

that their dinners and tea-parties are too numerous; that their clothes are too fine; that his sons and daughters are idlers; that his wife is improvident; and that it is high time he wound up his concerns, and retrenched his expenditures—and what does he answer? "Aye, aye, time enough yet."

Tell a mechanic that he spends too much time in parading the streets, that he visits the tavern oftener than he can afford, that he is too frequent in his visits to the billiard-rooms, that he expends more money in extravagancies, both in dress and living, than is compatible with the present times; and that it is high time 'he kept his shop, that his shop may keep him'—and what reply does he make? Why, "'Tis time enough yet."

Tell a young man, of 18 or 19, that his tailor's and boot-maker's bills are too long; that he buys more hats than he can afford to pay for; that he drinks more Champagne than is necessary for his health; that he spends more money for "knick-knacks," of one kind or another, than suits the weight of his purse; and that it is necessary to provide, while in his youthful days, and while his faculties are yet unimpaired, for the imbecilities of old age—and what answer will he give? "'Tis time enough yet! Old age is yet at a distance."

Tell a spruce COQUETTE, who ogles with one young fellow, sighs with a second, dances with a third, and has some five or six as a 'corps de reserve,' that it is time she left off flirting, and bethought herself seriously of marriage: "Aye, aye, 'tis time enough yet!" But stop, my dear girl....you are mistaken: "A stitch in time saves nine," as my uncle Bartholomew says: one year of coquetry may cost you nine years of the life of an OLD MAID! Therefore, "make hay while the sun shines"....and marry the first agreeable and suitable young fellow that proposes.

FROM THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Some years ago a young Indian was brought into the white settlements to be educated. His agreeable manners, vivacity, and amiable disposition, soon secured him the esteem of his numerous associates.

One evening a large company of young men, (the Indian being one of the party,) returning from a frolic, full of glee, and full of mischief, proposed to remove a fence by the way, and run it across the road. "No," said the Indian, "if we want fun, don't let us do any harm. Let us have fun that will do good. See here is a pond across the road, that foot people cannot get along without getting wet, and there is an old tree that would make a good foot path. If we must have a frolic let us put the old tree across the pond for people to walk on." The proposition was immediately adopted and carried into effect. There are many of our civilized young men who might derive instruction from this example.

A clergyman once asked Garrick why a church congregation was seldom brought to tears, when the same persons placed in a theatre, would be worked up to grief by a fictitious distress.—"The reason," answered Garrick, "is obvious; we repeat fiction as though it were truth—you repeat truth as though it were fiction."

A gentleman relates, that he one day asked one of his own tenants how he did? his wife having died a few days before; to which he answered—"When I returned from the burial of my wife, wiping my eyes, and endeavoring to weep, every one said to me, 'Conrad, don't afflict yourself—I know very well what you want; I will give you another wife.' Alas! (said I to myself) they never spoke to me in this way when I lost one of my cows."

In Captain Parry's Journal of his Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage, it is stated that the distance at which sounds were heard in the open air, during the continuance of intense cold, was so great as constantly to afford matter of surprise to him, notwithstanding the frequency with which he had occasion to remark it. People might often be heard distinctly conversing in a common tone of voice, at the distance of a mile.

LEGISLATION.

More than six thousand laws have been passed by the legislature of New-York since the adoption of the constitution.—Supposing the Solons and Lycurguses of other states to be equally industrious, and our republic to endure as long as the Roman, the library of a lawyer, like the famous one at Alexandria, will after a time be sufficient to beat all the baths in a large city for a whole year. The gentlemen of the bar already complain of the extent of legal science; what will they do half a century to come? [Union.]

DECISIVE CONDUCT.

General Jackson learning that some of the late Spanish subjects at Pensacola—one Sousa and col. Callava, re-

tained public documents or records essential to land claims, immediately sent guards after the gentlemen and took them into custody until they delivered up the papers. This step was indispensable. [Wash. City Gaz.]

Law Proceedings.—Eliza S. Treat, aged 19, recovered a verdict of \$1,000, against William T. Browning and his wife, in a trial before the Superior Court, in Brooklyn, (Ct.) on the 15th ult. in which the defendants were charged with uttering slanderous words against the plaintiff.

Venetian Eccentricity.—A Venetian, who died not very long ago, made a provision of torches for his funeral, artificially loaded with crackers, anticipating, to a confidential friend, the hubbub that would result from the explosion, which he calculated must take place in the most inconvenient spots. It is stated, that this posthumous joke verified the most sanguine expectations of its projector.

A letter from Savannah, dated last month, (September,) mentions that a revival of religion is progressing there with a degree of rapidity that was never before known in the Southern states. 130 persons have been added to the Methodist church since February last; 21 joined at the same time—chiefly young men and women. Several additions have also been made to other churches. Religious meetings are crowded with serious and attentive hearers, notwithstanding the accustomed thinness of the population during the summer season: and God appears to be at work in Savannah. [Southern Evan. Intel. 29th Sept.]

Medical.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

I have lately met with a communication from a French Physician to the National Institute at Paris, in which the author, M. Armand Seguin, details, at some length, an account of a new Febrifuge. I have abridged this communication, and now offer it to you for insertion in your paper, in the hope that some Physician will make a fair trial of its efficacy, and inform the public of the result.

On a new Febrifuge, read before the National Institute, and printed in the "Annals de Chemie," translated and given at large in the English Repository of Arts, Vol. 28, New Series.

The author states that he has discovered a substance more effectual for the cure of fevers of every description than Quinine, (or bark,) more pleasant in its application, and much less expensive. This substance is *Gelatine*, to be administered in 24 grains to infants, up to 2 and 12 drachms to persons from 12 to 16 years, and from 2 drachms to 3 ounces for all persons over that age.

It should be taken when the symptoms of the fit begins to be felt. As soon as administered, the amendment of the patient is rapid, and the progress of the cure is very regular. Whenever the fever is not removed at the first fit, it changes its nature; from quartan it becomes tertian, sometimes remittent, and at length ceases. From the commencement of the treatment, the intestines become open and perform their functions with ease: in a very short time the patient is thrown into strong sweats, which he must not by any means try to abate.

If the patient is so reduced that he is unable to digest, that his strength is almost exhausted, the dose of *Gelatine* should be gradually increased till the fever is radically cured, with doses of 4 to 8 ounces per day, given in good wine and seasoned with sugar and cinnamon. The bark should on no account be used at the same time with *Gelatine*.

To prepare it, select the driest and most transparent *Gelatine*, dissolve it over a gentle fire, in three parts water, add equal parts of sugar and orange flower water; keep it in this state of jelly, and when used, dissolve the quantity wanted.

Mr. Mertian's (of London) method of extracting Gelatine.—The substances of bone or cartilage should be boiled in water alone, to extract the first portion of jelly: then put into a vessel of wood, lead, or other substances capable of withstanding the action of acids, 100 parts by weight of said substances, broken or divided into small parts, along with 400 parts, by weight, of *Muriatic acid*, diluted with water to the specific gravity of 1040. This mixture is to be stirred daily, until the substances become soft. The acid is then to be poured off, and the substances remaining to be repeatedly washed with fair water; the softened substances may be then either dried for keeping, or be converted into jelly by solution in heated water.

INTELLIGENCE.

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

Foreign.

REVOLUTION IN THE MOREA.

VIENNA, AUG. 1.

The Greek Insurrection in the interesting peninsula of *Morea* has been more successful than those attempted in *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*; still at the date of the latest accounts, they had not been able to effect the reduction of the fortresses in which the Turks have thrown themselves on being pressed by the Greeks; and they still remain destitute of a leader of skill. Having the command of the sea, the Greeks expect to starve those fortresses into a surrender, as they cannot subdue them by the sword. The Turks continue to make sallies from the citadel of *Patras*, which town has been wholly destroyed.—[This town, the ancient *Patra*, contained 6000 souls, of which only about 250 were Turks. In the time of Pausanias it was adorned with temples, a theatre, and odeum. Like Athens, it is situated some distance from the sea, and is the most northerly town of the *Morea*.]

There has been a smart battle in *Thesaly*, in which the Bey of *Negropont* has been defeated near *Zilani*.

We learn from Athens, that the Turks have retired to the citadel; where they were in want of water. The Greeks have battered the town, and it is said two thirds of it have been reduced to ruins.

The Greek cause does not look well.—The inhabitants of the islands in the *Archipelago* are said to have resolved, in case of their final failure, to embark on board their numerous vessels all their effects, their wives and children, and to seek an asylum in America.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

Greece.—The following letter, which is from a most respectable source, contains much valuable information on the state of affairs in Greece:

"ZANTE, JULY 14.

"By the *Hermes* I give you an account of Mr. Greene, the English Consul, having been to *Patras*, the end of June, with a fleet of men of war, consisting of the *Revolutionaire*, 44 guns; *Cambrian*, 50; *Spain*, 20; *Scout*, 18; and *Chanticleer*, 16. This squadron was sent up for *Corfu*, in consequence of representations respecting outrages committed by the Greeks and Ionians on Ionian boats of passage; but it had also another object—that of convincing the Greeks that their proceedings were taken notice of. The Pacha had left *Patras*, with troops for *Lalla*; but the fleet got permission, which was never before granted, to pass the *Dardanelles* off *Lepanto*, and sailed up to the Greek vessels at *Galaxidi*, where they found about 80 ships in all, but only three of them were armed. The *Hydriotes*, *Sperziots*, and *Ipsariot*, had abandoned their attack on *Patras* and *Lepanto* three days before, and had sailed for *Hydra*, after 27 days spent in doing nothing. They had two of their vessels dismantled by a Turkish Corvette and three brigs under *Lepanto*. After delivering the despatches to the person in command, to be sent to *Hydra*, the fleet returned to *Patras* and *Zante*, after an absence of six days.—Capt. *Pellew* fired a salute at *Patras*, at the request of the commandant, which was returned from the citadel. There is no danger of the Greeks attacking *Patras* for some time, as *Usuf Pacha*, who had gone on an expedition to *Lalla*, had returned with all the *Lalliot*s and their families. The *Lalliot*s had been besieged very closely by about 400 *Moriots*, and 2000 men from *Cephalonia* and *Zante*, with six pieces of cannon. The *Lalliot*s sent to *Patras* for assistance, begging permission to come and settle there, and destroy *Lalla*, as was done in 1771. The Pacha went to them in person, with 1220 men, and upon his arrival a battle was fought, the *Lalliot*s attacking on one side, and the troops of *Patras* on the other. The Ionians did some execution with their guns as the Pacha advanced, but he charged them at the head of his men; and the *Lalliot*s attacking the *Moriots* at the same time, these last fled when they had fired their muskets, and left the Ionians to fight. The consequence was a total overthrow of the Greeks and Ionians, about 550 being put to the sword, and 40 Ionians taken prisoners, who were impaled or hanged on the field of battle. The rest fled, and arrived at *Zante* in a most distressing condition. The Turks returned to *Patras*. By the last accounts they had about 6000 men there. They were distressed for corn, but had sent off a third of the troops to attack the *Bishop*. The Pacha is a man of undaunted courage, as well as his officers. The Turks lost about 80 men in *Lalla*, chiefly killed by the Ionians. Not one fort or castle in the *Morea* has hitherto been taken by the Greeks, but it is probable that the Turks may be starved out at *Coron*, *Napoli de Malvoisim*, and *Navarin*, as they were at the last extremity. I think, however, that they will blow up the castles, and attempt to cut their way to *Patras*, or *Tripolissa*, rather than capitulate, as they well know the fate that would await them in so doing. At *Hydra* the Greeks actually roasted the Turks alive by a slow fire, first cutting

off their ears and noses. This you may rely on as an undoubted fact, as well as what I have related. The Turkish fleet that was at *Patras* came to *Zante* for provisions and was supplied. The *Capitania Bey* was off *Corfu*, in want of men and provisions. If he could have attacked the *Hydriotes* at *Lepanto*, I think he would have taken them."

From the *Alicant Journal*, February 14.

On the 7th of this month, after a continuation of Levanters, to which this bay is exposed, and with a very heavy sea, caused by the storm without, and rendering it impossible to effect a landing on the wharf from the terrible surf which broke on every part of it—a Swedish boat, with two sailors little accustomed to these shores, was suffered by them to be drawn to the most dangerous spot at about a mile distant from the wharf, where it was overwhelmed by three successive breakers. This being observed from the shore by Lieut. Whipple, of the United States' brig *Spark*, he, without a moment's hesitation, dashed into the sea to the assistance of those unfortunate men, and saved their lives. On the 9th the same occurrence happened with the boat of the same brig, wherein twelve individuals were coming ashore, and Lieut. Whipple being then at his lodgings, where he had since remained to re-establish himself from his former fatigues, no sooner heard of this fresh accident than he rushed in haste down to the beach, and plunged with intrepidity into the furious waves, braving a thousand dangers, and struggling with almost certain death, inasmuch that had not assistance been lent him, he would have fallen a victim of his heroic generosity.

While we lay before the public this sublime trait of humanity, far more easily to be admired than imitated, we should remind them that such are the results of that system of liberty by which that happy nation is guided of which he is a member, where reason and justice have placed their throne and extended all their dimensions over the human heart.

We have been eye witnesses of what we have related, and have beheld this American hero exceeding even himself, despising his own life to save those of his fellow-creatures, regardless of the difference of nations, and of every circumstance but such as were dictated by the most refined beneficence.

A man of more moderate feelings may, on some occasions, urged by momentary circumstances, do a brilliant and extraordinary action, but when these deeds are repeated, and under different circumstances, we have evidential proof of what is the true character and temper of the soul of that individual who is the actor of them.

Had such events taken place in the days of the enthusiastic Republic of Rome, we should have seen Whipple enter triumphant with a civic crown, the well merited rewards of his virtues.

Alicant, with admiration, has beheld, and with affection will remember them—she will relate them to her children as a model of singular heroism, and as the clearest proof of what free institutions will give birth to, which so influence the manners and transport the soul to actions that awake the attention and esteem of every feeling man.

United States' Ship Columbus, Gibraltar Bay, 7th May, 1821.

SIR: I have received with great pleasure your communication, relating the admirable conduct of Lieut. Whipple, sailing master *Shute*, and midshipman *Cutts*, of the United States' brig *Spark*, under your command, on the 9th of February last, in rescuing from a watery grave, the seamen attached to the *Spark's* launch which overset in the Bay of *Alicant*. You will be pleased to express to those gentlemen my high estimation of their conduct on that occasion, and particularly to Lieut. Whipple, whose gallant exploit in saving the Swedish sailors on the 7th of the same month, commanded the high admiration and applause of the people of *Alicant*, who witnessed his noble daring.

I am, with great esteem, yours,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

To Lieut. commandant *Gordon*, U. S. brig *Spark*.

DOMESTIC.

RELIEF TO LAND PURCHASERS.

HUNTSVILLE, SEPT. 21.

The period limited for transacting the business, necessary to obtain relief under the late act of Congress, expires to-morrow. Since the forms have been received, (about the first of August last,) the Register's Office in this town, has at all times of day from sun rise till dark exhibited one of the most bustling scenes we have ever witnessed.

The town has been literally filled with visitors, from Georgia, North and South-Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, besides immense crowds from every county, and indeed every neighbourhood in this district, all struggling for precedence in filling their declarations and relinquishments of certificates in conformity to the provisions of the act. It is amusing to see the impetuous anxiety of some and the patient forbearance of others in presenting their papers to the examination of the Register, who stands at his desk from morning till night, and with a scrutinizing glance decides on the accuracy or informality of the documents offered for his inspection, and either silently folds them up and receives the fees, or returns them to the half-distracted applicant,

with a laconic and heart-rending sentence, "Take them back, they are wrong." There is not a moment to spare for explanation, neither entreaties or promises can induce him to say another word on the subject; and the purchaser, who has been so unlucky as to have his declaration rejected and who is unable to understand the endless intricacies and perplexing forms prescribed at the General Land Office in Washington City, is obliged to have recourse to some acquaintance who is better informed on this subject than himself, or for the want of such a friend to employ an agent who avails himself of his embarrassment to tax him with a fee nearly equal to that allowed to the officers of the Government by the act, which he is compelled most reluctantly to pay. The time specified for doing this business, was altogether inadequate to the magnitude of the transactions of this office. It has been utterly impossible for the Register, who has devoted his whole time to the business, to do any thing more than inspect the declarations and relinquishments, and examine the transfers of certificates, which in many instances are awkwardly and informally made and insufficiently authenticated; in all such cases the party is obliged to return to his place of residence, often at a great distance, to get the irregularities rectified, and it frequently happens, that the assignor has died or moved away, and other difficulties arise, by which the holder of the certificate is deprived of the benefit of the act. We therefore think it probable that Congress will be petitioned to extend the time for filing declarations, &c. to persons who were unable to avail themselves of the benefits of the act in season—and when we consider the instructions, forms, &c. were not received until the time had almost elapsed we think it a reasonable request.

From the appearance of the immense heaps of papers filed in the Register's Office, we should judge there was employment for years to come, to record the applications, make out the quarterly returns and issue the new certificates.

The time for paying the first instalment, or for completing the payments to enable purchasers to avail themselves of the discount, will expire long before it will be possible for the new certificates to be issued. During all this time the titles to land in this district must remain locked up in the Register's Office, liable to destruction by fire or other accidents without the owner's having in his possession the least evidence of his claim. If any accident should happen, the evil will be incalculable.—*Alabama Republican*.

Disagreement of the Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 4.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, who were appointed to settle the north eastern boundary of the United States, have been in session in this city for the last ten days. The arguments of the agents for the respective governments were closed on Saturday last. The commissioners, we understand, differ in opinion. It therefore becomes their duty to make reports of their proceedings hitherto, to their governments, who will then, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty, agree upon some friendly sovereign as an umpire. The most important point upon which they differ, is in relation to the position of the northwest angle of *Nova Scotia*, or, in other words, the northeast angle of *Maine*. The territory in dispute contains about five millions of acres of land, a part of which is said to be good.

The reports of the astronomers and surveyors, and the arguments of the agents, are said to be immensely voluminous, and to bear testimony to their industry, and we doubt not to their talents.

Evening Journal.

ST. AUGUSTINE, SEPT. 15.

The Progress of Civil Liberty.—The five ordinances of General Jackson, which were only received at St. Augustine, and promulgated officially by Mr. Worthington, on the 20th ult. by reading them from a manuscript, are now in full operation. They were not printed entire till the 29th ult. when the last was struck off in the handbill form, and posted at the most public places. Yet, under them, already the new organization of this government moves on with a firm and steady march.

On the 10th inst. the local judicial tribunal of East Florida was to assemble in this city, agreeably to the fourth ordinance. Many supposed it would not take place; the lamented death of Thomas Fitch, Esq. the Presiding Judge, on the very morning of the 10th, was distressing and ominous. However, at the hour appointed, a quorum was formed, Judge Bickley as President; the different officers, and American and Spanish spectators, filled the room. Gov. Worthington, as a member of the bar, moved a resolution in respect to the memory of the deceased Judge; and, after acting on some matters of pressing moment, the Court adjourned to attend the funeral. On their next meeting, which was Wednesday the 12th, a new scene offered itself to the people of this part of the world. As if by magic, the gloomy and secret Judicatures of colonial misrule, if they existed, had passed away; nor did any thing like official self-conceit, self-importance, and grave mysteriousness, mark the five plain, intelligent, hon-