

Harvard College.—The Commencement of Harvard College was celebrated on the 20th ultimo, and the number of gentlemen who were present, was greater, as the Boston papers inform us, than for several previous years. The degree of A. M. was conferred on about fifteen gentlemen; and that of M. D. on twelve.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on President Wayland, of Brown University, Providence; and that of L. L. D. on Judge Cranch, of Washington City.

Among the numerous distinguished strangers were Admiral Coffin, Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Hon. Mr. Johnson, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, and Chief-Justice Mellen of Maine.

On Tuesday seventy students were examined for admission to the University. Sixty-five were admitted and five postponed. Several more were to be examined.

Besides the above freshmen, several were admitted to the Sophomore and Junior class.

Gold.—While the good people of North Carolina are getting to be—not extravagant, idle, luxurious and dissipated, as the N. York Courier and Enquirer would say—but independent and even rich, from the finding of this precious metal, we too, of this State, may indulge in some golden anticipations.

Many of the citizens of this district are alive upon the subject; some are gone to work, and have every prospect before them of making more than will pay for the time and expense bestowed.

Yorkville (S. C.) Pioneer.

New York.—We have before us the first number of "THE AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND SPORTING MAGAZINE," edited by John S. Skinner, Esq. & published at the office of the American Farmer.

At first view this publication strikes the eye as one of the most beautifully executed works that our country has produced—indeed, we have seen nothing of the kind equal to it from Europe.

Lynchburg Va. Sept. 1.

Awful Occurrence.—An attempt, which we regret to say proved too successful, to poison the family of Dr. Floyd, who resides a few miles from this place, was made by his servants on last Thursday morning.

While the family were at breakfast, they were taken with vomiting which immediately created the suspicion that some poisonous ingredient had been put in their coffee.

The cook was called up, who denied any knowledge of the fact, and willingly partook of a cup of the coffee.—A negro man, that was in the kitchen, was then sent for, who declined to drink of the coffee offered him, but, on being compelled to partake of it, was immediately taken violently sick, and confessed the fact of having put arsenic in the coffee pot.

This was a distressing moment. Physicians were sent for, but with all their skill were unable to save all the family from the sudden jaws of death.

An interesting little boy about ten years old died about 4 o'clock of that evening. It is said he drank his cup of coffee before eating, which caused the poisonous draft to act more powerfully upon his empty stomach.

The War in the East is chiefly interesting to the rest of the world, as it may, or not, involve more general hostilities. Our opinion has been, that a pacification would be effected through the decisive intervention of third powers—and that opinion has not been shaken by the recent success of the Russians.

An article from the London Courier of the 22d ult. which we annex, seems to entertain somewhat similar views.

The general character of the intelligence received from the Continent this morning continues to be pacific. Though the Russian reserves are said to be in motion towards the Principalities, from the interior of the Empire, the guards remain inactive at Tulezyn, with the Emperor and the Grand Dukes Constantine and Michael; and while a total absence of military news from the army of Gen. Diebitsch is announced, accounts and speculations abound from that quarter, respecting the mission of Counsellor Fonton, and its probable results.

Some of these accounts pretend that he was only sent to request a short truce for the purpose of burying the dead; but although this may have been the pretence for sending him, it could not have been the object; for at Chumla there had been no fighting, and there were no dead to bury.

The contest had taken place at a distance of several leagues, and if the victory of the Russians had been as complete, and the dispersion of the Turkish army as total, as the official bulletins stated, the conquerors might surely inter the killed, and pay them all funeral honors, without fearing any interruption from the vanquished.

It is also said that it was the Grand Vizier, and not Gen. Diebitsch, who availed himself of that opportunity of proposing to negotiate. If true, this is not an unfavorable, but rather a propitious circumstance. Hitherto we had pledges of moderation only on one side.

The Emperor Nicholas had satisfied his allies of the temperate spirit in which he began and carried on the war, and had even of late put forth a more public expression of the pacific nature of his sentiments.

But the Porte had ever displayed the most stern and uncompromising hostility. That an offer to treat should originate with the latter, would therefore announce such a change in its feelings or its hopes, as must greatly facilitate the success of the negotiation.

On the Grand Vizier observing that it would be desirable for both parties to put an end to the effusion of blood, M. Fonton is said to have sent to General Diebitsch for instructions on which to found proposals of peace.

The Grand Vizier, it is added, did the same to his government, and the disposition to come to an amicable arrangement seems to have been so strong in both parties, that not only did the Russian Agent remain at Chumla to wait an answer from the Russian headquarters; but an intimation is given, that he had gone on to Constantinople to receive one from the Porte.

The Siamese Prodigy.—The Boston Bulletin states that the mother of the Siamese Youths, now exhibiting in that place, was in good health at the period of their departure from their native country.

She was a remarkable woman, having given birth to seventeen children—twins every time except once, when three healthy and now living children were born.—After a short and rapid tour of this country, these youths are to be conveyed to Europe.

The Siamese Youths.—It appears on the authority of the following letter, which we copy from the Massachusetts Journal, that a similar prodigy to that presented in these boys, was witnessed in Boston a little more than a hundred years ago.

By the following extract from a MS. letter of the celebrated Dr. Cotton Mather, it will be seen that two children were born in this city, in 1713.

The letter was addressed to a member of the Royal Society of London.

"In the conversation which you allow me the honor of maintaining with you, you may depend on my entertaining you with nothing but what, upon the strictest inquiry, will be so true, that I will even challenge the name of the late Inquisitor General of Portugal, whose name, I find, was Don Verissima.

"What I now relate I beheld ye 15th of ye 8th. mo. 1713. A woman in my neighborhood had two daughters which were so united as to afford a shocking spectacle, whereof I was myself one of the spectators. They were in all points two lusty children, only from near the tops of their breasts to near the lowest parts of their abdomens, they grew together in such a manner that without a destruction to both it would have been impossible to have parted them.

Their union was for the whole breadth of the chests and their heads lay on the cheeks of each other, their arms in a mutual embrace of their bodies. Had these united miserales lived, our first thoughts cannot but suggest a variety of cases which might have occurred in their circumstances not easy to have been encountered, or answered; what must the one have done if this, or that, which were easily to have been supposed, had befallen the other?

But these were all superseded at once by their dying as soon as they were born.

The circumstance is also mentioned by Judge Sewall in his diary.

Mr. RAGUET, editor of the "Free Trade Advocate," published at Philadelphia, proposes to enlarge his paper so as to embrace the discussion of other subjects than political economy.

After the first of December next it will be published at the city of Washington, under the title of "The Banner of the Constitution," and as a political paper will advocate State Rights, and the doctrine of a strict and limited construction of the Constitution.

Having for its motto the following paragraph: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People."

This paper will not be confined to discussions upon politics and political economy. It will embrace general subjects, and besides giving the prominent speeches in Congress upon great national questions, and a summary of its proceedings, will give all the public documents, state papers, diplomatic correspondence, reports of the Heads of Departments, and such other matter as may be worthy of being recorded in a paper intended for future reference.

It will contain the decisions of the Supreme Court upon important questions, and the proceedings of the Executive, so far as they may be publicly known, and in fine such a detail of the official transactions of the Government, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, as is likely to interest every citizen at home or abroad.

It will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, in quarto form of eight pages, at five dollars per annum.

Nat. Int.

We are very glad to find that recent intelligence from Vera Cruz does not confirm the rumored death of our Minister, Mr. Poinsett, which reached us lately by the way of Pensacola.

The ship Alfred, Capt. Russell, has just arrived at New-York, in ten days from Havana, where the British Government packet arrived on the 16th ult. from Vera Cruz, but brought no confirmation of the reported assassination. It was, of course, unfounded.—Ibid.

Cheap pleasuring.—One may go now from New-York to Saratoga Springs for nine shillings, and find! Poor and fashionable people should avail themselves of the opportunity. They should not, carry many sovereigns, or much jewellery along, or indeed any valuables that they may happen to set store by.—Their pockets will be picked and their trunks stolen, in all human probability.

One melancholy case occurred, as we are told, in which a gentleman who was travelling baggageless, had his pantaloons stolen while he was asleep in his berth; owing to which he was not in a fit condition to be delivered at the Springs according to order.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Indian Corn.—The growing crop of this grain is stated to be abundant in all parts of the country that we have heard from, beyond what has been known for many years. It has been injured by too much rain on the lightest lands.

It is observed by those who buy most largely, that a much less quantity of wheat has come to market, than had last year at this season—this is probably to be imputed to the higher prices which were last year obtained later in the season.

Still, however, we should think it the best rule in general for the farmer to be early with his operations; to do every thing in its proper time and natural order.—Against the chance of higher prices, he may lose the interest on his money—pay interest on his debts—and to bear the ravages of the bird, the fowl, the weevil and the rat, as well two as four legged; and then an equal chance of a worse market.

Tobacco is doubly better than last year; merchants who bought then at the low prices have realized large sums—one as much as \$7000 on less than sixty hog-heads of finest quality.

American Farmer.

The following account of a hurricane in Gates county, (N. C.) is communicated from a respectable source and satisfactorily vouched for. Indeed we should otherwise have hesitated to publish it, so extraordinary are the facts which it details.

Norfolk Her.

SUNDAY Aug. 28th.

During the easterly blow on Monday afternoon, Mr. Costen of our neighborhood witnessed one of the most awful and destructive whirlwinds, ever experienced, perhaps, in this part of the world.

When the blow came on, he was standing under a shelter adjoining a house in which there was a considerable quantity of cider, low wines, &c. and was in the act of cooping a cask.

He describes the sound of the rushing whirlwind as the detonation of a vast number of cannon joined in one continued roar, in its approach to the spot where he was; and fully equal to the sound was the violence of its effects on every object with which it came in contact.

Large trees were prostrated or twisted off at the roots in the twinkling of an eye, and fences swept from their places and whirled aloft thro' the air like chaff.

Cause of Temperance.

A MEETING of the Citizens of Raleigh, N. C. was held at the Court House on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at a high time the Bell will be rung, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society.

AGENCY.

THE subscriber offers his services for the collection of claims against the United States or individuals. His knowledge of the manner of conducting business at the public offices, and acquaintance with the citizens generally, afford great facilities for the speedy settlement of accounts.

Notice.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MITCHELL & WHITE was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

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State of North-Carolina.

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