

**ONE OF NOBIS STORIES.**

*Artificial Eyes.*—I have read several advertisements and several puffs, on Dr. Scudder's skill in making artificial eyes; but have treated them as I do every thing artificial, that is, with great indifference and neglect. I met the little Doctor last week, trotting along in his bustling way, having a lad with him: "Here," said he, "you have now treated my artificial eyes rather indifferent, now look at one which this boy has." I did look, and found that the lad wore an artificial eye of a grey color, which very closely resembled the natural one, and set so well in the socket, as was not easily detected. The boy said he had worn it eight months, without any inconvenience. Here was proof positive, undoubted evidence of the fact. The Doctor took out his pocket case, and exhibited a pair of elegant hazel eyes, just finished. This is a very useful invention, and much preferable to a black patch, or a pair of green specs, to supply the loss of a peeper. They went do, however, in Kentucky in a gouging frolic, the glass being apt to cut the thumb of the operator. We are, however, making great progress in the art of artificials, and there is no accident to the human form, or freak of nature, which cannot be remedied and supplied by these modern inventions, so that making an artificial man will be the next project.

I remember, in London, a fine dashing beau, of the first water, by the name of Harry Franco; I met him one day in Oxford street, buying a pair of shammy gloves at an extensive manufacturer's, who, by the bye, I remembered said that he was father to our pretty Mrs. Young, of the Bowery, and talked a great deal about America. Harry Franco invited me to dine with him, at a hotel in one of the squares, where I was to get maccaroni and parmesan cheese, and patridge stewed down with cabbage (a vile dish). He took me to his lodgings in the Adelphi, to dress for dinner, when a scene almost indelible took place. His chamber was tastefully furnished, and had every thing in it becoming and gentlemanly. He threw his hat on a settee, took off his coat, went in front of the dressing glass, and took off a handsome wig, a la Brutus, exposing a head perfectly bald; he then took from his right sock a glass eye which he carefully wiped with a cambric handkerchief; he unloosed an entire set of artificial teeth, which he deposited in a tumbler of clean water, he then untied a pair of pads, or false calves, and, to my utter amazement, stood before me a man of 60 years of age, looked at him in silent astonishment. In a short time he made himself whole again; his wig brushed and sprinkled with orange flower water, was re-placed; his teeth nicely clean and dried, were placed in their former position; his glass eye deposited in its socket; his pads were buckled on, and with buckskin breeches, white top boots, blue coat, buff waistcoat, new hat, gloves and cane, Harry was again a beau of 40, realizing, in a few minutes, a metamorphosis which would have struck Ovid himself with awe. We dined together, and Harry having drank a few more glasses of London particular than was agreeable, grew frowsy, and resolved to go to Drury Lane. We obtained a good seat in the dress circle, when Harry's drowsy fit coming on him, he fell asleep, and this brings me to the story about the artificial eye. All the pinching and nudging could not arouse him—he began to snore, and the ladies to stare—his natural eye was closed, but his artificial one was open, which, under the operation of a heavy slumber, gave him the most awful and singular appearance imaginable. We, therefore, caution, in remembering this circumstance, all who purchase glass eyes of Doctor Scudder, against sleeping in company; unless, indeed, the Doctor can invent a mode of closing the artificial, as well as the real eye, when in the arms of Somnus.

There is also a moral in the anecdote of my old friend Harry Franco, which may be applicable now, as an admonition to the ladies—"look before you leap."

**FROM THE KNOXVILLE REGISTER. TO GENERAL JACKSON.**

Well, Andrew, thou art elected President. I rejoice at thy success, because thou deservest it, and because my countrymen have wiped away the charge of ingratitude. Were it not for our electoral go-between, the majority would have been vastly more splendid. I hope the day will come when the election of President will be left directly to the people. There is an over-ruling Providence that always properly directs national power. Its result corresponds with the source from whence it emanates: If from the people, the legitimate source, it is a blessing; otherwise, it is more or less a curse according to the corruptness of its source.

I will mention to thee a few things that I would do if I were president: I would invite Commodore Porter to the United States, and his private

ism and gallantry should not go unrewarded.

I would send Johnny Q. to run the line between the United States and Mexico, that he might see what a foolish bargain he made when he concluded the Florida treaty.

I would send Henry to the Cherokee Nation to buy land for Georgia, just because he is such a 'cute hand to make a bargain.

I would appoint Richard, a fiddler to some theatre; for he who could so nicely set the multiplication table to music; must be an elegant performer on the violin.

I would send Daniel, of Boston, Minister to Turkey; for there he would see monarchy in all its tyrannic rovelty, and perhaps might change his notions.

I would let George, of Pennsylvania, remain linkerster (a dandy from college would call it *linguist*) for yankee speakers; for latin quotations interpreted in Dutch must be vastly edifying to congress.

I would continue John, of Philadelphia, working at his trade; for all the coffins he can make will be wanted for Nat. the Judge, for a Nashville Doctor, for a Knoxville Editor and for many others in the United States, who have killed themselves as dead as pickled herrings.

Thus ends my instructions for the present. I hope thy administration may be a practicable commentary upon Mat. v. 16.—Fare thee well.

A FRIEND.

*Twelfth month, 9th, 1823.*

**RAIL ROADS.**

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, gives the following as the advantages by which Rail Roads are distinguished above Canals.

The railway requires but one third the quantity of land that is required for a canal, exclusive of ponds, reservoirs, and feeders.

The railway requires one man and four horses to transport 31 tons four miles per hour.

The canal requires 2 men, 1 boy and 2 horses to transport 30 tons 2 miles per hour.

The railway may be attended and kept in repair for one-tenth the expense of a canal.

Railways give the greatest possible facility.

Railways may be easily passed in all places required: Canals only by bridges.

Railways interfere with no water privileges. Canals destroy many.

Railways are subject to no interruptions, except from snow, which is easily removed.

Canals are subject to be interrupted by droughts, floods, frosts, leakages and locks.

Railways carry their freight to the doors of the warehouses.

Canals deliver their freight upon the wharf.

A railway can be constructed for half the cost of a canal per mile.

A railway may be used twelve months in the year. A canal but seven months.

The toll of passengers will pay the interest on the cost of a railway.

The toll of passengers on a canal is very trifling.

Half the common rates of toll on a canal will be sufficient to pay the whole expense of transportation on a rail way, including the toll.

Mountainous countries are easily surmounted by railways. Canals can never get over them.

Rivers and streams are much more easily passed by railways than they can be by canals.

**Warts and Corns.**—It is stated that the bark of the willow tree, burnt to ashes mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, or excrescences on any part of the body.

**Naval Execution.**—Letters from Lima to the 18th September, received in this city and New-York, state that a seaman had been tried, on board the U. S. ship Vincennes, for the murder of another seaman, found guilty, hung from the fore-yard of the U. S. ship Brandywine, on the 29th of August. This is the first instance of the kind that has occurred in our naval service. A man was sentenced to be hung on board one of our vessels in the Mediterranean, some years since, but committed suicide previously.

United States Telegraph.

**Medical.**—A very interesting discussion took place in the legislature of Georgia, on the 24th ult. There is a board of physicians in Georgia who license all practitioners at \$19 a head. A law was introduced to increase it to \$30. It was lost.

**St. Louis.**—A census of the city of St. Louis, in Missouri, has been lately taken by the Sheriff, and the population is found to be, free white males 2179; free white females 1589. slaves and colored persons 2235; total 5003.

**FROM WASHINGTON**

The following are extracts from a communication to the Editor of the New-York Enquirer, dated at Washington, Dec. 25.

Last Monday, Mrs. Secretary Porter gave her first party. The talent to lead fashionable society is peculiar and original. The French are said to possess it above all other people. It requires a knowledge of character, acquaintance with forms, brilliancy of imagination, delicacy of mind, as well as moral courage, and a rapidity of invention and tact, which few females possess. Mrs. Porter is a charming woman, and entirely takes the lead of all the gay cotemporaries of the day now in the capital. Formerly possessed of beauty her figure corresponds extremely. She keeps up the whole spirits of the Adams party. She sustains the whole administration with her spirit, her cleverness, and her fine talents. I think the appointment of Gen. Porter, on that account, has been quite a hit. Mrs. Porter is perfectly acquainted with every political man, and even Clay himself would not hesitate to take a lesson from her judgment. But notwithstanding all this, some of the Adams party despond dreadfully.

Dancing, wine, canvass backs—all will not heal the poor souls. Their only consolation is to launch sarcasms, and invent hoaxes about the inauguration, the ball, the next campaign, &c.

Mr. Clay's first party for the season was held last night. Heretofore, this has been considered the leading soiree but it now falls back, and takes its position behind that of the Lady Secretary of War. Mr. Clay made an effort to be gay and nonchalant, and succeeded tolerably well. He says he is very much pleased with the election of Gen. Jackson; it has afforded him much relief; and after the 4th of March he mounts his horse, crosses the mountains, and turns farmer in Kentucky. Little Wright of Ohio, it is said, is to be called to the bench of that state. This is the only portion of the "sweetmeats" he can get, and it is probable he will accept the dish.

Ichabod Bartlett, of N. H. who was so well dressed last year by John S. Barbour, has cast his eye upon Governor Woodbury's seat in the senate, and he has raised a number of warts on his cabinet; he is, therefore, preparing the way, by a resignation of his present seat.

I understand great discontent prevails about the nomination of Mr. Hughes, who is considered unfit for the Netherland embassy, involving, as it does, the north eastern boundary. I should not be surprised if the senate were to let several appointments lay over till the next administration comes in. The country would gain by such a course. The Adams party praise the General, and abuse his prominent friends—expecting by this course to keep their places for themselves and friends, and get what they can out of the old Hero. I hope they will be out-generated in this plot.

The English Embassy is going to give Mrs. Adams a splendid ball on New-Year day evening. Some of the brightest beauties of the age, are to be present. It will be a *ne plus ultra* of splendor. The Vice President has arrived, and is well.

**Cultivation of the Grape.**—The following extract from a letter of a recent date, written by a gentleman who is well qualified to speak upon the subject, shews what may be done in this interesting pursuit, which is now occupying the public attention. The writer resides on the Georgia side of the Savannah river, a few miles above Augusta.

"Send me a quarter cask of Madeira Wine—I hope soon to make some of this article for sale. The vines I got from Adlum, of Georgetown, in 1825, will bear some fruit this year; but a small proportion of them took root. I have, however, now got near 800 vines growing, and I am increasing the vineyard—in three years from what is already planted, I expect to make at least 40 pipes, and increase yearly. I have for 4 years past made a little Wine from 11 old vines in the garden, equal to most Madeira imported; none who have tasted it believed that such Wine could be made in America."

**Springfield, Ohio.**—The Pandect contains an account of a revival in this place. It commenced in the latter part of the last winter, and continued through the summer. The additions to the communion from the world have been upwards of a hundred and sixty. In one connexion the father, the mother, five sons, four or five daughters, two daughters-in-law and two grand children have become subjects to this work.

**China.**—Le, "by Imperial appointment, Governor of the two Kwon provinces," has issued an edict against Opium-smoking, and the buying and selling of that poison, from the language of which we should infer that the drinkers and sellers of whiskey in our country would not find much favor with His Excellency. He cannot conceive how the use of such an offensive and pernicious drug was introduced; but is certain that "he who grasping at gain, could open a shop to yield an inexhaustible supply of poison, must have been a most worthless vagabond." These Opium-smokers, he says, will form themselves into rings and sit smoking all day. Their property dwindles away, and they resort to all manner of villainy. They lose all character and all self command, and become incapable of reform. Their faces become as sharp as sparrows, and their heads sunk between their shoulders in the form of a dove. Physic cannot cure their disease. Repentance comes too late for reform. A drunkard, it seems, is the same sort of animal, all the world over, and whether made such by drinking whiskey or brandy, or smoking Opium.

**Manners of the Turks.**—An English traveller in Turkey, in speaking of their mode of salutation, remarks: "Towards one another, the Turks are very polite and affable. When they meet, they bow and repeat from the Koran, 'God give peace to your soul.' To Christians or infidels they only say 'I hope to meet you in heaven.'"

They affect to ridicule and despise our common custom of taking off the hat, when we salute each other, and even they say that it is offensive to God, on account of its indecency. To judge from the following anecdote one would infer, that a man's bare head is a great curiosity among them. Happening one day, when visiting in the country, to enter a peasant's house, in company with my interpreter—in which there was a number of persons; out of compliment to them, I did not take my hat off when I saluted them. While there, the women and children inquired of my interpreter, "if I were a Christian; and if so, why I did not uncover my head, as they were told Christians did?" And they begged him, if I were a Christian, to give them the pleasure of seeing my head. When he told me this, I took my hat off, and bowed with a great deal of formality, and affected politeness—upon which they began to leap about, and laugh, and to exhibit the most extravagant joy. One of the boys leaped on my shoulders, (there are rogues here as well as in our country) and snatching my hat away, passed it round to his companions, until he came to the old peasant, who looking into it, threw it from him with disgust, "exclaiming that I was a blasphemous rascal, to wear the image of my prophet so near my head." I could not understand what he meant by this, until he pointed to a print of our King, in his royal costume, at the bottom of my hat. I told him through my interpreter, that it was not my prophet, but my king, and put there as the sign of the hatmaker, whose title was "king's hatter." This answer made another laugh, and the old man joined very heartily in it. This, by the way, was the first time I had seen a Turk laugh.

**New Almanac.**—A man in Washington has invented a curious Almanac, which may be comprised on the face of one quarter of a dollar; and is perpetual, showing the days of the week for any month in the year within the space of ten thousand years, without an alteration. This almanac is arranged on the head of an ever-pointed pencil case, and on the same pencil case will be arranged the phases of the moon for one thousand years. It also shows the Dominical letter for any year; the conjunction; opposition, and quadrature of the moon for one thousand years. And, by stamping the seal of a letter with the head of this pencil case, will be left an impression showing the day and hour, in which the letter was sealed.

It is remarked in one of the letters from Washington, that congress will soon be asked to admit into the Union as states the territories of Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, adding six senators to congress from a population less than that of the city of New York. *National Gazette.*

The "Thomastown Register," of Maine, predicts, that most, if not all, the New-England states will become Jackson, before the termination of one year from the General's inauguration: Maine and New Hampshire most assuredly will.

**Board of Agriculture.**—At the recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture of this state, at Raleigh, of which Charles Fisher, Esq. of this place, is President, Professor Mitchell's Geological Report for the present year was laid before the Board, read, and ordered to be printed in the Agricultural Pamphlet now in the press, and which will be finished in time to distribute to the Members of the Board and of the General Assembly, before their adjournment. It being intimated to the Board that our zealous and enlightened Agriculturist, George W. Jeffreys, Esq. of Caswell, intends to take a journey to the North, during the ensuing Spring and Summer, principally, that he may become better acquainted with the agricultural improvements of that section of the Union, it was resolved; that he be commissioned to purchase a number of Merino Sheep for the use of the several Agricultural Societies of our State.

It was resolved too, that measures be immediately taken for procuring 1000 Vine Roots, of the best kinds, from Mr. Loubat's Vineyard on Long Island, and also a sufficient supply of the Eggs of the Silk worm.

**Bible Society.**—At a large meeting of the Managers of the North-Carolina Bible Society, in this City, the following Resolution was adopted:

"This Board, regarding it as a very desirable object that all the destitute families within this State should be furnished with a copy of the Scriptures:

"Resolved, therefore, that a Committee be appointed to institute a Correspondence with the Officers of the existing Bible Societies of the State, and with other influential individuals, as to the practicability and the best means of effecting this object."

A Committee was appointed accordingly. A Circular has been written, which is now in the press, and we have little doubt the thing will be effected.

The Detroit Gazette states that a man named Henry Gillespie, stole two geese at that place—was tried and convicted and sentenced to be sold for two months. David Ringley alias Burbank, was also tried for stealing a beef creature, and sentenced to pay a fine of 20 dollars, and be committed until the fine was paid. He was also tried on a charge of vagrancy, and sentenced to be sold for three months! [Sell White folks! Who would buy a thief and a vagrant?]

**Russia and Turkey.**—The London Courier of Nov. 6, predicts that a peace between these two powers will take place before long under an impartial mediation. The reasons advanced in support of these views are that probably both nations are desirous of terminating a strife in which the victors have lost eighty thousand men by sickness and battle, leaving only 120,000 from an army of 200,000—the Russia, although not wanting in physical force to carry on even a protracted war, is yet destitute of money, and must resort to foreign loans, not being able to borrow sufficient from her own citizens.

**North.**

This ministerial paper, the organ, to a certain extent, of the British Government, solemnly repeats that the annihilation, or the dismemberment of Turkey, will not be permitted—but says that Greece must be free.

Gov. Miller, of Missouri, in a speech to the Legislature, speaks of the fur trade in and beyond the Rocky Mountains, as the scene of disasters and murders. He says that ten or more of our citizens have been lately killed there and robberies committed on their property. At present the British traders are permitted to come upon our territories in that quarter to trade with the Indians. This evil Gov. Miller says, the General Government must remedy.

**How to Slow away Bacon.**—Married at Middletown, Conn. Mr. Curtis Bacon, to Miss Ann Stow.

The two Maxims of any great man at court are always to keep his countenance, and never to keep his word.

A modern writer observes that "he who speaks lightly of female society, is either a numbscull or a knave!"—the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter having the restraints it lays on his vices.

**Sugar.**—It appears from a late Debate in Congress on increasing the drawback on Refined Sugar of domestic manufacture, that the whole importation of Sugar into this country is fifty-five millions of pounds; that in the year 1824, the quantity of Sugar raised in this Country did not exceed forty millions of pounds, but that in three years it had increased to seventy-six millions of pounds; and that in three years more, it is expected to be equal to what is now raised and exported together! *Reg. Register.*