

The Rev Mr. Hempel, Secretary to the Pomological Society of Altenburg, in Sax-eny, has recently published a small work Entitled "An easy, simple, and infallible method to force every Fruit Tree to blos-som, and to bear Fruit." Of this highly important and inimportant and interesting pamphlet we pre-sent the lovers of horticulture with a trans-lation from the German.—Nat Gaz.

In my early years I saw my tather who was fond of pomology and skilled in that science, cutting a ring on several branches of trees, which already were in blossom, for the purpose of producing by that means. larger fruit than usual. This was not his vention, but, as lar as I can recollect, derived from a French Journal Thirty years ago, when I was a boy. I practised this operation, in imitation of him, and, there operation, in imitation of him, and, there by obtained large pears and plums. In repeating this operation of enging the branches, which I did merely for the purpose of getting larger fruit, I observed that the branches so operated upon always bore the next year. By this reiterated appearance I was led to the idea, that perhaps this mode was led to the idea, that perhaps this mode of ringing the bark might be a means of compelling every unproductive branch to yield fruit. With this view, I cut rings upon a considerable number of branches which as yet showed no blossom, and found, by repeating the experiment, the truth of my supposition indisputably confirmed by

The application of this experiment, where by upon every bough or branch, fruit may artificially be produced, is very 5 mple and easy, and the mode of proceeding as fol-

With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch, which you mean to force to bear, and not far from the place where it is connected with the stem; or, if where it is connected with the stem; or, if it be a small branch, or shoot, near to where it is joined to the larger bough; the cut is to go round the branch, or to encir ele it, and to penetrate to the wood. A quarter of an inch from this cut, you make second cut, like the first, round the branch, so that by both encircling the branch, you mark a ring upon the branch, a quarter o' an inch between the two cuts The bark between these two cuts you take wood, removing even the fine inner bark. mich immedia ely lies upon the wood; so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the hark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth. But this bark ring, which is to compel the tree to pear, must be made at the right time, that is, when in all nature buds are strongly sweffing or breaking out into blossoms. In the same year a callus into blossoms. In the same year a callus is for ned at the edges of the ring on both sides, and the connexion of the bark, that had been interrupted is restored again without any de riment to he tree, or the braner operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon again grows over.

By this simple, though artificial means

of forcing every fruit tree, with certa nty to bear, you obtain the following important advantages

1 You may compel every young tree, o which you do not know the sort, to show its fruit, and decide sooner, whether, being of a good quality, it may remain in its first

of a good quality, it may remain in its first state, or require to be grafted.

2 You may thereby, with certainty, get fruit of every good sort, of which you wish to see the produce, in the next year.

3. This method may probably serve to increase considerably the quantity of fruit in the country.

The branches so operated upon are hung fruit, while the others that are no ringed often have nothing, or very little on them. This effect is easy to be explained from the theory of the motion of the sap. For when the sap moves slowly in the tree, it produces fruit buds, which is the case in old trees; when it moves vigorously, the tree forms wood, or runs into shoots, as

happens with young trees.

Though larrived at this discovery myself, in consequence of trying the same process with a different view, namely, to increase only the size of the fruit, but not to force barren branches, that were only furnished barien branches, that were only furnished with real bods, to bear, this latter application being before quite niknown o me; I will on that account, by no means, give my self out for the first inventor of this opera tion, but I was ignorant of the effects to be produced by this method, and only discov ered them by repeated experiments of my own, which I made for the promotion of pomelogy. Frequent experience of the completest success has confirmed the truth of my observations.—Nor do I think that this method is generally known; at least to all those to whom I shawed the experiment all those to whom I showed the experiment the effect produced appeared new and sur prising At all events, the method, suppo sing it to be an invention of older date, has as far as I know, not yet been fully descri bed by any one, and published in print.

CUCUMBERS. To give minute rules for the propagation and cultivation of this plant, in a country like this, would be a waste of time. Howe ver, if you wish to have them a month ear-lier than the natural ground will bring them do this. Make a hole and put into it a lit tle hot dung; let the hole be under a warn fence Put 6 inches deep of fine rich earil fence Put 6 inches deep of fine rich earth on the dung Sow a parcel of seed on this earth; and cover it at night with a bit of carpet, or sail cloth, having first fixed some hops over this little bed. Before the plants show the rough leaf, plant two into a little flower pot, in this way as you please. Have a large bed ready to put the pots into, and cover with earth so that the pots may be plunged into the each up to their tops. Cover this bed like the last. When the plants have got two rough leaves out, they will be gin to make a shoot in the middle. Pinch that short off- let them stand in this bed till your encumbers sown in the natura ground come up; then make some little holes in good rich land and taking a pot a a time, turn out the ball and fix it in the hole. These plants will bear a month soon er than those in the natural ground; and a square yard will contain 36 pots, and will of course, furnish plants for 36 hills of cucumbers, which, if well managed, will keep on bearing till September.

TO MEND GLASS.

Dissolve clean Gum Arabic in strong Brandy, then, after having heated the bro ken pieces, anoint the edges with the mix ture and join them, press them together and hold them so until nearly cold. ESSAY ONLAUGHING.

To form a true judgment of a person's temper, begin with an observation upon his laugh: whether he is easily moved, and what are the hassages which throw him into that agreeable kind of convulsion. People are never so mitch unquarded, as when they are pleased; and laughter being a visible symptom of some inward satisfaction, 'tis then, if ever, we may believe the face There is perhaps, no better index to point us to the particularities of the mind than this, which is in itself one of the chief distinctions of our rationality; for as Mikon tinctions of our rationality; for as Mikor

Smiles from reason flow, to brutes denied, And are of love the food.

It may be remarked in general under this head, that the laugh of men of wit is for the most part, but a faint constrained kind of half laugh; as such persons are never without some diffidence about them; but

that of fools is the most houest, natural, open laugh in the world.

In particular, I find the reserved prude will relayse into a smile at the extravagant freedoms of the coquet; the coquet in her turn laughs at the starchness and awkward affects into if the other than a few lates. affects ion of the prude: the man of letters is tickled with the vanity and ignorance of is tickled with the vanity and ignorance of the op; and the fop confesses his ridicule at the impoliteness of the pedant. But for method's sake let us range the several kinds of laughing under the follow-

ing heads: The Dimplers. The Smilers.
The Laughers. The Grinners

The Horse Laughers. The Dimple is practised to give a grace to the features, and is frequently made a bait to entangle a gazing lover; this was called by the ancients the chain laugh.

The Smile is for the most part confined to the fair sex, and their male retinue. It expresses our satisfaction in a silent sort of approbation, doth not too much disorder the features, and is practised by lovers of the most delicate address. This tender mo tion of the physicano.ny the ancients called the lonic laugh.

The Laugh among us is the common issues of the ancients.

The Grin by writers of antiquity is called

the Syncrusian; and was then, as it is at this time, made use of todisplay a beautiful

The H rse Laugh, or the Sardonic is The H rise Laugh, or the Sardonic is made use of with great success in all kinds of disputation. The proficients in this kind, by a well timed laugh will baffle the most solid argument. This upon all occasions supplies the want of reason, is always of covered with great appliance in coffee house disputes, and that side the laugh joins with, is generally observed to gain the better of his antagonist. his antagonist.

his antagonist.

The prude wath a wonderful esteem for the chain laugh or Dimple, she looks upon all the other kinds of laughter as excesses of levity; and is never seen 'pon the most extravagant jests to disorder her counternance with the ruffle of a Smile. Her lips are compased with a primary agent in the second of the counternance with the ruffle of a Smile. are composed with a primness peculiar to her character, all her modesty seems col-lected into her face, and but very rarely takes the freedom to sink her cheek into

The young widow's is only a Chain for a Ine young widows is only a Chain for a time, her smiles are confined by decorum, and she is obliged to make her facesympa thize with her habit; she looks demure by art, and by the strictest rules of deeeney is never allowed the Smile till the first offer

The effeminate lop, who by the long ex-ercise of his countenance at the glass hath reduced it to an exact discipline, may claim a place in this class You see him upon

any occasion, to give spirit to his discourse admire his own elequence by a dimple. The lonics are those ladies that take greater liberty with their features, yet even these may be said to smother a laugh, as the former to stiftle a mile. the former to stifle a smile.

The Beau is an Ionic out of complaisance, and practises the smile the better to sympathize with the fair; he will some times join in a laugh to humour the spleen of a lady, or applaud a piece of we of his own, but always takes care to confine his mouth within the rules of good breeding; he takes the laugh from the ladies, but is never guilty of so great an indecorum as to begin it.

The lonic laugh is of universal use to men of power at their levees, and is esteem ed by judicious place hunters a more par-ticular mark of distinction than the whis-

Ishall range all amorous dotards under the denomination of grinners; when a young blooming wench touches their fancy, by ar endear our to recall youth into their cheeks they immediately overstrain their muscular teature, and shrivel their countenance into

The wag is of the same kind, and by the same artifice labours to support his importance or wit; but he very frequently calls in the horse laugh to his assistance.

the horse taugh to ms assistance.

There is another kind of grunners which the ancients call mega-irs, and some moderns have, not injudiciously, given them the name of the sneeres. These always induige the r mirth at the expense of their friends, and all their ridicule consists in un seasonable ill nature. I could wish these laughers would consider, that let them do what they can, there is no laughing away their own follies by laughing at other people's. The mirth of the tea table is for the most part megaric; and in visits the ladies themselves very seldom scruplo the sacrificing a friendship to a laugh of this deno-mination. The coquet hath also a great deal of the megaric in her; but must be al lowed to be a proficient in laughter, and can run brough the whole exercise of the features; she subdues the formal lover with the dimple, accoss the top with the smile; joins with the wit in a downright langh; to joins with the wit in a downright laugh; to vary that ir of her countenance she fre quently rallies with a grin; and when she hath ridscaled her lover quite out of his understanding, she, to complete his misfortune, strikes him dumb with the horse

laugh.
The horse laugh is a distinguishing characteristic of the rural hoyden; and it is observed to be the last symptoms of rusticity that forsakes her under the discipline of the boarding school

Punsters, I find, very much contribute towards the Sardonic, and the extremes of either wit or folly seldom fail of raising this noisy kind of applause. As the ancient physicians held the Sardonio laugh very beneficial to the lungs, and prescribed it for the cure of imposthunes, and as a present means to renew and restore them when properly taken with asses milk; I should, methinks advise all meetings. methinks, advise all my countrymen of consumptive and hectical constitutions to asacciate with the most facetions ponsters of the age. Persius gives us an elegant de-scription of the Sardonic laugh in these

Ingemmet tremulos naso crispante cachin

Laughter is a vent of anyunden joythal strikes upon the mind; which being too mour of the voice. The poets make use of this metaphor when they would describe nature in her richest dress; for beauty is never so lovely as when adorned with a smile; and conversation never sits easier upon us, than when we now and then dis-charge ourselves in a symptom of laughter which may not therefore, be improperly called the Chorus of Conversation.

Eng. Mag: 1

SCOTLAND. THE CALEDONIAN CANAL This canal was commenced in A D 1802 and has lately been completed, at the expense of \$3,000,000. It runs quite across Scotland, from Murray Firth to Mull Sound, passing through the much celebrated valley in the Highlands, known by the name of the Great Glen of Scotland, and thus connects the North Sea with the Atastic County of the Sea with the Atastic County Sea with the lantic Ocean. Its length is sixty miles thirty seven of which are through lakes and twenty three are cut canal. The lakes through which it passes are Loch Doulour, Loch Ness, Loch Oich and Loch Lochy The New Edinburgh Encyclopedia gives the following, as the dimensions of this can al. It is some hundred and twenty-feet wide at the water's surface, fifty-feet wide at the bottom, and twenty feet in depth of water; the locks are of one hundred and seventy, and 180 feet in length and 40 feet in width. These dimensions are sufficient. both in single and united locks, to admit hoth in single and united locks, to admit the largest vessels trading between Liver-pool and the Baltic, the average of West-India-men, and a thirty two gun frigate when fully equipped.

By means of his passage many vessels will be saved from the shipwrecks to which they are peculiarly liable, for a great part of the year, in going around by the Shet-land and Orkney Isles.

In its width and depth, this canal is at

In its width and depth, this canal is at present the largest in the world. The one now constructing in Holland and opening a communication between the island of Texel and the city of Austerdam, will however, when completed, rather surpass it That, is to be sixty neet wide at the bottom, and twenty five tect deep; while, as has already been stated, the Caledonian Canal is only 50 feet wide at the bottom and 20 tect. [Christian Spectator.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF SCOTLAND.

From a London paper of March 11.

A very curious case was brought before the Lords of Session in Edinburgh, the week before last. It was a case of appeal from the judgment of the Consistorial Court, before whom it had originally been tried, and the details and evidence now ad duced were only those which had previous ly been under consideration before the for

A Dr M. Neil, of Edinburgh, late decea-cd, had a natural daughter, to whom he bequeathed his entire property, amount-ing to £1,000 rer annum. The pursuer M. Gregor, a printer, employed in private and confidential business by the deceased, was acquainted with the disposition of his property. He, M. Gregor, sought in consequence, to obtain the daughter in marri-age; she, however, was under promise and engagement of marriage with the defend ant, Jolly, a surgeon. McGregor having no hope of succeeding in the usual way, in consequence of her previous engagement, formed a plan of entranging the diverse. formed a plan of entrapping the daughter into matrimony

He came to the house of the deceased, who was living in Leith Walk, late in the evening, and contrived to prevail on his daughter to accompany him up to the city upon business, as he said, of her father's He pretailed. Arrived in town, he pre-tended it was too late for the business on which they had come, but prevailed on her to accompany him to the house of one Robertson, an irregular clergyman, employed in such affairs, on the pretence of obtaining some refreshment. There he cajoled or threatened her, it does not appear very clearly which, in all wing herselt to be u nited to him by Robertson, after which they returned to Leith Walk, to the house of the father, where M'Gregor swore the mar riage was consummated.

Two or three weeks after this, Miss M'Neil and Jolly were regularly married; the nuptials being precipitated in conse-quence of the above transaction

M'Gregor offered no opposition to this marriage, although he was sufficiently apprised of it; he even received gloves on the occasion; was entertained by the new mar ried couple; met them also in company; styled her Mrs Jolly, and appeared to entertain no idea that any rights of his had been infringed.

Presently, however, Dr. M'Nuil died — Mrs and Mr. Jolly succeeded to the property, and then M'Gregor put in his claim. He brought an action of declarator of marriage in the Consistorial Court against Mrs. Lelle december 2019. riage in the Consistorial Court against Mrs. Jully, demanding to be reinstated in the rights of a husband. The defendant in the rights of a husband. The defendant in reply to this swore, that she was entrapped by deceit to accompany M'Gregor to Robertson's, and that she had been men aced and frightened into an almost insensible compliance with the mock ceremony of marriage, and she swore the marriage was not consummated

Their lordships of the Consistorial Court gave judgment in favour of the pursuer M'Gregor; repudiated the second marriage, and declared the woman the lawful spouse,

and declared the woman the solution of M'Gregor.

The present was an appeal from this judgment to the Lords of Sessions, by Mr. and Mrs Jolly Lords Hermand and Balgary were of opinion that the judgment of the former court was wrong. Lord Giles and Succoth were in favour of the judgment. The lord President was of opinion ment. ment. The lord President was or opinion with the latter, but he thought further evidence necessary. The decision of the court, therefore, was, that the case be remitted back to the commissaries, with in structions to adduce further proof on the various parts of the case.

A COSTLY FISH. The first Salmon brought into Boston market from the Kennebec river, the present season, weighing 21 pounds, wa bought on Saturday the 26th ult. by Mone Rouillard for his restorateur, at the enor mout price of \$10 dollars, or about \$2 per gound. Warpland Gazette.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The unusual number of candidates already nominated for the presidency, and the great number of supporters with

Annapolis, Thursday, May 8, 1829

which each candidate is backed, have a wakened in this republic a livelier feeling than has been discovered on a similar occasion, for many years. At the present time, the friends of each candidate appear sanguine as to his success; indeed, so much so, that it is impossible for an impartial man to decide, from the language in the public prints, who will be the next president. But the feeling to which this early introduction of the subject has given riae, appears to have grown out of sarious causes, and to differ as the interests and local circumstan ces of the respective states vary or happen to be opposite. Thus shewing, that in eve ry instance it is not altogether an attach ment to the man and veneration for his ab-lities which influence them in their choice, but a cardial approval of the measures, which it is understood he is disposed to pur sue. In the states remote from the sea board, and whose especial prosperity would be enhanced by the country being freely intersected with roads and canals, there are many vociferous in their tries for a presi dent whose opinions are known to be fa vourable to an established system of inter-nal improvement. The friends of this sys-tem, in states bordering upon the Atlantic, though less numerous, cannot be said to be less zealous or patriotic in their views.— They consider it as a grand shipmen by They consider it as a grand scheme by which the resources of the country could in times of need be brought into active and useful employment; as a scheme by which her wea'th would be made inexhaustible, and the union bound and strengthened by new bonds. They know that frequent com-merce between persons and places never fails to cultivate a generous feeling between them. They know that the reciprocity which always exists between buyer and seller, if trade be constantly kept up, will, after a time, bring about an identity of interest hostile to all local prejudices, and which will be sure to keep fresh in the minds of the citizens of the different states the wholesometruth, that they are members of one and the same great family, and that whatever has a tendency to promote the happiness and wealth of one of its branches, is in effect, a contribution for the benefit and advantage of the whole States may be apily compared to individuals, the more intercourse there is between them, the stronger become their friendship and teel-

stronger become their friendship and feeling for each other.

Such are the elinions of some of the
most intelligent article xperienced men of
every state whose shores are wasned by the
Atlantic. Yet in these states, as well as inthe others, there are some who, indifferent
about invernal improvements are for electabout inernal improvements, are for electing the man whose policy will be to retrench the expenses of the government, and hus-band the wealth of the nation. On the other hand, there are numbers, equally regardless of internal improvements, who are for choosing the candidate who will pursue the policy which has marked the present administration. This policy, they contend, being more liberal, and more compatible with the dignity of the country and the wishes of her citizens.

The contrariety of opinion then, which

exists as to the merits of the respective can-didates, appears to have originated in at-tachment to the distinct policy to which each one is favourable, more than to any regard to talents or abilities. Since this is the case, it is to be trusted, that the indivi-dual who may be elected to the important station of president, will be a man not only capable of judging of the true interests of the nation, but one whose policy will be such as to dissipate local jealousies, and se cure the permanent prosperity of our country, by drawing closer those bonds which now unite her citizens.

> For the Md Gazette. THE CANAL.

Mr. Green.

The advantages which the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal promise to Maryland. have been only noticed so far as they Lelate to her agriculturists. About the probable advantage which it will be to Baltimore, in whose prosperity every citizen of the state has an immediate or remote interest, nothing has, as yet, been said Do you not believe. Sir, if proper means are used by the capitalists and enterprizing men of the great emporium of our state, that this ca-nal may be made to he? a passage through which she may be able to draw into her bosom much wealth from New Jersey? Scarcely a year passes without more or less iron being brought into Baltimore from Sweden, and pork, cheese, &c. from the northern states. These states, themselves, carrying on an extensive commerce with foreign nations, purchase no share of the imports of Baltimore, but it may be said, annually drain her of her cash. After the canalis completed, the convenience of conveying bar iron and steel, and a variety of other articles of commerce to Baltimore for ing bar iron and steel, and a variety of other articles of commerce, to Baltimore from New Jersey, where there are many extensive iron works constantly in operation, and where there are inexhaustible mines of iron, would, in my opinion, be an inducement for the citizen of that state to open a trade, through tree inal, with Baltimore. A trade once commenced, no matter how unimportant it might be in the beginning, it is not to be presumed would be long confined to a few articles. Flaxieed, leather, butter, cheese, grain, pork, and produce of butter, cheese, grain, pork, and produce of butter, cheese, grain, pork, and produce of every kind, would likewise be brought into her market. New Jersey is not an importing state; she has but little tonnage. Her

ing state; she has but little tonnage. Her commerce with foreign nations is trifling, and she has been for some years past, indebted principally to New-York and Philadelphia for the foreign merchandize consumed by her. Is it not more than probable then, that Baltimore would also obtain a share of the business of supplying her with foreign commodites in return for her products, and thus save a portion of the large amount of cash which the nortern traders are in the constant habit of drawing from are in the constant habit of drawing from our merchants and dealers in Baltimore?

I can see no good reason why Baltimore should not do a share of this business. She has tonnage, capital and enterprize. which make her competent to the task; and it is certain that her prices of imported foreign goods, can be made as reasonable and advantageous to purchasers, as they can be made in either Philadelphia or New York.

. O. E.

ROBERT WRIGHT, Eag. Was an Monday last, appointed by the fi-vernor and Council. Associate Judge of the Judicial District comprising Queen Anne-Kent and Cecil counties, vice Mr. World

1 THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SUCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society held in Bu-timore on the 18th u.R. resolutions were a-dopted dividing the same into two indepen-dent Societies—one for the Eastern and the other for the Western Shore

AN ODD NUTION. The Nontucket Inquiser states, that a few days after the earthquake at Valparaiso, the priests drew up a petition for the expulsion of all the English and American, (or Hereticks as they style them) that no sided there, as being the cause of the earth (or Hereticks as they style them) that medical there, as being the cause of the earth-quake and its calamities by their wicked ness. I hey applied to one Biskia he being the oldest judge of the city, to induce him to sign it. He inquired of them how they could attribute it to the "Anglices" when THEIR houses were most of them standing and all their lives spared as witnesses of THEIR houses were most of them standing and all their lives spared as witnesses of their innocence—while you," said he, who call yourselves good Catholics, with all your prayers, and the assistance of patron saints could not save our churches, and hundreds of Catholic feet houses, and hundreds of Catholies, from utter destruction; and as for myself, on the night of the earthquake, with the rest of my family, I was taken from impending rumy famity, I was taken rrom impending ru-in by an American at the imminent risk of his life, when no countryman of my own would come to my assistance. I shall there-fore not subscribe to any such thing."

From the New York Mercantile Adventier. FRIGATE HUSSAR

It appears by advertisements in the papers, that an attempt is about to be made to raise the British frigate Hussar, which was sunk at Hell Gate during the Revolutionary War. A similar attempt was contemplated a few years since, on a plan suggested by capt Coffin, which was thought to be fee-sible. But the project was abandoned it sible. But the project was abandoned at that time in consequence of the intelligence contained in the following extract of a letter, from Admiral Coffin, communicating the opinion of Admiral Pole, commander of the frigate at the time of her loss—who states that the is not aware that there was any treasure on board at the time? any treasure on board at the time." As the enterprize is projected solely with a view of obtaining a large sum of money said to be on hoard, we deem it our duty to lay this intelligence herger the public desired. intelligence helore the public, as it has never be ore been published.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Isaac

Coffin, dated at Raley Castle, Durham, January 1st, 1819, to Capt. Alexander Coffin, of this city.

"The moment your letter reached me, I wrote to the officer who commanded the Hussar when she was lost in America, and vesterialy received his averaged. yesterday received his answer-viz: "I think it was in November 1760 that the Hussar was run on the Pot Rock. The question you put to me hath been asked from more than one quarter, and I am not aware that there was any treasure on board her whatever." This is the best authority you can have Sr Charles Pole the writer of the above, is now an Admiral; he married the late great Mr. Hope's niece, of Amsterdam, who was born in Boston.

AT A CONVENTION

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the state of North Carolina, lately held at Salisbury, the Rev Dr Ravenscroft of Virginia, was unanimously elected Bishop of the diocess of N Carolina.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

To the Editor of the Washington Republi-

Sir-As some notice has occasionally been taken of the manuscript volume found at Detroit, and much curiosity expressed on the subject, the following circumstances may not be unacceptable to those who feel an interest in it:-

Not long since, a leaf, containing four pages of this book, was enclosed to Major Gen. Macomb, chiefengineer, by Col. Edwards, of Durott, with request, that it might be sent, with the letter that accompanied it, to Samuel L. Michell, at New-York. Previously to doing so, it was sub-mitted to the examination of the professors of the college in Georgetown; as these gentlemen are versed in ecclesiastical, as well as in mostorher branches of literary science, title differently men had in the latest that little difficulty was had in determining both the character of the book and the language in which it is written. The following letter from Mr Grace affords this informa-

From the limited specimen furnished, a just opinion of the contents of the whole volume cannot be formed. It may, however, be interred, that it is chiefly; if not altogether, ecclesiastical subjects, and is, probably, the production of a Jesux Missionary, concerned in the exploring of that section of the country, and, therefore, other matters, connected with its history, may be contained in it. To ascertain this, Colonel Edwards has been requested to forward the book through him, that atranslation may be made of so much, at least, as will discover any importance that may at-

Your obedient Servant, I. ROBERDEAU Engineer Department, April 22, 1823.

I am, Sir.

Sir—setown College, April 10, 1823.

Sir—send you the manuscripe, which you left and to examine, and which, with a few exceptions, is written in Irish, truly classical. There are some faunts in the classical. There are some famis in the orthography, which together with some strange abbreviations, madalit somewhat difficult to unravel. Page 179 begins that:

"The fourteenth chapter, in which are giventen reasons, why the Catholic Church does not administer the cup to the laity."

does not administer the cup to the latty.

The same page contains four of there reasons, and a part of the fifth. The remainder of the manuscript, visit ages 175, 177 and 178, contains quite a different subset; it is all on pages and confession. ject; it is all on penance and confession. I should wish to see a perfect copy of the Hibernian manuscript, and a translation of the whole can be had, at any time, from Your humble and devoted servant.

WILLIAM GRACE.

To Major Roll had any.

one he ascertained is decidedly in favour of Mr. Adams' pretensions to the next Presidency. The veteran editor's to hor-row the phrascology of the National Intel-ligencer) of the Trenton True American ligencer) of the Trenton True American, as well as several other gentlemen of respectability, have avowed their predilection for that gentlemen; and, so far as our means of information extend, this appears to be in accordance with the views and feelings of the people, generally. Without meaning to express any opinion as to the merits of the respective candidates, we cannot conjecture what authority the editor of the New-York Advocate can have for believing jecture what authority the editor of the New York Advocate can have farbeljeving that Mr. Crawford will receive the support of New Jersey. From the best information we have been able to obtain, Mr. Crawford will have less support here than either Mr. Clay or Mr. Calhoun, both of whom have

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Public sentiments in this State, so las de

From the Frankfort (Ken) Commentator.
THE PRESIDENCY.

many warm and ardent supporters in this

New Jersey Eagle.

The contest for this high prize is now generally supposed to be confined to Messrs Clay, Crawlord and Adams, and there can be but little doubt that during the present year, public opinion will settle down on some two of them.

By explosi permission of the British King, (it is lated in the St. John's Star of the 15th ult.) Lawrence Kavanagh, Eq. of the Roman Ckholic persuasion took his seat in the General Assembly of Nova Scotia. as Representative from Cape Breton, noon his taking the State Cashs without upon his taking the State Oaths without being required to subscribe the Declaration against Popery and Transubstantiation.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. The law abolishing imprisonment for debt in North Carolina, commenced its operation on Thursday last.

SPANISH DECREE.

The editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette has an official copy of a decree of the Spanish government, dated Madrid, 5th March, which forbids the admission in-to the Island of Cuba of French, Austrian, Russian and Prussian vessels and merchan

PERKINS'S STEAM ENGINE: The New York Advertises ties the following extract from a letter listed London, March 10. Mr. Perkins has made further experi-

ments with his steam engine; and its opera-tions thus far, are perfectly satisfactory and conformable to the principles he first laid down. The only remaining point to be es-tablished is the absolute quantity of power gained by his method, to the quantity of fu el expended, which will be decided this

His engine he considers equal to & 10 horse power. The boiler or generator, as he calls it, is of brass or composition 21-2 inches thick, and which is also hooped, and contains about 8 gallons of water. enclosed in a sheet iron stove. so concentrated as to consume the smoke. The gene rator being pressed constantly full, is heated to a high temperature, when the engine is put in motion, and a small quantity of wa-ter is jetted in, which, forcing out (he same quantity of heated water, it flashes into steam and gives off the necessary power. The steam is then conducted down to near ly the boiling point, where it is again for ced into the generator. It requires about 1 6 of the power generated to force it back, and when the temperature is once raised, it requires but a small quantity offuel to keep it up. In his experiment he worked it at 30 atmospheres, or 420 lbs, to the inch, and had a surplus power of 25 atmospheres for use. In one of his tubes he has a safety bulb, so that in case of explosion no harm can arise

LOUIS 16th vs. LOUIS 18th.
When Louis 16th was arraigned at the
Bar of the National Convention, M. De

seze, one of his advocates, made a long and able speech in his desence, stam which we

extract the following.

Nations are sovereigns; they are at liberty to assume any species of government that appear most agreeable to themselves: after having recognised and discovered the badness of their ancient form, they may enact for themselves a new one; this is a position which one of the counsel of Louis procured the insertion of in the constitutional code But the whole nation cannot exercise the sovereignty; it is necessary that it should delevate the exercise of it "

that it should delegate the exercise of it."
These are just sentiments, and clearly expressed: they had received the sanction of Louis 15th, in the constitution, and in his defence; and how uttirly at variance with them are the language ind conduct of Louis 18th! how pliable are principles in the bands of kings always bended to present durantees. ent purposes.

ERIE HARBOUR.

The legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$10,0:0 for improving the harbour of Ehe, upon the lake of the same Congress has authorised a survey of this harbour, by a topographical engineer of the United States.

MI GALLATIN.

The Democratic Press informs us, that Bir. Gallatin and family were to sail from France on the 10th of May for the United States. He contemplates remaining six months here and then extensive prime a prime to the present the state of the present the sail of t months here, and then returning as minis-ter to France. He pomes on a furlough from his government

The steam boat Paragon arrived at Lou-isville 4th inst. in 15 days from New Or-learns, with 250 tons freight, and 400 deck and 40 cabin passengers.

GLUE. An ingenious cabinet maker has, from long experience, proved, that glue made from India rubber, when used as a cement for furniture, never gives way or loosens in the loints. the joints.

The Philadelphia Democratic Aress says The Philadelphia Democratic Ress says
The whole sum necessary to complete the
Cassapeake and Delaware Canal his been
used up. Thirty thousand dollars were
sulacribed by the citizens of Wilmington, Delaware,