LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet Ship Napoleon, from Liverpool, brings to the New York editors London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th April. The N. York Morning Herald states, that in relation to English politics the journals are perfectly barren. The calm which has succeeded the excitement relative to the Catholic Relief Bill, renders the intelligence more than usually, uninteresting.

The Duke of Wellington is much indisposed, although not seriously ill. It is considered highly probable that he will resign his office within a few months, as, notwithstanding all the care he takes of his health, it is found to be quite unequal to the fatigues and anxieties of his situation.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The news from the seat of war between Russia and Turkey is of some moment. Preparations continue with vigour, while the progress of pacific negociations continues to wear an uncertain aspect. Indeed we believe that the hope of their success has well nigh vanished. Russia is mustering all her resources in order to make the approaching campaign decisive, and the Sultan still continues his enterprise and activity.

A Russian gentleman arrived at Dover on the 21st of April, with despatches for the Russian Ambassador, Prince Lieven. These despatches it is rumoured, have conveyed the ultimatum of the Russian Cabinet with respect to the war in the East—the final arrangemeet of the Treaty of London having been confided to the French and British negociators, General Guilleminot and Mr. Gordon.

LONDON, April 22, half past 7 oclock.

I think I may now announce to you as positive, the transmission of a joint note from the French and English Cabinets, on the subject of the Russian war.—The precise contents of this note are, of course secret, but it appears from a private letter from Paris, received this day by express, that they are such as to have given great offence to the Emperor Nicholas.

The Pacha of Egypt has at length acceded to the pressing demands of the Sultan. He is to send 12,000 men to the Danube under the command of Mahmoud Pacha.

The capture of Sizoboli by part of the Russian Black Sea fleet, has been deemed of such importance that Te Deum has been celebrated at St. Petersburgh on account of it. The roads were in a very bad state, and it was not expected that any operations could be commenced in Bulgaria before the beginning of May. Letters from Varna state that provisions were excessively dear there, and also at Kavarno. It seems to be expected that the Black Sea will be the chief seat of the hostile operations, and that landings will be attempted on various parts of the shore in order to form if possible, a chain of posts into the very vicinity of Constantinople, in order to divert the Sultan from the defence of the Balkan, by the alarm which he must feel for the safety of his capital. A letter from Ancona states that important movements and arrangements of the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean were continually reported from the Greek and Italian ports. It is stated from other quarters that the blockade of Alexandria, Candia, and other Turkish ports is to be carried into execution without delay. The following is an extract from a letter dated Constantinople, March 10, on the subject: It seems that the Russian fleet will really blockade Candia and Alexandria, forming a line of ships from Boudroun along the coast of Candia to Alexandria, in order to hinder the landing of troops and provisions as well in Candia as the Dardannelles, especially as it is affirmed that the Egyptian fleet is to go to Constantinople, in order to act, during the summer, in the Black Sea, in conjunction with the five ships of the line, two frigates, four corvettes, and 12 brigs now in the harbour of Constantinople.

General Guillemont is said to have been ordered to Constantinople to co-operate with the Hon. Mr. Gordon, in order to induce the Porte to agree to the provisions of a new Protocol which it is re-asserted has been agreed to at London, and which extends the limits of Greece to the Gulphs of Arta and Volo. On the other hand it was reported at Naples that Mr. Stratford Canning would go alone to Constantinople, and remain there whether the Porte acceded to the new resolutions of the Allied Powers or not. It is stated on the authority of accounts received express from Paris, that the Duke of Wellington and the Austrian Government have made another formal representation to the Cabinet of Berlin, that they will not suffer a treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia on the subject of Turkey. The Prussian Government has replied, that it does not intend to form any such alliance, and that the treaty which does exist is of a private nature, not calculated to offend either England or Austria.

It appears from the Paris letters and papers that the best understanding exists between the English and French governments with respect to affairs in the East, and the Prince de Polignac is said to have received full powers to arrange whatever line of policy may be deemed proper towards Russia with the Duke of Wellington, who has frequent communications with the French monarch.

From the Times of the 23d we learn that according to some sure news the Turks have made a sally from Giurdzevo, with a considerable force against the Russian camp of about 3,000, which was at a distance of four miles; but with a screen of about 1,500 Cossacks they have been driven back to their entrenchments; notwithstanding which the commanding General has since voluntarily abandoned his position. About 50 wounded Russians have been brought to the hospitals of Bucharest, the number of the killed is not known. There is a report within a few days, but it wants confirmation that Ibrahim Pacha son of the Viceroy of Egypt is armed with 6000 mounted Arabs near Rodschuck.

It is also mentioned that a descent is in contemplation at Anatolia to threaten Constantinople.

Travellers report that about the last of Feb. a very obstinate battle was fought near Varna. Gen. Ruth was induced to risk a sally in consequence of the report of a Russian officer who succeeded under disguise in reconnoitering the Turks who consisted of only 7000 men. But it was soon ascertained that 7000 men were in Ambuscade and Ruth's troops were many of them killed and wounded.

It was reported at Walachia that several vessels loaded with provisions from Odessa, had been driven by head winds to Constantinople.

The head quarters were to be removed six miles from Silistria to Kallarasch.

The Emperor was expected at Wallachia. The Empress was to spend the summer at Odessa.

A plan was in contemplation to block up Widdin and to enter Servia, and in addition to the force of 26,000 men under Gen. Geismar, it was said that 70,000 oppressed Christians would take up arms.

Four bridges over the Danube were finished, viz:—At Isaktsch. Hersova, Oltenidza and Fundeny. The last news from Constantinople reported a want of provisions.

The London Times of a recent date, gives the following account of the condition of London as to business.

"Of the depressed situation of trade in the city, it is scarcely possible to convey an adequate idea, and it is greatly to be feared that its effects extend more or less to every part of the country. What tends materially to keep what is going on from the knowledge of the public is, that a multitude of insolvencies, which in ordinary times would find their way into the Gazette, are disposed by private compromise among the creditors, because it would only tend to make the mischief greater to reveal its extent: and perhaps too the heavy law expenses contingent upon bankruptcies cannot in many cases be afforded. It is remarked by those brokers who are in the habit of making the most extensive sales of produce of various kinds that there is scarcely a staple article of consumption which has not fallen within five or six months 20 per cent or more in value, and yet, by the present ruinous prices, none of that demand for the continent, which is their usual effect, is created. The late immense importations of grain from the continent, judging from previous experience, had led to the expectation that from this cause some activity would be given to our spring trade, but even this hitherto has not been realized, and the state of despondency which in consequence exists among the merchants is beyond any thing of the kind perhaps, ever witnessed. Even the internal trade of the country, which is still more remarkable, seems to be nearly at a stand, and persons connected with the management of our great canals observe, that on most of them there is literally nothing doing. It is impossible this state of things can last much longer, for consumption must, after all, go on nearly as usual; but the sufferers are hardly to be consoled with this expectation, which has so long mocked them with the appearance that relief is at hand: and in the mean time there cannot be any doubt, that under the immediate effects of the present stagnation, the revenue of the country materially suffers."

From the London Weekly Review.

WEST INDIAN STATISTICS.

In the year 1825, the period when the fullest report of the relative numbers of the population of the British West India Colonies were laid before Parliament, it appears that the inhabitants in our sugar plantations then were, by computation, about 55,000 whites, and 85,000 free persons of color, making in all a population of 140,000 free. By the register returns, there were 713,317 slaves; of these about 7 in 90 acquired their freedom by manumission every six years, the average number yearly being as 713,317 to 1328; that the relative number of the free to those in a state of slavery were as 1 to 5; that slavery was exterminating itself by a natural decrease of 5-8ths per cent. per annum, and that the whites kept up their numbers only by a yearly accession of emigrants, whilst the free people of color were increasing at an extraordinary and rapid ratio; their numbers accumulating not only by intercourse among themselves, but by the admixture with the white and black population.

From these facts, it seems that in a few years the relative number of the free and the bond must be equalized. The extension of protection and influence, to the people of color, by a more liberal system of laws, having taught them their value as industrious citizens, the number of artizans, as smiths, carpenters, turners, shoemakers, tailors, upholsterers, coachmakers, looking-glass silverers, musical instrument makers, saddlers, tin-smiths, braziers, ship-builders, and many other handicrafts, in which the natural productions of the country are brought into requisition, besides the establishment of tanneries and foundries among them, have given to them consequence, as highly useful members of society.

From the agricultural laborers being slaves, it becomes self-evident that a decided distaste to employment in the cultivation of land exists among the free, whose condition being to them a species of distinction, there is necessarily an anxiety to keep it uncontaminated by any association with the characteristics of bondage. This repugnance having yielded as yet no further towards introducing a race of agriculturists than in the fact of a few families being the cultivators of garden grounds. The tilling of lands appropriated to the staple commodity of the West India Colonies will then resolve itself into this difficulty—that, labor becoming dear, hands difficult to be procured, and every one desiring to be a master, and the cheapness of land enabling all to possess farms of their own to cultivate,—extensive sugar plantations will not long exist on the present system of coercive labour; and the Haytien scheme of the Code Rural, the allotting a specific portion in the produce of an estate to be divided among all the labourers, must be adopted: or that the slaves must speedily merge into a species of Villeins, cultivating small sugar farms by families, and selling the standing crop to the lord, who holds the mill and boiling house, being the bond under which they till their allotments: in fine, a scheme similar to the old feudal system of mulctures must be resorted to, or the lands must go out of cultivation.

The following extract from Willis's Monthly Magazine, is very beautiful. In these days of common-place writing, such a passage is almost enough to redeem a whole book:—

"There is no sound of simple nature that is not music. It is all God's work, and so harmony. You may mingle and divide, and strengthen the passages of its great anthem, and it is still melody,—melody. The low winds of summer blow over the waterfalls and the brooks, and bring their voices to your ear as if their sweetness was linked by an accurate finger; yet the wind is but a fitful player; and you may go out when the tempest is up, and hear the strongest trees moaning as they lean before it, and the long grass hissing as it sweeps through, and its own solemn monotony over all,—and the dimple of that same brook, and the waterfall's unaltered bass shall still reach you in the intervals of its power, as much in harmony as before, and as much a part of its perfect and perpetual hymn. There is no accident of nature's causing which can bring in discord. The loosened rock may fall into the abyss, and the overblown tree rush down through the branches of wood, and the thunder peal awfully in the sky;—and sudden and violent as these changes seem, their tumult goes up with the sound of winds and waters, and the exquisitive ear of the musician, can detect no jar."

"Nature seems never so utterly still to me as in the depth of a summer afternoon. The heat has driven in the birds, and the leaves hang motionless on the trees, and no creature has the heart, in that faint sultriness, to utter a sound. The snake sleeps on the rock, and the frog lies breathing in the pool, and even the murmur that is heard at night is inaudible, for the herbage droops beneath the sun, and the seed has no strength to burst its covering. The world is still, and the pulses beat languidly.

"But if you would hear one of nature's most various and delicate harmonies lie down in the edge of the wood when the evening breeze begins to stir, and listen to its coming. It touches first the silver foliage of the birch, and the slightly hung leaves, at its merest breath, will lift and rustle like a thousand tiny wings, and then it creeps up to the tall fir, and the fine tassels send out a sound like a low whisper, and, as the oak feels its influence, the thick leaves stir heavily, and the deep tone comes sullenly out like the echo of a far off bassoon.—They are all wind-harps of different power, and as the breeze strengthens and sweeps equally over them all, their united harmony has a wonderful grandeur and beauty.

"Were you ever out fishing upon a lake in a smart shower? It is like the playing of musical glasses. The drops ring out with a clear bell-like tinkle, following each other sometimes so closely that it resembles the winding of a distant horn: and then, in the momentary intervals, the bursting of the thousand tiny bubbles comes stealthily on your ear, more like the recollections of a sound than a distinct murmur."

THE SANTA FE TRADE.

The following article, concerning this subject is likely to attract a little of the public attention. There is certainly grave matter in the remarks of the Missouri Republican, on the inutility of calling out troops to protect what is not in danger, and the illegality of the scheme of the Governor of the State of Missouri to raise an armed force to protect or force a trade in a country beyond the limits of the United States. By the good people of the Atlantic 'slope,' who are pacifically disposed, this belligerent movement will be viewed as an assumption of authority not only not conferred, but absolutely interdicted, not to the Governor merely, but to the State of which he is the Executive Magistrate.

To show how differently the matter is viewed by those who are interested in the trade, we copy the following from one of the papers published in the interior of Missouri.

[Nat. Intelligencer.

FAYETTEVILLE, Mo. April 25.

We have been politely favored with the following letter, and the highly gratified feelings with which we hasten to announce its interesting contents, leaves us neither time nor inclination to do more than point the finger of contrast between the present and the preceding Administration, in reference to every Western interest. Under Adams and his secretaries our flag was insulted on the ocean, and our citizens murdered within our borders with impunity—while 'nemo nos impune lacesset' gleams with pristine effulgence on the banner of the veteran of New Orleans. Seconded, as he is, by the solicitude and energies of our own Executive, we feel that, by the election of Andrew Jackson we have at least restored to us a trade, the proceeds of which constitutes perhaps three-fourths of the circulating medium of this country.

[Monitor.

Here follows Governor MILLER's Letter, and annexed to it, the following Letter from one of the Senators of the U. States from the State of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

DEAR SIR: I have the satisfaction to inform you, for the general information of the People, that the new Administration will take measures for the protection of the Mexican Trade and the Fur Trade. Mounted men will be resorted to as soon as an appropriation can be had from Congress. For the present, four companies of Infantry will be placed upon the Santa Fe road, to form two military posts, and to escort the caravans. We expect this arrangement to be made early enough to give the advantage of it to the caravan that sets out in May. This being the last piece of business which claimed my attention here, and it being now considered settled, I shall set out to-morrow, go by New Orleans, and arrive at home in May. Yours, respectfully.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

JAMES H. BIRCH, Esq.

SANTA FE TRADE.

We have published a paragraph noticing that the General Government had made provision for protecting the Santa Fe Trade within our own Territory. It appears from the subjoined article, that Gov. Miller, of Missouri, has determined to attempt protecting this trade in the Mexican Territory.

MY DEAR SIR:—General Atkinson has just left my room. He read to me a communication from the War Department, directing him to detach four companies of infantry, to accompany our Santa Fe Traders this Spring, as far as the Arkansas river, there to remain until their return in the fall. Gen. Atkinson will carry this order into effect immediately. He is very solicitous on the subject, and will give notice when the troops will be ready to move. For the want of an appropriation by Congress, Gen. Jackson did not feel himself authorized to mount the troops destined for the protection of the Santa Fe Trade.

I have procured from General Atkinson one six pounder, and ammunition for the same; pistols, sabres &c. sufficient to arm one company. As the United States' troops will advance no further than the Arkansas river, a company of our citizens will be necessary to escort our traders from that point to Santa Fe.

Be pleased to make the facts herein contained as public as possible, for the information of all interested—and I hope you will urge the speedy formation of a company for the object in question. I feel the deepest interest in this important subject, and will, with infinite pleasure, give to it all the aid in my power.

I am compelled to write in haste,

Your friend, most sincerely,

JOHN MILLER.

General THOMAS A. SMITH.

The following notice of this measure is copied from the Missouri Republican of April 28th. It is impossible not to feel that all the exceptions stated to the scheme of Governor Miller, exist in great force, and that many more might be enumerated. [Cinc. Gaz.

SANTA FE TRADE.

Under this head we republish to-day an article from the Missouri Intelligencer, a letter of Gov. Miller. It is certainly true, that the greatest, if not the only danger to the Santa Fe traders, lies beyond the Arkansas and within the Mexican territory, if the place at which all the past outrages were perpetrated furnishes any indication of the point of danger; and it is unquestionably true, that, if, the company of citizens proposed to be organized by the Governor, are a competent escort 'beyond the Arkansas,' they could, with equal efficiency and security, 'perform the whole duty.'

It is clear, therefore, that, in the opinion of the Governor, the escort about to be furnished by the United States is, at best, useless, and will be unavailing, if not worse than useless. We say worse than useless because the exhibition of an armed force may excite the Indians to double vigilance, and probably provoke them to an attack after this protection shall be withdrawn.

But a question of still graver import is presented by the subject. By what authority does Gov. Miller undertake to send an armed force into the territories of a friendly Power? Protection to the Santa Fe traders was anxiously desired by the late Administration, and the propriety of despatching a military force from Camp Leavenworth for the purpose, was considred two years ago; but it was then ascertained, that the trade needed no protection within our own dominions, and, as no military power could lawfully be sent into the Mexican territory, the expedition was abandoned.

The advisers of Gen. Jackson seem, also, to have understood that the National Government had no right to march an armed force through the territory of another nation without express permission; and it is for this reason we apprehend, that the troops are to go no further than the boundary line. If, then, the National Government, under the past and present Administrations, have properly declined the responsibility of marching troops into Mexico, is it not the height of presumption in Gov. Miller to undertake it? If the right or duty of sending troops into Mexico, exists at all, it belongs to the National Government, not to the Governor of Missouri. And, now, if this be the case, will Col. Benton excuse himself for not having procured the necessary laws to be passed—since, as it seems, he claims the whole honor of setting on foot the expedition?

It appears also, that no appropriation has been made by Congress, beyond the ordinary support of the army to defray the expenses of the expedition; and the inquiry naturally suggests itself, by what authority does Gen. Atkinson undertake to furnish arms and munitions of war to men not called into service by authority of the United States? By what authority does Gov. Miller order out, or call into service, a company of volunteers? How are they expected to be paid, or are they expected to serve for nothing?

The New York Journal of Commerce contains the annexed extract of a letter, dated

QUEBEC, 13th May, 1829.

"It appears by advices from Upper Canada, that Flour is exceedingly scarce, and in many places the quantity on hand is insufficient for the consumption of the various towns in which it is held, and consequently we look for a small supply from that Province. From your States several contracts are to be fulfilled, but these are not very extensive, besides which, the quantity to be received does not go into the market, the parties receiving having also made contracts with government, for the delivery of the quantity which they have purchased in the States.—Government require it for the use of the troops. In this province the scarcity of wheat is unprecedented, and of course our mills are perfectly idle. The general impression, therefore, is, that we must look for a great proportion of what we require from the sea ports of the United States, which we think can afford to deliver it here at about $8½, under which price we do not think it will sink. The present price is $9 25 for superfine; fine Flour $9; fine Middlings, that is, Middlings made for fine Flour, and crossed by your inspector, we think would do well, say one third of a cargo, and the same proportion of fine and superfine. Duty on Flour of all kinds, $1 11 per brl. if sold here, if bonded and sold for export, none. Indian Meal, and Rye Flour, we see no chance for just now."

PIRATES IN A FAIR WAY.

The following extract of a letter from Havana, will be gratifying to all sailors, and sailors' friends.—N. Y. Amer.

We have at last caught some of the pirates, and find them to be citizens of Havana: they will be hanged. One of them, in prison, requested the jailor to send four segars, from *himself*, to his father, as a present. The singular circumstances of a prisoner's sending presents abroad, excited suspicion; and the segars were opened. Each contained a paper; and, being numbered from one to four, they formed, when numerically arranged, a letter to his father, of the following import: 'My fate is certain; I cannot escape; send me poison. Tell A. who lives in —— street, B. who lives in —— street, C. who lives in —— street, and D. who lives in —— street, to fly.' They were of course arrested. This infernal business will now, I think, be put a stop to; at least for a time.

THE GEORGIA INDIANS—COLUMBUS.

We learn from the Milledgeville Recorder, that the President has recognised in its full extent, the doctrine contended for by Georgia, that the Cherokee Indians cannot be suffered to erect a government for themselves within the bounds of a sovereign state; and that Georgia has a perfect right to extend her municipal laws over them. The promulgation of this opinion has given great satisfaction to the people of Georgia. The Cherokees, it is said, are now very anxious to remove west of the Mississippi; as many as a thousand will emigrate the present year. The Creeks also, it is stated, will speedily remove; but whatever portion of them remain, they must consent to subject themselves to the laws of Alabama or Georgia, or in whatever state they may reside. The agencies of both these tribes of Indians are not to be immediately removed; they remain for the present, for the purpose of using all their exertions towards a final removal of both the tribes.

The effect of these negociations will be great, in many respects, upon several sections of the state of Georgia.—We shall at present mention the town and neighborhood of Columbus, in that state. The acquisition and settlement of the territory of the Creek Indians, will have an important bearing upon the interests and prosperity of that growing town, of which very little is known in this quarter of the Union. It is situated on the Chatahoochee river, which divides Georgia from Alabama, is about 100 miles in a southerly direction from Macon, and about 60 northerly from Montgomery. Its situation is one of the most eligible for a beautiful and convenient town that can be found in the southern country. It was laid out by the state at the foot of the falls, which are twenty miles in length, and in June last nearly all the lots were sold at public sale. In September following, the first framed building was erected, and in less than three months there could probably have been counted 150—some of which are brick. Its present population amounts to something like 11 or 1200.

The river empties into Apalachicola bay, about 450 miles below Columbus, and is navigable for pole boats at all seasons, and for steamboats about six months of the year, to this place, which is the head of navigation. At present, most of its trade, and of that country generally, goes to New Orleans.

In the opinion of many, acquainted with that country, Columbus is destined to rival, if not surpass, in mercantile importance and respectability many southern places; and when it is considered that it has eight or ten counties now tributary to it on its own side of the river above, and a number below, and that it will have a large accession of trade, from an extensive fertile country on the Alabama side, which, after the removal of the Indians, will be speedily settled and improved, its rapid growth and commercial advancement connot reasonably be doubted. [N. Y. Enq.

BULLUS VERNUS BOATUM.

The whimsical account given by the late celebrated Lecturer on Heads, of the law case, Bullum v. Boatum, was probably suggested by the following little sketch written by Thomas Nashe, in 1593. 'I heard a tale of a butcher who was driving two calves over a common, that were coupled together by the necks with an oaken wythe. In the way where they should pass, there lay a poor lean mare, with a galled back, to whom they coming (as chance fell out) one of one side and the other of the other, rubbing their noses upon her (as their manner is) the wythe that was between their necks rubbed her and grated her on the back, so that she started up, and hung them both on her back as efficiently as though it had been a beam; which being but a rough plaster to her raw ulcer, she ran away with them (as if she were frantic) into the fens where the butcher could not follow them, and drowned both herself and them in a quagmire. Now the joke is, that the owner of the mare has taken the law of the butcher for the loss of his beast, and the butcher has interchangeably indicted the other for his calves.'

LUDICROUS ANECDOTE.

It may amuse the reader to be informed, that among my mathematical instruments I had an inverting telescope, which I used sometimes to let my servants look through that I might enjoy their surprise at seeing the world turned upside down, and, in particular, the astonishment they expressed, when they saw men and women walking on their heads, without their clothes falling down. It got about in the cantonment, that the engineer Sahab had a telescope which could turn people upside down, without the latter part of the phenomenon being generally known. So I used sometimes to amuse myself by pointing my glass at the women as they passed my window; upon which they would run as fast as they could, holding their clothes down with both their hands.

[Adventures in India.

GREENLEAF'S SURVEY OF MAINE.

Mr. Greenleaf has published an entirely new map of Maine, about four feet square, with nearly the whole of the adjoining province of New-Brunswick; a geographical and statistical view of the state, in a volume of 500 pages, 8 vo; and an atlas of maps and drawings to illustrate the face of the country, the highlands, the question of boundary, &c. The large map is said to be a very valuable one. The average increase of population for the last seventy years has been 5 per cent. The population in 1830 will probably be about 420,000.—It appears that from 1810 to 1820 the six New England States lost by emigration 314,617 souls, of which the portion of Massachusetts was 109,246. New York during the same period is computed to have gained 97,687 by emigration. The estimated value of agricultural capital in Maine is $30,737,000. The tonnage registered, enrolled and licensed amounted in 1825 to 174,790 tons. There were built in 1826, 12 ships, 103 brigs, 126 schooners, and 6 sloops, measuring 36,245 tons. The merchandise imported in 1826 was $1,239,144 the exports to foreign countries were $1,001,875. The exports coastwise are computed to be much greater than the foreign, and the whole, including about 10,000 cattle annually driven to Massachusetts, are estimated at about $8,000,000. The number of children attending school in 1825 was 101,325; the amount of school-money upwards of $138,000.

LANCASTER, (Penn.) May 22.

On the afternoon of Tuesday last, we were visited with a violent gust of wind, rain and hail. In the city, a number of panes of glass were broken, and the fruit trees considerably injured. In the country, six barns, we understand, were consumed by lightning; several mill-dams destroyed, and one or two mill houses injured. The Conestogo rose with great rapidity, and several arks and rafts, from near Safe Harbour, were carried down the Susquehanna—their fate not yet ascertained.—The works of the Navigation Company escaped without injury, except the carrying way of a small bridge, on the tow path, near Miley's Mill. A bridge built by the township, a few rods above, was first swept off, and some logs which had been floated up to Miley's saw-mill, were carried down against the tow-path bridge, and were, it is stated, the cause of its being swept off.

HAIL.—We find in the Huntingdon Gazette of Monday last, the following account of a destructive hail storm:

'On the evening of Saturday last, several sections of this county were visited by a destructive hail storm, and of an appalling nature to those who witnessed its ravages. In Woodcock valley settlement, considerable damage was done to the grain fields—one field of rye, belonging to Mr. Couts, was wholly destroyed; and a field of corn, planted a day or two before, the surface of which, deep as it had been ploughed, completely washed away. In the village of M'Connellstown, upwards of three hundred panes of glass were broken. Some of the hail stones were 2½ inches in diameter—others of the size of hen eggs—generally of the size of hickory nuts. On the following day, bushels of hail stones might have been gathered.

'We also learn that injury was sustained by the storm in Williamsburg. How far its destructive ravages extended, we have not learned. Our own borough escaped without injury, although the rain, for a short time, mixed with hail stones of the size of a pea, fell in torrents.

'*Postscript.*—Since the above was in type, we have been informed that Mr. Joseph Roller and Mr. Christian Spar of the vicinity of Williamsburg, each, sustained damage to the amount of about $500, by the hail storm. Many of the fields of grain in that place were completely destroyed. In the town of Williamburg, upwards of 2000 panes of glass were broken, and a number of houses otherwise much injured.'

SUN FLOWER OIL.

Elkanah Watson, Esq. in a late Keeseville paper recommends to farmers the cultivation of the sunflower, from the seeds of which may be extracted a superior oil, useful as a substitute for sweet oil and painter's oil.

Mr. Watson suggests the smut mill for removing the hull or outer coat of the seed, and a separation then in the fanning mill, so as to extract the oil with greater facility and economy.

Immense crops of Sun flowers, with scarcely any trouble, may beautify rough and now useless portions of hill sides and enrich the Farmers.

THE HIGH CRANBERRY.

Few people seem to be aware that this shrub, or small tree, which grows plentifully in the marshes and swamps around us, yielding rich clusters of very handsome fruit, a delicious tart, may be cultivated with ease and success in our gardens and shrubberies.—Without knowing that the attempt had ever been made, I tried it last spring, with some half a dozen shrubs, from Saratoga county, all of which bore the transplanting very well, for they lived, grew as vigorously as most vegetables do the first year, and some of them bore fine bunches of fruit. The twigs, taken off, put out as cuttings, also took, which shows with how great facility we may stock our gardens with cranberries.

[Rochester Adv.

Medical Society of the State of New York—The committee on prize questions and dissertations, consisting of Drs. Manley and Watts of New York, and Drs. Eights, T. Romeyn, Beck and McNaughton, of Albany, have unanimously awarded the premium of $100 for the best essay on typhus fever, to the dissertation having the motto "Ex principiis nascitur probabilitas, ex factis vero veritas." On opening the sealed note accompanying it the successful candidate was found to be Alfred T. Magill, M. D. of Winchester, Virginia.

A game of whist was played at Brampton Eng. the singularity of which is worth recording. The winners scored eight by honors in the first and second deals, losing the odd trick each deal; the 3d deal they gained the odd trick; the honors divided, and the fourth, fifth and sixth deal, they held 4 by honors each deal, (losing the odd trick the fourth and fifth, and gaining the sixth deal) making 20 by honors held by one party in one game before they could win it, although good players.

DEATH BY POISON.

Three boys, aged 7, 6, and 5 years, sons of Mr. Guptill, of Thomaston, were poisoned at the Shore Village on Friday last, by eating the root of what is commonly called by the various names of poison hemlock, by some poison elder, and by others wild carrot. Two of the boys died, and the other recovered by vomiting.

[Boston paper.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lubec, to the Editor of the Portland Argus, dated May 16.—'A gentleman from St. John, just arrived in Lubec, states that news had just been received at St. John, that a whole company of equestrians, with their horses, have recently been lost by the upsetting of the vessel in which they took their passage from St. John to Annapolis. It is understood to be the same company which performed at Portland about two years ago. The vessel was in ballast, and the number of horses on deck made her unequal to a sudden and violent gale. The owner of the horses was left behind at St. John, and is the only survivor.'

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