faroiers, instead of appropriating the great portion of their land to the cultivation of grain, for an overstocked market, will find it both necessary and more profit will tried it both necessary and more profit-able to turn their attention to raising wool-and tlaz, which will be more and more in demand for the supply of manufacturing establishments; which sided (as we hape they will be) by some additional duties on imported goods, will relieve us from the necessity of depending on a foreigh market for the sale of our surplus products, and a supply of manufactured articles for our own consumpt on .- bloibing Chronicle.

TENACITY OF ANIMAL LIFE. To the Editor o'the London Times -Sir Having lately read in the very interesting Introduction to Entomology, written by Messrs Kirby and Spence, of the great tenacity of life which some insects possess, it has brought to my recollection 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 hogshead 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 emp ying my hives as well as I could, I boiled them a considerable time in water, to obtain what honey remanded between the interstices. A considerable number of bees hat had been mixed with the honey, were floating on the surface of the water, and these I skimmed off and placed on the flag tones outside my laboratory, which was at the top of my house, and then exposed to a You may imagine my July meridian sun astonishment when in half an hour, I saw sco es of these same bees, that had been for months in a state of suffocation, and ther well boiled, gradually come to life and fly well boiled, gradually come to me and my away. There were so many of them, that I closed the door, fearing they might be disposed to return and punish me for the barbarons usage they had received at my hands. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, SAMUEL BEDDOMP,

SAD NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH

Cliemist, Tooley st London

FAIR.

By the late returns, it appears that in England, there are 294,088 temaies more than males-in Wales, 16,4,4-in Scotland, 126,352-making a total in Great Britain of 431,904—almost half a million, doomed by the unlucky course o nature, to single blessedness; which is rendered worse by the waste occasioned by at least of 150,000 in-

A DANDY QUIZZED

A DANDY QUIZZED

An exquisi e of the first water, at Brighton, was last week applied to, by an urchin on the Steyne, to read for him the inscription 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

Steal me not! myself and collar Both are barrly worth a dollar; Puppies should betriend each other: See me home, then, dearest brother! He put down the dog, and departed in igh dudgeon. London paper.

From the Paris Monite FEROCITY OF THE LYNX.
They write from Notre Dame de la Zose, that four ferocious animals, commonly cal led lynxes (lowceveiers) had been in the arondizement in November, 1817, having cleared the forest of Collobiers. 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 general ballue. They were soon dispersed, and three of them were killed successively.
One of them about the size of a dog, passed through a flock without doing any narm, and ran at the shepherd, who owed his safety to his two dogs. In another quarter, heattacked 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 Pignans, wf abis conqueror in a peasant

y courage and strength made iles, 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 quarters 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 hat of his advarsary; a large buckle attach-ed 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 o the numerous bites which he received did not tet 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 Accounts from Newfoundland as late as the 10th of Oct. state, that there is a great deficiency of supply in the article; of provisions at that place, and unless a quantity be brought in before the closing of the navigation, much distress may be anticipated during the ensuing winter. The merchants at Newfoundland who used to furnish that market have curtailed their importations under the expectation, that an portations, under the expectation that an overflow would be thrown into the market, from the new sources which are opened 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

PRSVRYPRPCTMN VRKPTHSPRCPTSTN.

AUTHENTIC FROM SPAIN. Bairaet fem chighly respectable Apericat

"The affairs of this country are extremely critical. A civil war rages in Catalonia, Orayo and Navarra. Money is scarco. A formidable Prenels army is on the frontiers and a congress of sovereigns just assembling no doubt to deliberate on the affairs of the Peninsula. With all these threatening ap-pearances, I have full confidence that the constitutional system established here will be southined. We shall soon see and know the worst."

Franklin Gaz. the worst " -

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rus

Yesterday the Emperor Alexander Arrived at this place. The Commandant wished for two ships, the one English the other American, to be off the mole head with the vards 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 hurra for Emperor. Alexander, in his boat; took off his cap, and have three cheers in return.—Among the distinguished personages 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 izes are broken down and mingled toge ther indiscriminately, the mixed mass, in the language of othe trade," is called PI. We have just discovered that during the late fever, when the lower part of the city was deserted, some person or persons tered our office and stell from 50 to 100 pounds of type. We presume they had nopounds of type. We presume they had nothing to eat, and having heard that printing offices abounded with P1, without under standing the difference between printer's Pi and that of pastry cooks, determined to make trial of it. The theres must certainly have come in search of something to eat, for no mortal would ever think of entering & printing office for obtaining cash and it is not too often that our pye is of easier digestion than lead and zinc . 5 They also took a load of wood, prc-

bably to cook some other dishes.

NEW INVENTIONS. M. Guy Duplanter, 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

LONGEVITY.

By the late population report in Great Britain, it appeared that there were 57 men and 111 women in England; and in Scotland 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

There was a fall of snow on the 14th September 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 Tisiri,) 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 Tisiri,) and that at the revolution of the same time yearly, he h in judgment and out of the book taketh reckoning of every man's life, and pronounces sentence accordingly. tay, which their great Sanhedrim orkained the new year's festival, God received intelligence by the angels, as it is written in Daniel. All things are provided in the most solemn manner, the three books are opened the first, of the most wicked, who are registered in the hook of Death; the second 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 Tisiri); 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. oce they rise soon ing to repeat their prayers for remission; and when they have done in the synagogue, they go to the graves, to testify that it God does not pardon them, they are like to the dead, and praying that he will pity them, and therethey give large alms. In the afternoon, they shave, adorn and bathe themselves, that they may be pure the nest 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 our sins in-to the bottom of the sea!" At night they renew their cheer, and end this feast. renew their cheer, and entities less from this day to the tenth day is a time of penance or Lent. The Jewish year is a linear year, consisting in common years of 12 months, but of 13 in embolismic years. The names of the months are—Tisiri, Mar. chesvan, Cialeu, Tebath, Schebeth, Adar, Veader, in the embolismic year-Nisan, Icar, Sivan, Thamus, Ab, and Elnl. They compute the beginning of the year from Tisiri. All their bills and bonds, and al their civil acts and contracts, are still dated among them according to the same computation; likewise all their Jubilees, and sab London paper.

ALETTER

To the Editors from a friend at Fort At-kiason, up the Missouri) under date of Sept 25 contains the following—"General Gaings and his aids arrived here yesterday from Port Smith, on the Afkansas. He will remain here until Monday mest, when he will proceed across the country to Fort. St. Anthony, at the mouth of the river St. Pierre. The General will descend the Mississian of the St. sissippi to St. Louis."

times of the title of a gallant, and at twist a sloop belonging to that place, and at pixalical ache, which the former succeed.

el in eapturing:-

"On the night of the list inst at hall past eight; the sloop Eliza was lying at anchor in La Guahaya, where a schooner brought up at a short distance; and without halling, fired two shot at her—the sloop without toss of time, opened a heavy fire from her conly gun, a 12 pound carronade loaded with round and grape shot, supported by musk-round and grape shot, supported by musk-riv; and after als rounds the stanghter on the schooner's deck must have been very great, as the cries of the wounded were hideous. The felucca now bore down between the schooner and Eliza, with the deous. The felucca now bore down be-tween the schooner and Eliza, with the etident intention of running slong side and boarding, but the sloop averted their intention and running under her bow, poarded in an instant, the defence of the p. rates was desperate,—the captain and nine men were killed, and the remaining part of her crew, with the exception of four men, wo of whom were severely wounded, jump ed over board. They appeared to have been fully prepared for action. Shot were heating, and the men armed with cutlasses, and a long knife in the left hand; part of our boarders were equipped with a cutlass. while others with fixed bayonet poured is their fire the moment they had boarded .- So gallant an attack could not be perform ed without a severe loss on our side, and i is deeply to be famented that 2 seamen were killed, and Mr. Nourse and ix seamen se verely wounded. Mr. N. through the arm by an iron ball from a musqueroon. The felucea had taken a French brig bound to Havanna, and had disposed of her cargo; some cases of ribbands, muslins, &c. were found on board, and her water and provi-bions were nearly out. Thus a small sloop with only one gin and 25 men, in a few minutes beat off with great slaughter a schooner of six guns and about lerty men and board and a carried a fallows of five and boarded and carried a felucca of five guns and thirty six men. Herhaps in few actions of the kind has a greater degree of coul and determined gallantry been display It is stated in a Jamaica paper, that the

Flag of t olumbia has been hoisted at old Providence, San Andreas and the Corn Is-

THE BRAZILS. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Bos ton, dated "Rio Janeiro, August 4.

"The press here is as free as in the Uniter States. When the King was here we had but one newspaper, and that was of a very small size, and was printed twice a week giving us only his decrees, without any fo-reign news. Now we have twelve papers, most of them are published daily, giving us the news of all countries, and free discus sions on all subjectr. The Prince has be-come very plain in his dress, economical in his expenses and familiar in his address and conversation. His expenses are not a twenieth part of the expenses of former years. His Ministers are all of the samecharacter

"The Prime Minister, Josa on Befacio de Andradate Silvia, is a second Franklin He is about 45 years old-is much beloved by all the Brazillians and foreigners. He was born in the province of St Pauls, but has spent many years in different parts of Enseveral years he has lived a retired life, but the period has arrived which called for the exercise of his talents, and in January last, he was placed in the highest station his country can offer. great opposition to encounter from the roy al party, which was, and even still is, o considerable strength.

considerable strength

«We are now allowed in cases of libel,
and in criminal cases, the trial by jury,—
The first trial by jury, on this Southern
continent, took place here last week It vas a charge against the Editor of one o the Gazettes, for a libel on the Prince, questioning his authority. He was tried y a regular Jury, and was honourably acquitted. The accused was allowed to choose eight persons for his Jury, from twenty our named by the government. It was new thing to most persons here,

"We expect, when the Congress meets, the first business will be to send Ambassa-durs to foreign nations, and one of the first neasures will be to put an entire stop to the Slave Trade. I think we may rely of this being done very soon—God forbid it should not be. In the year 1821, 45,507 Slaves were embarked in Africa, on board ships owned in this place, of whom 38,109 arrived alive. The number imported at the other ports, is immense?

MELANCHOLY.

St. Louis, Oct 23. Mr. Charles Gregoir, of St. Genevieve, has politely favoured us with a copy of letter, written on board the Steam Boat Herla, from New Orleans, bound to this place, and lying near Point Chiko, with her boiler bursted, and her crew in deep distress, as will appear by the following:

"Steam Boat Heels, Oct.

"We are in the greatest distress now ly ing 20 miles above point Chiko. Our boiler bursted on Friday the 27th September, killed two men and severely scalded 7 o thers. Since our departure our captain maie, pilot, steward, and seven others, (of whom were passengers,) have died with the fever. I hope you wil send immediate assistance; our situation is very critical, not one moment to be lost .- Republican.

SELLING WIVES A late London paper inserted the following disgusting communication because it was well authenticated: Thomas Jones, a painter, sold his wife on Tuesday last, for three pence, with the proviso that if bird un not please after three day's trial, she was the returned, and the authers a motive division. be returned, and the purchase money divided between the parties. 'L'he most singu-lar part of the transaction is, that the parties are not twenty years of age, and have not been married a month.

SPANISH PATRIOTISM. The following ancedote is given by an eye witness of the events of the 7th July at Madrid. It reminds one of the arrest of Madrid. It reminds one of the arrest of Andre. In the dispersion of one of the battallions of the insurgent guards. Montheir commandant, was met and taken prisoner by a peasant. Heoffered six ounces of geld and his gold repeater to let him escape; but the peasant, although he had scarcely a shoe to his foot, rejected the offer with scorn. Mou hersed of him to arrest to the offer with scorn. er with scorn. Mou begged of him to spare his life. ' I will not kill you,' replied the

been entered by the themant, from help a of the decree of the district court which warded domages against the leftons. It was demages against the leftons of part of the decree which ordered residual of the decree which ordered residual of the decree which ordered residual of the AFSSELFAND CARGO. On the help present term of this can by Messir; Webster and like for the tors, and by Messir; Prescott and J. Kan for the claimants. The ann. Judge we copinion that the conduct of the Marin Plora was such as to render the cape lawist, and flat although speer by a cumstance disclosed our examination in the the capture, Capt. Stockton might in the capture, Capt. Stockton might in cumetances disclosed our examination and the capture, Cept. Stocklon might been leased her, at sea, yet he was not spand so do, but had a right to send factor lor all dication. He therefore referred the decree of the district. Judge awarding a mages, and ordered that each party most su-tain his akn costs. An appealiron decision of the circuit court was chin and granted to the Supreme Co

[Daily &c, From the Lexington Reporter KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE We understand that the Governor's ommendation in regard to the current generally approved, and resolutions heen introduced in the lower house, seq bank to continue the curtailments the ordered; to appoint commissioners to be one million of the paper in the come. the ensuing year, and to authorise the collection of all debts, hereafter contracted, specie. The business of the first week the session has been conducted with gr harmony and unanimity. A number divorce petitions have been presented rejected without reference.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY. The Salempaper, in giving an according to a fire at Hamilton, notices the following instance of intrep dity in a female. fire was discovered about 4 o'clock in morning. The house was already envel ed in flames. I'art of it was occupied Mrs. Margaret Lummus, a widow, with children, the eldest on a sick bed. Mrs. with great fortitude, after having conve extricated her other shildren from flames, returned, and at the risk of held directed by the cries of a child, proceed into one of the chambers and brought, a child of a Capt Dodge, from the midst the flames. The whole of the two family consisting of Capt. # odge, his wife, & children, Mrs. Lummus and five eblid escaped naked and destitute. The build was consumed with all its contents, exc few articles of furniture belonging to ca Dodge.

FROM THE ONTARIO SLOOP Extract of a letter from Wm. Tuck, S geon U. S. Navy, on board the Untarion We arrived at Gibraltar early in Augu having stopped at Malia—hearing of a d turbance at Port Mahon, did not remain the former place 12 hours. After our turn to Mahon, we learnt that a disagre ble affair had taken place at Algiers, which I will now relate the particulars:

Our Consul, Mr. Shaler, being awahad left his nephew, the Vice Consulto in his place-when out hunting one di he met some Turks, who told him he v on their fields, and must go off-he refu -they attempted to use force, when he posented his gun at them-they disarmed his and beat him severely-he complained the Dey, demanding satisfaction -the D told him he could give him none, adding allow you a Drogoman This is a man cred among the Turks-every Consul ing allowed one as a protection. If a Torinsults any one under their protection, hoses his head. Our young Consults glected to take his Drogoman with his therefore he was refused satisfaction. His body the beginning s vessel chartered to bring to " Consu Port Makon, where we then were. We mediately made sail for this place for pro-sions, and in 2 or 3 days we sail for Algie thence to Leghorn to take our Consul Tunis-Dr. Swift having been left in

Gibraliar, Sept. 15, 1822.

Boston, Nov. 12 IMPORTANT TO MEN IN TRADE

We understand that it has been det We understand that it has been detailed by the Supreme Court of this State we in session here, that the Seller of Good not liable for any damages or inferiority quality which may be discovered by the buyer after delivery. This does not apply to frauds, for which the seller probably to Irauds, for which the seller probably liable, though this point came only incide tally into consideration in the case whethe above decision was made. It is use stood, that there is no warranty on the stood, that there is no warranty on the stood. stood, that there is no warranty on the plot from seller that the goods sold are me chantable, but simply that the seller has title to sell, and that the goods shall be withe Bill of Parcels declare them to be Cotton, that the sricle sold is Cotton, and the seller has the seller has the goods and the plant of the plant at length, for the information of all cocerned. Palledium

HIGH PRICED HATS.

At the close of the New York Fair, sale of some articles took plate, when American hat in imitation of Leghorn, sold for \$120, another for \$33,

\$35, and another for \$31. The first a tioned was manufactured by Miss Han of Dutchess county, and purchists Alexander Spencer, Esq. of Greenish · Bell's (London) Weekly Afenenger

the 23d Sept. makes the following from "Make the Conning" a principles are used much more liberal and less sarries those of the late Marquis of Londows and we beliere he is an well thelists to Greek cause, that he will attempt smith in its favour. He will certainly install servilely in the track of any one, last a Magnita of Walterland and the Dukaba Marquis of Wellesly and the Duke bit peasant, but with the sword of the law, ther, are prepared to coincide was bis, there are prepared to coincide was been also be also be are prepared to coincide was been also been also be are prepared to coincide was bee

Innapolis, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1822 REMOVAL Persons who have business to trans-est with the Orphism Court, are notified that the Court now helds the sensions to the New Court. House, whither the Records and sport belonging to the Register of Wills Office have been temoved: THE COURT OF BROUIRY In the case of the Mattdenique. It will be recollected by the reader, that

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世界和文学的主义。

It will be reconsected by the reader, that the fital sickness which prevailed on board the United States ship Blacedonian, during her last cruise, was accused to the the phitic vapour arising from the fool state of her hold; which, it was said, had not been thoroughly cleaned previous to her sailing. thoroughle cleaned previous to nor sailing. Having always entertained en exatted only nion of the skill and uniform ettention to duly do our officers, we could not for a moment admit the belief, that the dreadful disease whose desolating influence wept off so many of her brave company, was even indirectly attributable to any omission of duy on their part. It now appears that we were right; for a naval-court of enquiry, after a strict examination into the cause which produced that sickness, acquit, in the most satisfactory manner, the Yard officers. As the report of the court came to hand too late to afford time to insert it entire, we shall be content with extracting the opinion subjoined to it. This opinion is founded upon facts and circumstances disclosed in the course of the enquiry, and cannot fail to operate upon the public mind, as conclusive evidence that no ains were spared, in preparing this vessel for sea, to preserve the health and promote the comfort of her officers and crew.

The following is the Court's "OPINION.

The Court is of opinion that the conduct of the officers of the Navy Yard at Charles. town manifested great zeal and attention to the fitting out of the Macedonian for her lite ernize; and that the prevalence of sick ness and mortality, on boardthe Macedoni-an, is not to be ascribed in any degree, to any omission of duty on their part; on the costrary, it is the opinion of this Court, that the hold of this ship was sufficiently eleansed.

The court is further of opinion, that the principal causes o sickness and mortality in board the Macedonian during her late cruize, were the sudden transition from a northern climate to the climate of the port Havanna, the continuance of the ship hat port for so long a period, as it appears Age was there detained, and the want of pro-fer medical aid, for a considerable period.

The counties further of opinion, that be-side the precipal causes, the debilitated site a large portion of the crew at the fine of the crival at the port of Havanna, the admission of water at that place, into the hold of the ship, until its injurious effects were suspected, and the permission given to the crew to sleep about the decks, may also be considered as additional causes for the sickness and mortality which pre-vailed on board the Macedonian during her

ate cruize. The want of additional clothing, of tea and sugar, and the despondency of the crew, which have been enumerated by the medical officers, in the opinion of this court have produced in themselves very consider. able injury to the health of the crew

The court feel themselves incompetent to determine, whether the treatment to which the sick were subjected, was judicious or otherwise, and therefore refer in that particular, to the opinions of the medical officers, which are annexed to these proceed-

JOHN RODGERS.

SUCCESS OF THE GREEKS. London papers to the 1st of October have ten received at New York. The most pleasing articles of intelligence they contain are accounts from different sources of yari-

ous advantages recently obtained by the Greeks over the Turks.

18 to 1 2 65 cts — white w Fine, 45 to 1 37 From the Concord (N. H.) Repository, THE SOCILTY ISLANDS. The intelligence which is so frequently received from these "isles of the sea," is uniformly of the most pleasing nature. Those formly of the most pleasing nature. visit them and witness the abundan fruits that have sprung from the seed which a few years since was sown in this most unpromising soil, and watered by the blood of some of the missionaries of the cross, are round, Maryl struck with astonishment and admiration.
The accounts which we receive from time prices h , descriptive of the present state of society, are calculated to warm the christian's heart, and to excite him to increased attivity and zol. But the testimony of visitors is the cardy expressed in the emphatic way. When half was not told us. By letters tely received from two gentiemen, Rev. r. Tyerman and George Bennett, Esq. visiting these islands, and which cometa us the expression of the cometa us the expression.

come to us through the English publicastriking contrast which is manifested by comparing the present happy state of socieim formerly involved them, is forcibly de-picted. Says a letter from Eimea 14A na-tion of pillerers have become eminently trist worthy. A people for many years addicted to fasciviousness in all its forms have become modest and virtuous in the highest degree—those who a tew years ago despited all forms of religion, except their ewa horrid and erus? superstitions, study these reputates, and appear conscientiously to regulate themselves by those sacred oracles, under the direction of their teachers. These islands, which for an many vers There islands, which for so many years were seenes of the most horrid barbarities, wite scenes of the most horrid barbarities, whose inhabitants were cannibals of the most learning whose inhabitants were cannibals of the most feroclous kind, and whose sail was often stained, without bodes of human victims, are we bodes of human victims, and word upon the precepts of the divine word. Being under a state of good cultivation, their productions are shundard, and not only furnish a supply for the statemance of their inhabitants, but afford many valuable articles for exportation. The letter mentioned says, what vision on ly the convey an adequate idea of their fertility beauty, and sublimity. Marks of continued improvement, are almost every was used; houses and shapels are building; due sitention is paid to education, and

Nov. with L passing River in a desitention is paid to education, and in quirions habits generally prevail.

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