

extremity of the nose at the expense of the arm, after the manner of Taliacotus; and intends to remove the diseased part of the upper lip by the bistoury.

Observations by Dr. Gasse.

The question of animal ingrafting has much engaged the attention of modern physiologists and pathologists. Although the labors of Taliacotus had placed beyond a doubt the possibility of transplanting living parts when a particular management was observed; and notwithstanding the account given by Garengot and others, it has been denied even in these times, particularly in France, that a part entirely separated from the body, is capable of re-acquiring vitality.—The thing is now, however, proved by the most authentic facts. An Italian has transplanted and ingrafted portions of skin from one animal to another, and Dr. Buenger has here demonstrated that the same phenomenon may be effected in the human species.

Desultory.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

[The following article is extracted from the Journal of an American who visited Naples in January last.]

NAPLES.

The scenery of the Bay of Naples is of a peculiar description. It has long been celebrated as the most beautiful in the world—it rather deserves the epithet of magnificent. This great bay penetrates the land from the west between the Capes Campanella on the right, and Mileno on the left. Near the first is Capri, and not far from the second is Ischia, two mountainous islands, which present such strong outlines in every direction, that even when seen from the most distant parts of the bay, they form very important features in the picture. The noble sheet of water is enclosed by high shores which present scarcely less variety and boldness of forms. Ridges of hills and mountains rise higher and higher as they retire; and along the eastern side, the view is often bounded by the Appenines, which, during some seasons, are covered with snow. The monotonous character usually incident to very distant scenery is thus quite prevented; though a large part of the prospect is necessarily so far removed that the land is of a deep blue or purple, like a cloud; and houses, villages, forests, and cultivated fields, are lost to the eye.

The clearness of the atmosphere, and the brilliancy of colours in the clouds, so much celebrated, are probably not surpassed in any part of the world. The weather is often variable in winter, and a long continued series of rains, cold winds, and misty melancholy days, is always expected. But, at other seasons, the sky continues clear and the weather delightful for a long time. Even in the winter, several weeks are sometimes enjoyed of the finest weather—the atmosphere is of a very uniform temperature, and so clear that whole days may pass without a cloud being seen. I shall not readily allow that Italy surpasses the rest of the world in this particular—for I believe no finer weather was ever seen than we sometimes enjoy in autumn. Our finest days at that season are a fair specimen of the most delightful Italian weather. The difference is that the climate is not subject to so frequent changes. My friend, Capt. H. of the Dash, indeed, often declared to me that he "never saw the stars so bright nor so many of them in any part of the world as on the coast of America in the fall"—but since I have seen him among his family and friends in his native town, where the houses of twenty farmers, with all their substantial comforts, are freely opened to him, I have learned to make some allowances for his enthusiasm.

In several parts of the bay, the most agreeable variety is produced by capes and promontories running out, and the little bays they enclose, with their sweeping beaches of smooth sand, affording a thousand points of view, and, in conjunction with the white buildings, the terraced gardens and vineyards, the masses of yellow volcanic rock, often excavated in dark caverns, present an endless variety of beautiful foreground. To these must be added the groups of fishermen, with their peculiar postures and gestures, the boats with their picturesque sails, and the ruins of ancient edifices which are so abundant on some parts of the shore.

Naples is situated near the northeastern corner of the great bay. The castle of St. Elmo stands on the top of a steep hill, of which the city occupies a part, extending a great distance over the low ground at the foot, and reaching to the shore, which is scalloped by

two beautiful coves. The larger of them is near four miles across—and springing from the point occupied by the Castello Nuovo, sweeps with a beautiful bend, forming the limits of the bay on the northeast. On its margin is a long range of white houses five or six stories high, beyond which is the King's granary; and on the opposite side, at the distance of four miles, is Vesuvius, an immense cone, rising with a graceful sweep from an extensive plain called the Campagna Felice, its base spotted with white houses and villages, and a thick volume of smoke rising from its top.—Vesuvius spreads a solemnity over the whole scene which is uniformly felt and acknowledged. The neighborhood of so large a volcano, always in action, fills the mind with elevated ideas well accordant with the noble scenery by which it is surrounded.

Besides, the variety of appearance it assumes at almost every change of weather, is worthy of remark. When the air is calm the smoke rises in a thick perpendicular column to an immense height, till, meeting some current of air in the upper regions, it stretches off to a great distance, and takes the forms and colours of clouds. Indeed the quantity of these vapours is so great, that all the clouds in the horizon may be sometimes traced to the crater, and the splendid display of colours at sun-set, are reflections from clouds of smoke. When the wind is strong it rolls the dense volume down the side of the mountain; and the sun or the moon shining on it, shews its eddies and curls with the utmost distinctness.

Slight eruptions of lava happen almost every year, when it is poured in small streams through apertures which it forces through the side of the mountain about two-thirds its height from the plain. The quantity of lava is so trifling, and the distance it must run to reach the villages below, or even the vineyards, is so great, that no alarm is excited. In a clear night spots are seen far off like burning coals, scattered as thick as stars, surrounding the dark mountain like a belt studded with diamonds.

SETTLEMENT OF THE STATES.

New-York was first settled by the Dutch about the year 1614, and bore the name of the New-Netherlands until the year 1664, when it was surrendered to the English, who changed its name to that which it now bears.

N. Jersey was also settled by the Dutch about the same time, was afterwards (in the year 1627) taken possession of by a number of Swedes and Fins, and in 1664 granted to the Duke of York, by Charles II.

In 1623 New-Hampshire was settled, and erected into a separate government in 1679; and in the year 1627, Delaware began to be settled by the Swedes and Fins.

Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore by charter in 1732, and the settlement commenced the following year. Rhode-Island, which was excluded from the confederacy of the New-England states, began to be settled in the year 1695.

In 1664, South-Carolina was granted to Lord Clarendon by patent, and settled in 1679 by Governor Sayle.

About the year 1680, William Penn obtained a charter for Pennsylvania, and settled it with a colony of Quakers in 1682, and the building of Philadelphia commenced the following year.

In the year 1709, a number of intelligent Palatines commenced the settlement of North-Carolina, which was erected into a separate government in 1728.

Georgia was settled in 1732, by General Oglethorpe.

Vermont, (then part of New-York,) was settled by emigrants from different parts of New-England, about the year 1700.

Slandering a Lawyer.—In the reign of queen Elizabeth, one Peter Palmer, of Lincoln's Inn, brought an action against a barrister of the name of Boyer, for having with the intention of injuring him in his name and practice, said, "Peter Palmer is a paltry lawyer, and hath as much law as a jackanapes." It was moved in arrest, that the words would not maintain an action, because they were not slanderous. Had Mr. Boyer said, "Mr. Palmer has no more law than a jackanapes," it had reached the opinion of his learning; but the words were "he hath as much learning as a jackanapes;" which was no impeachment of his learning, for every

man that hath more law than a jackanapes hath as much. Judge Berkeley said it had been adjudged, where a person said of a lawyer, "that he had as much law as a monkey," that the words were not actionable, because he has as much law, and more also; but if he had said, "he hath no more law than a monkey," these words would have been actionable.

Slander.—Some years ago, a witness was examined before a judge, in an action of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken by the defendant. The witness, it is stated, had affected some embarrassment till he had fixed upon himself the attention of all who were in court, and then with apparent reluctance went on—he said—May it please your honor—you lie, and steal, and get your living by cheating! Turn to the jury, if you please, exclaimed the judge. [Portsmouth Journal.]

INTELLIGENCE.

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

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Augsburg, of the 11th Sept. say, "it cannot be concealed that the political events relative to the differences between the Ottoman government and Russia, have lately become so complex that it is almost impossible to anticipate the issue. Whilst negotiations are protracted, the insurrection daily makes progress in the Peloponnesus and the Isles of the Archipelago. The presence of the Russian army on the Pruth disables the Porte from sending troops in sufficient force to reduce the provinces which have thrown off its dominion. On the other hand, the ferment which reigns in Servia and Bulgaria causes it very serious inquietude. Its embarrassments are augmented too by the spirit of sedition, which is manifested by the population of Constantinople and the numerous troops which are in the capital and its vicinity."

FRANCE.

A document, exhibiting the present state of the French finances, of great interest and importance, is given in the London Courier. It proves that the sum total of the interest of the French debt on the 1st Sept. was only 263,900,284 francs, which was composed of pensions and life annuities, untransferable Consols, and transferable stock, of which upwards of one-third is locked up. What a prosperous statement this is! with a powerful sinking fund, and in a country full of resources, improving every hour, should all remain quiet, the debt is expected to be extinguished in the course of 8 or 10 years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following notice respecting our Envoy, Mr. Rush, appears in the London Courier of the 21st September:

"On Thursday, R. Rush, Esq. the American Envoy, came to Chatham, to see the Royal Dock-yard, and other public establishments. His Excellency was received with military honors, by Col. Sir A. Christie, Commandant of the Garrison, and every possible attention was paid to him by Admiral Sir B. Hallowell, Commissioner Sir R. Barlow, and the heads of the several government departments. After inspecting the Dock-yard and Barracks, his Excellency dined with Sir B. Hallowell; and on Friday, after continuing his visit to whatever was worthy of notice, he dined with Sir R. Barlow, and Saturday returned to London."

The departure of the King of England for the continent of Europe had been finally settled. The Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Cabinet ministers, are appointed "Lords Justices for the administration of the government during his majesty's absence." It is said that he will travel on the continent under the title of the "Earl of Dublin." Another sop for the loyal Irish.

Great preparations are making at Brussels and at Frankfurt to receive the "royal visiter." He was expected to reach the latter place betwixt the 22d and 25th September, accompanied by the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, (Castlereagh) and several members of his privy council. The following is marked out as his route after leaving Frankfurt: "From this city his majesty will go to Louisburgh and Hambourgh, to visit his sisters; after which he will return to Frankfurt, whence he will continue his journey by way of Glussen, Marburg, and Cassel, to Munden. At Cassel great preparations are making, and at Munden, being the frontier town, his majesty will be received by the deputations from Hanover. Then he will proceed towards Göttingen, and stop not far from that town, at the house of the government, in the village of Whende—from this village he will go to Göttingen itself, and then by the Harz to Hanover."—*Nat. Advocate.*

From the London Courier, of Sept. 19. The departure of his majesty for the continent is no longer a matter of conjecture. The Gazette of last night contains the appointment of the "Lords Justices for the administration of the government

during his majesty's absence," which, it is further declared, will only be "for a short time." The Lords Justices consist of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Cabinet Ministers. His majesty's departure is expected to take place about the latter end of this week.

At the same court it was ordered by his majesty in council, that Parliament should be further prorogued from the 10th September to Thursday the 29th November next.

We mentioned on Monday that Sir Robert Wilson had been dismissed from the army; and in the Gazette of last night this very proper measure is announced in the following terms: "War Office Sept. 17.—Memorandum. The King has been pleased to remove Major General Sir Robert Wilson from his Majesty's service." It is, of course, asserted by the Radical Press, that this proceeding is in consequence of the political sentiments of Sir Robert Wilson, and because he is always opposed to ministers. Sir Robert himself, or we are mistaken, knows a better reason; and we will venture to add, that whatever mortification he may experience, he feels no surprise at the measure.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Aug. 10th, received in Glasgow this morning, (Monday 17th inst.) says—"Affairs here are more tranquil than they have been these many months. War or peace with Russia is still a mystery; but I hope that the destructive consequences of a conflict between two such exasperated and formidable nations will be avoided, as the Porte has given in, even to the most extravagant of the Russian Ambassador's proposals, which was the granting a general amnesty to the Greeks."

Glasgow Herald.

DOMESTIC.

New list of Atrocities, Piracies, and Barbarities.

BOSTON, NOV. 6.

The brig Cobossee Contee, capt. Jackson, arrived yesterday from the Havana, sailed thence on the morning of the 8th ult. and on the evening of the same day, about four miles from the Moro, was brought too by a piratical sloop, containing about 20 men. A boat from her, with ten men, came along-side, and soon after they got on board commenced plundering.—They took nearly all the clothing from the captain, and mate—all the cooking utensils and spare rigging—unrove part of the running rigging—cut the small cable—broke the compasses—cut the masts' coats to pieces—took from the captain his watch and four boxes cigars—and from the cargo three bales cochineal, consigned to Messrs. Wm. B. Sewett & Co. and six boxes cigars, consigned to Mr. R. Morland. They beat the mate unmercifully, and hung him up by the neck under the maintop. They also beat the captain severely—broke a large broad sword across his back, and ran a long knife through his thigh, so that he almost bled to death. Capt. Jackson saw the sloop at Regia the day before.

Capt. Jackson informs us, and we have also been informed by other persons from the Havana, that this system of piracy is openly countenanced by some of the inhabitants of that place, who say that it is a retaliation on the Americans for interfering against the slave trade, and for allowing Patriot privateers to refit in their ports. The pirates, therefore, receiving such countenance, grow more daring, and increase in number, from the success which has attended this new mode of filling their pockets.

Capt. B—, who arrived yesterday from Charleston, spoke, on the 2d inst. off the S. Shoal of Nantucket, the brig Three Partners, from Jamaica for St. John—had been robbed, off Cape Antonio, by a piratical vessel, of about 35 tons and 17 men, of clothing, watches, &c. and the captain was hung up by the neck to the foreyard-arm, till he was almost dead.

Captain Bourn, who arrived yesterday from Cape Haytien, spoke, on the 26th ult. lat. 33, long. 78. brig Sea Lion, 36 days from Cape Haytien for Belfast, Ireland, which had been plundered by a pirate in the Gulf.

The brig Harriet, Capt. Dimond, from St. Jago de Cuba for Baltimore, arrived at Havana on the 16th ult. having been robbed of all her cargo of sugar and 4000 dollars in specie, off Cape Antonio, by a boat with 15 men, having two schooners in company. Capt. D. was hung up by the neck, and remained senseless for some time after he was taken down.

The Dutch brig Mercury, 77 days from Marseilles, arrived at Havana on the 16th ult. after having been robbed of 10,000 dollars worth of her cargo, by a piratical schooner and boat, off Cape Antonio.

Merch. Hall Books.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Piracy.—The daring freebooters who hover around Havana and the Gulf of Mexico appear to increase in their atrocities, and a final blow must be given by sending out a whole squadron to cruise on that station until they are destroyed.—They robbed the brig Cobossee, Jackson, from Havana, bound to Boston, of every thing valuable, beat the mate unmerciful-

ly, hung him up to the yard arm, and stabbed the captain in the thigh until he nearly bled to death. Capt. Jackson said that he saw the sloop that robbed him lying at the Regia, and that the authorities at Havana countenance the fitting out of these piratical vessels. It would, therefore, be proper to go at once to the fountain head, and government should not lose a moment in dispatching a vessel to the Havana to make the necessary inquiries of the Captain General, and demand of him to stop the fitting out of these pirates, so disgraceful to a civilized power, and so ruinous to the interest and safety of our citizens. If satisfactory explanations are refused, a few sloops of war and a frigate, to blockade that port, and overhaul every thing coming out, would make a serious impression upon them. Something decisive and extra is demanded; our coast is infested with picaroons, who disregard the power of the United States, and brave every opposition. Our coasting trade is now so dangerous that vessels are fearful of venturing near the West India Islands, and a very heavy check is thus given to our commerce.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1821.

EDUCATION.

We find in the proceedings of the Legislatures of most of the States, that the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge is properly appreciated, and that it attracts increasing attention. This is as it should be. It is an object of legislation which yields in point of interest to none: It affects not ten, twenty, or a thousand individuals, but the whole community. It is an object as important in Maine, as Missouri; in North-Carolina, as Vermont. What, then, can be the cause of our indifference? Why does our Legislature spend session after session in making and repealing laws,—in acting, at least ostensibly, for the benefit of their constituents,—without even bestowing a moment's time on a subject, which as far surpasses the ordinary objects of legislation, as a mountain does a molehill? This is a question, we confess, which is not easy to answer: this indifference which is exhibited, is difficult to account for. But let us hope, that during the sitting of the present General Assembly, this reproach on the character of our State will be wiped away; this indifference will be atoned for by prompt and efficient measures. Then will our representatives have done something which will entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their country: And when the trifling pursuits of the day, the petty objects of legislation, which, while they exhaust our resources, add nothing to the dignity of the State, or the comfort and convenience of the people, shall be buried in oblivion,—this act of theirs, by which they have made a whole people virtuous and happy, will stand, like the monuments of antiquity, an eternal memorial of their wisdom and patriotism.

We solicit the attention of our readers, and of the members of our Assembly, to the following excellent and just remarks of Governor SKINNER, of Vermont, which we extract from his speech to the Legislature of that State, now in session:

"The unhappy effects of ignorance, and its attendants, superstition and immorality, which we daily witness in other nations, especially in their abortive attempts and impotent struggles, against the relentless rule of those whose power is measured by the degrees of disparity between their attainment in knowledge, and that of their subjects, occasions a frequent recurrence to the approved maxim of freemen... that a general diffusion of useful knowledge, and an improved state of science, afford the best security to civil and religious liberty. As guardians of the state, and of the interests of its citizens, it is our duty to adopt such measures as will most effectually secure to posterity the peculiar blessings of that free government, which by our ancestors has been wisely established, and faithfully transmitted to us. A diligent and persevering attention to the education of our children, is that without which we cannot expect the people will long retain a republican form of government."

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

Mr. Benjamin Kinney, of Flat Swamp, in the lower part of this county, was accidentally shot by a Mr. John Lofton, on Wednesday, the 4th instant. The cir-