

## Foreign and Domestic.

LIMERICK, (IRELAND), SEPT. 21.

A most melancholy catastrophe has just occurred in this neighborhood. The Rev. Mr. Sterling, Rector of Athlone, his wife and two children, were on a visit at his sister's, in the county of Tipperary. Previous to their arrival, the Governess had died, said to have been of a most malignant fever, caught from the clothes of her husband, who had fallen a victim to a similar disease, about six months before, in Dublin. Some time after their arrival, Mr. Sterling's son caught the distemper, and died; the daughter, in a few days after, shared the same fate, which had such an effect on the parents that they became distracted and inconsolable. Mr. Sterling then complained of illness, which was considered only the effect of grief; but the disease made such rapid strides that in a few days he was also removed from this mortal life. Finally, Mrs. Sterling complained of illness, and after three days confinement died on Tuesday last. The entire family were thus swept off within the space of ten days! So insidious was this dreadful malady in its career, that it seemed at once to destroy the power of life, resisting all medical aid. Mr. Sterling was a most respectable and highly esteemed clergyman, brother in law to Sir George Taite, Bart.

[Dublin E. Post.]

PARIS, SEP. 15.

**The blind.**—If the advantage to be derived from philosophical methods of instruction had not been long since known, it would be now apparent from the wonderful success obtained in the education of the blind. These unfortunate beings, instructed in Paris upon a system devised for them by Dr. Guille, the principal of their school, have made astonishing progress. In the distribution of premiums to them, which took place yesterday in the presence of a great concourse of the most distinguished personages, they gave proofs of extensive and profound knowledge in the Greek, Latin, English and Italian languages; in Geography, History, the Mathematics, Music, &c. The same pupils afterwards displayed their skill in mechanical professions, and furnished workmanship equal in all respects to that of artisans blessed with sight. The interesting exhibition was terminated by the allotment of two annuities of one hundred francs each to the most meritorious pupils.

NEW YORK, NOV. 10.

### LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

We find in our file of papers by the Adonis, capt. Dowdall, from Antwerp, Brussels papers of the 3d October, three days later than our previous dates through the London papers. Under the head of Naples, Sept. 12th, it is announced, as intelligence by telegraph, that "all Sicily has submitted to the constitutional government."—This date, it will be observed, is the same as that of the letter received at London, which mentioned the total defeat of the Palermians, by the royal troops of colonel Costa, who, it was said, entered Palermo on the 9th. With the exception of this article, the papers contain no political news.

### LATEST ACCOUNT FROM PORTUGAL. A CAPTAIN'S REPORT.

I left Oporto on the morning (4 o'clock) of the 14th Sept. At that hour the sound of trumpets, noise of cavalry and carriages, were heard accompanying the new government on their route to present themselves before Lisbon. The troops (infantry and artillery) left it a few mornings previous. The cause daily gained strength, and the enthusiasm of the people showed itself more and more. One individual had presented them with fifteen horses.

The unanimous opinion is, that no fighting will take place. The troops in Lisbon and its vicinity, are only waiting the arrival of their brethren in arms, to conclude what was so gloriously begun by them.

### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Brig Hippomenes, at New-York, Curacao Gazettes have been received to the 15th of October; extracts follow.

Advices from La Guira state, that Joli lately landed some of his crew at an estate eastward of this place, with an intention of supplying himself with a quantity of rum; accounts to that effect having reached La Guira, a body of 40 men was instantly sent off to the scene of his intended depredations, where they met with the marauders, and after a trifling skirmish, took six of them prisoners, besides killing and wounding several others, the remainder having escaped in their boats. The prisoners were conducted into La Guira. The officer commanding the royal detachment was slightly wounded.

The last accounts received in Caracas from the Independents say, that "Urdanetta was in Cucuta on the 10th of September, where the Spanish Commissioners left him, Bolivar having left that place a few days previous, with 500 men, to assist Valdez, who had been defeated by Calvada in four different actions. The whole independent army at present in Cucuta does not exceed 800 men. Bolivar bitterly complained of the lethargy of the people of the kingdom of Santa Fe; and he is highly irritated at the guerrillas, which have been formed and sent against him by Santipont.

Gen. Morillo had arrived at Caracas for the purpose of obtaining a supply of men and money, in conformity with certain articles of the constitution, which prescribe that every citizen is bound to take arms in defence of the country when his services are required; and further, to

contribute to its support in a pecuniary way, as far as may be consistent with his means. 5,000 men, and 100,000 dollars, have been granted to the general to carry on the war; and it is said that he is to receive a monthly supply of 100,000 dollars from the Island of Cuba.

We are informed, that three ships direct from Hamburg, are shortly expected to arrive at La Guayra, without, as heretofore, being obliged to touch at any of the colonies, and that all friendly vessels belonging to European states will now be freely admitted into the ports on the Main.—Should this information be correct, it forebodes no good to the colonies, but on the contrary will prove a death-blow to those whose commerce depends entirely on the Spanish Main.

A report has reached this Island, for the correctness of which we do not pretend to vouch, of an English brig of war, from Jamaica, bound to St. Martha, with several merchantmen under her convoy, having been fired into, whilst attempting to enter that port, by two independent vessels, which were blockading the place, and had several of her officers killed. An engagement is said to have instantly ensued, in which the Independents suffered severely for their temerity, and are even stated to have been both captured by the brig.

A report was in circulation at Kingston, Jamaica, in consequence of a misunderstanding between General Devereux and General Montilla, a meeting had taken place, when the latter was shot through the head, and instantly expired.

The trade with Santa Fe had been opened, and a good deal of specie had arrived at Savanilla, to be shipped to Jamaica. The dollars were all of new manufacture, and were stamped with the name of Bolivar.

RALEIGH, NOV. 17.

**EXECUTION.**—The lad, MASON SCOTT, condemned for the murder of negro Caleb, a slave, was executed on Friday last, conformably to the tenor of his sentence. He was attended, in his last moments, by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, of the Presbyterian, and by the Rev. Messrs. Anderson and Skidmore, of the Methodist church. At the fatal spot, to which he had walked, the prisoner attempted to address the crowd of spectators. He became, however, so affected as to be unable to proceed. Mr. McPheeters, then, on his behalf, expressed what it was his purpose to have said. And exhortations were delivered both by this gentleman and by Mr. Skidmore. Between two and three in the afternoon the vehicle was driven from beneath the culprit, and a very few seconds terminated his existence. Towards the close we are told he displayed astonishing firmness.

As the circumstances which led to the above deplorable example, were not very particularly stated by the time the murder was announced, our readers may perhaps desire to hear what they were as given in evidence.—We shall recount the deed as perpetrated, the youth, Scott, had been seen at various places, much inebriated, talking and acting with corresponding violence, and flourishing at times a long dagger or dirk which he carried in his bosom. Towards ten o'clock he found his way to the grocery store of Mr. Mears, near the market; Mr. M. having retired for the night, and the store being in charge of the little boy, his assistant. Here Scott encountered Caleb, who was in the habit of cleaning the boy's shoes. This unfortunate slave, though a useful and obedient servant, was addicted to intemperate drinking; and withal apparently very rude in his language, though this arose generally from a natural weakness of intellect and from having been indulged—not from insolence or ill-nature. An altercation had, however, previously taken place between Scott and Caleb; and the former, it was sworn, had used threatening language with regard to the latter's life. Some conversation took place in the store. Scott dropped and picked up his dirk—called for something to drink, and invited the negro to partake. This was rudely refused, and Scott struck the other very severely. Here a scuffle ensued, and the little boy ran to procure assistance. Upon his return, Caleb was lying dead on his face, with a deep wound in the back; and the other party was missing. On search, the bloody dagger was found in the street—and not long afterwards Scott was discovered fast asleep on one of the benches of the market-house, scarce fifty yards from the store.

This is what appeared on trial. And we understand that, before his death, the prisoner declared that he could only recollect being at the Store—that he had thrown away the dirk produced on his trial—and then he thought he had heard a terrible scream.—From that moment he remembered nothing until he awoke the next day in prison.

We have only further to add, that however dreadfully afflicting the late occurrence must be to the innocent and worthy relatives of the youth who has suffered, it can hardly fail of being attended with many good consequences. Besides the duty of administering equal justice to all classes, the framers and executors of our laws have to regard their effects upon the whole body of the community, and upon the ultimate welfare of the state. Here, then, has been a most striking instance that our scales of justice are impartially poised. And we trust it will tend to remove, from the minds of our northern brethren, cruel prejudices imbibed from transactions misrepresented or misunderstood. Such was the sympathy excited in the minds of our people, in behalf of the humiliated relatives of Mason Scott—such the pity felt for his extreme youth—the sense of his condition at the time of the act—his suffering and reform in prison—that the executive clemency was solicited in the most touching and energetic manner. A deep conviction of high

obligations than the indulgence of private feeling compelled his excellency the Gov. to resist all entreaties to interpose his authority. May the pain the law has inflicted be transient—the good flowing from it incalculable! [Minerva.]

HUDSON, (N. Y.) OCT. 31.

**Distressing and Fatal Accident.**—which terminated in the death of Miss Susan Cook.—The circumstances were these:—On Thursday morning, the 19th of October instant, Mr. Thaddeus Reed, with two young ladies, (Miss Cook and Miss Crawford,) started in a carriage about one fourth of a mile east of the store of Gains Stebbins & Co. on the Columbian Turnpike Road, with intent to go to the city of Hudson. Having passed a few rods by the store, the horse was somewhat frightened, occasioned by one or two other horses passing pretty rapidly by.—Mr. R. however, succeeded in checking him after progressing from fifteen to twenty rods, when he got out of the carriage and made some trifling alteration in his harness. After again taking his seat, the horse appeared to be more than ever restive and ungovernable, and was soon under violent headway. At this crisis they were about to descend a hill of some extent. Mr. Reed immediately leaped from the carriage, sustaining but very little injury, and no doubt would have succeeded in effectually stopping the horse, but for the unhappy event that both lines gave way at once, leaving the horse beyond the reach of control. One of the young ladies (Miss Crawford) instantly followed, and without any injury of consequence.—But the heart is rent with anguish while the hand attempts to ferret the remainder of this melancholy scene, Miss Cook kept her seat for about twenty rods which brought her upon a level road, and probably thinking this the most favorable opportunity she should have to make her escape she took the fatal leap, and (as is believed by a person not far off and who saw the transaction) lighted upon her feet. But such was the rapidity of her motion, that she was wholly unable to sustain herself, and was precipitated to the hard earth with incredible force; so much so, that it was some time after the arrival of several persons who ran to her relief, before there could be perceived the least symptoms of animation. After some little lapse of time, however, and the application of restoratives, she began to exhibit signs of returning life. She was now carefully conveyed to the residence of her uncle, Mr. Thaddeus Reed, with whom she had lived from her childhood, and which she had left but a few minutes before, in the full bloom of health. Every effort to restore her proved abortive, and after languishing about six hours, her spirit departed from its earthly tenement—winged its way into the eternal world. She had just entered her twenty-third year.

NEW-HAVEN, NOV. 7.

### BRANCH BANK AT MIDDLETOWN.

On Monday of last week, Arthur W. Magill, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Middletown, was dismissed from his office, and publicly announced as a defaulter to that institution, for more than fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Magill is now in close confinement in the jail in this city. Had it not been for the vigilance of the President, and some of the directors of that bank, it is impossible to conjecture to what extent the speculation would have been carried. Joshua Stow, Col. Elisha Coe, and Nathan Starr, jun. are surety for the defaulter in the sum of \$50,000, the amount of their bond, and their property is attached for the same.

SALEM, OCT. 27.—A few days since was exhibited at Mr. John Derby, jun's shop, a most beautiful piece of blue broadcloth, made at Crownshield's factory in Danvers, of merino wool. It was of a fine and even yarn, a bright colour, and had a perfectly silky feel which the wool of our native sheep never could give. We understand Mr. C. desires no extra encouragement by way of duties from government, nor will he need it, if his looms continue to turn out such good work. The price of this cloth was \$10, and we should judge it was superior to what we have seen of English make, sold not a long time ago at \$14.

BOSTON, NOV. 7.

We understand that orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department for fitting the Constitution frigate for sea, with all convenient despatch. She now lies at the Navy-Yard in Charlestown, having undergone a thorough repair; and is now pronounced, by good judges, to be as sound and good a ship as any in the Navy. Old Ironsides was launched in 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7.

**Typographical Society.**—The eighteenth anniversary was celebrated in the usual manner, at the house of Mrs. Colerick, on Saturday evening last. This being the annual meeting, an election for Officers took place; when Mr. JACOB P. SMITH was elected President.—Mr. THOMAS C. DOWDEN, Vice President, and Mr. HORATIO BOATE, Treasurer.

After supper the following toasts were drank. Great conviviality prevailed, and after a vote of thanks to the hostess, the company retired at a seasonable hour.

### TOASTS.

1. **The Day.**—Though time has rolled out its eighteenth annual period, the chapter of charity still continues; and the index steadily points to future acts of benevolence.

2. **Franklin.**—The patriot, the philosopher and sage. His terrestrial form is washed off, and decomposed, hereafter to be set up in Heaven.

3. **Our Country.**—A fair page in the form of creation; may it not be squabbled by local collision, use put in it by the designing.

4. **The President of the United States.**—A discreet and impartial foreman; he casts off his copy with judgment, and places it in the hands of accomplished copywriters.

5. **Pennsylvania.**—May she always plane down aspiring characters, and if her capitals stand too high, eject them from the front.

6. **The Army and Navy.**—Superior to their type of foreign cast; may they always look home for orte.

7. **Art of Printing.**—The active agent in distributing to the world proofs of mental superiority.

8. **Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.**—Three references for American industry; our ships, sections and parallels.

9. **Typographical Societies in other Cities.**—With virtue for their polar star, charity for their guide, may no error soil the proof sheet of their transactions.

10. **Absent Members.**—May they never run out of vote, nor want a disposition to distribute them into the cases of the distressed.

11. **Soldiers of the Revolution.**—Their works have been registered on the page of glory; may their sons ever follow their copy.

12. **Our last and best paragraph, Vox.**—Fair in form, fair in mind; their composition is so correct, as to require no review.

BY AN HONORARY MEMBER.

The Printers of the United States—Zealous of preserving their country's honor and dignity—may they never forget their individual rights.

From the New-York National Advocate:

**Atmospheric Air.**—A French writer has the following elegant remarks on this necessary fluid:—"In the use of atmospheric air, man is the only being who gives to it all the modulations of which it is susceptible. With his voice alone he imitates the hissing, the cries, and the melody of animals; while he enjoys the gift of speech, denied to every other. To the air he also sometimes communicates sensibility; he makes it sigh in the pipes; lament in the flute; threaten in the trumpet; and animate to the tone of his passions, the solid brass, the box tree, and the reed. Sometimes he makes it his slave, he forces it to grind, to bruise, and to move, for his advantage, an endless variety of machines. In a word, he harnesses it to his car, and obliges it to wait him over the stormy billows of the ocean."

The atmospheric air near the surface of the earth, is admirably adapted to animal life. When carried, by means of a balloon, to a considerable height, the effect produced shows how well this particular density is suited to our situation. On Mr. Guille's late ascension from Philadelphia, to the extraordinary height of 35,000 feet, he found the air so cold, that it lulled him fast asleep; and on descending, while still surrounded by clouds, he heard sounds like the report of guns. From this singular circumstance he concluded "that a commotion in the air will sooner communicate it to a dark than a clear atmosphere." In the month of June, 1814, Messrs. Robertson and Succaroff, ascended in an air balloon from Petersburg, and took some live pigeons with them. At different heights they gave liberty to their birds, who seemed not very willing to accept it. The poor animals were so terrified with their situation, that they clung to the boat till forced from it; when it appeared their fears were not groundless; for, on account of the variety of the air, their wings were nearly useless, and they fell towards the earth, with great rapidity; the second struggled with eagerness to gain the balloon in vain; and the third, thrown out at the greatest elevation, fell towards the earth like a stone, so that they supposed he did not reach the earth alive.

YELLOW STONE RIVER.

Yellow Stone river will hereafter be familiar to the American ear. That a stream of its magnitude should heretofore have been so little known, is a proof of the immensity of our country. How little has it been thought, that 1800 miles up the Missouri, a river was to be found equal in length and breadth to the Ohio? Yet such is the character of the Yellow Stone, or Roche Janue, as it is called by the French. One of its branches, the Big Horn, issues from a lake near the peaks of the Ho de Nort, on the confines of New Mexico, and is navigable for many miles. The Yellow Stone itself issues from a lake in the Rocky Mountains. It was descended by Capt. Clark on his return from the Pacific Ocean. He found it deep and navigable from the place where he struck to its mouth, a distance of 8500 miles.—Below the junction of the Big Horn the width was usually from 500 to 800 yards, and sometimes a mile. Innumerable were the herds of Buffalo, and other game that ranged upon it.—The abundance of the game is a proof of the richness of the country. In fact, the traders speak of the country upon the Yellow Stone, the serenity of the climate, the rapidity and clearness of the waters, in terms of admiration.—Pet. In.

Samuel L. Southard is elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States, for the state of New-Jersey, for six years from the fourth day of March next, to succeed James J. Wilson, whose term of service will then expire. Mr. Southard had, in joint ballot of the two branches of the Legislature, a majority of six votes over Mr. Wilson.

Nat. Intel.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, since its establishment in the year 1804, has issued TWO MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS. Of this number, two hundred and fifty-six thousand, eight hundred and eighty-three, were issued during the last year.—They have also assisted in translating, printing or distributing the Scriptures, or portions of them, in no less than one hundred and twenty-eight languages and dialects.