

formed to the sad, solemn, of committing his mangled body to grave.

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 16. **Holier and Quicker.**—In the middle of town public attention was yesterday attracted, and a large crowd gathered at the Principal to see several persons who had been brought before the Mayor, on a charge of holding illegal nightly meetings. For some time past, a house in the suburb Tremé, has been used as a school of temple for certain occult practices and the idolatrous worship of an African deity called *Vaudou*. It is said that many slaves, and some free people, required their rights to practice superstitious, idolatrous rites, to dance, enslave, &c. &c. It is also suspected that the slaves carried there the fruits of their vices, which the leaders appropriated to further their own debaucheries and vices. The jugglers had collected some money to aid their views: the image of a woman, whose lower extremities resemble a snake, and many other articles, were seized and reported to the Mayor's office. Among the persons arrested, there was one white man; the others were free colored people and slaves.

Loc. Gaz.

New-York, Sept. 4. We are officially informed that eight pick-pockets, lately discharged from the Philadelphia prison, are now in New-York, and have thus far had pretty good success.

**Hopping Match.**—A race took place on the Essex road. It was a match of Capt. Smith's to ride one horse, namely, eleven miles in 30 minutes, or bet of 200 guineas. The captain was under 10 stone, and the horse, a pair of the Waxy breed, had been 30 days in the training. Betting 1 and 7 to 1 on time. The start place from Chipstone Flat, and the distance as follows:

min.	sec.	min.	sec.
2	50	8	2
2	33	9	2
2	40	10	2
2	42	11	2
2	41	—	—
2	40	29	99

This is a wonderful performance; it is by the game of the horse, the rider more fatigued of the two. The horse was purchased on the ground for guineas. He is 16 hands high with ordinary powers.

Lawrence in his celebrated Treatise on Horses gives it as his opinion that it is within the compass of a well bred English race horse to perform 25 miles within the hour.

**THE LAUNCH.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

The very superior and elegant ship of the line, "THE NORTH CAROLINA," as received into her destined element yesterday afternoon, at twenty five minutes past two o'clock, amid the cheers of a numerous concourse of citizens, who assembled to witness this interesting spectacle. The effect was not a little heightened by the volunteers who in full uniform crowded her decks. She rode out gracefully on the water, and received a federal salute upon her entering. As the launch was about to take her way, a boat was sent up, in imitation of the "Enterprise" of our New-York brethren, to deliver a salute in the same manner as the "Enterprise" of our New-York brethren. The salute was in large letters, encircling it that has been in direction we cannot extend to say. It may, for aught we know, have reached the capital of North Carolina by the time. Immediately after the "Enterprise" was brought into the water, numbers of small boats, which before had been hidden from our view by the larger vessels, appeared on a basis of the undulating waters as if by magic; the numerous steam boats all which omitted to make their usual trips, in order to accommodate those who are desirous to see the launch, and the tops and other vessels which had gone to the same purpose, all of them crowded with passengers, were instantly in motion, and added considerable beauty and animation to the scene.

FRANKFURT, (Ky.) Aug. 31.

**Remarkable.**—The following description of an animal lately killed in Ohio county, in this state, has been handed to us by the Sheriff of that county, who assures us, that the statement contained therein is strictly correct.

A leopard was killed on the 6th day of June 1820, by John Six, living on the waters of Green River, 10 miles S. E. of Hartford, in Ohio county—length from the end of the nose to the hump, five feet, and a tail two feet long; under the color was white and black spots, equally proportioned; the sides and neck are yellow, with black spots, curiously arranged; a row of black spots runs down its back, much larger than those on its sides, extending half way of the tail; its round ears, black outside, white inside; around its nose and mouth were long stiff bristles, some appear to grow to the length of the tail, then white, six inches long. The hair on the end of its tail is longer than elsewhere; tail is like a cat's, only much larger, with

large claws; large teeth; supposed to weigh about 150 pounds.

CLARKSBURG, (Va.) Sept. 20.

A case of considerable interest occurred in this place on Monday last. The Rev. Bennet Dowler, a preacher of the Methodist Church, was arrested for having, as it was alleged, whilst preaching at a camp meeting a few miles from this place, addressing himself particularly to the Blacks, made use of expressions highly inflammatory, and calculated to excite them to sedition or insurrection. It appeared that he expatiated largely upon the injustice of slavery, declaring that it was inconsistent with that political maxim ingrafted in our institutions "that all men were by nature equally free and independent," &c. and accompanied his remarks by a recital of some instances of cruelty inflicted upon slaves by their owners. After a patient and full investigation, by a respectable number of magistrates, who had assembled at the court-house, aided by counsel, as well on behalf of the prosecution as the defendant, he was compelled to enter into recognizance with security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour three months. Although upon this occasion it was gratifying to discover, that the conduct of the worthy minister did not meet the approbation of the enlightened members of the highly respectable society to which he belonged, and that more was to be attributed to the ardent zeal of a young man in favor of freedom than a disposition to do wrong, yet, in conduct of this kind, there is much to blame. It is like throwing an ignited brand into a powder magazine; it might possibly do no harm, but it might produce an explosion terrible in its consequences. And, although we must all agree with the worthy minister in the abstract proposition, that all men are equally free, &c. and join with him in wishing to see that maxim carried into full and effective operation; yet surely that desirable end cannot be effected by sowing the minds of the unfortunate slaves and exciting them to disobedience—a measure that can only result in riveting their chains closer. To say nothing of the impropriety of blending political subjects with the exercise of our religion, yet, with reference to this section of the country, it may be said that slavery exists in its most mitigated form. And although odious in any shape, it is here, perhaps, the least offensive. Lenity and kindness on the one hand, and obedience on the other, constitutes the relative duty of master and slave. To promote a reciprocal exercise of those duties is all that the teachers of religion should attempt to enforce—so long at least as the laws of the land tolerate slavery; and it should be remembered that obedience to the laws is made as well a religious as a political obligation.

Independent Virginian.

From the Albany Argus, Sept. 8.

**Great Blasting.**—In working the canal through the rocks at the Little Falls, they have discovered a new method of blasting them. It appears that there are fissures or chinks in these rocks, and instead of boring in the ordinary way, they clear out these fissures, pour in fine dry sand to make an even surface at the bottom, then pour in the powder; they next insert some rye straws at convenient distances to serve as tubes to be filled with priming powder, and the residue of the fissure is then filled up with sand, which completes the preparation for the blast. And in this way they blow up fifty tons weight at a time.

**Mineralogy.**—Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq., has, at his own expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the whole of this county. Several gentlemen were engaged at the same time in this laudable work, and we are informed have completed their labors; the result of which, it is probable, will soon be made public, and will undoubtedly be very useful.

To the Editor of the American Farmer. SIR,—A considerable part of the state of Maryland, the field of corn, particularly the blades and tops of the plant, from a very large share of the best winter corn, are, in some instances, I am told, infested, that the most knowing of the gentlemen of the farm, consider merely good blades as the choicest, have failed for their crops, when in several instances, it is generally supposed, however, that striking the point at the time necessary to secure the best crop of fodder, detests more or less from the crop of corn, by preventing the ear and grain from filling as perfectly, as they otherwise would. By some experiments of Mr. Lottan of Pennsylvania, it is found that he loses the loss at 20, or more than 20 per cent.—It is this fact, as this species of infestation is absolutely necessary to many farmers in both Maryland and Virginia, and perhaps in some other states, it is a question of no small interest in what order these operations may be performed. As regards the crop of provender, farmers generally agree, that the blades should be first secured; but as regards the injury to the crop of corn there is a great division of opinion. The gentlemen agriculturists and theorists range themselves on the side of cutting the tops first. The practical, the labouring farmers, small land holders, tenants, and intelligent overseers pull the blades first.—Several years ago, at the usual time I pulled the blades from every other row of corn on a small piece of my field, and cut the tops of the alternate rows.—In noting the effects of this experiment I observed, that the blades, and the husks or cover of the ears dried much faster on the plants without the tops, than the blades of the tops and husks of the ears on the plants, that had been stripped of their blades before the ears. And

the object to be effected in the order of the operations being to continue the nourishment to the ear as long as possible, I felt satisfied that the facts in the case were with the common farmers, and have ever since pulled my blades first.

The theorists tell me, "you are certainly wrong," for, say they, "you may head down a plant not only without injury, but with advantage."—I consider it sufficient to reply, gentlemen, there is a time for all things. If you head down a plant or tree early in the spring, it will often put out a more vigorous shoot; but if you head down this same plant or tree in August or September, you will not only stop its growth, but generally kill it.—Beside, says the practical farmer, who has often performed the work with his own hands, stripping the blades offers little or no violence to the plant, for, if the plant be so far advanced, that the silk of the ear has become tolerably dry, and the barrel of the blade, or that part which envelopes the stock has become tough, though the operation entirely denude the stock, the ear is then so nearly ripe as not to be much injured by it. But in every field, while many plants are thus far advanced, and the time has arrived when you should begin this work, many will still have the silks more alive, and the blade fresh and green. In this stage they will also be brittle, and instead of the stalks being stripped by the operation, the stem of the blade will break at the barrel, leaving a covering to the stock and scarcely wounding it. This view of the question has long since settled my practice. But when you add to these facts what appears to be now well established, that the food of plants ascends through the heart or body of the trunk, and after being elaborated in the leaves, nourishes the fruit, and produces the principal increment of the plant in its descent under the skin; the perfect propriety of leaving the top part of the plant undisturbed as long as possible, seems to be established beyond controversy. In doing every thing, out of a great choice of modes, there is but one best; and it is of great consequence, particularly in agricultural operations, to be certainly in possession of the knowledge of the best. Should these few remarks tend to fix the minds of our countrymen, they will be far from useless.—The work of sowing both the blades and tops ought, if possible, to be completed before the equinoctial season, and this may generally be effected, and under my view of the subject, with very trifling injury to the ear, by beginning the blade pulling a few days, even a week earlier than usual, and completing it before you cut a top.—Thus the whole business may be accomplished by the middle of September, and if the farmer will then turn to, and cut off his corn stocks by the ground, and take them to his barn yard, corn and all, keeping the cutting and carting in forward of his usual sowing ploughs, and have his stocks with the ears on them neatly ricked up, beginning the rick narrow, not more than five feet, at base, with butts down and ears up, and continued in a line straight, coming back every two or three days, and doubling and teaching it, till his whole corn crop is secured, in a weather proof rick, ten or twelve feet wide, and as many high, he will have taken his corn entirely out of the way of his wheat sowing, and will, in my opinion, have secured it better, and with less shrinkage of the ears than the Virginia farmers, who take off corn, blades, tops and all at one operation.

What I have given was the best practice of John Sibleton, the discoverer of Marie on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

**CORN PLANTER.**

**Foreign.**

**LORD COCHRANE.**

Extract of a letter from Chili, dated

"VALPARAISO April 11.

"By the next ship I will send you a detailed account of Lord Cochrane's capture of Valdivia, which, in my opinion, equals, if it does not exceed any exploit of the kind ever before performed. At present I have only time to say, that in the hands of our people it is impregnable.

Valdivia is defended by no less than fifteen forts, so placed in respect to one another that no ship could remain half an hour in the bay, much less could one lie at anchor there. The forts mount upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon, most of them twenty-four pounders, and most of them having furnaces to heat shot. The communication of one fort with another is in many places only a very narrow defile, composed of large rough stones, and tortuous paths of great declivity. A couple of pieces of cannon would render any one of them utterly impracticable to any number of men. A handful of men might prevent the landing of any number of men, even if boats were allowed to approach the shore; but no boat could advance within cannon shot without being subjected to a cross fire and instantly sunk. The beach is beset to the very water's edge with bushes and shrubbery, by means of which, even when a landing was effected, a small number of men might secretly remain, and cut off the invaders on the beach.

Spite of all these obstacles Lord Cochrane boldly entered the harbor with a brig and a schooner, on board of which he had crammed three hundred and twenty men. With this force, at nightfall, he attacked one of the forts, landed his men, beating the Spaniards before him, and carrying the small fort, the enemy in the other forts treating the attack with contempt on account of his Lordship's small force. But such was the impetuosity of the Chilianos, and the very few Englishmen who were with them, that they drove the Spaniards through the fort, mixed with them, carried another fort, and struck such terror into the Spaniards, who had but the moment before despised them, that in a panic they abandoned their post, and fort after fort fell into the hands of Lord Cochrane.

In the morning the Spaniards were left in astonishment at what had happened; but it was then too late, the whole of the forts as well as the town were in the possession of Lord Cochrane, and nothing remained but quiet submission. The Governor with about 500 men had fled into the interior, leaving behind him the military standards, the military chest of the Spanish

army of the south, and the whole of the stores and ammunition.

"About 100 men, with their colonel, were taken prisoners, and in the bay a large fire ship, deeply laden, called the *Dolores*, was captured.

"Lord Cochrane, having planted the Chilian flag in the great square, summoned the people to meet and choose their own Governor. All private property was strictly respected, and the inhabitants, delighted as well with the sudden and unexpected change, as with the unexpected forbearance of their conquerors, expressed their attachment to the new government by every demonstration in their power.

"This has the only place which the Spaniards possessed north of Chili been emancipated, and the few men they have in this province must speedily submit."

LONDON, JULY 28.

**Awful catastrophe.**—One of the most affecting and awful scenes ever remembered in this neighborhood, occurred at Thorncliffe Iron Works on Wednesday last. During the tremendous thunder storm in the afternoon, the workmen, in the presence of all the resident proprietors, were casting a tilt shaft, about five tons weight, in a perpendicular mould: when the casting was nearly complete, the liquid mass suddenly shot up, like a cataract of fire from the orifice of a volcano, and mingled with clouds of heated sand, fell in red hot flakes on every side. Of about forty persons present twenty-two were burnt more or less severely; but particulars of the manner in which wounds and deaths were inflicted, during this dreadful explosion, would be too shocking for perusal. Three men perished on the spot, six others have died since: the lives of the remainder, (many of whom are grievously scorched and lacerated,) it is hoped may yet be preserved.

**The Queen.**—Lord Duncannon yesterday waited on her majesty with an address from the town of Wakefield and its vicinity, to wane her majesty re-urged the following answer:

"I receive with heartfelt satisfaction, this loyal and affectionate address from his majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the town of Wakefield, and its vicinity. Their sentiments of congratulation on my accession to the high dignity of queen of these realms, are a proof that their minds have not been unduly influenced by the flagitious calumnies of my persecutors; and I am, at the same time, feelingly alive to their expressions of kind confidence upon the melancholy basis of those near and dear relatives, which I experienced while on the continent.

"I am sensible of the indignities with which I have been assailed, not so much because they are disrespectful to myself, as because they are insulting to the nation; for the nation has been insulted in the late outrages upon the character of its lawful queen. Though I am attacked by that maligne, which hesitates at no labour, and by an assumption of power, which seems to spurn all limitation, I feel a cheering confidence of present support, and of eventual triumph in the affections of the people.

"I have been accused of appealing to popular clamour; but I appeal to nothing but to the good sense and good feeling, to the reason—the morality and the patriotism of the most enlightened and most respectable portion of the community. If I am condemned without justice, and dethroned against all law, the liberties of every individual will receive a fatal stab; and the character of the highest judicature will be blasted to the latest posterity.

"My own personal welfare is of little moment; but I do feel as a queen for the public welfare, which is deeply implicated in the vindication of my violated rights.

"The power which the house of Lords are assuming in their bill of pains and penalties, not only of divorcing his majesty's consent, but of dethroning their lawful queen, may prove in the result productive of an age of misery to the nation. The child that is now at the breast, may live to rue its consequences.

"The consciousness of rectitude, of which no bill of pains and penalties can ever deprive me, will support me through all trials; and even though the force of my enemies should, in the end, prove commensurate with their malignity, the people shall never have occasion to reproach me with neglecting their happiness, with betraying their rights, or with relinquishing, for one moment, the patriotic magnanimity of the queen."

Mr. Wilson is elected professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, in the room of the late Dr. Thomas Brown.

The Minister of Marine has given notice to the different sea ports in France, that the state of Georgia has issued an order, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the landing of foreigners at Savannah, during the three months of July, August and September.

**The Italian witnesses.**—A letter from Hague, of the 15th of July, says:—The witnesses against the Queen (26 in number) are distributed through the village adjacent to this place, where

they were placed by the secretary of the British Embassy, with the aid of the police magistrates. Their appearance, and the purpose for which they are brought hither, have made a strong impression, and the people feel degraded that their country has been selected for an asylum to those who, they suppose, cannot be received in England.

**Dreadful Explosion of Gunpowder.**

About half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the neighborhood of the Borough-road, St. George's-fields, was thrown into a violent state of alarm, in consequence of a loud explosion of gunpowder and other combustibles, at the house of Mr. Jones, an assistant firework manufacturer to Vauxhall Gardens. The shock was so terrible, that it shook every house within 200 yards, shattering the windows, and knocking down chimney-pots, shelves, and cap boards. Mr. Jones occupied the lower part of a house in the occupation of Mr. Smith, a farrier, who was ignorant of his profession, or that he kept gunpowder on the premises. On Wednesday night, Jones went to pursue his usual avocations at the Gardens, leaving his wife in the care of the place. About the time the accident occurred, it is reported that she was heard striking a light, and in an instant the house blew up. The back front was blown down some distance from the house. The greatest consternation immediately prevailed, and nothing could be heard but the screams of women and children, and the springing of watchmen's rattles. Volumes of smoke arose and explosions took place in succession. Mrs. Jones was dispatched in all directions for engines, and the constables were called out with the greatest promptitude, whilst the neighbors were busily engaged in conveying their property to a place of safety. During the whole of this time, the fate of those in the house remained a mystery; but, at length, a female, with three children hanging about her neck, was decended through the flames, at one of the upper windows. She threw the children down one after another; and it fortunately happened, that two of them were caught by the spectators; the other fell, and received some contusions, but none of a serious nature. The woman was then about to jump out herself, but was dissuaded from so doing by John Smith, a constable, who courageously ran up stairs, and succeeded in bringing her out of the ruins without either experiencing much injury.

**Aeronautics.**—A person named Roberson, who has resided for two years in Portugal, went up in a balloon from the Prado of Oporto, in honor of the accession of the king of Portugal. This had all the effect of a new discovery; inasmuch as an aeronautic exhibition had never been attempted in that city before. He took the direction of the sea, from which Oporto is but a quarter of a league distant, and in about an hour he landed safely at Ferreiro, about 6 leagues from Oporto. This experiment was the more remarkable by the courage which Mr. Roberson's niece displayed, who obtained leave to go up in a balloon, attached by a cord to the principle one.—When she had risen to a certain height she attempted to cut the cord with a knife, which she had concealed in her handkerchief. When Mr. Roberson perceived that she wanted to release her balloon, he quickly seized the attaching cord, and drew the balloon, in which she was, up to his own.—Twenty five thousand persons were assembled in the Prado to witness this experiment.

**THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**

**Authentic Anecdote.**—During the campaign of the allied troops in Paris, a French citizen who was returning from the country through the champs Elysees, where the troops were encamped, was robbed of his watch by a sergeant in the British army. Complaint was immediately made to the commanding officer, and the troops were paraded before the Frenchman, who was thus enabled to single out the offender.—A court martial was held and the criminal condemned to die the following morning.—As early as four o'clock the whole of the allied army was assembled in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, where the prisoner was to undergo the sentence. The charge upon which he had been tried and convicted was read aloud, and the unfortunate man prepared for the presence of an offended Maker.—Not a murmur ran through the ranks; the justice of the decree was acknowledged by every soldier, and if the short lapse of time between the offence and its solemn expiation excited feelings of terror, they were mingled with respect for the stern severity of the commander. The drums beat, and the black flag waved mournfully in the air. The ministers of justice had already raised the engines of destruction, and the fatal moon-slab "fire" was almost half ignited, when the duke of Wellington rushed before their fire locks and commanded a momentary pause, whilst he addressed the prisoner.—You have offended against the laws of God, of honor, and of virtue; the grave is open before you; in a few short moments your soul will appear before its Maker; your prosecutor complains of your sentence; the man who