

This is one of the primary objects of our institution. Could we, in this section of country, anticipate the wonder working effects of Clover and Plaster of Paris which are experienced in more northern latitudes, there could be no hesitation in selecting them as the favorite ameliorator and restorative of our exhausted fields. But from the aridity of our climate, and the little disparity of our days and nights, thereby preventing that copious depositions of atmospherical moisture in the form of dews, which is the pabulum of grasses, I am induced to conclude that clover can never be a profitable rotation crop. Should future experiments confirm this opinion, we should not be discouraged, for we shall find a valuable substitute in the field pea; its adaptability to our arid climate is well known; its fertilizing effects on the soil have been experienced for ages, and its prolificness in food for man and stock is equally known. Its being an annual plant gives it a decided preference over clover, which, to improve the land, must occupy it four or five years. And there are but few farms among us which, for some time to come, will admit a longer rotation than three years.

The rotation which I recommend to the consideration of the Society is,
1st year, Corn;
2d year, Peas;
3d year, Wheat.

The advantages of this arrangement are obvious: 1st. Because the ameliorating crop is interposed between the two exhausting crops. 2d. The seeding the pea crop, by harrowing them in broad cast at the proper season upon the naked field which follows the corn crop, will be more easily effected than at any other period of the rotation. 3d. The wheat crop may be seeded in better time upon a summer fallow, and will be more productive than when it follows the corn crop. 4th. The corn crop will be easier managed and less infected with cut worms and other insects when planted on stubble land.

I would further submit, for the consideration of the Society, whether, as the corn crop is a much greater exhauster of our land and time than the wheat crop, and as large crops of corn must be made where it is relied on exclusively for bread-stuff, it would not be good economy to diminish the corn crop, and increase the wheat crop and other small grain, to supply its place? The objection that wheat bread is not healthy for laborers cannot be founded in fact, seeing it is used by nine-tenths of the world. On this and every other subject connected with rural economy, our Society should not only be ready to receive, but to make communications. Let each one of us, then, while we individually set the example of contributing our mite, invite similar societies and individuals to reciprocate their aid. Thus shall we receive doubly the advantage of informing and being informed. A long life, as Judge Peters judiciously remarks, may be spent in acquiring knowledge by individual exertion, but information is soon acquired in Societies where the exertions and experience of many are concentrated.

A NEW PROBLEM IN PHILOSOPHY. FROM THE HAMPDEN PATRIOT.

We have within a few days witnessed a most singular experiment in pneumatics, apparently involving some undiscovered principle in nature. One person extends himself upon his back in some convenient situation, a few inches from the floor: four other persons, standing two on each side of him, bending over his body, place a finger of each hand under his body and legs: in this situation, all the five, at a signal given, simultaneously draw the air into their lungs, inflating them as much as possible at one breath. When, at another signal given, they together slowly respire the quantity of air thus inhaled, and, at the moment of the last signal, commence raising the body on their fingers, and continue raising until all the air thus inhaled is expelled from the lungs. If this experiment be accurately made, the weight sustained will be found to be but a very small part of the actual weight of the body thus raised. This is a most novel and astonishing fact, the importance of which, in exploring the arcana of nature, remains to be determined. No sufficient cause seems to have yet been suggested. Surely, the power of gravitation cannot be weakened at all by this process, and to say that the pressure of the superincumbent atmosphere is removed by rarification, or otherwise, is hardly a satisfactory solution. We more think it must be owing to something like animal magnetism, or some peculiar effect upon the muscles which induces unconscious exertion. The curious and incredulous have only to practise a few times on the experiment, to be convinced it is no delusion, but a sober reality, and one, too, which seems to bid defiance to the investigation of philosophy. We consider the subject worthy the notice of the learned; and with this view we give it publicity.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

An inspection of the Bills of Mortality for this district, for some time past, has exhibited so great a disproportion of deaths among the people of color, that we have felt it our duty to call the public attention

to it, as a subject interesting to humanity; and an inquiry into which, might exhibit circumstances intimately connected with the preservation of the public health.—In a conversation on this subject with a professional gentleman yesterday, he made the following statement. We give it, as nearly as we can, in the very words in which it was given to us. "A medical friend told me a few days since, that he was called to visit a black man, in St. Macy's street. He found him lying on the floor of a room which could not be more than ten feet square—around were about twelve idle and dissolute persons, male and female, all Negroes. He found the man laboring under Typhus Fever. Finding him destitute of necessaries and money, he gave to a woman, who seemed to be more attentive to the sick man than any other person present, money to procure a pint of brandy, with directions how it should be administered to the patient. The next day the negro died, and an inquiry being set on foot, by the physician, he ascertained that the money he had left had been expended in brandy, but not one drop of it had been given to the sick man. It was drunk by the surrounding negroes, and the poor wretch who lay sick, was permitted to perish without a drop of anything being given him to wet his parched lips and throat." We do not feel it necessary to descant upon the fatal consequences, to the colored people, and to the white people, which must inevitably follow from the repetition, probably in various lanes and alleys, of scenes like that above described. Physicians, we think, ought promptly, and at once, to inform the Board of Health, Guardians of the Poor, Managers of our Dispensaries, or other Charitable Institutions, of the situation of sick poor, when it is such not as only to endanger their own lives, but the public health. We submit the facts in the hope that some of our public institutions will inquire into them, and do that which duty and the general weal shall require. [These are free blacks.]

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The following took place in the British House of Commons, respecting this illustrious character:

Mr. Hume rose to move for an account of the expenses of the detention of Napoleon. If it were right to detain Napoleon at all, he would contend, that in the present financial difficulties of the country, he might safely be detained at one-tenth of the expense which at present attended his detention.—He had in his possession an estimate of those expenses for the year 1819, and he was not aware of any reduction since.

The expenses of the staff amounted to	124,000
The expenses of the military establishment	1193,674
The incidental expenses for the maintenance, &c. of Napoleon	157,000
The expenses of provision vessels, about	15,000
The expenses of the Navy	1160,000
The total expenses	4339,674

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 11.—By the packet ship Albion, in 40 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 28th of April, and a Liverpool paper of the 1st of May. The only interesting political intelligence they give, is the progress of the Greeks in the Turkish provinces, and the rumored intention of the Holy Alliance to attempt the subjugation of Spain, and the complete suppression of the revolutionists in Italy.

In consequence of the frequent assassinations of the Austrian troops at Naples, the Provisional Government had, by proclamation, ordered the inhabitants of that city, and the provinces, to be disarmed.

The Austrian troops continued to enter Italy. In Vienna, and several cities of the Empire, so few regular soldiers are left, that their duty was performed by the Civic Guards.—The *Landwehr* were to be called out.

A corps of Russian troops 35,000 strong, was about to enter Hungary; and another body of 8000 was on the route to Italy.

Among other rumors, we notice that of a strong American squadron having appeared in the Archipelago, and captured several Turkish ships of war. The cause of hostilities supposed to be the refusal of the Sublime Porte to receive our *Newspaper Ambassador*, Mr. Bradish.

At the celebration of the King's Birthday in Edinburgh and Glasgow, riots had taken place, and in resisting the military called out to suppress them, one of the mob had been killed, and many badly hurt, by the breaking of a bridge at the latter city.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.]

Paris, April 19.—We have no positive news as to the actual state of affairs in Italy.

The passage of the Russian and Prussian troops through France is confidently expected here, in order to attack and reduce Spain. It is said also that they have demanded that Little Metz and Strasbourg shall be given up to them, in order to strengthen their operations, and that our

government is disposed to grant it to them. We shall see what the Spaniards (who have spent 15 months in boasting and vain rhodomontades) will then do.

Vienna, April 13.—A new congress, to be held in this capital, is talked of, which will be attended by several Sovereigns who were not present at the conferences of Troppau or those of Laybach.

From the frontiers of Epirus and Macedonia. Persons worthy of credit affirm, that the Mussulmen, who inhabit districts of those provinces, have joined the Greeks who are in arms against the Pachas commanding those provinces.

From Tokient, frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia.—We learn from some Greek Officers of the Camp of Prince Ypsilanti, that the Turks, far from having been massacred in the towns and villages through which his army has passed, have been escorted to the Danube, by Greek soldiers, and that no violence has been exercised except towards those Turks who have made a shew of defending themselves, and refused to retire beyond the Danube.

The following intelligence has reached us (*Constituentiel*) from Greece, via Germany:—

In several of the isles of the Archipelago, the Greeks have imitated the example of their countrymen in other provinces, by raising the standard of insurrection against the Turks.

The troops which the Porte has successively sent from Constantinople to the Isle of Candia, have been vanquished. The insurgents, after making great carnage, took possession of all the forts in the island, on which they have hoisted the independent flag. A Greek squadron, consisting of vessels well armed, is united off the Isle of Idra.

Finally, to heighten the difficulties of the Ottoman Government, it is announced that an insurrection has also broken out in the Morea, and that a considerable number of Turks have been massacred in several quarters of that province.

Discovery Ships.—The sailing of the Discovery Ships from Deptford, was to take place in a few days. Capt. Parry and Capt. Lyon have granted permission to all decent persons to inspect them previous to their departure. They were to proceed from the Nore directly to Hudson's bay. It is expected that they will meet Lieut. Franklin, at the Coppermine river. His information will, in a great measure, decide the ulterior course of Capt. Parry, who is, notwithstanding, to examine the Welcome, and such other rivers as empty themselves into the Hudson's bay.

The Methodists are raising money by subscriptions, for the purpose of converting the Gipsies, whose number, in England, is supposed to be 18,000.

MADRID, APRIL 13.—[Extract from a private letter.] The instruction of the proceedings against Don Mathias Vinuesa is terminated. The public debates will instantly take place. You know that the accused is the author of a plan of counter revolution seized among his papers. M. Venuesa, it is said, manifests much calmness, and counts on getting triumphantly out of his trial. It is, however, difficult for him to deny writings which appear to leave no doubts as to his projects.

Whether they understand well or ill the march of our affairs in foreign countries, we do not the less proceed towards our object, notwithstanding all the dissensions inseparable from a revolution. However your Journals may exaggerate, the events of Naples and those of Piedmont, whatever they are, will have no influence beyond the Pyrenees. This or that system will prevail in the Cortes; *guerillas*, or bands of vagabonds, may shew themselves here and there on different points of the Peninsula; foreign observers may write pamphlets on our present or future condition; they may threaten us with the troops of the North; they may exhaust themselves in predictions as to our future destinies, or in sarcasms as to our present condition—the Spaniard answers all this by the famous *Que importa?* We are in our own home, we are at a distance from all the world; we will preserve our constitution.—Statesmen may find it as defective as they please, we will keep it because we have made it, and because it suits us; and we will keep it with the more tenacity, that they persist in criticising it without recognizing the service done by that constitution proclaimed by a handful of courageous men under the bayonets of Bonaparte, when it was the first signal of resistance to the oppression which weighed on the Continent.—It is a spoiled child, perhaps, but it is an only child; its origin is almost miraculous, and its imperfections do not prevent us from entertaining an extreme love and devotion to it.

N. B. We have received, by an extraordinary channel, letters of the 17th April, which announce, that at that period all continued calm at Madrid.

LONDON, APRIL 27.—Letters received yesterday from Madrid, dated the 12th inst. which mention, that Sombroero Arija, leader of the insurgent band in the vicinity of Burgos, had been taken with 36 partisans, 8 of whom were mounted, and the remainder on foot.—The Cortes and Government were actively engaged in adopting measures for the suppression of the mad attempts of disaffected and disappointed individuals, whose nefarious

projects of a re-action disturb the tranquility of districts, though, from the fewness of their numbers and the abhorrence with which their treachery was viewed by the people at large, nothing more than temporary inconvenience was feared. The lenity, however, hitherto shown to the guilty, had rather proved an encouragement, and they had resolved to frame an act, similar in its operations to martial law, by which they could try and punish similar offences in ten days.

Our readers will see, from our private correspondence respecting Spain, that the Cortes have adopted what our correspondent justly calls *strong measures*. They have decreed a levy of 500,000 men, and the creation of four armies, and the appointment of a commission of five Members to act with the ministry during the war. As soon as hostilities commence, the Political chiefs are to have dictatorial power, and endeavours to overturn the Constitution are to be tried by a military commission, of which the sentence is to be carried into execution within 24 hours, if approved of by the Political Chief. In the preceding article, containing the substance of letters from Madrid of the 12th, it is said that both the trial and the punishment of the offence is not to extend beyond ten days.

It certainly appears as if there was an intention on the part of the Holy Alliance to turn their arms against Spain. In a Vienna article, in the French papers, it is said, "Every thing announces that our whole army is about to be put on the war footing, and that the *Landwehr* will be charged with the interior service. These extraordinary measures lead to the presumption, that after the occupation of Piedmont, there will still be another enterprise for the re-establishment of the tranquility of Europe."—There can be but little difficulty in conjecturing what is the enterprise here alluded to. The money market would seem to have all along anticipated something of the sort, for the Austrian successes in Italy have not in the least tended to restore its confidence in Austrian paper; and if the occupation of Italy were only in contemplation, it is not easy to see how the discredit should still continue. In a letter from Frankfurt in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, it is said that "there is yet no confidence in Austrian paper, either in Frankfurt or in Holland, and the lots of the 2d Lottery of Rothschild were, on one of the last redemption days, offered even under the negotiation price, and the house of Rothschild was compelled to take back by no means a small number of them to prevent a further depreciation." An opinion must, we think, prevail among capitalists, to the effect which we have stated, considering the significant intimations on the subject in the shape of articles from Laybach, &c. which are allowed to appear at Vienna, where the Press is altogether in the hands of the Government, there seems to be too much reason for entertaining it.

The vigorous measures of defence which the Cortes have determined on, and the good sense of the Monarch of France, will, it is hoped, disconcert the plans of these royal conspirators. It is generally believed that the French Monarch altogether disapproves of the idea of allowing a passage through France to a Russian army; and that the Ultras who confidently expected the presence of the Russians, and who were unable to contain their joy on that account, are quite enraged at finding themselves disappointed. If the King consults either the feelings of his people, or his own safety, he will keep out the Russians.

The greatest part of European Turkey is still, in a great measure, a *terra incognita* to us, and the information we possess respecting it is neither definite nor accurate. Much confusion, for instance, has been occasioned by the loose way in which the word Greek is used. Sometimes by a Greek is meant a person speaking the Greek language, and at other times a person belonging to the Greek Church. Hasel, a German statistical writer in great estimation, makes Turkey in Europe, on the best and most recent authority, to contain a population of nine million four hundred and eighty-two thousand. Of this population the Turks do not amount to one-third part, and the Greeks alone amount to about five millions. But then the population professing the Greek religion amounts to a much greater number than five millions. For instance, the Bulgarians, about 1,800,000, a Slavonic people, are partly of the Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. The Serbians, about 960,000, another Slavonic people, are all of the Greek religion. The Bosnians, about 850,000, are also of the Greek religion. The Albanians speak Slavonic and the old Illyrian language, and are partly of the Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. The Wallachians and Moldavians, 1,230,000, according to Hasel, but about a million and a half in number, according to Mr. Wilkinson's account, are only Greeks by religion. Though the Turks form so small a part of the population in Europe, they are very numerous in Asia, where their chief strength has always lain. From Africa, however, they are not likely to derive any assistance at the present moment.

VIENNA, APRIL 9.—The insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia occupies greatly all minds in this capital. It appears that

the insurgent chiefs have mutually concerted matters, and are already acting with their respective forces. Theodore has marched upon the Danube, to seize upon Nicopoli. Prince Ypsilanti, on the contrary, has taken the direction of Hirsowa and Silistria, in order to occupy the ports of the Black sea, and thus gain a communication with the Greeks of the Russian provinces bordering on this sea. The Greeks have, it is said, commenced their movements in Bulgaria.—Several of Theodore's friends are gone into Scrcia, to distribute proclamations in that quarter. It is confidently asserted that a corps is already organized in the vicinity of Nassa, and that troubles have broken out in Macedonia.

The London Courier (a ministerial paper) expresses an opinion that the Congress of Laybach will not dissolve itself, "until some measures have been decided upon which may prevent such vexatious derangements of the political equilibrium as have been produced by the abortive treasons of Naples and Piedmont. It is possible that the affairs of Spain will not be foreign to the assembly." "While Spain," continues the writer, "confines within her own boundaries the theory and practice of her revolution, she may be permitted to indulge them without foreign impediment. Her peninsular situation diminishes very considerably the pernicious tendency of her example."

It is difficult to conceive why the peninsular situation of Spain should render it less contagious than Naples. It has Portugal on one side, and France on the other. Nor is it easy to understand what is meant by confining the "theory" of a revolution, within geographical boundaries. The plain inference deducible from these remarks is, that in the opinion of the writer, the Holy Alliance will shortly take Spain also into safe keeping; and the object of these qualified expressions seems to be, to prepare the minds of the British people for the anticipated event.

That a nation professing to be free like Britain, can calmly look on, and not only acquiesce, but approve of these hostilities against the cause of freedom, can only be ascribed to that system of corruption which pervades every government where the form of monarchy is retained.

N. Y. Amer.

DOMESTIC.

Commencement at our University.—The following is a list of the young gentlemen who graduated on yesterday week:

Nathaniel W. Alexander, Johnson Alves, Benjamin F. Blackledge, Robert Cowan, Bryan Croom, Frederick J. Cutlar, John R. J. Daniel, Nicholas J. Drake, Robert Galloway, Henry T. Garnett, Nathaniel H. Harris, Rufus Haywood, George W. Haywood, Samuel Headen, Pleasant Henderson, Thomson N. Johnson, Thomas J. Lacy, Willis Lea, William K. Mebane, Anderson Mitchell, William D. Murphey, William S. Mhoon, Edward G. Pasteur, Joseph H. Saunders, William A. Shaw, James Stafford, Samuel A. Smith, James Taylor, Charles Torrence, Spencer O'Bryan.

The following Orations and Debates were delivered and held on the occasion: The Salutatory Oration, in Latin, by John R. J. Daniel; an Oration on Natural Philosophy, by Edward G. Pasteur; a Debate—Is it sound policy for the people of North-Carolina to open and improve the Navigation of their Rivers and Coasts? between Benjamin F. Blackledge and Geo. W. Haywood; an Oration on the character of Mirabeau, by Washington Alexander; a Debate—Is it probable that the Aborigines of America would ever have equaled the ancient Romans, if they had never had any intercourse with the old world? between Frederick J. Cutlar and Henry T. Garnett; an Oration on the Association of Ideas, by Nicholas J. Drake; an Oration on Chivalry, by Samuel Headen; a Debate—Are early marriages to be recommended? between Pleasant Henderson and William A. Shaw; an Oration on the Cultivation of the Taste, by Joseph H. Saunders; a Debate—Has the art of Husbandry been advanced more by the philosophical Agriculturist or the practical Farmer? between William K. Mebane and William D. Murphey; an Oration on the advantages of Industry, by Samuel H. Smith; a Debate—Is a public preferable to a private Education? between Rufus Haywood, James Taylor, and Thomson N. Johnson; an Oration on the Right of Suffrage, by Charles Torrence, and the Valedictory Oration, by Anderson Mitchell.—*Raleigh Register.*

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 1.

An act of intrepid benevolence was performed this morning, which ought not to pass without commemoration. A person employed to clean a well in Fifth near Spruce street, on descending into it, fell lifeless to the bottom, owing to the foulness of the air. Money was offered to whomsoever would go to his assistance, in vain, until a Mr. Peter Scanim, in the employ of Mr. Brady, morocco dresser, undertook it gratuitously. He went down, fastened a rope to the other, and both were drawn up, Mr. Scanim himself being, to all appearance, dead. He however soon recovered. It is expected that the well-digger, who has also revived, will be restored to health with medical aid.