mile in three minutes and ten seconds, which he won cleverly, having three seconds to spare.

Mr. Evelyn, in his memoirs, remarks, that "the insignificant ceremony of presenting addresses to the king was first brought in, in Cromwell's time, and had ever since continued with offers of life and fortune to whomsoever happened to have the power.

The good effects of a newly-discovered remedy, the *chiminta*, or *annona frehfuga*, in fevers, and especially intermittent fevers, has been fully confirmed by the experiments of the physicians, appointed by the Royal Medical Society at Madrid.

Elizabeth is the most distinguished name in the female line of the Sovereigns of England. It was the first Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. who united the red and white roses by her marriage with Henry the VII and healed the wounds of a civil war of centuries. Should the succession ever open to the infant daughter of the duke of Clarence, England will have a second Elizabeth.—The king had doubtless this in view, when he desired that his royal niece should be so named.

Great damage has been done on the Irish coast, on the 15th and 16th of December; and we lament to add, that many lives have been lost.

Accounts from Barbary state, that a contest for sovereignty was carrying on in the empire of Morocco the new candidate for the throne is Euley Ishmael, son of the celebrated Muley Yezid, and nephew to the reigning emperor.

There seems to be a spirit now brooding among the lower orders in Spain, that may produce fatal consequences hereafter; they wear publicly in their hats a green riband with the inscription, "The Constitution or Death."

On Saturday se'nnight, being the twelfth day, her majesty gave a grand entertainment to the several foreigners of distinction remaining in this country.

Counsellor Grady, at a late trial in Ireland, said he had heard of a judge called the hanging judge, who was never known to shed a tear but once and that was during the representation of the *Beggars' Opera*, when Macheath got a *reprieve*!

A bricklayer at Great Marlow Bucks, having been employed to hang, as it is technically termed, two coppers, for the purpose of supplying the poor with soup, made out his bill: "To hanging two coopers to make soup for the *poor*."

[illegible] Scotch quarter boat upset, while the crew were in the act of hauling in their baskets; the poor fellows, while clinging to the keel of the boat, were passed by a sloop which might have saved them had they been inclined; a deeply laden brig passing along the same track, hove to, but was only in time to save one man, the other five having sunk to rise no more.

Colossal statue is about to be erected in Lanrark, to the memory of sir William Wallace. The patriot is represented as eight feet four inches in height, and a Scotch yard across the shoulders. This may be expected to be hailed with cutlasses by the patriotic inhabitants of the country, where this brave, but "ill-requited chief" and his hardy followers, performed deeds of the memory of which will never die while Scotland exists.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

It is whispered, the ministers are anxious that his Majesty should open the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne: to this the king is extremely indisposed; and it is said that the main object of the journey of the earl of Liverpool and lord Castlereagh to Brighton, was to beseech his majesty to comply with their wishes in this respect. What effect their application produced, we know not; but their solicitude seems to arise from the consciousness of the insult they passed on the two houses by the abrupt and unceremonious way in which they dismissed them at the close of the last session, and the degree of *amende* which they think his majesty's presence on Tuesday would make for the indecorum.

PARIS JAN 16.

The King yesterday received gentlemen in the morning, and ladies in the evening. There was a brilliant assemblage. His majesty transacted business with the duke de Richelieu the Marquess de Lauriston.

Letters from Madrid, of the 6th inst confirm the intelligence of the invitation from the Allied Sovereigns to king Ferdinand to proceed to Laybach. The permanent deputation of the Cortes assembled officially very late in the evening of the 4th. The general opinion was, that this body would not consent to the monarch quitting the kingdom.

It is said, that the sovereigns themselves will march at the head of their troops, should there be a necessity for employing force to re-establish the legitimate authority at Naples.

Gazette de France.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

It is now understood that Ministers tendered their resignations immediately after the failure of the Bill of pains and penalties; but were prevailed on to retain them. Should the arrangement which they mean to propose for the Queen, on the meeting of Parliament, not meet the support of a decided majority of the house of Commons, it is said they are determined to remain no longer in office.

The Queen's Household.—We have to announce the appointments of the Duke of Roxburgh to be Chamberlain, and of Lord Hood to be Lord Steward and Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.

JANUARY 23.

The opening of the Session of Parliament by His Majesty

This morning the usual preparations were made at the H. of Lords, for the reception of His Majesty, and for the important proceedings on opening the two Houses of the Legislature.

His Majesty entered the House at 5 minutes to 2 o'clock, attended by his numerous suite, and seated himself on the Throne. About 2 o'clock the Speaker, attended by the Members of the House of Commons, entered thro' the folding doors, and approached in front of the Throne bowing respectfully to His Majesty.

Sir Thomas Thyrwitt having signified that His Majesty was about to read his Speech, profound silence was immediately insured. His Majesty then, in a clear voice, rather bespeaking the complete man of business, than the effeminate Sovereign, which his vile traducers have represented him, spoke to the following effect.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

His Majesty began, by expressing his regret, that any thing should have occurred to retard the business of the State, during the last Session; and proceeded to state, that his great object had been, and would still be to preserve foreign and domestic peace.

He had directed His Ministers to lay before Parliament, their wants for the Civil Government; and relied on the generosity of His Commons; and "had great satisfaction in announcing a reduction in the Military Establishment of the Country.

His Majesty then adverted to the financial situation of the country, and observed, that notwithstanding the great deficiency in the revenue of [illegible] mercial pressure, the total receipts of Great Britain for this year, considerably exceeded those of the last. This, said His Majesty, was in some degree owing to the increase of Excise duties; but it could not be denied, that there were other branches of improvement, which fully realized the prosperity declared by the total result. Relative to the Queen, His Majesty said, that the provision fixed by Parliament in 1814, having expired with the death of the late King he had desired His Ministers to lay the affair before the House of Commons, and they would make their own arrangements on the subject.

His Majesty then stated, that he had great satisfaction in announcing a considerable improvement in the commerce and manufactures of the country—a circumstance peculiarly gratifying to him, in consequence of his anxious desire to advance the power and internal prosperity of the nation.

Notwithstanding the agitation occasioned by late occurrences and which he felt to be still pressing upon a portion of the people, he had the firmest reliance upon the attachment and loyalty of his subjects, of which he had received so many assurances, and which he considered the best and surest safe-guard of his honor.

His Majesty concluded, by calling upon his faithful Parliament to instill in all classes of his subjects, a respect for those lawful authorities to which, under the blessings of Providence, we owe all our happiness and renown as a nation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The doors were opened at 12 o'clock and in a short time the gallery of the House was filled. The importance of the proceedings excited universal interest in the public, and great numbers endeavored in vain to gain admission to the House.

At a quarter before 2 o'clock, about 80 members were assembled in the body of the House, and had taken their seats. When the Speaker entered and took his seat, he bowed to the members present, and Sir Thomas Thyrwitt the Black Rod, entered the House, and commanded its attendance in the Lords, to hear His Majesty's speech.

The Speaker rose and followed Sir Thomas, and a great number of the Members followed the Speaker.

STATE AND PROSPECT OF ENGLAND.

It is not for the novelty or recency of the information contained in the extract which follows that we insert it; but because it is the disinterested opinion of a man of philosophic mind, disclosed to his friend in a private letter. It is therefore entitled to perfect confidence.

"STOURPORT, 7th Dec. 1820.

"The crises which you contemplated, when you left us, has not arrived, but it is quickly approaching. What are we to think of a government who employ instigators to get up plots? The Cato-street plot was manufactured to pop upon the opening elections, to sanction the hue and cry of "Down with the radicals!" A similar thing was hatching, by placards to come forth at the close of the Queen's trial, but Mr. Pearson discovered it in time, and blew it up. I am sorry that the agent bore so venerable a name as Franklin. He is supposed to be concealed somewhere. Pearson is a solicitor, and the same man who blew up the damned blood-money business.*

"The persecution of the queen has been so unjust and inquisitorial, that it has had the most impressive effect in rendering the ministry detestable. The country never mustered so much antiministerial courage since you left us as on the defence of the queen. She was a victim before she came to this country, but has a wonderful spirit. She is fitted for being a queen. Poor Johnny Bull, has to pay the piper for all the folly which has passed. The rich here are richer than ever, the tradesmen sink, and pauperism multiplies. The poor rates generally amount in the surrounding towns to as much as the rental of such houses as let at £20 per annum."

* This "damned blood money" means a tax of 10 pounds a piece (more or less) paid by government through spies and informers in Lancashire &c. for the infernal purpose of inducing the unwary reformers to become accomplices in plots invented by the creatures of the ministry. Many simple men fell into the snare, and sharper expedients were employed to frustrate information, by alarming the minds of the people, and especially men of property.

Agricultural.

my brother farmers!!!

From the American Farmer.

I am sorry that there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend on it, you do not "*work it right*" or you would make your farms and stock twice as profitable as they now are. Many of you *farm too much*. You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres WELL, than forty by halves. The last season, I made my ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is this not much better than a common crop of thirty or forty bushels? You will certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My ground being much infested with ground mice, or moles, and also overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on, early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kind of vermin, being an excellent strong manure; early in April, I gave it a good coat of stable manure, and ploughed & worked the ground over and over, until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after dropping my corn, (which had been previously soaked in warm water) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about one week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it with the plough and hoe, every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by the frost, grub, or birds. My other things I manured and nursed equally well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbors and did it in much less time. I mean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by early morning time; rising between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; then if the day be very sultry and hot I lie by from twelve to three and rest. I then feel refreshed and able to work until quite dark. This I call "*working it right*," whereas, should I lay in bed until the sun be up and SHAME ME, haunt the tavern at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse—half harvest, and do every thing else by halves. I surely should NOT "*work it right*," nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude, by giving you, for further consideration, a few excellent observations from a wiser head, perhaps, than my own, which I shall endeavour to improve for myself, and hope every brother farmer will do likewise, viz.—

"I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers *do not work it right*. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road, to run at large, and waste their dung, during a winter's day, I say this man *does not work it right*. Ten loads of good manure, at least is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice, and all for what? For nothing, indeed, but to ruin his farm.

So, when I see cattle lie in the fall, or early in the spring, rambling in a meadow or mowing field, poaching the soil, and breaking the grass roots, I say to my self this man *does not work it right*.

So when I see a barn yard, with a drain to it, I say the owner does not work it right, for how easy is it to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle to receive the urine and all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle. The wash and urine of the yard mixed with any kind of earth, or putrid straw, excellent manure; yet how much do our farmers loose by neglecting these things; in fact, they *do not work it right*.

When I see a farmer, often going to the retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, or lounging about a tavern, or wrangling about politics or quarrelling with and defaming his neighbour's good name I am certain such a man *does not work it right*."

A PENN FARMER.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Dec. 1820.

Domestic.

HAGERSTOWN, March 13.

Confessions of negroes Peter & Kitty, who were executed for the Murder of Mrs. Baker, on Friday, the 3d

On the 20th day of August, 182[illegible] says Kitty, came to my master's house, a sister of mine who wished me to accompany her to meeting. I asked my mistress for permission, but she desired me to ask my master, & that if he consented, she should have no objection. My master consented, and I prepared to go. After I was called back, and on my return, told that unless I told where a cup was, which my mistress lost, I must remain at home. I accordingly did remain.—This at once opened my heart to the Devil, and fitted me to go any length for revenge. Peter, my brother, who, thought to get free, if our mistress were dead, proposed to kill her, which I agreed to. On Tuesday the 22d day of August, my master went to Baltimore; on the evening of that day, we to murder intended our mistress, who was certainly good to us & deserved a better fate. After she retired, we found her chamber fastened, and hence could not execute our plan. We then agreed to destroy her life on the next morning, as then she would come into the stable to milk a cow which I (Kitty) could not milk. Peter, says that according to agreement, he went rather earlier than usual, to bring the cattle from pasture; that he immediately after having brought them home, went to the barn to cut straw; that he might be ready when his mistress and Kitty came to milk. By this time the cow generally milked by Mrs. Baker, was in the stable, and says Peter, when I saw this I went to Kitty and told her she should go and inform mistress, that I had thrown earth in her eyes, while milking, and then she should scold her. This she did and threw her down; when mistress called me to take Kitty away, I immediately caught mistress by the throat, & Kitty put her hands on her face. I then took a stool on which mistress was sitting, while milking; with this I beat her on the stomach several times as hard as I could, and then left her and Kitty to, see if any of the family, in the house were up.—Finding they were all asleep, I went back & as mistress was not yet dead, went to the barn, and got a hay fork; which I thrust into her, and then run it through her clothes. I carried back both the fork and rake, to the barn, and killed a chicken, took the blood and stained one of the cows horns, and Kitty stained the other; when Kitty and I agreed to untie the cow, and alarm the family in the house, telling them that the cow had killed mistress down. This we did, and then went to call some of the neighbors.—They came and found mistress dead; when a jury was held over her body, and Mr. Jones, measuring the horns of the cow, it was decided that mistress was killed by the cow as we had stated; and on the next day she was buried.

The minister said in his sermon, that a cow had killed mistress, and thought all was fixed well enough, but we now see that every thing must come to light.

When master came home from the burying, says Peter, he asked me where I had been while the cow knocked down his wife? I told him at the corn field, that the hogs had got into it, and that I drove them out. Upon this he said, I should go with him and show him the place. I went with him but felt that he would now detect me, as I told him a false hood which he would discover because no traces could be found any where, of hogs having been in the field. Accordingly he said, he thought there was mystery in this affair, and said that I must know something more than others about it. He then locked me in a room, and desired me to confess. Expecting it would be to my advantage, I told master, Kitty and Mather, had killed mistress. He then tied our hands on our backs & Kitty would not confess. On Friday morning, I told her, to say I and mother killed mistress and that this would clear her, but Kitty told the truth, that she and I done it. Upon this we were sent to jail, tried in court and as they say it is the law, we must be hung. We were always well clothed and fed but not permitted to go from home.

Mammoth Hogs—There are now exhibiting in Albany, N.Y. at Tennant's Yard, No. 12, Beaver-street, two Great Natural Curiosities, viz. a *Sow and Pigs*, weighing [illegible]

The sow is one half of the Berkshire breed, and the other half Mackay. She measures nine feet nine inches in length, seven feet three inches round the body, and weighs 1,[illegible] Her age was two years and two months the 8th ult. Her pig was one year and two months old the 1st instant, and is every way shaped and coloured as the mother, except the legs are somewhat larger. He is very elegantly built, and his weight is 916 pounds. It is believed by the most [illegible] as old as the sow, he will weigh at least 1500lbs. These hogs were raised in the town of Nassau, county of Rensselaer, by Robert Brown, a very accomplished farmer.—*Post.*

From the Columbia, (S.C.) [illegible]

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

All persons, in any way connected with steam boats, have long been convinced, that they never would become profitable, until some simplification of the machinery should greatly lessen the original cost, make the engine much lighter as well as less bulky, and consume very materially the consumption of fuel.—Such a simplification, we believe, to have taken place. Mr. Simeon Ward, an ingenious Connecticut gentleman, has contrived to dispense with almost every article of machinery except the boiler, the cylinder, and the water wheel. He places the cylinder within the water wheel [illegible] It resolves upon its own centre of gravity but its centre of revolution is different from that of the revolution of the water wheel. The piston-rod is the pitman-rod of operates directly upon the [illegible] while it forces that around [illegible] carried around. The steam passes through the gudgeon, on which the wheel resolves; and is conducted to and from the cylinder, by [illegible] tubes and stationary [illegible] valves.—The reader will easily conceive but an imperfect idea of the machine, from any description so brief as this. Mr. Ward has printed, for the use of his friend, a detailed specification of its parts; and we hope that it will be published generally.

Many will doubtless say, that this looks very well upon paper, but has the thing been tried? Does it work? will it go? To this question, we think Mr. Ward can give very satisfactory answers. Ever since. Having completed a model of his machine, it was [illegible] the boiler of coal. Blank [illegible] and, in spite of various predictions, the thing did go, with an ease [illegible] which we believe astonished [illegible] sent.

Of course, Mr. Ward [illegible] so improvident, as to [illegible] the proper means of securi[illegible] a present.—We hope [illegible] handsomely rewarded for [illegible] display of ingenuity [illegible]