

VOLUME IV.]

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FOR THE CAROLINA CENTINEL.

THE MUTINY.

The absorbing interests of the Neapolitan War, have perhaps obliterated the remembrance of the Mutiny which forms the subject of the following lines.—It occurred in January last, on board the ship Kurra in January last, on board the ship...

Et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos. VIRGIL.

Twas winter—but the soft blue sky, And silvery rack that floated by, Wore summer's mildness:—and a gale, That scarcely fill'd her snowy sail, Wafted the ship in white-wing'd pride, Like joyous swan on lakelet tide.

They gazed as ravish'd by a spell, And heartfull neither spoke: That melting pause—the hideous yell Of savage mut'ny broke. Like thunder-peal from sudden cloud, Burst the wild death cry, fierce, and loud; 'Seize! seize them!' is the boatswain's cry, Purdy, and Wife, and Child must die.

And now, how look'd their victim group! At once bereft of ev'ry hope, And tossing, hairhug on the ocean, Sport of ev'ry billow's motion?— Astonishment and mute despair, Reign'd for an awful moment there.

Hush thee, my darling! thy cradle's a boat, And thy rockers the waves of the deep; And hark! hear the winds,—'tis their lullaby note, To sing my sweet Henry to sleep.

LEARNED LADIES.

A person who frequently attended the Royal Institution, and who was both astonished and delighted with the numerous attendance of the fair sex at these scientific lectures, observed with a smile somewhat Sardonian, that he saw great advantage arising from that circumstance, as he was sure that for the future the sciences would no longer have any secrets.

POLITICAL.

From the Washington Gazette.

ITALY is trampled down by the hoofs of the Holy Alliance; Gaeta, the Gibraltar of Naples, has received an Austrian garrison, as well as every fortress in every state from north to south. "That beautiful country seems to have been dressed by nature as a victim." Those severe remarks who have asserted that "every nation deserves its fate, whatever it may be," would not apply their reflexion to the present disaster,—of which all are not guilty.

Had the dictators not intermeddled with their bayonets, the improving sense of the people might have corrected this silly pretension—the population of beggars and slaves would have become men, and the revolution had been confirmed. But, there was not time for consolidating the new order of things; the despots rushed in, and reversed the course of reform.

A more systematic effort than we heretofore remember, is making by the Greeks in several provinces to throw off the Ottoman yoke. "Alexander, the Deliverer," hastens to appease the jealousies of the Grand Sultan, by an official declaration from Laybach: The Russian Emperor assures the Turkish Emperor, that he had not instigated the revolt of the Greeks; and he might have added: "I am too busily engaged, my beloved cousin, in eradicating the hated seeds of liberty from Christendom, to think of harming thy divine empire, or of compassing thy downfall."

It is not yet very clear for what particular object Russia directs the movements of her army in Volhinia, &c. Will her success (for hers it really is) in Italy stimulate her to overthrow the new governments of Spain and Portugal; and is there any truth in a demand of a passage through France? Distance and possible contingencies render such a project doubtful; how anxious soever Alexander may be to enslave the human race.

FROM THE BALTI. FEDERAL GAZETTE.

The Austrian government has not only suppressed two Lancasterian schools at Milan, but has published a decree, abolishing throughout the whole of its Italian dominions, a school established on that system. Doubtless the same iron hand will also endeavor to crush all schools in Naples and Sicily,—in Rome, Florence and Turin, despotism itself would do more than frown, if it dare, on the Lancasterian institution, in which sons of Spanish Princes and Nobles are educated at Madrid!

We live in a strange eventful period, teeming with improvement, change and revolution. Despotism, with all its armies, councils and treasures, trembles in its strong hold at the march of knowledge, and from the hands of an Imperial tyrant like the Emperor of Austria. Proscription and persecution are the highest compliments that can be paid to the advances of civilization and science—but accustomed, as well informed men now are, to a succession of historical prodig-

gies rising so quickly on the vein, that once often speedily obliterates the traces and recollections of its immediate precursor: yet it is something more than even imagination has yet prefigured, or prophecy itself foretold, that a Nero or Caligula should declare war against the liberties of mankind, with a fire brand in one hand, and in the other a flaming decree against knowledge and science.—Herod massacred the innocent in hopes to preserve a crown, which was endangered by nothing more than his own blind policy and arbitrary wickedness; but the Emperor of Austria is entitled to a PATENT for the invention of a Royal Extinguisher, by which at one stroke, he proposes covering of barbarous Ignorance, and thus exterminate their mental existence. Things are not so in the land which liberty has called to true glory—where no armed despot, no unhallowed alliance can put a useful system of knowledge under the bar of its empire.

The tyrant's rule must be o'er darken'd men! The tiger's home—the darkness of a den! But where true freedom reigns, no fear she knows, That man should learn the blessings she bestows, And all her children, civilized and free, MORE nobly love the land of LIBERTY!

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

From the National Advocate.

The Hippopotamus.—The Courier Francais contains the following interesting notices:

Lalande, a distinguished naturalist sent by the French government to Africa, has returned in the Panther, lately arrived at Bordeaux, & has brought with him, among other objects of value a hippopotamus of the largest size, an adult rhinoceros bicornis, and three whales of 75, 36 and 18 feet in length. He himself obtained the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros; the whales were stranded on the shore. It was he also that prepared the skeletons and skins of these monsters. Of these achievements, which all do equal honor to the courage, address, and activity of the intrepid naturalist, the most important acquisition to science is that of the hippopotamus. We had no whole skeleton of this animal, and a scale of comparison was wanting by which to judge of its fossil remains, such as they are found in France.

After waiting six months in the Savannas, Mr. Lalande at last met with the monster, 6 feet high, and 12 feet long. His walk made a noise similar to four washerwomen alternately beating linen against stones. But no language can express the frightful tumult of his direct and rapid course when mortally wounded; he endeavored precipitately to gain the water overturning every thing in his way; his eyes swimming in blood, seemed to dart fire: his throat was agitated with convulsive motions; he gnashed his grinders and vomited frothy blood; while two long jets of blood started from his nostrils. His bellowing and roaring rolled in the woods like thunder, and the ground trembled under his feet. A second shot, fired close at his ear, stretched him lifeless.—Ten yoke of oxen were unable to draw his gigantic body out of the woods.—Lalande was obliged to cut it to pieces on the spot, and to construct hastily around it a rampart of reeds and bamboos, to protect it from wild beast.—Great strength of mind was certainly requisite to preserve a necessary sang froid at sight of this animal; but much greater must have been the firmness and impassiveness of Lalande to have dissected such a mass of flesh with all care and precision necessary to the operation, under the burning sun, and in so torrid a climate that putrefaction in twenty-four hours occurs in all its most hideous and disgusting stages.

The Diving Machine.—An experiment was lately tried at Vienna, with a machine invented by a Hungarian, named Francis Farkas; he calls it the plunging dolphin. With it one may plunge into the water to any depth, in rivers, in lakes, or the sea; walk at the bottom of the water; use freely the hands and feet; rise at will without assistance, or remain at any depth without interruption or effort.—The trial of the dolphin took place at the military school of Proter; a great number of distinguished persons were present. The plunger sunk to the depth of 24 feet; walked over the whole square of the swimming school, and remained an hour under water, supplied with a light. He rose, because ordered to return, but not from a want of air, which can never happen with this machine.

Magnetic Fluid.—The French physicians continue to examine with all their

superiority of talent, the discovery made at Copenhagen by Mr. Oersted. The learned Dane proves by experiments the identity of the magnetic and galvanic fluids. For the last month, several new and important facts, which result from this discovery, have been stated by Messrs. Ampere, Arago and Biot. The success of these learned men has awakened the activity of their rival, Sir Humphrey Davy; and letters from London announce that the English Chemist is indefatigably employed in experiments on the same subject.

New Law Case.—A law suit has commenced between two celebrated persons from the quay de la Feraillie and rue de la Bethisy. The one, a druggist, lately wedded the young and lovely daughter of one of his friends, and placed her behind the hereditary counter. A very fine pair of cassimer inexpressibles were ordered at the neighboring tailor's; these were to figure on the wedding day. The groom requested that they should be made tight; and the tailor selected for the purpose a refuse kind of cloth called in trade les brulies. However, that be, the groom, in the joy of such a day, did not examine his small clothes as closely as he should have done, and proudly strutted off to church, but, in going out, (horrible to tell) the stay yielding to the pressure of the body, cracked, broke, and exploded on every side. The hat alone of the miserable man placed sometimes on the one, sometimes on the other solution of continuity, remedied very little this terrible accident. Now, must the druggist pay for the making of a pair of breeches torn of their own act? The tailor must be the victim of the weakness of the cassimer which he furnished? These are the grounds of this trial, which furnishes a fruitful subject to all the gossips of that quarter.

Jefferson, (N. Y.) May 4.

GREAT HUNTING AND SHARP SHOOTING.

Few examples of successful hunting can be found that will bear comparison, under similar circumstances with the following. The hunting was done from a single camp, and on ground contiguous to an old settled country. The hunters suffered great inconvenience from crowding upon each other, and had they not possessed skill of the highest order, and been animated by the most enthusiastic zeal, their success must have been very limited.

About the middle of November last, a select company, consisting of Mr. Elijah Sexton, jr. capt. N. Hodskin, Mr. H. Parker, of Chenango county, and Lieut. T. Simons, of Chatague county, encamped in the woods, about 12 miles east from Lowville, for the purpose of hunting; they were joined early in December by Mr. E. G. Potter, and occasionally visited by Dr. S. Guthrie, (who however, hunted but little,) both of Jefferson county. The company left the woods the last of December, having killed 190 deer, 1 panther, 1 eagle, besides a large number of other animals. The 5 first named hunters, killed in eighteen days, 124 deer, 1 panther, 1 eagle, 1 fisher, 15 martin, and shot one wolf through the body.

The number of deer respectively killed by each of those five hunters were nearly equal. Mr. Sexton however, had the greatest number, while Mr. Potter killed a greater number than any one else, after he joined the party. The number of deer, killed on each hunting day was from six to thirteen.

For the precision of shooting in this excursion, probably a parallel cannot be found. Their shots were almost invariably fatal. Mr. Potter made 32 shots in the whole, including 4 shots made at deer upon the run, and killed 28.

The following example of the ardor with which this little band devoted themselves to the chase may not be uninteresting.

A Panther made his appearance near camp about the last of November. The party had no dogs, but they determined upon a chase. In a short time he was started, but after a rapid pursuit through swamps and windfalls for twelve hours, it was found impossible to bring him to battle and he escaped.

The track of a Panther had been seen in the wilderness, east of Beaver river lake, in the September preceding, and it was decided that this panther must be hunted up, and brought into camp.—On an extreme cold morning in December, Messrs. Sexton and Simons, with two dogs, started for this object; they travelled in a north-eastern direction about 14 miles, when they fortunately found a track, but the panther had been gone 4 or 5 days. They had made no preparation to lie out, and had taken no nourishment with them; the snow was of considerable depth, and the travelling laborious, they had already made great ex-