he supposed to be in good condition. He carting and sowing; and these were ar. ploughs and grass cutting, are attached to leaves can be gathered, the whole process eral days. There was no difficulty in first begins by giving it a cross furrow, ranged in the following order. which is taken as deep as the soil will allow: First, Eight ploughs and sixteen horses, course, I am also under his direction. The field is then completely water-fur- for forming and reversing the drills, so as rowed; the end farrows and gaw-farrows the dung might be covered. 2nd, Six carts up, and about one third of it limed. I un- the experiments of Mr. Clapp of Hariford, being digged with the spade, in which sit. and twelve horses to drive out the dung, nation it is left for the winter. The moment | which was middened as carried out in winthat the ground can be worked in the spring ter, adjoining to the field. 3d, Two drills, he harrows it according to circumstances, but never breaks down too much at once rows at a time. This was the nearest diin cas a change of weather should ensue. The ploughs are then entered, and one drill. barrow allotted to every three ploughs. By larity Elliot looks after the ploughs and me. Mr. Jamieson says that he means to taking a nine inch furrow, and running the drills; Fairbairn the spreaders; and the barrow after the third plough, an interval betwixt the rows of 27 inches is left; and such an interval he thinks fully adequate for About four een days after sowing, the and sown, as rapidly as possible, so as mois- mieson sent for me last night after working ground is harrowed and water-furrowed; ture, the soul of vegetation, may be preser. hours, and inquired concerning your weland in this state it remains till the young plants are fairly above the surface, when the Dutch hoe or scraper is employed, as form.

erly mentioned. This is the mode of planting beans hitherto exercise by Mr. Jamieson, but he has it in contemplation to change it in an essential branch, which in favorable seasons must undoubtedly be beneficial -Instead of sowing with the first springfurrow, which, being taken ebb, does to give the ground a second deep ploughing ploughs proceeded in forming or making told. You have hitherto shown an auxious in a confrary direction to the first one, afterwards to harrow it, and then to form drills of the same wideness, either by a single furrow or a bout of the plough. In the intervals of these furrows he will run the barrow, after which the drills will be slit out as in the tur. nip husbandry, and the seed covered. At a suitable time afterwards, the harrows will be drawn across, and the ground levelled. preparatory to the cleaning process.

It occurred to me, that the time consumed in slitting out the drills may be saved, were the harrow drove across when the beans are sown; but Mr. Jameson obviated this re mark, by saying, that a flush of annuals was to be dreaded in such a case; whereas, by delaying the harrowing two or three weeks, the first crop of weeds would in a great measure be thereby destroyed. The only objection which remains to the plan is, that in some seasons seed work may be so long delayed as to prove injurious to the crop. In every other respect the proposed change must be attended with important advantages.

We have had a few changes of servants at this term, with those not reckoned the best hands, or with whom Mr. Jamieson was dissatisfied. Indeed, it would appear that he possesses such happy knack of managing his people with judgment and dex. terity, and at the same time pays them so handsomely, that servants worth the keeping rarely leave him. It is a mark of a good farmer, to regulate his different operations according to the nature of the soil in his possession; and in like manner, a man of racity will at all times gov to their different tempors and capacities.

June 3. The portion of the land intenthe several processes were precisely similar to those already descri ed when the ruta baga was sown, only that a smaller quantity of dung was given. Elliot informs me, that this variety has been cultivated here for the bean fields, pulling out every weed from between two pieces of corn, which were two years past, and that it stands the frost the drills to which the plough had not acnearly as well as ruta baga. He added, that it is not so shy of growing, and may be obtained on soils where the other would not live. About five acres of horse petatoes, or yams, were also planted, chiefly for swine food, or as a supply to the cattle when turn. shoot the hoe, and how dexterously th y set ips are wanting. This may sometimes son takes care to be provided at all hands. cutting away this day, and will continue, if on reflection, recollected that on getting so as his bestial may not suffer.

Elliot a few days ago through the bean joined me, in the most positive manner, not fields. They have all been once run over to allow a scythe to be drawn when the grass with the Dutch hoe, and now the small tur- is wet, alteging that such a step would prove nip ploughs are employed to lay away the injurious to the quality of the hay. In the earth from the sides of the plants, and to form a fresh ridge in the centre of the interval, which will afterwards be separated of the grass field, to which lime shells were and divided by a second application of the Dutch hoe. The whole formed a pleasant sight, being in superior order to the most of most thriving appearance.

ment; but the charge of superintending the standing the immense number of hands emhaving the grass cut equally and close by tained. the ground, and says, the lower it is cut at this time, so much the faster and s'ronger will the second crop grow afterwards.

the turnip-seed work, and what with ploughs, | way, if not needed for the horses and cattle leaves. So far as we have heard, there has harrows, rollers, drills and carts, and the at the stake. This however will not be been no failure among the worms from dis. tillers and spreaders of dung, a jovial num- determined on till the end of the month, by ease, and everything indicates that growber is upon the field; but I must describe which time the tare field will be ready for ing silk will become as regular a branch of things in order, otherwise you will not com prehend the na ure of our operations suffi-

The extent of the field remaining for commod turnip is seventy-five acres or thereby. It had been ploughed four times over, and

each drawn by one horse, and sowing two vision of the strength could be made, and hitherto matters have groceeded with reguloading of the carts is under my superin-

It is a principal object with Mr. Jamieson to have the drill formed, danged, slit out ved, upon which he says every thing de- fare. After some other conversation, he pends; of course, these operations follow kindly sail, George when you write my each other in the quickest manner. How good old friend your father, tell him that was done by a bout of a plough to each, the you came under my management, and that spreaders who were divided into two gangs a great measure, depends upon yourself. I under the immediate direction of Fairbairo. you remain steady, deligent and industrious, Four of the ploughs were then set to work there need be small fears entertained; but by the seed-barrows, while the other four prove master, the issue may easily be foreupon the ploughs, -- though by going at a activity, Persevere then in those honest en-Mr. Jamieson had, with his usual attention, vice, and vice as the source whence every selected the strongest horses and most ac. human misery flows." tive ploughmen for this department of the work. The carts were also divided into two heads, each having two of my squad to IMPORTANT FACTS IN REGARD TO KEFPING fill; the remainder were lent to Fairbairn, who had his crops of spreaders made up with some of Howard's people; a steady man was appointed for drawing out the dung | S., Md., dated June 2d, 1839, to each head of carts, which Mr. Jamieson considers to be necessary, if you wish the land equally dunged. Altogetner, there were in the field 35 men, besi les Elliot, Fairbairn, and me. I might have included Mr. Jamieson, who did not leave us for an profusion, in my family, since the first of instant, but rode about the field from the be- January, and presents made of them to ginning of each yoking to its conclusion, ex. some excemed frends. The apples were cept when at breakfast. Elliot thinks that seven acres were finished this day and as the carts took 112 loads, which was 17 to each cart, or 14 to the acre, I apprehend he is not far out in his calculation.

June 24. Turnip seed is now over, hav ing from first to last been favored with excellent weather. The first sown drills though the weather has been dry, fairly above ground,-entirely owing, as Mr. Jamieson declares, to the sedulous attention bestowed on securing the means of vegetaion. As the several operations went on from first to last in an uniform train, I hope the whole will be equally succes ful, as the ly balanced. The seed used is all the globe the New York Cultivator. I am satisfied different departments of the work were nicend, raised on the farm, as Mr. Jamieson era and direct those below him, according says he will never trust a seedsman for a supply, unless impelled by the most urgent necessity. The rura baga and vellow turded for yellow turnips is now seeded; and nip were likewise of his own produce; and with what he saved of these seeds many of his neighbors have also been supplied.

Fairbairn, with a large detachment of women and boys, is at this time going through cess. The tuta baga is thinned and set out, has about fifty hands, young and old, un. der him; and it is wonderful to see with out the young plan's. The hay harvest is also commenced; and six of my fellows are the weather proves dry, till forty acres are At Mr. Jamieson's desire I accompanied laid on their back. Mr. Jamieson has enthe cutiers turn an earth midden at the end lately driven, so I cannot be at any loss. however the weather should turn out.

Elliot is giving the summer fallow break garden culture. The oat-fe lds are looking a third furrow, and driving lime shells to it. well; indeed every thing on the farm has a He first harrows the land, after being gathered up, and draws out the lime in heaps of Last week the horses were put upon a barley firlot, or a bushel and a half each. green food, and two feeds of oats per day, The ridges being 18 feet in breadth, have which I learn is the practice here, till the cross forrows drawn at the like distance, turnip sowing is over, when they are limited | which makes them appear like a damboard to one feed. One of my men is employed and as a heap is drawn out in o each square, to cut the grass, and another ties it up in any mistake in the application must be very bunches of 28 lbs avoidupois weight, four triffing. Six carts are now employed at the of which are given to each horse per day. lime, eight ploughs are ridging up the land, Twenty cattle that got ruta baga in 'April and eight horses at the beans, which are and May, are also carried on with clover now receiving their last furrows; and, when given them at the stake, and they seem to be finished, the norse hoes goes to the ruta bathriving well. It takes a man and two hor- | ga and turnips. A cart continues to drive ses to bring home the grass, as the field is grass constantly; but the horses therein about half a mile from the homestead. The employed are a couple of odd ones, 'not infeeding of the caute is in Howard's depart- cluded in the regular strength. Notwith. cutting and tying the grass is with me. I ployed, I assure you that there is work at often take the scythe by way of amusement, this time for more, if they could be procured; though it is rather heavy work for one of but this being the busy season with every heard of the matter, are we think destined my age. Mr. Jamieson is very pointed in farmer, a temporary supp y is not to be ob. to be agreeably dissappointed. From all

that part originally intended for dry fo d, from 5,000 to 500,000 or a million; and though Mr. Jamieson says that probably a it has proved unattended with any difficulty ion in children complicated with a swel-June 10. All hands are employed about few acres more may be used in the same or trouble, save the mere picking of the cutting Fairbairn had the charge of winning domestic industry, as growing cotton at and cocking the hay. As the weather the south, or wheat at the north. The proved good, the process were not difficult. | quantity of raw silk for sale this year, will be It lay one day untouched after being cut; considerable, and vastly increased another. then was turned over; and in the afternoon If it can be mannfactured in this country of the same day, put up in small hand-cocks, (and no one can reasonably doubt this) as after each furiow immediately harrowed and four or five of which were afterwards, put easily and as certainly as the raw material rolled, so as moisture might be retained, - into a fork rick; and in this state the hay can be produced, we shall soon find the silk Some parts which were rather rough and remains till fit for the stack-yard. The tur. balance of 12 or 20 millions against us. cloddy, required a r petition of these opera. nip field is at hand; so Fairbairn's squad rapidly melting away. One of the most tions; and this was performed by four har- wrought there in the mornings and at spare encouraging things in the growing of silk, and not the shoulder, that had received the tell him that this mighty State of whose and one roller, drawn by two horses. times, and was ready for hay work when is, that by the introduction of the multicaulis, injury. The elbow was very much swel- beauty and grandeur he (Mr. Legare) had, seven years.—Balt. Chron.

him so long as hay harvest lasts; and, of

stand that one half of the break was limed at last failow time; so the part that remains will soon be finished. The lime is to be spread the moment the hay is ricked, which is to be done by my people, not otherwise engaged, and some of Howard's men; of course, the superintendence will fall upon plough the lime into the ground with a shallow furrow, then to harrow and lay on the dung, and to conclude the process with a seed_furrow about the beginning of autumn.

It gives me pleasure to add, that Mr. Jasoon that five drills were formed, which am well satisfied with your behaviour since cars entered; and the dung being laid in I will do every thing in my power to serve small heaps, was instantly separated by ten you. Be assured, however, that success, in in splitting out the dribs, and were followed should sloth, carelessness irregularity up fresh drills. The car's rather pressed disposition to learn, and given proofs of your long step, no obstruction occurred. Indeed, deavors, avoiding idleness as the parent of

(To be Continued.)

APPLES SOUND FOR A LONG TIME.

The following is an extract letter from Wm. Carmichael, of Queen Ann's Co. E.

I had this day on my table the first strawberries from my garden, and at the same time, a dish of fine sound Newton pippins from my orchard. They were not kept for the occasion; they have been used in preserved by being dried in the sun for two or three days when first gathered, and put away in dry sand so as not to each other. To have fruit throughout the year is desirable-it is a cheap luxury, and I think condusive to health. I have hither paid some attention to storing my appples, but have not before succeeded in preserving pippins till the ripening of the summer fruits. The sand ought to be perfectly dry, and clear of clay, which would give them an earthly taste.

I do not claim as an original discovery the means of preserving apples. Packing them in sand is common in this part of the country. The drying them I took from that the combina ion is preferable to either small matter, but being within the scope of elbow joint, that he had seen only six exam- tion at the shoulder joint. He stated the agricultural economy, I have supposed you | ples of the dislocation of the head of the difficulties and dangers of both operationswould give it a place in the Register.

DEEP PLANTING.

A patron of ours informed us a few weeks since, that while taking his fodder, he discovered a great difference in appearance plant d at the same time, and in the same kind of soil. The fodder on one piece of and the y llow turnip follows. Fairbaire ground dried up so fast that he could scarce. ly get through with stripping it before it was entirely burnt up, to use the common what advoitness many of the boys pull and lound it green to the ground, and in good plight for stripping. He was struck with the difference in the two lots of corn, and a furrow with a large shovel or barshare plough, after which he followed with a small plough called a buil tongue, running it pretty deep in the same furrow, till he got perhaps half over the piece, when he event of wetness, he has directed me to make | concluded to plant the balance in the single furrow, and discontinue the use of the bull tongue. The result was, that the part planted deep in the opening made by the small plough, where the larger one had previously been run produced a third more fodder, and of a better quality than that planted in the shallow furrow made by the large plough alone; besides the great difference there must be in the weight of the corn, the latter drying up too fast of course to make a proper article for bread. This should be remem bered by farmers, and the evil of shallow planting avoided, especially since all seem to think the seasons are becoming shorter, and much dryer than formerly.

Southern Cultivator. It is not impossible that the depth ought o depend upon the k nd of soil. En. GAZ.

SILK CULTURE.

Those in this country who feared that fter all the attention that had been given to the mulberry, little or no silk would be made; and that after the trade in the trees had exhausted itself, little more would be parts of the country information is reaching July 8. The hay field is all cut, at least | us of the feeding of worms in numbers of

follows oats after grass, when the land may This left thirty-eight horses for ploughing, called for. My men, not at the turnip and the consequent ease with which the led, for the radius had been luxated for sev- until a few days past, but a very inadequate, The fallow break is now wholly ridged serious interruption of other pursuits. From days. will consume daily 50 lbs. of leaves. The great associations do not appear to be doing much; the business of producing the raw material, seems to succeed best with individuals. Such, we have little doubt will continue to be the fact. Gennesee Farmer.

Another .- A gentleman of this city sold ty days' credit, undoubted paper.

Providence Journal. [The trees or planes in the North, of this year's growth, from buds, average not more than three feet in height; so that the price given for the above mentioned trees was nearly equal to a dollar a piece for the best trees in this part of the country.

Nat. Intel.] And equal to three d llars a piece for the best trees in this part of the country .--For here the best trees from last spring's cut ings afford from 20 to 30 feet of mature wood; from 5 to 10 feet of which are worth at least 50 per cent more for plant. ing than the wood of northern trees.

CHERAW GAZ.

The following article will be interesting only to our professional readers. Those of this class who have not already seen it, will, we doubt not, thank us for copying it. We once saw a lad with a dislocation of the radius forward, in which a physician after a long and painful effort at reduction-painful to both h mself and patient-finally gave up in despair. Some time after all influmation and pain in the part had subsided, the motion of the irm so far changed the position of the head of the radius, as to allow considerable freedom of motion to the lessening the inconvenience and awkard deformity. The case was still, however, an ugly one to both physician and patient. Had highly respectable physician of New London, (Conn.) who in the course of a long profes sional life, has given to the public original and valuable views on several srbjects connected with his profession' some of which he once rew from the Royal Medical Society of London, a spontaneous express on of approbation

Remarks on the Dislocation of the Head of the Radius forwards. By ELISHA NORTH. M. D.

Cummunicated for the New England Journal of

Medicine and Surgery.
That Sir Asily Cooper of London should two first cases of the kind all attempts at reduction were unsuccessful. But this surprise was somewhat lessened, when he immediately afterwards informs us, that the last patient was placed upon a sofa, and the arm was put over back of it, and ex. tension was made from the hand, wi hout

be the most likely mode of succeeding. From this I discovered that Sir Astley was so unfortunate as not to know, with all his great knowledge and experience, how to remedy this evil. See New England series, Vol. II. p. 426. The signs, or marks, which Sir Asily has given, by which this luxation may be known, are good ones, as detailed in the Journal, for I have not vet seen the original work It might have been proper to have mentioned, that a sudden extention and pronation of the forearm, is commonly the cause of this accident. And that this is done by a foreign force, applied when the mind of the pat ent is not operating upon the muscles of the arm. In the numerous cases which I have seen.

much more numerous than those given by Sir Astley Cooper, the luxation has been produced by a sudden jerk, given the arm by another person. And this is the reason why this injury is more commonly found among children. For these, as is well known, are often pulled by one arm, and the care of them.

sault on Fractures and Luxations. From this memoir, it appears that even that celebrated French surgeon was more unfortunate than Sir Astley Cooper. For he has not even given the signs, by which it may be known, when the luxation of the radius over the ulna has taken place. And even doubts the accuracy of Duverny and other French surgeons, who report such cases to have happened. He attempts to show, from anatomical considerations, that such an accident, from violence, must be extremely rare, if it ever occurs. 1: seems also. that when Desault found this kind of luxaling of the joints, he considered it a kind of chronic affection, and that sometimes it could not be reduced by the expedients of art. He has also neglected, or rather avoided, informing us what those expedients of art were. Now, judging from my own experience in similar cases, I believe that if the Doctor had known how to replace the bone in such cases, the swelling would have disappeared, and that too in a short time. I once had a young girl, to whom another he said, reduced the shoulder joint. But I

can be conducted by women and children replacing the bone in this case, and the what poverty and labor, with good morals, in the bosom of the family, and without any swelling, of course, disappeared in a few

last week twenty five hundred Morus Mul- den and quick movement, preventing the apply a bandage.

New London, Conn. 1824.

AMPUTATION AT THE SHOULDER JOINT.

On Monday the 2d inst. Dr. Walker, of Charlestown, amputated at the shoulder joint on a lad at Lynn, under the following very peculiar circumstances. On the 19th of August, A. E. Blood, aged 13 years, was kicked on the shoulder by a horse, la filled immediately. A physician was try, which had protected him in every right, on the fourteenth day, an incision was made forearm, and enable the patient to carry his through the integments just over the interior sword of revolutionary vengeance; and, hand to the mouth; thus, in some measure, edge of the pectoralis major. No bleeding when they had thus completely corrupted was a little bloody serum. The operator not caring to look deeper for matter, merely the physician seen Dr. North's paper, he might dressed the wound lightly. The next day have been spared the mortification which the aterial hemorrhage occurred from his wound dition and the condition of society; when case must have caused. Dr. North, the au. This was arrested by a compress and ban l- they had driven him to phrenzy and desperther of the article before us, is a scientific and age, but not so but that it followed again ation, and made him fit only for the cell of having lost, as was estimated by the phy. of which the Jacobins of France had been perceived in tumor. The arm was of nearly natural color and temperature with some appearance of commencing cedema, Dr. Walker stated to the friends the na.

ture of the case, for the cure of which he recommended one or two operations; ei when treating of dislocations of the ther the tying of the subclavian, of ampu'a. radius forwards, struck my mind with as- the comparative safety of the latter, and tonishment. Equal surprise was also exci- mevitable fatal result of the former, if, in ted, when he says this luxation appears to cutting down for the artery, he should cut be a difficult one to reduce; and that in the into the aneurismal cavity, and should be unable to find readily and secure the mouth of the bleeding artery. On a view of all the circumstances of the case, the friends desired Dr. Walker to amputate, which he proceeded to do, the subclavian, being compressed, as it passes out of the class by an assistant. The arcries were secured by loss of blood. On removing the congula, about 16 ounces, after the amputation, and looking for the mouth of the artery from which the bleeding came, the subclavian was found completely severed transversels Journal of Medicine and Surgery, third as it passes under the clavicle, the seperated ends of which were an inch and a half apart-so that had an attempt been made to move the subclavian, the lad could hardly have escaped with his life. In what way was the wound of the artery produced? There was no external wound, and the artery was cut short off as clean as though it had been done with a knife. The lad is now, Sept. 9th, doing well.

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

PAITHFUL PORTRAIT PAINTING. We copy the following extract from the Speech of Mr. LEGARE in the Conservative Convenion at Syracuse, from the Albany Evening Journal, and a truer picture has feature-most accurately exhibited every brawling, bawling " patriot," who mouths I have been induced to re-peruse Memoir among his fellows about the "purse-proud 10th, of Dr. Caldwell's Translation of De. aristocrat," and inveighs against the rich man as absolutely a criminal for not having been as lazy and as worthless, and consequently as poor, as themselves. Your reg. ular demagogue never urges his followers to emulate the example that has raised their wealthier neighbor above them, but holds him and the fruits of his industry up to scorn and to envy. If there is a human being more disgusting, more louthsome than all others, it is the noisy demagague who makes it his business to preach jacobin poliand kept compact. But to the extract.

[N. Y. Gazette. " Some of these demagogues set up for exclusive friends of the poor man; and the balance to various other ports. what did they do to promote his welfare? Did they teach him to trust in Providence -- o conciliate the sympathy and esteem of his fellow men, or to put his own shoulder to the wheel? Did they dwell, for his encouragement, upon the unspeakable blessings with which he was surrounded in this country-emphatically the country of the poor man? Did they point to the glorious surgeon had been called, and who had, as results with which it was covered all over -- of industry stimulated by poverty, and found, upon examination, the doctor had relying under Heaven only on an honest made a sad mistake. For it was the elbow heart and a good right arm? Did they

conception, was one vast monument of could achieve in a few generations? Did they speak to him of the Astors and Gir_ The mode to be taken to reduce this ards, who, beginning in a condition as hum. bone is as follows: The upper arm is to be ble as his, had risen to be more than the held firm by an assistant. The surgeon princes of the earth? No!no! The lantakes hold of the fore-arm of the patient guage they held to him was in a far differnear the wrist, with one hand, and with the ent strain-it was the language which the other he grasps the same arm just below tempter, ere the destroyer, of mankind' adthe elbow, moving his fingers upon the head dressed to his victims—the language of of the radius. He then applies sufficient pride, envy, and despite and despair. They extension and supination to the fore-arm, did indeed unlock to him the strong boxes and the moment this is done, he with a sud- of the rich, but not with a view to awaken in him the generous and comfortable emulation ticaulis trees for one thousand dollars, six. arm from pronating, carries the wrist and which their example was so well fitted to inhand of the patient to the patient's shoul. spire. They did speak to him of the As. der, at the same time pressing his fingers tors and Girards-but they did not tell upon the head of the radius. In this way, I him that these colossal fortunes were the have never failed during a practice of more natural fruit and the appropriate reward of than thirty years, of reducing this bone; long years of patient, indefatigable industry. and that too at the first attempt. I have of sagacious enterprise, of sober self-denial, had children brought to me several miles, of nights of watching and of anxious days who could not use their arms at all; but of perseverance amid discouragement, of upon the bone being replaced, would, in a courage and constancy under misfortune few minutes, make use of them. I have and difficulty—they did not tell him this, generally thought it prudent however, to put their arms in a sling, and sometimes to thou canst.' They taught him to sit down, fold his arms in repineing, queru ous listlesness, and indolence-to hate all business but politics, and to look upon the Commonwealth as his spoil-to revolt against his destiny without making one effort to better his condition-to blaspheme the God who had cast his let in this most blessed of all lands to curse his brother, whose crime was that he had set him an example of successful industry-to find fault, and virtually while his hand was on his head. The axil- to rebel against the institutions of his counsent for, who finding the paris much swol- and offered him inducements to the exercise len, but no evidence of anything but a con. of every talent and capacity. Instead of tusion, prescribed the remedies usual in such putting in o his hands the plough or the cases. Eight days from the accident there spade, the axe or the plane, instead of poinwas a profusion in the axilla, like a pullet's ting him to the ship or the counting house, egg, of a bluish color. By the advice of they armed him with the to:ch of the in-Professor G-, of New York University. cendiary, and if not with the dagger of the assassin, yet with the far more unsparing or matter flowed from the incision; there and debauched him, perverted his understanding with the sophistry of hell, filled his heart with the gall of bitterness, darkened and perplexed all his views of his own conthe next day and the day after. It was the maniac or the felon, they capped the this juncture that Dr. Walker was sent for. chimax of their offences against society by a He found the lad pallid from loss of blood, still greater crime-by that inexpiable crime sician, full two quarts. The parts about said to be guility-the crime of rendering the shoulder were very much swollen; liberty itself odious. They blasphemad there was no pulsation at the wrist or in and prostituted the very name—the sacred the axilla. On examination, pulsation was name-on popular government, and they called the desperado, the dupe and the victim of their wickedness-' n DEMOCRAT?"

A NEW IDEA IN STEAM MACHINERY. Mr. Benjamin Harris, of this borough, has conceived a plan by which sail vessels of every description may be propelled with he aid of steam, on paddles operating vertically in the bottom of the vessel, above the keel, connected, with the machinery above by a perpendicular shaft working in a metal cylinder, so constructed as to exclude the wa'er. The alterations necessary to adapt a ship to this will not, it is said, diminish her strength, or render her less manageable, independent of her engine. In the larger class of ships, the boilers, engine, and all the muchinery may be stowed away below the water lime, which renders the invention of incalculable value for men-of-war, the principle of motion in the ship being secure from casualty in time of action. The sails riging, yards and masts may be shot away and yet the ship can change her positions with the same celerity, as if nothing had hap-

Mr. Harris has tested the experiment on skiff, 14 feet long and 3 wide, which propelled with the hand, by means of a crank turning a paddle wheel 21 feet in diameter, makes at the rate of five miles an hour. The opinion of those who understand

such matters, is that it is a decided improvement, and must succeed. Mr. H. we understand, in ends to apply for a patent. Ves. sels navigating coastwise might use this intention to advantages, but its great utility is designed for men-of war and vessels navigating the high seas. Norfolk Herald.

From the Buffalo Com. Adv. of 22d inst. A homicide of a rather singular character was perpetrated last Thursday near Syracuse. A pedler, bending under the weight not been drawn. Most skillfully and justly of his pack, encountered on one of the byehas the eloquent Carolinian lined every roads of that region a foot pad who demanded his money. The pedler handed out sometimes carelessly, by those who have movement, and caught every grace of your his pocket book. " Is this all ?" asked tho robber," "No," said the pedler. "Well then, fork up and be quick ?" The pedler put his hand in his bo-om drew out a pistol and shot the robber through the heart. The body was recognized as that of a convict just discharged from the Auborn prison.

Dr. Peck, of Washington, Ky. died in a fit of mental excitement, during the great race over the Oakland course at Louisville between Wagner and Eagle. It is said that he had \$10,000 bet.

It appears from a statement in the Commercial List, that during the year ending ties, and to unsettle the social feelings by the 30th September last, there were exporwhich the framework of society is supported ted from Philadelphia 161,629 barrels Flour, valued at \$1,214,329. Of this a. mount, 46,000 bbls, went to England, 33,... 000 to the British American Provinces, and

HEAVY SENTENCE.

A man named John Nelson, alias John Nelson Mallov, was, on Wednesday, sentenced in the City Court to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for perjury. The perjury consisted in swearing to his being worth \$1,000, in order that he might go bail for a counterfeiter who was in jail, and who, by this means, was suffered

Will the grand jury suffer the perjury committed by Hack, who voted twice, to pass unheeded? He too should have his